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**World Bank Loaned Gaizhou City Urban  
Wastewater Regulation Project  
Watercourse Regulation Project  
of Moat and Xiangshui River**

**Resettlement Action  
Plan**

**Design No.: 06S107**

**Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and  
Planning Design Institute  
Gaizhou City Urban Drainage Co., Ltd.  
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## Preface

### A. 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."

### B. 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

Gaizhou City was divided into two districts as north and south by Daqing River, and the mountain water from the north of the city mainly goes through flood ditch into the moat: moat - Xiangshui River - Daqing River.

Currently, the section design standard of the moat is not enough, only for five-year flood, far less than 10-year standard required by Gaizhou City. And under this situation, in recent years, there are many illegal buildings constructed on parts of the moat, locally called as "water drift", which reduced the section and can not reduce dredging, together with the dumping trash on both sides of the moat, the section was reduced, and which reduced discharge capacity.

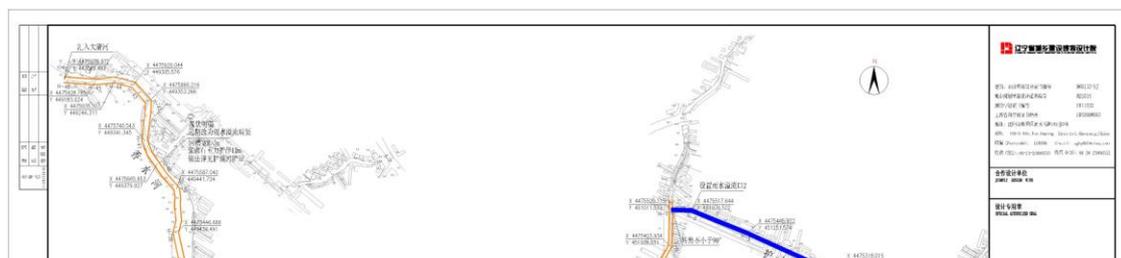
To improve urban flood control standard, the regional ecological environment, and the living quality of people in Gaizhou City, to promote the construction of a harmonious society, Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd. decided to start Gaizhou City Wastewater Regulation Project--Watercourse Regulation Project, the Project fully used the existing drainage facilities, modified the imperfections, cleared river, expanded river cross section, and repaired the riverside embankment.

## 1.2 Construction Contents and Scale

Basic contents and scale of the Project

**Table 1-1 Project Contents and Scale**

Project Title	Sub-project	Construction Contents	Remark ( land acquisition required?)
Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River	Southern Section of Moat	Sectional width: 10 meters, length: 915 meters	Yes
	Northern Section of Moat	Sectional width: 10 meters, length: 941 meters	Yes



## **Figure 1 Project Location Map**

### **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 project preparation and implementation. During project design, 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 construction of Xiangshui River and western moat of World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project -- Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River have been completed, southern and northern sections of moat are under bidding progress, not being constructed. There will be demolition and resettlement for the southern and northern sections, the resettlement plan should be prepared according to the requirements of the World Bank. Currently, Drainage Company cooperated with two offices as Gulou and Dongcheng conducted survey for the affected areas, developed public participation during the survey, explained the basic situation and resettlement policy, and acquired the attitude from the affected people.

### **1.5 Benefit Area and Affected Area**

#### **1.5.1 Benefit Area**

The benefit areas cover the entire Gaizhou City, and the benefit population is 0.2476 million people.

## 1.5.2 Affected Area

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affected three communities from Gulou and Dongcheng. The Project will demolish 618.25m<sup>2</sup> of storage huts and 164.62m<sup>2</sup> of toilets, and affect 171 people from 57 households.

## 1.6 Social Economy Background of Project Area

Gaizhou city is located in the Southern part of Liaoning Province, Northwestern of Liaodong Island. Located at north latitude 39°55'to 40°33', east longitude 121°57' to 122°53', the largest east-west horizontal distance is 80 km, the greatest south-north vertical distance is 70 km, and the total area is 2930 square kilometers. It is adjacent to Xiuyan County and Zhuanghe City on the east, bordering Dalian City on the south, adjacent to the Liaodong Bay and Yingkou City Bayuquan Economic Development Zone on the west, adjacent to Yingkou City and Dashiqiao City on the north, which has the benefits of "one city connected with three ports (Dalian Port, Yingkou Port, and Bayuquan Port)". The distance between Gaizhou and provincial capital Shenyang is 203 km, 30 km to Yingkou City.

There are 8 Street Offices, 16 Towns and 3 Villages in Gaizhou City. The population of the entire city is 0.7267 million. The land area is 2930 km<sup>2</sup>, of which: the population of downtown is 0.2476 million and the constructed urban area is 21.55 km<sup>2</sup>. Since 1992 when Gaizhou County was promoted as city, the national economy developed rapidly, showing the various structures of industry as the leading, with agriculture, forestry (fruit), animal husbandry, and fishery development. In 2013, the local total output value was 24 billion CNY; the public budget revenue was 2.28 billion CNY; fixed asset investment was 20 billion CNY; the disposable income of urban residents per capita was 21829 CNY; and the net revenue of farmers per capita was 12250 CNY.

## 1.7 Measures to Reduce the Project Impact

### 1.7.1 Project Planning and Design Phase

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

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 route in reason, try to construct along the existing river, to avoid demolition.

### 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).

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. 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 o'clock and next six 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.

#### 3. 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 three communities of two streets of Gaizhou City, 171 people from 57 households; there are no houses to be demolished, which are ancillary buildings.

### 2.1 Demolition of Ancillary Buildings

The Project will demolish 618.25m<sup>2</sup> of storage huts and 164.62m<sup>2</sup> of toilets, affect 57 households with 171 people.

**Table 2-1 List of Ancillary Buildings to Be Demolished**

Sub-project	Street	Community	HH	AP	Ancillary Buildings	
					Storage huts (m <sup>2</sup> )	Toilet (m <sup>2</sup> )
World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project - Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River	Gulou	Minhe	34	103	414.7	45.67
		Shengli	16	48	203.55	19.95
	Dongcheng	Luxi	7	20		99
Total			57	171	618.25	164.62

### 2.2 Affected Ground Attachments and Public Facilities

There are six categories of affected ground attachments and public facilities.

**Table 2-2 Affected Ground Attachments and Public Facilities**

Categories	Unit	Quantities
Low-voltage power pole	base	14
Fiber pole	base	10
Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	8
Elm	tree	206
Locust	tree	188
Willow	tree	42

### 3. Socio-economic Survey Results

#### 3.1 Basic Situation of Affected Communities

The Project will affect 3 communities of 2 Street Offices, as Minhe and Shengli Communities of Gulou Street Office, and Luxi Community of Dongcheng Street Office.

**Table 3-1 Basic Situation of Affected Communities**

Street Office	Communities	Total Population	Non-agricultural Population	Labor Force	Annual Income of Farmers per Capita / Urban Disposable Income per Capita (CNY/Capita)
Gulou	Minhe	1918	1918	865	14600
	Shengli	3030	3030	1364	14600
Dongcheng	Luxi	4582	2070	1640	16000

## 4. Framework of Laws and Policies

### 4.1 Main Laws and Policies for Resettlement

#### **National Laws and Regulations:**

- "Property Laws of the People's Republic of China" (The Fifth Session of the Tenth National People's Congress by March 16, 2007)
- "Ordinance of Acquisition and Compensation for the Houses on State-own Land" (State Council Decree No. 590, executed from January 21, 2011)

#### **Regulations and Policies Issued by the People's Government of Gaizhou City:**

- Notice on "Gaizhou Urban Demolition and Renovation Rules" by City Demolition Office (GGO [2009] No. 66)

#### **World Bank Policy:**

- World Bank operational policies OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" and its Annex (executed from 1st, Jan, 2002)

### 4.2 Terms of Laws and Policies Related to the Resettlement

#### **(1) Relevant regulations of “Ordinance of Acquisition and Compensation for the Houses on State-own Land”**

**Article 10:** Acquisition and compensation scheme should be proposed by houses acquisition department, and submitted to city and county People’s Government.

City and county People’s Government should organize the relevant department to demonstrate and publish the acquisition and compensation scheme, and consult with the public. The period for consulting should be more than 30 days.

**Article 17:** The city and county People’s Governments have decided to acquire the houses, should pay the compensation include:

- 1) Makeup for the value difference of the acquired houses;
- 2) Compensation for movement and temporary resettlement caused by house acquisition.
- 3) Compensation for the lost of ceasing work caused by house acquisition.

**Article 19:** The compensation for the value of acquired houses should not be lower than the market price of the similar real estate on the day that the notice of house acquisition published. The value of acquired houses should be evaluated

and confirmed by the real estate evaluating agents with relevant qualifications according to the house acquisition methods.

**Article 21:** The affected persons could choose cash compensation or real estate exchange.

For the persons chose real estate exchange, city and county government should provide the houses for the exchange, and calculate and settle the value differences between the exchange houses.

**Article 27:** The compensation should be delivered before relocation during the implementation of houses acquisition.

## **(2) Detailed Methods of Urban Area Demolition and Reconstruction of Gaizhou City**

**Article 29:** The attachments, interior and exterior fitments will be evaluated as combined with the relocation price and compensated. The equipments that can be reused, will be removed, there will not be subsidies.

**Article 35:** To demolish welfare houses, this should be reconstructed by the demolisher according to the original property and scale, or compensated with the replacement prices.

**Article 36:** The original electricity, telecommunications, sanitation, drainage, public transportation, gas, heating, green space, roads and other facilities within the scope of the demolition, to be reconstructed in the construction of communities, will not be compensated, but demolished by the original property unit; the ones can not be reconstructed during the construction, will be compensated by the demolisher according to the replacement cost.

**Article 37:** Various lands will be compensated according to the relevant provisions of Land Department; trees, fruit trees and other ground attachments will be compensated according to the assessed prices by monetary compensation.

### **4.3 Policies on Involuntary Resettlement of World Bank**

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

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.

3) It 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) 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 Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project--Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River 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 "Ordinance of Acquisition and Compensation for the Houses on State-own Land", "Gaizhou Urban Demolition and Renovation Rules", 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 apply the following policies.

##### 4.4.1 Compensation Policy on Attachments of APs

The attachments of the APs will be compensated according to the replacement cost.

##### 4.4.2 Compensation Policy on Affected Infrastructures and Ground

###### Attachments

The infrastructures will be compensated according to the replacement cost. The affected infrastructures will be reconstructed by the property unit after compensated by the demolishing unit. The infrastructures will be resumed to the current service level.

The losses caused by the service interruption due to the relocation of facilities suffered by the property unit, the project owner and the relevant property unit should negotiate the settlement.

## 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 Attachments

The affected attachments are storage huts and toilets, detailed in Table 5-1:

**Table 5-1 Compensation Standards for Attachments**

Affected Categories	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY/m <sup>2</sup> )
Storage huts	m <sup>2</sup>	300
Toilets	m <sup>2</sup>	260

### 5.2 Ground Attachments and Public Facilities

The compensation standards for affected ground attachments and public facilities are detailed in Table 5-2:

**Table 5-2 Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Public Facilities**

Categories	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY/Unit)
Low-voltage power pole	base	5000
Fiber pole	base	1000
Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	260
Elm	tree	150
Locust	tree	420
Willow	tree	260

## 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 or multi-floor, high-rise buildings, 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 Ancillary Buildings

The ancillary buildings of the residents to be demolished in the Project are the temporary storage huts and toilets next to the watercourse, in principle, subject to the Gaizhou demolition policy which will not be compensated, but taking into account the actual situation of the affected people and the project is a World Bank Project, it is decided to compensate the affected storage huts and toilets according to the replacement cost, 3 new toilets (service diameter is 150 meters) on the north bank of southern moat and 1 new toilet (only affect some toilets on the east section) on the north bank of east section of northern moat will be constructed and funded by the project unit, to address the actual daily needs of the affected people. The construction area of each toilet is about 15m<sup>2</sup>. The

waste generated by the toilets will be regularly cleaned by Organic Fertilizer Management Section of Gaizhou Sanitation Bureau, so that there will not be impact on the surrounding environment. Compared to the previous separate toilet, that the waste of which was directly discharged into the moat, the environment will be improved, and therefore the risk of the ancillary buildings of the relocated residents does not exist.

### 6.3 Affected Public Facilities and Ground Attachments

The affected infrastructures and ground attachments will be compensated by the project unit and reconstructed by the property owner.

The rehabilitation measures for the facilities to be demolished must be arranged before demolition, the actual implementation should be adjusted according to the on-site situation, to be safe, efficient, timely and correct, try to reduce the negative impact on the residents.

## 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.

During the feasibility study phase on the project preparation stage, the Project Management Office has repeatedly sought the suggestions and comments on the project resettlement work with Gaizhou NPC and CPPCC, mass organizations, and the relocated residents within the project area.

January 2014, during the actual survey for the impact of land acquisition of the Project, PMO organized the specific survey team, all the related resettlement representatives participated the work. PMO also listened to the opinions of the residents on the land acquisition and resettlement and conduct broad negotiation. Resettlement opinions and attitude were surveyed. The detailed survey provided foundation for the preparation of the resettlement plan.

In the future, it will adopt the following procedures and ways to encourage public participation and consultation:

#### (1) Public Meeting

One month prior to the demolition, before the implementation of the resettlement scheme, continues to extensively explain relevant policies, laws and regulations, compensation standards and resettlement schemes to the masses, so that the people know and get ready early.

(2) Utilizing broadcast, television, newspaper, network and other media tools to publicize land acquisition policy of the Project.

#### (3) Publish Land Acquisition and Demolition Bulletin

The main contents of the announcement: brief overview of the project, the scope of land acquisition and resettlement policy (including compensation standards), the responsibilities of resettlement agencies, the rights and obligations of settlers, complaints and appeals, monitoring and evaluation.

PMO will send the person to be responsible for the reception and answer to the questions and feedback to the higher authorities, to maintain continuity of information.

#### (4) Disclose Resettlement Plan

The resettlement plan should be broadcasted on radio and television before the evaluation of World Bank projects, announced in the local major newspapers and the municipal government websites, to make the settlers and non-governmental organizations to inspect.

#### (5) Resettlement Information Manual

The main parts of the resettlement plan should be prepared as resettlement information manual, and released to the settlers after project assessment and before the land acquisition and demolition. The main contents of the manual are: project profiles, project impacts, compensation policies, implementation agencies, and the complaint channels.

## 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**

Time	Location	Participants	Contents	Remark
January15 2014	Drainage Company and project site	Public Utilities and Real Estate Bureau, Drainage Company, Street Office, Design Institute and etc.	Survey the demolition site, to understand relocation compensation policy	

Time	Location	Participants	Contents	Remark
January 21 2014	Gaizhou City Government Office	Deputy Mayor, Land Bureau, Collection Office, Dongcheng Office, Gulou Office, Public Utilities and Real Estate Bureau, Drainage Company	Convened by the Deputy Mayor, the tasks on the implementation of the demolition and subsequent demolition of the information-finding mission, clear the functions of various departments	
January 21 ~ 23 2014	Minhe, Shengli and Luxi Communities	Related staffs of Public Utilities and Real Estate Bureau, Drainage Company and 3 communities of 2 street offices	Demolition influence survey, explain and feedback compensation policies, resettlement willingness survey	Consider the construction project of the moat will affect the surrounding environment, but the overall surroundings have been greatly improved, expressed support, hoping to be compensated in accordance with the relevant national and local policies and regulations

**Table 7-2 Policy Disclose Process**

Documents	Disclose Manner and Language	Disclose Date
Introduction of the project	Chinese, Gaizhou Daily	March 2014
Resettlement manual	Chinese, to PAPs	After reviewed by the World Bank
Resettlement plan report	Chinese, affected communities	March 2014



## 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 Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project--Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River:

- Liaoning Urban Construction Project Office
- Leading group of World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project
- Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd. (PMO)
- Gaizhou Land and Resources Bureau
- Gaizhou Urban House Acquisition Management Office
- Gaizhou Public Utilities and Real Estate Bureau
- Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices
- Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute
- Hehai University
- Community

### 9.2 Institutions and Responsibilities

#### 9.2.1 Resettlement Management Agencies

##### **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 Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project

The group leader of Leading group of World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project is the deputy mayor, the deputy group leader is the head of Municipal Utilities and Real Estate Bureau, the members include the head of Municipal Utilities and Real Estate Bureau, the main leaders of the Municipal Development and Reform Bureau, the Municipal Finance Bureau, the Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau, the Municipal Land Bureau, the Municipal Audit Bureau, the Municipal Rural Power Bureau, the Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices.

**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;

**Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd. (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

**Gaizhou 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

## 9.2.2 Resettlement Implementing Agencies

### **Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices:**

- organize public participation;
- implement the resettlement plan;
- 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;

### **Communities:**

- 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
- prepare Resettlement Plan jointly with the City PMO

## 9.2.4 External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

### **Hehai University:**

- 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) Implementation of Land Acquisition and Demolition Agreement

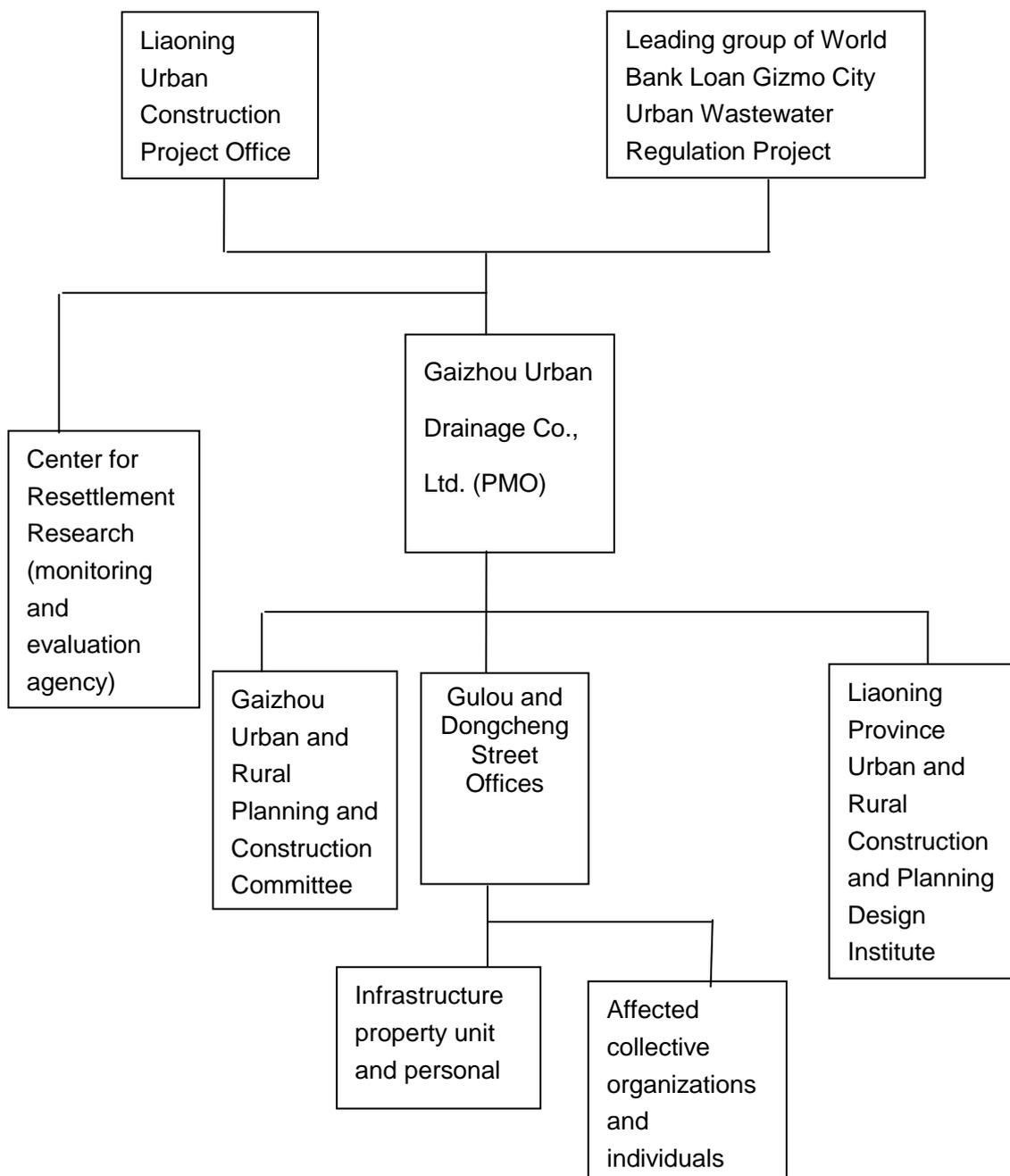
Monitor the sufficiency and rationality for the public consultation and participation

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



### 9.4 Organization Qualifications and Staffing

The leading group of Gaizhou Urban Wastewater Regulation Project is consisted of leaders and cadres of Gaizhou People's Government and administrative departments. Municipal Utilities and Real Estate Bureau and its Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd. are responsible for organization and coordination. The experienced stall of Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices are responsible for the specific resettlement activities.

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

Resettlement Agencies	Staffs	Total Staffs	Staff Qualification	Remark
Leading group of World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project	1	3	Government officials and university graduates	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 the implementation, monitoring and evaluation agencies of the project.
Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd. (PMO)	2	5	Civil servants, engineering staff, and management staff	
Gaizhou Land and Resources Bureau	1	2	Civil servants	
Gaizhou Public Utilities and Real Estate Bureau	1	2	Civil servants	
Gaizhou Urban House Acquisition Management Office	2	5	Cadre	
Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices	4	6	Civil servants	
Community	6	10	Cadre	
Liaoning Province Urban and Rural Construction and Planning Design Institute	5	10	Engineering staff	
Resettlement Research Center of Hehai University (Independent Monitoring Agency)	4	8	University professor, Ph.D., Masters	
Total	26	51		

## 9.5 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

- Before the implementation of the resettlement plan, PMO will organize the training for the staffs of land acquisition and resettlement, including the World Bank guidelines for resettlement services, land acquisition regulations, resettlement implementation and management, to improve the professional quality and policy processing capacity of the staffs.
- fully guarantee funds and equipments to improve efficiency.
- divide works in reason, establish and improve incentives to resettlement staffs of land acquisition and resettlement, and mobilize the enthusiasm of the staffs.

- establish land acquisition and relocation management information systems, utilize computer to manage land acquisition and resettlement data, strengthen information feedback to ensure the information flow from top to bottom, and bottom to top, and the important problems will be solved by City PMO.
- enhance reporting system, strengthen internal monitoring, and identify and solve problems timely.
- strengthen independent monitoring and evaluation, the independent monitoring and evaluation agency point out problems in a timely manner to the relevant departments to make recommendations to solve the problem.

## 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 from March 2014 to April 2014. The basic principles of the schedule are as follows:

- land acquisition and demolition should be completed on month 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

Gaizhou Drainage Company, Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices organize survey and registration of the lands and houses for the affected communities, 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 units, and submit the relevant infrastructures information to the PMO by the relevant units within 15 days after received design.

#### (3) Develop land acquisition and resettlement plan, and budgeting

According to the survey, Gaizhou Drainage Company, Gaizhou House Acquisition Office, Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices organize the preparation of the resettlement plan and budget in accordance with the relevant policies and regulations, and submit for approval.

#### (4) Sign land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreement

According to the policies, regulations and plans of the resettlement, under the help of City House Acquisition Management Office, Gaizhou Drainage Company

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 for the Key Mission of Resettlement Implementation**

Mission Title	Southern Moat and Northern Moat
Confirm of land acquisition and demolition	January 2014
Actual calculation for land acquisition and demolition	January 2014
Prepare resettlement plan	January ~ February 2014
Hold land acquisition mobilization meeting, and announce policy	March 2014
Publish land acquisition announcement	March 2014
Negotiate and sign resettlement compensation agreement	March ~ April 2014
Construction land delivery	April 2014
Monitoring and Evaluation	January 2014 ~ January 2015

## 11. Costs and Budget

### 11.1 Costs

The total budget includes 2 items as the demolition of ancillary buildings of the residents, and the compensation of the affected infrastructures and ground attachments. Of which, the planning and design fee is calculated as 2% of the 2 items; the implementation and the management fee is calculated as 3% of the 2 items; the monitoring and supervision fee is 10,000 CNY; and the basic reserve fund is calculated as 10% of the 2 items.

The total budget of the project resettlement is 0.5382 million CNY, including the demolition costs of ancillary buildings of residents 0.2285 million CNY, compensation costs of the affected ground attachments and public facilities 0.2308 million CNY. The compensation cost is estimated in accordance with the price in 2013. The total resettlement cost will be covered by the total cost of the entire project.

**Table 11-1 Budget List of Resettlement Compensation**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY/Unit)	Quan.	Total Cost 10 <sup>4</sup> CNY
<b>1.</b>	<b>Ancillary Buildings</b>				<b>22.85</b>
1.1	Storage huts	m <sup>2</sup>	300	618.25	18.55
1.2	Toilets	m <sup>2</sup>	260	164.62	4.3
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ground attachments And public facilities</b>				<b>23.08</b>
2.1	Low-voltage power pole	base	5000	14	7
2.2	Fiber pole	base	1000	10	1
2.3	Toilet (new)	m <sup>2</sup>	500	60	3
2.4	Elm	tree	150	206	3.09
2.5	Locust	tree	420	188	7.9
2.6	Willow	tree	260	42	1.09
<b>1~2 Total</b>					<b>45.93</b>
3.0	Planning and design fee	10 <sup>4</sup> CNY	2%	43.14	0.92
4.0	Implementation and management fee	10 <sup>4</sup> CNY	3%	43.14	1.38
6.0	Monitoring and supervision fee	10 <sup>4</sup> CNY			1
7.0	Basic reserve fund	10 <sup>4</sup> CNY	10%	43.14	4.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>53.82</b>

## 11.2 Fund Plan and Source

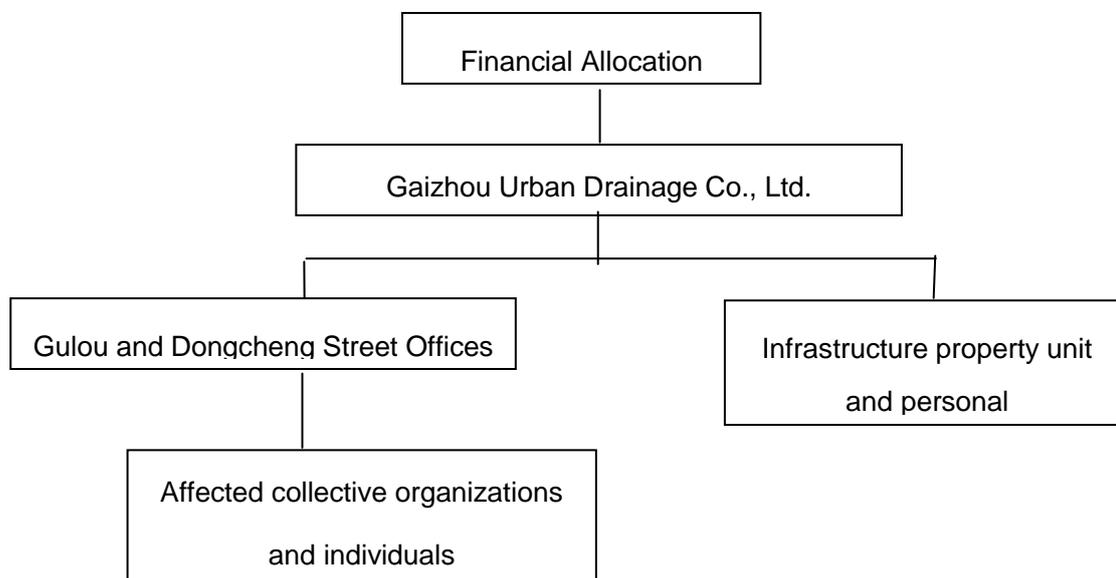
According to the process schedule, all the funds of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement will be delivered in 2014, and the source of which is financial allocation from the Gaizhou City Government.

## 11.3 Capital Flows and Finance Plan

### 11.3.1 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 Gaizhou Urban Drainage Co., Ltd.; Drainage Company deliver the funds to Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices according to the fund plan, and deliver to units or individuals in accordance with the agreement of land acquisition and demolition; Drainage Company directly deliver the compensation funds to the relevant units or individuals who own the infrastructure facilities or ground attachments.

Capital Flows Diagram:



### 11.3.2 Finance and Management

Within the demolition period required by the relevant regulations, Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices and Drainage Company sign written agreement on the compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and other issues in accordance with the compensation policies and standards of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of the Project.

- Ancillary Buildings

Organized by the Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices, Gaizhou Drainage Company is to sign an agreement with the affected residents on compensation standards and date for the demolition. The compensation funds of demolition will be delivered from the Drainage Company through the Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices to the affected people.

- Infrastructure Facilities

Gaizhou City Drainage Company is to consult with the property units of the infrastructure facilities on the rehabilitation scheme of the infrastructures, to determine the cost of infrastructure rehabilitation, and according to the rehabilitation progress, Gaizhou City Drainage Company will pay the funds to the property owners, who is responsible for the restoration and reconstruction.

## 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 and Gaizhou City Drainage Company, 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. Resettlement Research Center of Hehai University 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

Gaizhou Drainage Company will develop an internal monitoring mechanism to supervise the resettlement activities. Gaizhou Drainage Company 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, Gulou and Dongcheng Street 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 Gaizhou Drainage Company, in order to maintain continuous monitoring on implementation. Gaizhou Drainage Company 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 Street Offices to the leading group of the City PMO. Project leading group and Gaizhou Drainage Company as important parts of the internal monitoring system will regularly check and verify the information.

### 12.1.2 Monitoring Contents

- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructures
- 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

Gulou and Dongcheng Street Offices and Gaizhou Drainage Company 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

The independent monitoring will be conducted according to the survey data of this resettlement implementation agencies and plan.

### 12.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency

Gaizhou City Drainage Company proposed to hire the Resettlement Research Center of Hehai University to be the independent monitoring agency for the Project. The monitoring group will be consisted of the experienced resettlement experts in engineering resettlement and sociology.

## 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 Gaizhou City Drainage Company and the World Bank.

## 12.2.3 Monitoring Steps and Contents

- (1) Prepare monitoring and evaluation framework
- (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.

(8) Monitor data collection and establish database

(9) Compare and analyze

(10) Prepare one monitoring and evaluation report every year

- February 2014, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 1 (baseline survey report);
- January 2015, 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, processing transactions, and completion rates

Household Affected by Demolition: rate of compensation funds become available, and change rate of employment and income

Infrastructure Facilities: rate of compensation funds become available, and function recovery

### 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 report of "World Bank Loaned Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project--Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River", and submit for Liaoning Provincial PMO and the World Bank.

## 13. Right Sheet

Impact Category	Affected People	Compensation Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standards
Ancillary Buildings	People	The ancillary buildings of the residents to be demolished in the Project are the temporary storage huts and toilets next to the watercourse, in principle, subject to the Gaizhou demolition policy which will not be compensated, but taking into account the actual situation of the affected people and the project is a World Bank Project, it is decided to compensate the affected storage huts and toilets according to the replacement cost, the new-type environmentally friendly toilets will be constructed and funded by the project unit, to address the actual needs of the affected people.	Storage huts: 300 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> Toilet: 260 CNY/m <sup>2</sup>
Ground Attachments and Public Facilities	Property Unit	The infrastructures will be compensated according to the replacement price. The affected infrastructures will be reconstructed by the property unit after compensated by the demolishing unit. The infrastructures will be resumed to the current service level. The losses caused by the service interruption due to the relocation of facilities suffered by the property unit, the project owner and the relevant property unit should negotiate the settlement.	Low-voltage pole: 5000 CNY/base Fiber pole: 1000 CNY/base Toilet: 260 CNY/m <sup>2</sup> Elm: 150 CNY/tree Locust: 420 CNY/tree Willow: 260 CNY/tree

## Annex 1 Report Preparation Attorney

### 委 托 书

委 托 方：盖州市城市排水有限责任公司

受委托方：辽宁省城乡规划设计院

世行贷款辽宁中等城市基础设施二期项目盖州污水治理项目护城河、香水河河道治理工程（GWW/1.4）于2009年12月招标并开始施工，截至2010年，香水河河道治理已结束。护城河段因连续两年的自然灾害及河道两侧存在违章建筑影响一直没有施工。城区内河治理工程（GWW/1.5）拟利用世行中期调整增加234万美元贷款予以施工。

2014年1月11日，世行代表团和省项目办领导到盖州进行现场视察并召开了会议，共同商定上述两项工程实施办法。按照世行代表团和省项目办领导的意见和要求，河道两侧的临时厕所、仓房涉及动迁问题，必须做出《移民安置计划》报世行及省项目办审批。

根据世行的上述要求，现委托如下：

一、受委托方按世行的规则，在限定的时间内，结合该工程范围编制《移民安置计划》，并通过世行和省项目办的审核。

二、移民安置计划编制范围：

1、护城河、香水河河道治理工程（GWW/1.4）

南护城河段——香水河护城河交界（H54）至繁荣桥（H21）长915m，整治后河道断面宽10m；北护城河——财

神庙后小桥 (H86) 至烟市桥 (H122) 长 941m, 整治后河道断面宽 10 m。东护城河段 (H1 至 H21) 因不具备施工条件暂不施工, 待城区改造结束后由地方资金予以整治, 移民安置计划暂不含此段河道内容。

## 2、城区内河治理工程 (GWW/1.5)

劳动局段: 劳动局至烟市小桥 285m, 治理后河道宽 6m

生产桥段: 生产桥至财神庙后桥 540m, 治理后河道宽 6m

东关东段: 烧鸡桥向东 1150m, 其中 903m 治理后河道宽 6m, 247m 治理后河道宽为 7m。

### 二、本工程实施计划:

1、护城河、香水河河道治理工程 (GWW/1.4) 《移民安置计划》得到世行认可后, 即开始动迁工作, 预计此项工作在 3 月 25 日前结束。土建施工从 2014 年 4 月 1 日开始, 至 10 月 30 日完成全部工程的施工。

2、城区内河河道治理工程 (GWW/1.5) 在《移民安置计划》得到世行认可后, 动迁工作与招标工作同步进行, 预计此项工作在 4 月 25 日前结束。施工从 5 月初开始, 10 月 30 日前完成全部工程。

三、委托方按照受委托方编制移民计划的需要, 及时提供相关的文件或材料。

盖州市城市排水有限责任公司  
二〇一四年一月二十三日



## Annex 2 On-site Photos of Affected Areas



## Annex 3 Resettlement Information Manual

# Resettlement Information Manual

### 1. Brief Description of the Project

The construction of Xiangshui River and western moat of World Bank Loan Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project -- Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River have been completed, southern and northern sections of moat are under bidding progress, not being constructed.

The sectional width of southern section of moat is 10 meters, and the length is 915 meters; the sectional width of northern section of moat is 10 meters, and the length is 941 meters.

### 2. Impact of Land Acquisition and Demolition

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affected two Street Offices of Gaizhou City as Gulou and Dongcheng. The Project will demolish 618.25m<sup>2</sup> of storage huts and 164.62m<sup>2</sup> of toilets, and affect 171 people from 57 households. There are 6 categories of the affected ground attachments and public facilities of the Project.

### 3. Policies of Resettlement

The main affected matters of the Project are the ancillary buildings of the residents and the municipal infrastructures and ground attachments, there are not land acquisition nor demolition of residential houses.

The affected ancillary buildings of the residents are storage huts and toilets, which are detailed in Table 1:

**Table 1 Compensation Standards for Attachments**

Affected Categories	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY/m <sup>2</sup> )
Storage huts	m <sup>2</sup>	300
Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	260

The compensation standards for affected ground attachments and public facilities are detailed in Table 2:

**Table 2 Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Public Facilities**

Categories	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY/Unit)
Low-voltage power pole	base	5000
Fiber pole	base	1000
Toilet	m <sup>2</sup>	260
Elm	tree	150
Locust	tree	420
Willow	tree	260



## Annex 4 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

### 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 Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project -- Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River 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. The Project will submit the report for World Bank, Gaizhou City Drainage Company and the relevant competent 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 competent 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.

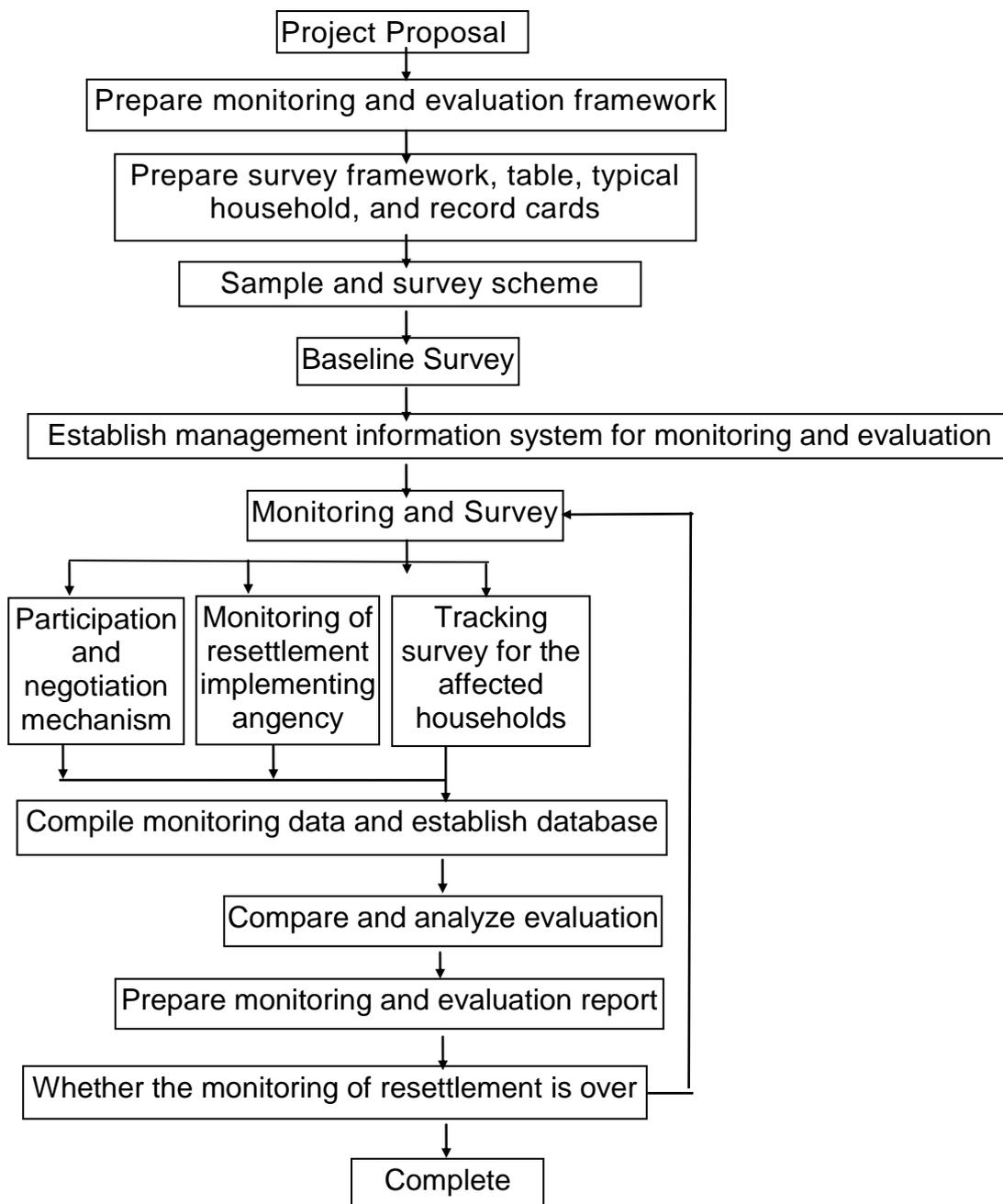
### 2. Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement

- 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 30%)
- 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:



#### 4. Independent Monitoring Agency

Resettlement Research Center of Hehai University is responsible for the independent monitoring and evaluation for the resettlement of the Project.

#### 5. Organization and Work Division of Monitoring and Evaluation for Resettlement

(1) Gaizhou City Drainage Company commissioned Resettlement Research Center to be responsible for the detailed survey, data collection, and calculation analysis for the monitoring and evaluation, and review the results.

(2) Resettlement Research Center constitutes the monitoring and evaluation group of "Gaizhou City Urban Wastewater Regulation Project--Watercourse Regulation Project of Moat and Xiangshui River ". 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 framework, 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) Gaizhou City Drainage Company 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 30% 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 matters and other information.

#### 7. Process Schedule of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation for Resettlement

February 2014, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 1 (baseline survey report);

January 2015, the second monitoring, submit monitoring and evaluation report No. 2 and post evaluation report.

i These requirements will be generated due to the public lands occupied against the wind, continued possession and not recovered by government (as government acquiescence), or traditional laws and conventional usage.

ii Resettlement assistance is based on the corresponding circumstances, include lands, assets, cash, employment and other aspects.

iii Under normal circumstances, the cut-off-date is the beginning of the census. The deadline can also be the designated date prior to the beginning of census by the project area, provided that the related situation of the project had been widely disseminated prior to the census, and can continue to propagate by the numbers after the project region was divided, in order to prevent the influx of people making false claims.