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Preace

(1) The Purpose of the Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with relevant national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as a series of provisions of the World Bank OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement". The purpose of this document is "for the people affected by the project, to prepare an action plan for the resettlement and recovery, to ensure that they benefit from the project, to improve their standard of living, or at least after the project is completed, the standard of living can be restored."

(2) Definitions of Related Terms (in accordance with the guidelines of the World Bank definition)

"Compensation" Qualification

(a) The people who have formal legal rights to the lands (including national legal recognition of customary and traditional rights);

(b) The people at the time of the census began, do not have formal legal rights to the lands, but the piece of lands or properties are requested by whom - such claims were recognized by the national laws, or recognized during resettlement identification process; and

(c) The people who do not have legal rights or requests to the lands occupied by them.

The people belong to (a) and (b) will get compensation for loss of lands and other help. The people belong to (c) will be provided resettlement assistance instead of compensation for the lands loss, and other necessary assistance to achieve the objectives set in this policy, in case the lands were occupied by them before the cut-off-date (the day when land acquisition and resettlement announcement is made). If the lands were
occupied after the announcement, there will not be any other forms of resettlement assistance.
1. Description of the Project

1.1 Project Introduction

Garbage collection and transportation is a key part of the municipal solid waste disposal system. Normal operation of the system will ensure the city's economic development and improving the living quality of residents in the environment. Choose a reasonable collection and transportation methods, improving efficiency of garbage system to reduce waste disposal costs, control of environmental pollution are of great significance.

With the implementation of Panjin urban and rural solid waste integration collection project, present problems of garbage collection and transportation systems of Panshan county and Dawa county will be solved gradually, the benefits on environmental, economic and social to achieve harmony and unity.

1.2 Construction Contents and Scale

Basic contents and scale of the Project

Table 1-1 Project Contents and Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Sub-project</th>
<th>Construction content and scale</th>
<th>Remark ( land acquisition required)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Integration Collection Project</td>
<td>Panshan transfer station</td>
<td>200t/d</td>
<td>There are 7.5 Mu collective land will be requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dawa transfer station</td>
<td>350t/d</td>
<td>There are 15 Mu collective land will be requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garbage collection containers</td>
<td>9428 of 240L garbage barrels, 530 garbage bins</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Sub-project</td>
<td>Construction content and scale</td>
<td>Remark (land acquisition required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garbage collection and transfer truck</td>
<td>921 tricycles, 28 of 5T rear-load compressed garbage trucks, 6 of 8T rear-load compressed garbage trucks, 34 Hanging bucket garbage trucks</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drum-type garbage collection point</td>
<td>18 drum-type garbage collection point (county); 323 drum-type garbage collection point (village);</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Panshan transfer station is located in the Qingsha Village; Chenjia Town of Panshan County, the total area is 5000m². There are 7.5 Mu collective land be requisition. Dawa transfer station is located in the Yuanjia Village, Tangjia Town of Dawa County, the total area is 10000m². There are 15 Mu collective land be requisition.

1.3 Correlative Project Identification

The correlative project refers to the other projects that have direct relationships with the function or benefits of the project construction during the project preparation and implementation. During the project design, the project unit pays much attention to the identification of the correlative projects. PMOs and the design institutes of subprojects analyzed all subprojects. There are not correlative projects.

1.4 Project Preparation and Progress

The feasibility study report of Panjin urban and rural solid waste integration collection project has been completed by Liaoning province urban and rural construction and planning design institute in March 2011. The environmental Impact Assessment report also has been prepared in April.
2011, and approval on 26, May 2011. The planning site proposal of Panshan transfer station was issued on August 27, 2010, the pre-approval document was issued on 27, August 2010(refer to attachment); The planning site proposal of Dawa transfer station was issued on December 27, 2010, the pre-approval document was issued on 5, December 2011(refer to attachment).

In parallel with the above work, the city PMO carried out affected survey base on affected survey outline determined by province PMO. During the survey, public participation also be conduct, the basic situation of the project and related policies has be explained, the survey form be issued to affected person for publicly solicit the views of affected people.

1.5 Benefit Area and Affected Area

The benefit areas cover the Panshan county and Dawa county, and the benefit population is 0.836 million persons.

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affected two villages, which one is Qingsha village of Chenjia town of Panshan county and other is Yuanjia village of Tangjia town of Dawa county, there are 22.5Mu collective land will be will be permanently requisitioned. The affected population is 20 persons.

1.6 Social Economy Background of Project Area

Panjin City is located in the coastal plain area of the southern of Liaohe Plain, rich local resources, with the exploration and development of oil and gas, the industrial of Panjin city has been continuous development, has become an important base for petrochemical and agricultural production.

According to the actual development situation of Panjin, Liaoning Provincial People's Government submitted the application in Liaoning government [1984] No. 59 document to the State Council for "on the establishment of provincial jurisdiction Panjin City " on April 24, 1984, In the on 5, June 1984,
the State Council approved application of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, agreed to establish Panjin City (city level), and revoke Panshan county, the original Panshan county merged into Panjin City. There are 3 districts of Panshan, Xinglongtai and Suburb under Panjin City, Dawa also merge into Panjin city at the same time.

In November 1986, the State Council approved the revocation of suburb district of Panjin City and restore Panshan County in existing suburb, the Panshan district was renamed to Shuangtaizi district. So far, there are two districts and two counties under Panjin City, are Shuangtaizi district, Xinglongtai district, Panshan County and Dawa County. Among them, the Xinglongtai district is the political, economic and cultural center, petrochemical industry and logistics industry are leading industries of Panshan; Dawa county is located in the Liaohe River estuary, ground flat and lying, river network over the all county, available beach area of 40 acres. Ship manufacturing and tourism are it's the leading industry.

1.7 Measures to Reduce the Project Impact

1.7.1 Project Planning and Design Phase

During Project planning and design phase, the design institute and the owner adopted some effective measurements to reduce the impact on local social economy;

During Project planning phase, optimization selection should be carried out, the impact of project on the local economy should be considered as much as possible, and which should be the key factor in the scheme selection;

Design unit should analyze the engineering in project, to avoid or reduce land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of rounding residents.
1.7.2 Project Construction Phase

In order to mitigate the impact on urban transport, during the preparation of the implementation plan, project developers should fully consider this factor, temporary pavement should be designed for heavy traffic roads, and special traffic police should be arranged on duty to maintain normal traffic order; as the construction method, the project should be constructed by sections, and completed in a short period of time, the construction should avoid rush hours for the heavy traffic roads (such as night construction, in order to ensure the smooth flow of the daytime).

During the construction process, the project developer should implement strong management to ensure the construction according to the design requirements, to prevent make adverse impact on the rounding environment due to improper construction.

- Measures to reduce dust

During construction, the dirt evacuated from canals was piled along the roads, the dust by dry monsoon and machines flies and affects the residents. To reduce the impact on the surrounding environment, if there are many sunny days and wind, the surface of the abandoned dirt should be sprayed, to avoid dust flying. The construction unit should dispose the abandoned dirt timely, without overload during transfer, adopt measures to avoid spilling along the roads, before the traveling the dirt on the wheels should be flushed clean to avoid the abandoned dust falling on the ground to affect the environment, in the mean time, the construction unit should conduct cleaning system, to clean the abandoned dust immediately.

- Control Construction Noise

The noise caused by channel excavation, transport vehicles horn, engine sound, concrete mixing sound, complex soil compactor noise during the construction, in order to reduce the impact of construction on the surrounding residents, the construction within 200m from residential areas is not allowed between 23:00 o’clock and next 6:00 o'clock in the morning,
and construction units should give priority in the selection of construction equipments and methods, maximize the use of low-noise machinery. For the construction sites have to work in the night but still affect the residents, there should be noise elimination methods for the construction machinery, but also temporary noise barriers, in order to ensure the sound quality of the environment.

- On-site waste disposal of construction area

Project developers and construction unit should promptly contact local sanitation department, to clean domestic waste of the construction site, in order to keep the construction area clean.

1.7.3 Land Acquisition, Resettlement Plan and Implementation

When the land acquisition and resettlement is unavoidable, to reduce the impact of construction on the local environment, the following measures will be taken.

- Strengthen basic data collection, the in-depth analysis should be conducted for the local social and economic status and the future development, combine with the local conditions to develop practical resettlement plan, to protect the people affected by the project does not suffer losses due to the construction.
- Actively encourage public participation and accept supervision by the masses.
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish effective feedback mechanisms and channels, reduce the information processing cycle as short as possible, in order to resolve various problems promptly during the project implementation process
2. Project Impact Analysis

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affected two villages, which one is Qingsha village of Chenjia town of Panshan county and other is Yuanjia village of Tangjia town of Dawa county, there are 22.5 Mu collective land will be permanently requisitioned. The affected population is 20 people. There is one category of affected ground attachments.

2.1 Permanent land acquisition

There are 22.5 Mu land will be permanent occupied in Project, and involved in 20 persons of 4 households.

Table 2-1 Affected analysis of rural collective land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-project</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Rural collective land</th>
<th>Affected population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawa transfer station</td>
<td>Tangjia</td>
<td>Yuanjia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panshan transfer station</td>
<td>Chenjia</td>
<td>Qingsha</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-2 the situation analysis of affected villager

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of family</th>
<th>Area of collective land (Mu)</th>
<th>Area of land acquisition (Mu)</th>
<th>Impact rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2.2 Affected population

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affected two villages, which one is Qingsha village of Chenjia town of Panshan County and other is Yuanjia village of Tangjia town of Dawa county, 20 persons from 4 households.

Table 2-3 Affected population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected type</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of rural collective land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected household</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected population</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among: number of labor</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of household</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected population</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Socio-economic Survey Results

3.1 The basic situation of affected towns and villages

Table 3-1 the basic situation of affected town and villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population (person)</th>
<th>Land area (Mu)</th>
<th>Average net income (Yuan/Pers on/Year)</th>
<th>Arable land area (Mu)</th>
<th>Agriculture income (X10^5Yuan/Year)</th>
<th>Industrial income (X10^5Yuan/Year)</th>
<th>Service income (X10^5Yuan/Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenjia</td>
<td>Qingsha</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>3,063</td>
<td>4,479</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangjia</td>
<td>Yuanjia</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>3,450</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Survey results of affected rural household

3.2.1 Family Population Feature

Total population is 88 persons in surveyed two villages, there are 66 labors, which 48 persons were farming at home and other 12 persons work at outside. The surveyed population included 46 men, 42 women, male and female ratio of 5 to 4.

Table 3-2 basic situation of rural household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population (Person)</th>
<th>Number of labor (Person)</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Agriculture</td>
<td>Total Farmer Worker M F 0-6 7-15 16-60 60以上</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenjia</td>
<td>Qingsha</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19  19 5  18 20 2 5 20 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangjia</td>
<td>Yuanjia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29  29 7  28 22 5 6 39 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>48  48 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.2 Annual income and expenditure of rural household

The household annual income per capita is 3964.5 Yuan, include agriculture 300 Yuan, which is 7.5% of annual income per capita; working (leave home) 2500 Yuan, which is 63% of annual income per capita; other 1165 Yuan, which is 29.5% of annual expenditure per capita.

The household annual expenditure per capita is 2950 Yuan, include Production cost 100 yuan, which is 3.4% of annual expenditure per capita; food cost 600 Yuan, which is 20.7% of annual expenditure per capita; clothing cost 375 Yuan, which is 12.5% of annual expenditure per capita; Household Facilities and Services 500 Yuan, which is 12.7% of annual expenditure per capita; Medical and health 350 Yuan, which is 11.9% of annual expenditure per capita; Transportation and Communications 259 Yuan, which is 8.5% of annual expenditure per capita; Culture, education and entertainment 375 Yuan, which is 12.7% of annual expenditure per capita; other goods and service 400 yuan, which is 13.6% of annual expenditure per capita.

Table 3-3 Income and expenditure structure of rural household (10% rate sampling)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitutes of income and expenses</th>
<th>Total (Yuan)</th>
<th>Average (Yuan/ person)</th>
<th>Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household annual income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture income</td>
<td>7800</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working income</td>
<td>65000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>30290</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual income (total)</td>
<td>103090</td>
<td>3964.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household annual expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production cost</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>15600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Facilities and Services</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and health</td>
<td>9100</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture, education and entertainment services</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goods and services</td>
<td>10400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutes of income and expenses</td>
<td>Total (Yuan)</td>
<td>Average (Yuan/person)</td>
<td>Rate (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual expenditure (Total)</td>
<td>76700</td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income (income - productive expenditure)</td>
<td>26390</td>
<td>1014.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Framework of Laws and Policies

4.1 Main Laws and Policies for Resettlement

**National Laws and Regulations:**

- Land Management Law of PRC (revised and enacted since August 28, 2004)

**Law, regulations and policies issued by Liaoning provincial government include:**

- Announcement on Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition to Protect Lawful Rights and Interests of Farmers, issued by Liaoning Provincial Government ([2004] No. 27)

**Law, regulations and policies issued by Panjin city government include:**

- 《The compensation and resettlement standards of collective land acquisition of Panjin city》 (Provisional regulations of Panjin city land resources bureau)

**World Bank Policies:**

- World Bank operational policies OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" and its Annex (executed from 1st, Jan, 2002)
4.2 Provision of Laws and Policies Related to the Resettlement

The law of land administration of the People's Republic of China:

Article 43: Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law.

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

Article 45: The requisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council: 1. Basic farmland; 2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland; 3. Other land exceeding 70 hectares .......

Article 46: For requisition of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.

Owners or users of the land requisitioned should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for requisitioned land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

Article 47: In requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land requisitioned.

Compensation fees for land requisitioned include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural
population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land requisitioned by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land requisitioned shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land requisitioned.

Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land requisitioned according to the social and economic development level.

Article 54: A paid leasing should be gone through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law:

1. Land for use by government organs and for military use;
2. Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;

3. Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State.

4. Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

Article 57: In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Article 58: In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people's governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people's governments that originally gives the approval or the people's governments with the power of approval:

1. Use land for the sake of public interests; 2. Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;.......
Article 23: The land compensation and resettlement fee of arable land acquisition is according to the following standard:

The public welfare and urban infrastructure construction projects is located outside the urban planning area, the land compensation fee shall be 6-7 times average annual output value of the three-year preceding the acquisition of arable land; for other project, he land compensation fee shall be 8-10 times average annual output value of the three-year preceding the acquisition of arable land.

The resettlement fee for each agriculture person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of arable land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquisition shall not exceed 15 times of average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of arable land.

Whereas the land compensation fee and resettlement fee paid according to the above provision are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fee may be increased with the approval of the province government. But the combined total of land compensation fee and resettlement fee shall not exceed 30 times of the average annual output level of the three years prior to the land acquisition.

Article 24: The land compensation and resettlement fee of other land acquisition is according to the following standard

The compensation fee for woodland, grassland, reed pond, water aquaculture, irrigation land shall be 4-6 times average annual output value of the three-year preceding the acquisition of arable land;

The compensation fee for the public facilities or public welfare of town and village, village enterprises and villager house on the collective land shall
be 2-3 times average annual output value of the three-year preceding the
acquisition of arable land;

The compensation fee for idle land, barren hills, wasteland and unused
land shall be 5-7 times average annual output value of the three-year
preceding the acquisition of arable land.

The compensation fee for collective productive land, as threshing and
drying yard land shall be paid as compensation standard.

When woodland, grassland, reed pond, water aquaculture, irrigation land
and collective construction land be in acquisition, the resettlement fee for
each agriculture person to be resettled shall be 4 times the average annual
output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of arable land. But
the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquisition shall not
exceed 10 times of average annual output value of the three years
preceding the acquisition of arable land.

There are not resettlement fee for idle land, barren hills, wasteland, unused
land and threshing yard of non-agriculture tax.

Article 25: The compensation fee of attachment and young crops on the
land is according to the following standard:

The compensation fee of attachment shall be equivalent to their value
and the actual loss;

The compensation fee of young crops shall be 1 time output value.

There are not any compensation fee to new planted tree, young crops and
built building and structures after the announcement of land acquisition
issue.
Article 45: The land needed for public interests, reconstruction of the old city area, and building public facilities and public welfare undertakings of townships (towns) and villages, the use right of state-owned and collective land may be recovered by the approval of the people's government that gives the approval for the use of land

Proper compensation shall be given to land users in the case of recovering the use right of state-owned and collective land. The detail compensation standard shall be decided by each city government according to local condition.

Peoples Government of Liaoning Province: Notice about Land Acquisition and Compensation to Protect Farmers Legal Rights:

3. Reasonably Determine Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition, to Protect Farmers right on Land and Other Properties

Reasonably raise annual turn-over value of the requisition land. Local government shall raise annual turn-over value of the requisition farming land, based on actual situation of agricultural development and farmer’s income, and making adjustment accordingly. The annual turn-over value shall not be determined by only crop harvest, but calculated with integral “crop-economic ratio” of local Xiang/Zhen. As for Liaoning province, it shall be no less than 2000 Yuan/mu for farming land within planning area of a municipality, 1500 Yuan/mu for a county, and 1000 Yuan/mu for other area. Higher standard will be applied for economic developed zone. When forest and grass land will be the requisition land, it shall be adjusted as of annual turn-over value of farming land. Compensation standards for buildings and other adhesive objects shall be determined by relevant municipal government.

Reasonably increase compensation factors for land acquisition. Continue to use the way of annual turn-over multiply compensation factor in
determination of compensation cost, and to use the ceiling factor as stated in the implementation regulation.

5. Enforcing Management of Land Acquisition and Compensation Fees, Regulating Allocation and Application

Strictly regulate payment for land acquisition and compensation. After the land acquisition, if local collective organization cannot re-allocate same amount of land for the farmers who lost land, at least 80% of the compensation cost shall be made to them. The compensation cost retained by local collective organization shall not exceed 20% of the total compensation cost for the land. Compensation for crop and adhesive objects shall be made all to the owner. Compensation for resettlement will be made according to: In case of unified resettlement, it shall be made to the local collective organization in charge; in case of individual resettlement, it shall be made to persons affected. In case of all land being acquired, and the local collective organization cancelled, cost for land acquisition and resettlement will be used for production and living of the said village and villagers. If there is need to pay back of debt of the local collective organization, it must follow relevant rules and regulations, and to be agreed by villagers conference.

**Implementation Regulation for Taxation on Farm Land Acquisition in Liaoning Province:**

Clause 5: Mean taxation for land acquisition within municipalities district, per square meter:

(3) Dandong, Jinzhou, Liaoyang and Panjin: RMB 5.50

Notice about Land Reclamation and Farm Land Abandon Charges

Scope, Objective and Standard of Charges
For approved non-farm land acquisition, land reclamation charges shall be paid by an organization or individual, at standard of RMB 10/m²; for basic farm land, it shall be RMB 10/m².

Management Departments and Fees

Land management department may collect management fees in certain percentage of total land reclamation charges. In the case of land acquisition for farm land approved by the state council and provincial government, the provincial and municipal land management department will respectively collect 2% of the total land reclamation charges as management fees, and the municipality and county land management department shall determine their share from the 2% through consultation; In the case of land acquisition for farm land approved by the municipality and county government, the municipality and county land management department will collect 2% of the total land reclamation charges as management fees, and the provincial land management department shall not collect any fees.

4.3 Policies on Involuntary Resettlement of World Bank

4.3.1 Should explore all other feasible alternative project designs, as far as possible to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.

4.3.2 If it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, the resettlement activities should be considered and executed as sustainable development, provided sufficient funds, so people were forced to be relocated by the project can share the benefits of the project. It is shall to negotiate with the settlers carefully, they should have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement schemes.
4.3.3 It is shall help the settlers to improve living standards, or at least rehabilitate the level before the resettlement or project began, and the higher standards prevailed.

4.3.4 People affected by the project will be provided: help to improve the living standards, in order to improve their earning capacity or production level, at least to make the level of income or livelihood recovered. There should be special attention and help for the resettlement of poor families and their members.

4.4 Resettlement Policy on the Project

In order to fully implement the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Integration Collection Project of World Bank Loaned Liaoning Medium Cities Infrastructure Project Phase II, to ensure the smooth progress of project construction, to protect the legal rights of land units, the units and citizens whose land are acquired, this policy should be developed according to "The land administration law of the People’s Republic of China ", " Measures of Liaoning Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC "and " The compensation and resettlement standards of collective land acquisition of Panjin city", World Bank operational policies OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement", as well as relevant laws and regulations, combined with the actual situation of the city and the project. Its purpose is to ensure that no people will permanently lose work because of the project, the situation that, within the scope of the project planning, the state-owned and collective-owned lands to be acquired, and be compensated and relocated will applies the following policies.

4.4.1 Compensation policy of rural collective land acquisition

There are 22.5 Mu paddy land will be occupied permanently in this project, the compensation standard is:
Guided compensation price of land acquisition is sum of land compensation, resettlement fees and young crops compensation. The formula is: Guided compensation price = Output value per Mu \times (\text{Land compensation multiple} + \text{resettlement compensation multiple}) + \text{young crops compensation} \ (\text{paddy land: Output value per Mu} \times 1).

Paddy land: Land compensation multiple is 14, and resettlement compensation multiple is 6.

Average annual output value standard of paddy land: 1,500 Yuan/Mu.

The allocation scheme of above all compensation is: In principle, the land compensation should be paid to the rural collective organizations, but 80% of the compensation will be paid directly to the landless farmers are also allowed. Young resettlement and compensation should be paid directly to farmers and land contractor affected by land acquisition.

Labor Resettlement Policy:

1. The Labor resettlement fee, young crops compensation and more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be paid directly to People affected by land acquisition when other land is adjusted to them. After obtaining the above resettlement funds, these labors can keep their current job continually, and also can use these funds to develop other self-employed.

2. The village committee also can introduce affected villages to work in some village enterprises.

3. The employment information, training and assistance in employment also will provide to the affected people.
5. Compensation Standards

According to the provisions of the legal framework, combined with the local situation, the compensation standards for the various affected categories are prepared as follows:

5.1 Compensation standard for acquisition of rural arable land

In this project, there are 22.5 Mu arable land will be occupied permanently. According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC and the notice of the Liaoning Provincial Government on land compensation and resettlement work earnestly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of farmers, The annual output value of the arable land is determined as following table 5-1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Category of land</th>
<th>Annual output value (Yuan/Mu)</th>
<th>Multiple land compensation</th>
<th>Multiple resettlement fees</th>
<th>Total multiples</th>
<th>Total land compensation (Yuan/Mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangjia</td>
<td>Yuanjia</td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The compensation standard for permanent acquisition of rural arable land as table 5-2:
# Table 5-2 The compensation standard for rural collective land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>The nature of land</th>
<th>Land compensation fee (1)</th>
<th>Labor resettlement fee (2)</th>
<th>Young crops compensation (3)</th>
<th>Arabic land occupation tax</th>
<th>Land reclamation fees</th>
<th>Compensation fees of new land construction (Yuan/Mu)</th>
<th>Land management fee (Yuan/Mu)</th>
<th>Total taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dawa transfer station</td>
<td>Tan gjia</td>
<td>Yu anji a Pad dy</td>
<td>2100 0</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000 0</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3150 0</td>
<td>6666</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>23474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panshan transfer station</td>
<td>Chenji a</td>
<td>Qin gsh a Pad dy</td>
<td>2100 0</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000 0</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3150 0</td>
<td>6666</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>23474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipients</td>
<td>Villagers Committee</td>
<td>Affected People</td>
<td>Affected People</td>
<td>City finance bureau</td>
<td>City finance bureau</td>
<td>Province land bureau</td>
<td>City land bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be paid directly to People affected by land acquisition when other land is adjusted to them.
6. Rehabilitation Scheme of Production and Living of Project Affected People (PAP)

6.1 Objective of Resettlement

The objective of the resettlement of the Project is to make sure that the PAPs can get the compensation for all their losses, reasonable resettlement and good restoration and enable them to share in project benefits. The settlers should be given allowance to their temporary difficulties and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living and enterprise production and or at least to restore them, in real term, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Resettlement Principles of the Project:

- Resettlement scheme should optimize engineering design; try to avoid densely populated areas, to minimize the scope of land acquisition and resettlement, so that involuntary resettlement is reduced to a minimum.

- All involuntary resettlement should be implemented as part of the construction of the Project, to provide adequate funding and benefits for PAPs.

- During the preparation of the resettlement plan, PAPs’ participation should be encouraged, and the resettlement pattern should fully respect the opinions of the settlers.

- The production and living level should be rehabilitated to the level before the resettlement or the project implementation, or improved.
6.2 Compensation standard for permanent occupation land

6.2.1 The rural collective land acquisition

6.2.1.1 Impact Analysis

In this project, there are 22.5 Mu paddy land will be occupied permanently. The impact analysis of land acquisition is in table 6-1.

Table 6-1 the impact analysis of land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Quantity of arable land</th>
<th>Land acquisition</th>
<th>Impact rate</th>
<th>Net income per capita (Yuan)</th>
<th>Percentage of total revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Non-agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuanjia</td>
<td>Zhang Dianfu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>14% 86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yan xichun</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18% 82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liu zuojun</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>29% 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingsha</td>
<td>Liu Guoxi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>20% 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4 Household</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>20.25% 79.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base on the above analysis, the impact rate of land acquisition to Qingsha village of Chenjia town under Panshan county and Yuanjia village of Tangjia town under Dawa county was 28%. The largest percentage of agriculture income in total revenue is 20.25% in the four household villagers. The agricultural income is not the main source of income of the villagers, and they are not primarily dependent on the land for a living.
6.2.1.2 Resettlement scheme

1. The Labor resettlement fee, young crops compensation and more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be paid directly to People affected by land acquisition when other land is adjusted to them. After obtaining the above resettlement funds, these labors can keep their current job continually, and also can use these funds to develop other self-employed.

2. The village committee also can introduce affected villages to work in some village enterprises.

3. The employment information, training and assistance in employment also will provide to the affected people.
7. Public Participation

7.1 Public Participation and Strategies

According to national, provincial and subproject municipal policies and regulations about land acquisition and demolition, project should protect the legal rights of displaced persons and enterprises reduce the discontent and dispute. So, at the rebuild and construction of project, displacement and resettlement policy and implementation rules, resettlement plan should be prepared well to achieve the goal of resettlement successfully and this project pays much attention to consult with displaced person and listen to their opinions on resettlement policy, plan and implementation.

7.2 Public Participation Process and Policy Disclose

After the determination of the scope of the project land acquisition, PMO organized relevant personnel to conduct physical survey, in the mean time, investigate a wide range of APs for their opinions, and resettlement willingness, the participation process is detailed as follows:

Table 7-1 Participation Process of the Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2011</td>
<td>Yuanjia village and Qingsha village</td>
<td>Staff of Panjin city land acquisition office, relative villager of Yuanjia village and Qingsha village</td>
<td>The policies and Scheme of compensation and resettlement</td>
<td>The Consensus was reached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7-2 Policy Disclose Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Disclose Manner and Language</th>
<th>Disclose Date</th>
<th>Disclose Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documents</td>
<td>Disclose Manner and Language</td>
<td>Disclose Date</td>
<td>Disclose Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of the project</td>
<td>Chinese, Panjin Daily</td>
<td>May 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General information of resettlement</td>
<td>Chinese, to PAPs</td>
<td>May 2011</td>
<td>affected village communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement manual</td>
<td>Chinese, to PAPs</td>
<td>After reviewed by the World Bank</td>
<td>affected village communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement plan report</td>
<td>Chinese, Panjin Daily</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
<td>Panjin PMO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Complaint Procedure

During the resettlement plan preparation and implementation process of project, participation of AP and establishment of complaint system will always get attention. The complaint procedure in project as following:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal with the Panjin land acquisition service station orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the Panjin land acquisition offices shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Panjin PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the Panjin city land bureau in accordance with Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition for arbitration. The arbitration shall be awarded within 3 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such award.

The above mentioned complaint procedures will be informed through meetings and other forms to the affected people. They can be fully aware of their rights in this issue. Meanwhile, media will be used for publicity and various opinion and suggestions about land acquisition and resettlement will be sorted into documents for the land acquisition and resettlement institutions at all levels to study and respond.
The demolition and resettlement agency of project is Panjin land acquisition offices.

The location of compliant and appeal: Panjin land acquisition offices

Reception Staff: Zhang Yutian Contact telephone number: 0427—2805662

The location of Panjin PMO: No. 173 Taishan Road, Xinglongtai district

Reception Staff: Zhao Yanfeng Contact telephone number: 0427-2870560

The location of Panjin city land bureau: Petition reception room of Panjin land bureau

Reception staff: Liu Shurong Contact telephone number: 0427—2836549.
9. Organization

9.1 Resettlement Action Organization

During the implementation of the project, the agencies are responsible for the resettlement activities, management, implementation, and monitoring of World Bank Loan Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Integration Collection Project:

- Liaoning Urban Construction and Renew Project Office
- Panjin Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Management Committee
- Panjin Urban Infrastructure Project Management Office
- Panjin Sanitation Department
- Panjin Land Resources Bureau
- Panjin Land Acquisition Service Station
- Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute
- Village committee

9.2 Organization and responsibility

9.2.1 Institutions and Responsibilities

Liaoning Urban Construction Project Office:
Help and guide the preparation of resettlement plan and the implementation of the project

Supervise and check the works of the resettlement

Maintain the contact between the project city project and the World Bank

Leading group of World Bank Loan Panjin City Infrastructure Project

The group leader of Leading group of World Bank Loan Panjin City Infrastructure Project is the deputy mayor, the deputy group leader is the Vice mayor in charge of urban construction and mayor assistant, the members include the head of Municipal Construction Committee, Municipal Supervision Bureau, the Municipal Development and Reform Commission, the Municipal Finance Bureau, the Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau.

The main responsibility of who is:

- responsible for the leadership, organization and coordination of the land acquisition and resettlement activities of the project;

- responsible for preparation of the resettlement policy;

- responsible for the resettlement plan approval;

- responsible for the supervision and inspection during the implementation process of resettlement action plan;

- Panjin City Project Management Office (PMO):

- prepare and implement resettlement plan policies
organize and coordinate the preparation of the resettlement plan

identify and coordinate the implementation of resettlement plan according to the schedule of project construction

finance and supervise the use of funds

guide, coordinate and supervise the implementation and progress of resettlement

organize and implement internal monitoring, determine the external independent monitoring agencies, and coordinate external monitoring activities

check monitoring report

prepare progress reports and submit to the provincial PMO

coordinate and handle the conflicts and problems during the implementation process

organize the relevant departments for physical register and investigation during land acquisition and relocation

Panjin Land and Resources Bureau:

fully implement the national policies and regulations related to project construction land management

participate in the preparation and review of the land acquisition plan

issue construction permits for land use
guide, coordinate and supervise the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities

coordinate and handle the contradictions and problems during land acquisition and implementation process for the project

handle the formalities for project land

Panjin Planning and Construction Committee

Identified land redline of project;

Issuing permits for land use planning.

9.2.2 Resettlement Implementing Agencies

Panjin Land Acquisition Service Station:

organize public participation;

implement the resettlement plan;

relevant procedures for land acquisition;

sign land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreement with the affected people in conjunction with PMO;

train staff;

report the situation of land acquisition and resettlement to City PMO;

coordinate and handle the conflicts and problems during the implementation process;
Village Committees:

- participate in the preparation of socio-economic survey and resettlement plan
- organize public consultation and promote land acquisition policies;
- organize the settlers to develop, produce and rehabilitate income after land acquisition;
- submit opinions and suggestions of settlers to the relevant higher authorities;
- to provide assistance for needy households

9.2.3 Project Design Institute

Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute:

- reduce the impact by optimizing the design of the project
- determine the impact scope of land acquisition and resettlement

9.2.4 External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

The external Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency will charge of tracking Supervision and audit to Land acquisition.

- monitor the resettlement funds
• conduct tracking surveys for social economy and living standards after the completion of the project, and comparative study of the basic living guarantee

• monitor land acquisition and demolition of the project, including

  (1) Land Acquisition and Demolition Procedure;

  (2) Determine optional ways to the affected rural labor employment replacement;

  (3) Implementation of Land Acquisition and Demolition Agreement.

Monitor the sufficiency and rationality for the public consultation and participation

Evaluate the disbursement, investment plan and the effect of funds

Responsible for finishing the technical guidance and census data for affected residents, submitting the census reports to the City PMO.

Regularly provide independent monitoring and evaluation reports of resettlement for the PMO, the Leading Group, and the World Bank.
9.3 Organization Chart:

- Liaoning Urban Construction and Renew Project Office
- Leading group of World Bank Loan Panjin City Infrastructure Project
- Panjin Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Management Committee
- Panjin Urban Infrastructure Project Management Office
- Panjin Land Resources Bureau
- Panjin Land Acquisition Service Station
- Affected enterprise and person
- The external Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
- Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute
- Panjin Sanitation Department
9.4 Organization Qualifications and Staffing

The leading group of Panjin City Infrastructure Project is consisted of leaders and staff of Panjin People’s Government and administrative departments. The Panjin urban infrastructure project management office (PMO) under Panjin housing and urban-rural construction management committee is responsible for organization and coordination on Land acquisition and resettlement activities of project. The staffs of PMO have rich experienced on specific resettlement activities.

Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies Related to the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Agencies</th>
<th>Staffs</th>
<th>Total Staffs</th>
<th>Staff Qualification</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leading group of World Bank Loan Panjin City</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Government officials and university graduates</td>
<td>There are relatively good transportation and communication tools for the relocation management and implementation agencies of the project. There are strong computer tools and technologies for the survey design, monitoring and evaluation agencies. There is rich experience in land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjin Urban Infrastructure Project Management Office</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Civil servants, engineering staff, and management staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjin Land Resources Bureau</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil servants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjin Planning and Construction Committee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil servants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjin Land Acquisition Service Station</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Economic management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Committee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Management staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Engineering staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The external Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>University professor, Ph.D., Masters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>the implementation, monitoring and evaluation agencies of the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Implementation Schedule

10.1 The Implementation Principle of the Progress Convergence of Resettlement and Project Construction

According to the progress of the project implementation schedule, the project will be completed in 2014. The resettlement schedule will follow the construction plan, the main work of land acquisition and resettlement will be completed in April 2014. The basic principles of the schedule are as follows:

- Land acquisition and demolition should be completed before the start of the project, and the start time should be determined according to the need of land acquisition and resettlement.

- There must be enough time for land acquisition and resettlement before the project construction.

10.2 Implementation Procedure of Demolition and Resettlement

(1) Determine the scope of land acquisition and resettlement

According to land red line diagrams and plan design, PMO organize the survey and registration for physical volume within the red line scope.

(2) Land acquisition physical survey

The urban construction bureau and land acquisition offices of Dawa county and Panshan county organize survey and registration of the lands and houses for the affected villages, and make detailed records; survey the infrastructures on and under the ground, determine the property and ownership of the infrastructures within the red line, and then describe the situation of land acquisition for each infrastructure unit, provide plan design
for all relevant villages, and submit the relevant infrastructures information to the PMO by the relevant units within 15 days after received design.

(3) Develop plan and budgeting of land acquisition and resettlement

According to the survey, the urban construction bureau and land acquisition offices of Dawa county and Panshan county prepare the resettlement plan and budget in accordance with the relevant policies and regulations, and then submit it to government for approval.

(4) Sign land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreement

According to the policies, regulations and plans of the resettlement, under the help of land acquisition offices, Panjin Sanitation Department negotiate with the APs from reality, according to the relevant regulations of the State, in consultation with each other sensibly, negotiate and solve compensation standards and resettlement issues, once settled, immediately sign the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreement.

(5) Apply for land use permits

When the information is all available, Municipal Land Resources Bureau will issue land use approval documents and land use permits or temporary land use permits.

(6) Summary and Archive

After the completion of land acquisition, settlement work will be conducted, in the mean time, the organizers will summary the work and archive after the approval.

10.3 Schedule for the Key Mission of Resettlement Implementation

According to the progress of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement of the project, the master schedule of the land acquisition and
resettlement activities will be developed.

### Table 10-1 Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Title</th>
<th>Dawa Transfer Station</th>
<th>Panshan Transfer Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirm of land acquisition and demolition area</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual calculation for land acquisition and demolition</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary investigation of socio-economic</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare resettlement plan</td>
<td>March ~ May 2011</td>
<td>March ~ May 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold land acquisition mobilization meeting, and announce policy</td>
<td>August 2011</td>
<td>August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publish land acquisition announcement</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiate and sign resettlement compensation agreement</td>
<td>October ~ November 2011</td>
<td>October ~ November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction land delivery</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>July ~ December 2011</td>
<td>July ~ December 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Costs and Budget

11.1 Cost

The total budget includes land compensation fees, and the planning and design fee is calculated as 2% of the land compensation fees; the implementation and the management fee is calculated as 3% of the land compensation fees; the monitoring and supervision fee is calculated as 3% of the land compensation fees; and the basic reserve fund is calculated as 10% of the above 4 items.

The total budget of the project resettlement is 1,414,833 million CNY, including the land compensation fees 708,750 CNY (~50%). The compensation cost is estimated in accordance with the price in 2011. The total resettlement cost will be covered by the total cost of the entire project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Standards (CNY/Unit)</th>
<th>Quan.</th>
<th>Total Cost (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent occupation of land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Young crop compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>3,3750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>708,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Planning and design fee</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,152.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Implementation and management fee</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Monitoring and supervision fee</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,152.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11.3 Fund Source

According to the process schedule, all the funds of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement will be delivered in 2014, and the source of which is financial allocation from the Panjin Government.

### 11.4 The Capital Flows and Finance Plan

#### 11.4.1 Fund Flow

To ensure the project resettlement compensation funds promptly and fully paid to the affected people in accordance with the compensation policy and settled in the resettlement plan, the project funding process is: financial allocation to Panjin Sanitation Department; Panjin Sanitation Department deliver the funds to land acquisition offices according to the fund plan, and deliver to units or individuals in accordance with the agreement of land acquisition and demolition; Panjin Sanitation Department directly deliver the compensation funds to the relevant units or individuals who own the infrastructure facilities or ground attachments.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Standards (CNY/Unit)</th>
<th>Quan.</th>
<th>Total Cost (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Basic reserve fund</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1,285,189</td>
<td>128,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>528,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,414,833</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capital Flows Diagram:
12. Monitoring and Evaluation

To successfully implement the resettlement plan, according to the requirements of World Bank operational guide OP4.12, the monitoring of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement will be divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement activities will be carried out, the internal monitoring will be conducted by Province PMO, Panjin city PMO, Panjin sanitation department, Panjin land bureau, and land bureau of Dawa county and Panshan county to ensure the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement could be implemented in accordance with the schedule and resettlement plan by the units in charge. The objective of internal monitoring is to make the resettlement agencies to function well during the implementation process.

External independent monitoring and evaluation is the activity that independent monitoring agencies regularly and independently monitor and evaluate land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. An external independent monitoring and evaluation agency will be responsible for the external monitoring of the Project. The contents of external monitoring are:

- Responsibility of resettlement network;
- Implementation process and compensation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement;
- Survey and analysis of the living standards of the settlers.

Independent monitoring is to check and evaluate all the implementation activities of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement from a long-term and overall view by the unit which is independent from the resettlement implementation agencies. The independent monitoring agency will track the
resettlement activities, to evaluate whether the resettlement followed the relevant national laws or regulations about land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, accorded with World Bank operational guide OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement", and the living standards of settlers improved or at least kept the same level of pre-project. The independent monitoring agency will give suggestions to the relevant implementation bureaus about the problems found during monitoring and help to solve these problems.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

Panjin sanitation department will establish a basic database of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, to prepare resettlement plan and monitor all resettlement households, and conduct internal supervision and inspection for the entire process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

12.1.1 Implementation Procedure

During the implementation, Panjin land acquisition offices collect and record information about the implementation of the resettlement of residents based on the monitoring samples and timely delivery the activity records to Panjin sanitation department, in order to maintain continuous monitoring on implementation. Panjin sanitation department will check the implementation regularly and report the progress of implementation.

In the monitoring mechanism above, it is to develop the specified format information table; to achieve a continuous flow of information from the Panjin land acquisition offices to the leading group of the Panjin city, Panjin PMO and Panjin land bureau as important parts of the internal monitoring system will regularly check and verify the information.
12.1.2 Monitoring Contents

- Schedule of the activities above;
- Follow the policies and provisions of resettlement plan;
- Participation and negotiation during the implementation of resettlement;
- Staffing, training, work schedule and efficiency of resettlement staff.

12.1.3 Internal Monitoring Report

Panjin land acquisition offices and Panjin PMO will prepare a land acquisition and resettlement progress report and submit for Provincial PMO every six months, and the Provincial PMO will submit the report for the World Bank.

12.2 External Independent Monitoring

12.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency

The experienced independent monitoring agency will be hire to check and evaluate the resettlement of project.

12.2.2 Responsibility

The independent monitoring and evaluation unit will regularly track, monitor and evaluate the implementation activities of resettlement, about the process, quality and funds, provide consulting suggestions, and submit monitoring and evaluation reports for Panjin PMO and the World Bank.
12.2.3 Monitoring Steps and Contents

(1) Prepare monitoring and evaluation work outline;

(2) Develop monitoring and evaluation information system software for resettlement

(3) Prepare survey framework, table and record cards for the affected enterprises

(4) Sample and survey scheme design

(5) Baseline survey

The baseline survey required by the independent monitoring and evaluation for the residents, and the baseline information required by the monitoring for the living standards of the settlers and the units affected by the land acquisition and demolition of the Project

(6) Establish monitoring and evaluation information system

Establishment of monitoring and evaluation information system, will develop database for various data involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement, and provide computer assistance for analysis and tracking monitoring.

(7) Monitor evaluation and survey

Local social-economic survey: social-economic development situation within the project areas

Resettlement implementation agency monitoring: working capacity and efficiency of resettlement implementation agency

The typical household affected by demolition: resettlement compensation,
employment status, resettlement quality and others.

Public negotiation: public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan, and participation effect of public.

Compliant: monitor the operation system and efficiency of resettlement compliant.

Temporary occupation of land rehabilitation

(8) Monitor data collection and establish database

(9) Compare and analyze

(10) Prepare one monitoring and evaluation report every year

- submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 1 (baseline survey report);
- The second monitoring, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 2 and post evaluation report.

12.3 Monitoring Indicators

Social-economic Indicators: income per capita, gross domestic product, the Engel coefficient, and employment rate

Organizational Indicators: staff composition, staff quality, rules and regulations, equipments, and completion rates

Household affected by demolition: rate of compensation funds become available, and change rate of employment and income

12.4 Post Evaluation

After the completion of the implementation, based on the monitoring and evaluation, post evaluation will be conducted for the resettlement by using
post evaluation theory and methods. The successful experience and valuable lesson in the land acquisition and demolition will provide useful experience for the future resettlement. The post evaluation will be implemented by the external independent monitoring and evaluation agency commissioned by PMO. The post evaluation unit will prepare the post evaluation framework and establish evaluation index system, to conduct social-economic survey and prepare the post evaluation report of "World Bank Loaned Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Collection Project ", and submit for Liaoning Provincial PMO and the World Bank.
## 13. Right Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Affected People</th>
<th>Compensation Resettlement Policy</th>
<th>Compensation Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural land acquisition</td>
<td>Villagers’ Committees</td>
<td>The Labor resettlement fees, Young crop compensation fee and more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be distributed to people affected by land acquisition; It does not exceed 20% of the land compensation fee may reserved for the welfare of all the villagers.</td>
<td>Paddy land: Land compensation fee: 4200 Yuan/Mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land contractor</td>
<td>Shall be got young crop compensation fee, Labor resettlement fee and more than 80% of the land compensation fees.</td>
<td>Paddy land: Land compensation fee: 16,800 Yuan/Mu Labor resettlement fees: 9000 Yuan/Mu Young crop compensation fee: Paddy land 1500 Yuan/Mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor placement</td>
<td>Get training and employment opportunities; To take measures to ensure that its operating income is not reduced; The village enterprises shall prior employ to persons affected by land acquisition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Integration Collection Project
- Resettlement Action Plan
Annex 1 Project Location Map
Annex 2 Resettlement Information Manual

Resettlement Information Manual

1、Brief Description of the Project

The main content of Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Collection Project include Dawa transfer station (350t/d), Panshan transfer station (200t/d), garbage truck and garbage barrel etc.

2、The area of Land Acquisition and Demolition

The 22.5Mu land of Qingsha village, Chenjia town of Panshan county and Yuanjia village, Tangjia town of Dawa county will be permanently occupied in the project. The final area of land acquisition will be determined in notice of land acquisition.

3、Policies of Resettlement

The villages affected by land acquisition will receive land compensation fees, and the People affected by land acquisition also will be paid labor resettlement fee and young crops compensation fee.

The more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be paid directly to People affected by land acquisition when other land is adjusted to them.

The Villagers Committee should provide some employment opportunities for the persons affected by land acquisition in village enterprise.

The Villagers Committee also should provide information, training and assistance in employment for the affected people.

The compensation standard of ground attachments is determined as replacement price, and should be paid to the property owner.
The detail Compensation Standards as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>The nature of land</th>
<th>Land compensation fee (1)</th>
<th>Labor resettlement fee (2)</th>
<th>Sub-total of (1)+(2)</th>
<th>Young crops compensation (3)</th>
<th>(1)+(2)+(3)</th>
<th>Arab land occupation tax</th>
<th>Land reclamation fees</th>
<th>Compen sation fees of new land construction (Yuan/Mu)</th>
<th>Land management fee (Yuan/Mu)</th>
<th>Total taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dawatangjiapadd</td>
<td>Taniejiayuanjiapadd</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>6666</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>23474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panshanchenjiapadd</td>
<td>Qingshapadd</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>6666</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>23474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipients</td>
<td>Villagers Committee</td>
<td>Affected People</td>
<td>Affected People</td>
<td>City finance bureau</td>
<td>City finance bureau</td>
<td>Provinceland bureau</td>
<td>City land bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The more than 80% of the land compensation fees shall be paid directly to People affected by land acquisition when other land is adjusted to them.

4. Compliant and Appeal

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or
written appeal with the Panjin land acquisition offices orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the Panjin land acquisition offices shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Panjin PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the Panjin city land bureau in accordance with Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition for arbitration. The arbitration shall be awarded within 3 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such award.

The demolition and resettlement agency of project is Panjin land acquisition offices.

The location of compliant and appeal: Panjin land acquisition offices

Reception Staff: Zhang Yutian Contact telephone number: 0427—2805662

The location of Panjin PMO: No. 173 Taishan Road, Xinglongtai district

Reception Staff: Zhao Yanfeng Contact telephone number: 0427-2870560
Annex 3 Monitoring and Evaluation Outline

1、Objective of Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement

According to the requirements of the World Bank Operational Guide OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement", the technical documents as No. 80 "Involuntary Resettlement during Project Development -- Policy Guidelines for World Bank Loaned Project", Annex 3 "Technical Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation for Involuntary Resettlement" and "Operational Directives for Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement for World Bank Loaned Project in China", the resettlement process of World Bank Loaned Panjin Urban and Rural Solid Waste Collection Project will be conducted with independent monitoring and evaluation, and the resettlement work of the Project will be conducted with tracking evaluation by inspecting the resettlement process, funds and management of the affected people, enterprises, shops. The Project will submit the report for World Bank, Panjin sanitation department and the relevant management departments every year, with information and suggestions, for the reference of the decision by each department. The independent monitoring and evaluation can make the World Bank and the management departments fully understand the land acquisition and resettlement work is on time and on quality to achieve the required objectives, pointing out where the problem lies, and make recommendations to improve the work.

2、Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement

- Capacity Evaluation of Resettlement Implementation agencies: working capacity and efficiency of resettlement implementation agency
- Process, compensation standards and payment of resettlement
- Impact analysis of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement
• Tracking survey and evaluation for the income level of the residents affected by land acquisition, demolition and resettlement (sample rate 10%)

The typical household affected by demolition monitoring: payment of compensation funds, resettlement housing construction progress and quality, relocation schedule, Income restoration etc.

Typical enterprises monitoring: payment of compensation funds, the new site land acquisition, housing construction, relocation schedule, production recovery, and income restoration, replacement quality etc.

Restoration measures for vulnerable groups.

• Public facilities: monitor the delivery of compensation funds, function recovery of public facilities, and reconstruction progress

• Public participation and negotiation: public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan, and participation effect of public.

Compliant: monitor the registration and solution of resettlement compliant
3. Technical Route

Technical route of independent monitoring and evaluation as following:

- **Project Proposal**
- **Prepare monitoring and evaluation Outline**
- **Prepare survey framework, table, and typical household and record cards**
- **Sample and survey scheme**
- **Baseline Survey**
- **Establish management information system for monitoring and evaluation**
- **Monitoring and Survey**
  - Participation and negotiation mechanism
  - Monitoring of resettlement implementing agency
  - Tracking survey for the affected households
  - Restoration measures for vulnerable groups
  - Restoration measures for Enterprises
- **Compile monitoring data and establish database**
- **Compare and analyze**
- **Prepare monitoring and evaluation report**
- **Whether the monitoring of resettlement is over**
- **Complete**
4. Organization and Work Division of Monitoring and Evaluation for Resettlement

(1) Local PMO commissioned the external independent monitoring and evaluation agency to be responsible for the detailed survey, data collection, and calculation analysis for the monitoring and evaluation, and review the results.

(2) The mission of which is: under the guidance of World Bank officials, to monitor and evaluate the resettlement of the Project, to be responsible for the preparation of the monitoring and evaluation outline, to set monitoring points, to be responsible for the on-site survey, monitoring and analysis, and to be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation reports of resettlement.

(3) Local PMO will give on-site cooperation to the staffs, transport and other aspects for the monitoring and evaluation group of resettlement during the monitoring and survey works.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Methods of Resettlement

(1) Monitoring and evaluation adopts the method that combined on-site survey, calculation analysis and expert evaluation.

(2) The survey combines the points and the entire areas. The implementation progress, funds, organization and management of resettlement as area conditions should be fully investigated. And the sampling survey should be conducted for the settlers.

(3) The sampling survey adopts classified random sampling, which means the typical households, enterprises and institutions will be sampled and conducted with designated and tracking survey. Sampling rate is 10% of the households affected by land acquisition and resettlement.
(4) The comprehensive survey adopts the forms, discussion, inquiring files and documents and other means.

(5) Except for the text information, pay attention to collect photos, audio, video, physical materials and other information.


January 2012, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 1 (baseline survey report);

December 2012, the second monitoring, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 2 and post evaluation report.
根据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华人民共和国民法典》和《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》等法律法规，为保护土地使用权人的合法权益，对土地使用权人申请登记的本证所列土地权利，经调查核实，准予登记，颁发此证。
袁家村垃圾中转站项目征地协议书

甲方：国营新建农场（以下简称甲方）
乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场农工（以下简称乙方）

为保证垃圾中转站项目的顺利实施，甲方将征用乙方位于袁家村的土地，并按每亩30000元的标准补偿。乙方共得补偿人民币350000元。

二、补偿期限:
从二0一四年月日起至土地第二轮联产承包期限结束止（二0二九年十二月三十一日）。

三、甲方权力和责任
1、甲方征地后，拥有土地的使用权，乙方不得干涉甲方的建设和经营活动。
2、如果乙方已经参加农垦基本养老保险，由甲方全额承担缴纳社会统筹金，直到乙方退休之日止。

四、乙方权力和责任
1、如果乙方参加了农垦基本养老保险，个人账户保费由乙方承担。
2、乙方不再享受国家粮种补贴政策。
3、如果乙方正常缴纳应缴的保险费用，达到年龄后，正常享受农垦基本养老保险退休待遇。
五、本协议一式三份，甲、乙双方各执一份，财政所存档一份。

六、本协议自签定之日起生效，协议期满即日失效。

甲方：国营新建农场 法人代表：（签字）

乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场 农工：张磊升（签字）

二零一四年一月十日
五、本协议一式三份，甲、乙双方各执一份，财政所存档一份。
六、本协议自签定之日起生效，协议期满即日失效。

甲方：国营新建农场  法人代表（签字）

乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场农工  张殿祥  （签字）

二〇一四年一月十日
袁家村垃圾中转站项目征地协议书

甲方：国营新建农场（以下简称甲方）
乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场农户（以下简称乙方）

为保证垃圾中转站项目的顺利实施，甲方拟征用乙方位于袁家村 61 亩耕地，经双方协商，达成协议如下：

一、补偿形式：
采用一次性补偿形式，每亩按 30000 元标准补偿，乙方共得补偿人民币 183000 元。

二、补偿期限：
从二〇一四年 月 日起至土地第二轮联产承包期限结束止（二〇一九年十二月三十一日）。

三、甲方权力和责任
1、甲方征地后，拥有土地的使用权，乙方不得干涉甲方的建设和经营活动。
2、如果乙方已经参加农垦基本养老保险，由甲方全额承担缴纳社会统筹基金，直到乙方退休之日止。

四、乙方权力和责任
1、如果乙方参加了农垦基本养老保险，个人账户保费由乙方承担。
2、乙方不再享受国家粮种和综合补贴政策。
3、如果乙方正常缴纳应缴的保险费用，达龄后，正常享受农垦基本养老保险退休待遇。
五、本协议一式三份，甲、乙双方各执一份，财政所存档一份。

六、本协议自签定之日起生效，协议期满即日失效。

甲方：国营新建农场 法人代表：签字

乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场农工 闫节春 （签字）

二〇一四年一月十日
袁家村垃圾中转站项目征地协议书

甲方：国营新建农场
乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场农工

为保证垃圾中转站项目的顺利实施，甲方拟征用乙方位于袁家村的660亩耕地，经双方协商，达成协议如下：

一、补偿形式：
采用一次性补偿形式，每亩按30000元标准补偿，乙方共得补偿人民币3360000元。

二、补偿期限：
从二0一四年 一月 十日起至土地第二轮联产承包期限结束止（二0二九年十二月三十一日）。

三、甲方权力和责任
1. 甲方征地后，拥有土地的使用权，乙方不得干涉甲方的建设和经营活动。
2. 如果乙方已经参加农垦基本养老保险，由甲方全额承担缴纳社会统筹金，直到乙方退休之日止。

四、乙方权力和责任
1. 如果乙方参加了农垦基本养老保险，个人账户保费由乙方承担。
2. 乙方不再享受国家粮种和综合补贴政策。
3. 如果乙方正常缴纳应缴的保险费用，达龄后，正常享受农垦基本养老保险退休待遇。
五、本协议一式三份，甲、乙双方各执一份，财政所存档一份。

六、本协议自签定之日起生效，协议期满即日失效。

甲方：国营新建农场 法人代表：

乙方：国营新建农场袁家分场 工

二〇一四年一月十日
2014年4月1日

登记机关

2014年5月1日
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>项目编码</th>
<th>项目名称</th>
<th>项目金额</th>
<th>项目单位</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123456</td>
<td>支付电费</td>
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<td>元</td>
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<td>789012</td>
<td>支付水费</td>
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<td>元</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>901234</td>
<td>其他费用</td>
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<td>元</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**总计**：1920.00 元
盘山县财政局预算指标文件

盘县财指经（2013）46号

关于下达专项支出指标的通知

城建局：

经研究决定，现下达专项资金支出指标33.75万元，用于盘山县垃圾中转站建设项目土地补偿支出，功能分类请列“2120801”征地和拆迁补偿支出预算科目。经济分类请列“其他资金性支出-土地补偿”。

资金来源：基金收入
盘山县财政局预算指标文件

盘县财指经（2014）203号

关于下达专项支出指标的通知

陈家镇：

经研究决定，现下达专项资金支出指标25.725万元，用于陈家镇王家村土地补偿支出，功能分类请列“2120801”征地和拆迁补偿支出预算科目。经济分类请列“其他资本性支出-土地补偿”。

资金来源：基金收入
盘山县财政局预算指标文件

盘县财指经（2013）462号

关于下达专项支出指标的通知

城建局：

经研究决定，现下达专项资金支出指标33.75万元，用于盘山县垃圾中转站建设项目土地补偿支出，功能分类请列“2120801”征地和拆迁补偿支出预算科目。经济分类请列“其他资金性支出-土地补偿”。

资金来源：基金收入

二O一三年五月六日
### 预算拨款凭证（收款通知）

- **拨款单位：** 盘山县政府
- **收款单位：** 盘山县政府
- **账号：** 0613010000004271056
- **开户银行：** 盘山县政府
- **金额：** 贰拾伍万柒仟仟贰佰伍拾元
- **用途：** 转移性支出
- **付款日期：** 2014年02月28日
- **第000192号**

![付款凭证](image-url)

此联是原始付款凭证的付款通知。

此联是原始付款凭证的付款通知。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>项目</th>
<th>金额</th>
<th>用途</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>全称</td>
<td>临泉县财政局</td>
<td>通用性转移支付其他一般性转移支付支出</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>机构</td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>开户银行</td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>账号</td>
<td>061301000004214</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 金额（大写）| 贰拾伍万柒仟贰佰伍拾元整 | 上列款项已核实，如有错误，请持此联跟单位联系。
被征（拨、占）地单位意见:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>代表/单位章</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年 月 日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

被征（拨、占）地单位上级主管机关意见:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>代表/单位章</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年 月 日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

征（拨、占）地承包单位意见:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>代表/单位章</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>年 月 日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
征（拨、占）用土地协议书

被征（拨、占）地单位：盘山县陈家镇王家村（公章）

征（拨、占）地承包单位：盘山县征地服务站（公章）

辽宁省国土资源厅制
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>人民币(大写)</th>
<th>陆拾叁万伍仟叁佰零壹元贰角玖分</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>油气田补贴资金</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>审批</td>
<td>会计主管  汪纳  交款人姓名</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

根据
2013年12月31日

辽财会账证64号
<table>
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<th>被征（拨、占）地单位</th>
<th>盘山县征地服务站</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>被征（拨、占）地承包单位</td>
<td>盘山县陈家镇王家村</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被征（拨、占）地单位</td>
<td>被征（拨、占）地前基本情况</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>总农业人口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>劳均耕地</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>征地后总耕地面积</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>公顷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>征（拨、占）地总面积</td>
<td>土地类别</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>（公顷）</td>
<td>计</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.4935</td>
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<tr>
<td>农转非人数</td>
<td>动迁房屋</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>安置多余劳动力</td>
<td>其中</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>乡（镇）村企业安置</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>城镇集体所有制单位安置</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>全民所有制单位安置</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>农业自身安置</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>自谋职业安置</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>征地总费用（元）</td>
<td>236140.00 元</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>区片综合地价</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>标准补偿费用</td>
<td>45 万元/公顷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其中</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青苗补偿费</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地上附着物补偿费</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

费用计算：
本次征地地块位于盘山县陈家镇王家村，区片价格为 45 万元/公顷
实际补偿为农用地 47.85 万元/公顷

农用地：0.4935 公顷×478500.00 元/公顷=236140.00 元
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>征地总费用（元）</th>
<th>236140.00 元</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>其中</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>区片综合地价</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>标准补偿费用（万元/公顷）</td>
<td>45 万元/公顷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>营农补偿费</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地上附着物补偿费</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

费用计算：
本次征地地块位于盘山县陈家镇王家村，区片价格为 45 万元/公顷
实际补偿为农用地 47.85 万元/公顷

农用地：0.4935 公顷 × 478500.00 元/公顷 = 236140.00 元
地上附着物补偿费用明细表

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>项目</th>
<th>种类</th>
<th>单位</th>
<th>数量</th>
<th>单价</th>
<th>赔偿金额（元）</th>
<th>所有者</th>
<th>盖章</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>所有者</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

小计：
被征（拨、占）地单位意见：

代表：

年 月 日

被征（拨、占）地单位上级主管机关意见：

代表：

年 月 日

征（拨、占）地承包单位意见：

代表：

年 月 日
| 被征（拨、占）地单位意见： | 代表：
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>年月日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>被征（拨、占）地单位上级主管机关意见：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 代表：
| 年月日  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>征（拨、占）地承包单位意见：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 代表：
<p>| 年月日  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>土地使用权人</th>
<th>盘锦市环境卫生管理处</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>座     落</td>
<td>唐家镇袁家村</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地     号</td>
<td>20301089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地类（用途）</td>
<td>公共设施用地</td>
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<tr>
<td>使用权类型</td>
<td>划拨</td>
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<tr>
<td>使用权面积</td>
<td>10000.00 M²</td>
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<tr>
<td>图     号</td>
<td>41.75-27.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》等法律法规，为保护土地使用权人的合法权益，对土地使用权人申请登记的本证所列土地权利，经审查核实，准予登记，颁发此证。

大洼县 人民政府
2014年 月 日