

World Bank-financed Project

**World Bank-financed Integrated Economic
Development Of Small Towns Project,
Xiantang Town,
Dongyuan County, Heyuan City**

Resettlement Action Plan

**Xiantang Town, Dongyuan County,
Heyuan City of Guangdong Province &**

NRCR, Hohai University

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Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this resettlement action plan

The resettlement action plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of "developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project, their standard of living is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project".

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

"Displaced persons" may be defined as groups of people meeting the following criteria:

(a) the involuntary¹ taking of land², resulting in:

- 1) relocation or loss of shelter;
- 2) loss of assets or access to assets; or
- 3) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location

(b) the involuntary restriction of access³, to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, "Displaced Persons" may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- 1) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- 2) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
- 3) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date⁴ established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area

¹ For purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.

² "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as buildings and crops. This policy does not apply to regulations of natural resources on a national or regional level to promote their sustainability, such as watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, etc. The policy also does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling projects, although it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups.

³ For the purposes of this policy, involuntary restriction of access covers restrictions on the use of resources imposed on people living outside the park or protected area, or on those who continue living inside the park or protected area during and after project implementation. In cases where new parks and protected areas are created as part of the project, persons who lose shelter, land, or other assets are covered under para. 3(a).

⁴ Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Resettlement

“Resettlement” means productive or livelihood arrangement for those affected by the project, so that they can restore their production level and standard of living, and benefit from the project, including:

- 1) Relocation of the living place;
- 2) Looking for new employment for those whose jobs are affected;
- 3) Restoring (or compensating for) affected land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
- 4) Providing rehabilitation measures to those affected adversely (e.g., pollution by harmful gases) in standard of living (quality of life) due to land acquisition and house demolition;
- 5) Providing rehabilitation measures or compensation to affected individuals or public institutions; and
- 6) Restoring adverse impacts on culture or common assets.

Resettlement action plan

To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, an RAP or a resettlement policy framework should be prepared to cover the following:

(a) The RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost⁵, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
- (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the RAP or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
- (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 3(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Restoration

“Restoration” means to restore the ability of those affected by the project to continue with their

⁵ "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

production, or improve their standard of living or at least maintain the pre-project level.

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Abbreviations

DMS	-	Detailed measurement survey
FGD	-	Focus group discussion
GDRC	-	Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
XTG	-	Xiantang Town Government

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (RMB)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Basic Information of the Subproject

1.1 Background of the Subproject

Guangdong is a coastal province in southern China, south of the Nanling Mountains, on the coast of the South China Sea, bordering Hong Kong, Macau, and Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces, opposite to Hainan Island across the sea. Guangdong governs 19 prefecture-level cities and 2 sub-provincial cities (Guangzhou and Shenzhen), 23 county-level cities, 41 counties, 3 autonomous counties and 54 municipal districts. Guangdong has a land area of 179,800 km², including 4.34 million hectares of land suitable for farming and 11 million hectares of land suitable for forests. At the end of 2012, Guangdong's registered population was 86.36 million and resident population exceeded 100 million, making it a typical province with tight land supply. Guangdong is the largest and rapidest-growing provincial economy of China, with an GDP of 5.706792 trillion yuan in 2012. At the end of 2012, Guangdong's urbanization rate was 67.4%, ranking top in China, and the urbanization rate of the Pearl River Delta even reached 83.84%, while this figure is only 39.7% for western Guangdong and 59.1% for eastern Guangdong, showing an imbalance in economic and social development⁶. In addition, there is also a significant gap between urban and rural areas, where rural residents' per capita net income was 10,542.84 yuan and urban residents' per capita disposable income reached 30,226.71 yuan in 2012. On the other hand, a large number of central towns with great economic strength and a high urbanization level have emerged in the Pearl River Delta, and they have driven the development of surrounding rural areas and small towns. Therefore, it is imperative to promote the development of rural areas and small towns through the construction of demonstration and central towns, which is also an inevitable approach to narrowed gaps between different regions and between urban and rural areas. In addition, with the industry restructuring of the Pearl River Delta, some labor- and capital-intensive industries are shifting to other places in succession, creating an opportunity for small town development in eastern and northwestern Guangdong.

In order to address this problem, the provincial 12th five-year development plan proposes to strengthen the development of county, central and specialized towns, improve rural public infrastructure and service facilities, and establish an integrated urban-rural public service system to improve rural production and living conditions⁷. Since 2009, preparation for the World Bank-funded Guangdong Integrated Economic Development Demonstration Town Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") began, and a number of townships in 12 cities have been included.

Carrying out infrastructure and soft environment construction, and developing dominant industries with rural characteristics by drawing on the World Bank's advanced management experience to construct demonstration towns for integrated economic development will create a prosperous small town economy, promote the healthy development of small towns, and optimize the rural economic structure. The Project will also change the outlook of small towns directly, accelerate the shift of surplus rural labor, drive the income increase of urban and rural residents, improve the urban and rural living environment, realize the inclusive growth and sustainable development of the demonstration towns, and promote balanced economic and social development.

Xiantang Town is the county town of Dongyuan County, Heyuan City, with a land area of 173

⁶ Source: Statistical Yearbook 2013 of Guangdong Province

⁷ See the Outline of the Twelfth Five-year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Guangdong Province.

km² and a registered population of 28,983, including a floating population of 32,000, governing 13 villages and two communities. In 2013, the town's gross industrial output value was 5.396 billion yuan, gross agricultural output value 107 million yuan, taxes 310 million yuan, and rural residents' per capita net income 8,707 yuan. The Xiantang Town Government (XTG) filed an application for the Bank loan for the Xiantang Town Integrated Economic Development Project (hereinafter, the "Subproject") in August 2013.

1.2 Brief introduction

The Project involves 6 townships in 6 prefecture-level cities in Guangdong, which are Guzhen Town, Zhongshan City; Dongcheng Town, Yangdong County, Yangjiang City; Yuecheng Town, Deqing County, Zhaoqing City; Rucheng Town, Ruyuan County, Shaoguan City; Xiantang Town, Dongyuan County, Heyuan City; and Fucheng Town, Luoding City, Yunfu City. See **Appendix 1**.

The Subproject is one of the 6 subprojects of the Project. The executing agency is XTG. The county- and town-level subproject leading groups have been established, responsible for subproject leadership, implementation and coordination.

The Subproject aims to improve the infrastructure and "soft" environment of Xiantang Town, promote the development of local pillar industries and employment, optimize economic structure, and further increase local residents' income, thereby driving steady yet rapid economic and social development, and social harmony.

The Subproject includes the construction of Xudong First Road, Industrial Avenue and Xinqu First Road, and associated drainage, lighting and landscaping works, as well as capacity building. The gross investment in the Subproject is about 130 million yuan, including a Bank loan of USD8 million (about 50 million yuan) and self-raised funds of about 83 million yuan. The Subproject will be constructed from 2014 to 2016.

1.3 Composition of the Subproject and resettlement impacts

The Subproject consists of 3 components: 1) municipal infrastructure construction: including roads, water supply and drainage, landscaping and lighting; 2) capacity building; and 3) project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E). See Table 1-1.



Figure 1-1 Route map of the three roads

Table 1-1 Summary of the components

Road	Length (km)	Area (m ²)	Direction
Xudong First Road	1.55	46500	South-north
Industrial Avenue	2.24	67200	East-west
Xinqu First Road	1.48	44400	East-west
Total	5.27	158100	/

The three roads and associated infrastructure will occupy a land area of about 1 km² in total. The three roads will affect Xudong and Hongguang Villages, Xiantang Town mainly, and occupy 239.7 mu of land, including irrigated land, private hilly land and collective hilly land. 34 households with 185 persons will be affected by LA, in which 14 households with 66 persons will also be affected by HD. See Table 1-2.

1. Collective land acquisition: 86.1 mu of collective land will be acquired for Xudong First Road, affecting 16 households with 94 persons; 102.9 mu for Industrial Avenue, affecting 15 households with 77 persons; and 64.2 mu for Xinqu First Road, affecting 5 households with 28 persons. 253.2 mu of collective land will be acquired for the three roads, affecting 34 households with 185 persons in total.

2. HD: houses of 4,105 m² on collective land will be demolished for the subproject, affecting 14 households with 66 persons, including 420 m² for Xudong First Road, affecting 4 households with 16 persons; and 3,685 m² for Industrial Avenue, affecting 10 households with 50 persons (Xinqu First Road does not involve HD).

3. Both LA and HD: 14 households with 66 persons will be affected by both LA and HD.

Table 1-2 LA and HD impacts

Road	Size	LA impacts				HD impacts				Total of LA and HD		Mode of LA
		Land area (mu)		Affected		HD area (m ²)		Affected		HHs	Population	
		Collective land	State-owned land	HHs	Population	Collective land	State-owned land	HHs	Population			
Xudong First Road	1.55 km long, 46,500 m ²	86.1	0	16	94	420	0	4	16	16	94	Transfer of land use right
Industrial Avenue	2.24 km long, 67,200 m ²	102.9	0	15	77	3685	0	10	50	16	81	
Xinqu First Road	1.48km long, 44,400 m ²	64.2	0	5	28	0	0	0	0	5	28	
Total	5.27km long, 158,100 m ²	253.2	0	34	185	4105	0	14	66	34	185	/

Note: The households affected by the three roads partly overlap.

1.4 Project preparation and progress

In early 2009, the Guangdong Provincial Government applied for the Project.

In April 2009, XTG applied for the Subproject, and established the Xiantang PMO (HCG [2009] No.149).

In September 2011, the Subproject had to be suspended due to the unavailability of land quota.

In September 2013, XTG submitted a preliminary land examination report (HMLRB (C) [2013] No.38), which was approved in December 2013 (GPLRB (C) [2013] No.1232).

In November 2013, XTG applied for the Subproject again, and established the Xiantang PMO (DCDRB [2013] No.127).

In October 2013, XTG appointed Shenzhen Huaxia Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd. to prepare

the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject. The Feasibility Study Report is still being revised.

In June 2014, the Bank identification mission identified the Subproject.

In July 2014, XTG appointed the National Research Center for Resettlement at Hohai University (NRCR) to prepare the RAP of the Subproject, and the first draft was expected to be completed by the end of August 2014. From early July to mid August 2014, the task force from NRCR conducted fieldwork, and began to prepare the RAP.

In July 2014, XTG entered into contracts for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment, Social Assessment, and Social Stability Risk Evaluation Reports with Guangzhou Research Institute of Environmental Protection, Shenzhen Huaxia Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd., and Guangdong Int'l Engineering Consultant Corp. respectively. These reports would be submitted by the end of August 2014.

In early September 2014, the Xiantang PMO submitted the first drafts of all reports to the Bank expert panel for further review.

See **Appendix 2** for details.

1.5 Measures to reduce resettlement

In April 2013, XTG appointed the Dongyuan County Urban Planning Bureau to make preliminary planning for Xiantang New District. In June 2013, XTG appointed planning experts to adjust the preliminary plan. In order to minimize HD impacts, XTG, the Dongyuan County Transport Bureau, and Land and Resources Bureau, village officials and representatives of APs consulted on LA, HD and resettlement at the pre-feasibility study stage, and conducted option comparison and optimization.

The roads involved in the Subproject are three roads included in the planned two transversal and three longitudinal trunk roads of Xiantang New District. These roads are 30m wide and straight. The transversal roads are parallel with National Highway 205 and West Outer Ring Road, running through enterprises, while the longitudinal ones are connected with National Highway 205 and West Outer Ring Road for improved urban accessibility. During preliminary planning, the roads were shifted or slightly bended to reduce resettlement, farmland occupation and rural house demolition.

Option 1: Planned Xudong First Road is connected from National Highway 205 straightly to West Outer Ring Road to reduce construction costs and accelerate construction, but the straight route involves the extensive demolition of non-residential properties.

Option 2: The RAP preparation agency found that slight rerouting would reduce LA and HD impacts. Through consultation with the Xiantang PMO, feasibility study agency, affected villages (Xudong and Hongguang Villages), enterprise heads and villagers, the design route of Xudong First Road was slightly bended to avoid the demolition of the workshop of Lisheng Tree Lamp Factory (about 360 m²).

The PMO, transport bureau, and land and resources bureau have decided to choose Option 2 in consultation with local residents.

At the design and implementation stages of the Subproject, the following principles will be observed:

1. Design stage:
 - Optimizing the project design to avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential communities; at the feasibility study stage, optimizing the project design to minimize impacts of LA and HD
 - Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads
 - Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas

- Selecting a resettlement community in line with the local development plan
- 2. Resettlement and project implementation stage:
 - Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic situation and future development, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local situation to ensure that those affected by the Subproject do not suffer losses due to the Subproject.
 - Encourage public participation actively and be open to public supervision.
 - Minimize temporary land occupation where possible.
 - Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism, and channel, and minimize the information processing period, thereby ensuring that all issues arising from project implementation are addressed timely.

Identification of linked projects

A linked project refers to a project that is directly associated with the Subproject in function or benefit, namely an extended project constructed using funds other than World Bank lending within the project area during the preparation and implementation of the Subproject.

At the design stage, the subproject owner attached great importance to the identification of related projects. Based on analysis, the Subproject has no linked project.

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 DMS

In order to learn the Subproject's impacts, the Xiantang PMO conducted a detailed measurement survey (DMS) on the Subproject together with the feasibility study agency as required by the Bank from May 11 to July 1, 2014.

From July 11 to August 12, 2014, the task force conducted a sampling socioeconomic survey in the affected villages together with the Xiantang PMO, with a sampling rate of 20%, and semi-structured interviews with all AHs.

During the DMS, the APs were fully involved. In addition, the task team collected comments on LA, HD and resettlement from villagers and village committee members during the surveys, consulted with the PMO on relevant issues, and interviewed agencies associated closely with the Subproject and resettlement, including the county land and resources bureau, housing construction bureau, agriculture bureau, labor and social security bureau, poverty reduction office, women's federation, and civil affairs bureau. See Table 2-1 and **Appendix 3**.

Table 2-1 Information on DMS and household sampling survey

Town	Village	Time of survey	Modes of survey	Organized by
Xiantang	Xudong	2014.7.15	Door-to-door survey, DMS, FGD, interview, socioeconomic survey (20% of AHs)	XTG, affected village committees, task force
	Hongguang	2011.7.18		

2.2 Area affected by the Subproject

The Subproject will affect Xudong and Hongguang Villages. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Area affected by the Subproject

Town	Village	Subcomponent	Type of impact
Xiantang	Xudong	Xudong First Road	Both LA and HD
		Industrial Avenue	Both LA and HD
		Xinqu First Road	LA only
	Hongguang	Industrial Avenue	Both LA and HD
		Xinqu First Road	LA only

2.3 Impacts of the Subproject

According to the DMS, the main types of impacts of the Subproject are: 1) collective land acquisition; 2) demolition of rural residential houses; and 3) ground attachments. See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of resettlement impacts of the Subproject

Village	Road	Occupied collective land (mu)	Occupied state-owned land (mu)	HD area (m ²)
Xudong	Industrial Avenue	76	0	2310
Xudong	Xudong First Road	86.1	0	420
Xudong	Xinqu First Road	24	0	0
Xudong	Subtotal	186.1	0	2730
Hongguang	Xinqu First Road	26.7	0	0
Hongguang	Industrial Avenue	26.9	0	1375
Hongguang	Subtotal	51.6	0	1375
Total		239.7	0	4105

2.3.1 Acquisition of rural collective land

Collective land acquisition for the Subproject will affect Xudong and Hongguang Villages, Xiantang Town. In the subproject area, cultivated land includes irrigated land and non-irrigated land, and hilly land includes private hilly land (allocated to households) and collective hilly land (not allocated to households).

The three roads will acquire 12.6 mu of irrigated land in Xudong Village, no irrigated land in Hongguang Village, 37 mu of private hilly land in Xudong Village, 2 mu of private hilly land in Hongguang Village, 84 mu of collective hilly land in Xudong Village, and 22.5 mu of collective hilly land in Hongguang Village, 17 mu of ponds in Xudong Village, and 4 mu of ponds in Hongguang Village. 239.7 mu of collective land in both villages will be acquired in total. See **Appendix 4**.

Table 2-4 Summary of acquired collective land (Unit: mu)

Village	Road	Cultivated land	Garden land	Unused land	Collective hilly land	Ponds	Subtotal
Xudong	Industrial Avenue	2.6	19	14.1	23.3	17	76
Xudong	Xudong First Road	8.5	9	11.4	57.2	0	86.1
Xudong	Xinqu First Road	1.5	9	0	13.5	0	10.5
Xudong	Subtotal	12.6	37	25.5	84	17	172.6
Hongguang	Xinqu First Road	0	2	0	24.7	0	26.7
Hongguang	Industrial Avenue	0	0	0	20.9	6	26.9
Hongguang	Subtotal	0	2	0	45.6	6	51.6
Total		12.6	39	25.5	139.6	23	239.7

2.3.2 Temporary occupation of collective land

Temporary land occupation will result in the storage of building materials and machinery, and the construction of temporary sheds.

Most of the collective hilly land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is barren hilly land. In order to reduce impacts of temporary land occupation, and save costs, no collective land will be occupied for the Subproject, and construction vehicles will gain access via existing roads, so the Subproject involves no temporary land occupation.



Figure 2-1 Collective barren hill in Xudong Village

2.3.3 Demolition of rural residential houses

The demolition of rural residential houses for the Subproject will affect Xudong and Hongguang

Villages, with a total demolition area of 4,105 m², affecting 14 households with 66 persons. Rural residential houses of 2,730 m² in Xudong Village will be demolished, accounting for 66.5%, affecting 13 households with 62 persons, mostly being unoccupied temporary houses used for storage, involving on compensation, and also including 4 pigpens and two house foundations⁸. Rural residential houses of 1,375 m² in Hongguang Village will be demolished, accounting for 33.5%, affecting one household with 4 persons, used for storage. See Table 2-5 and **Appendix 5**.

Table 2-5 Summary of demolished rural residential houses

Village	Demolition area (m ²)				Affected households	Affected population
	Masonry concrete	Pigpens	House foundations	Total		
Xudong	1000	1500	230	2730	13	62
Hongguang	1375	0	0	1375	1	4
Total	2375	1500	230	4105	14	66

2.3.4 Ground and house attachments

The ground attachments affected by the Subproject include 943 fruit trees (including 135 litchi trees and 796 longan trees), canals of 300m, water pipes of 3,000m, 11 10KV telegraph poles, a pumped well, and 20 tombs. See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of affected ground attachments and structures

Road	Item	Proprietor	Unit	Qty.
Industrial Avenue	10KV telegraph poles	Xiantang Town	/	2
Industrial Avenue	Canals	Xiantang Town	m	300
Industrial Avenue	Longan trees	LQ, LXX, LXQ, GWC, LHP	mu	19
Industrial Avenue	Tombs	Villagers	/	13
Industrial Avenue	Water pipes	Xiantang Town	km	3
Xudong First Road	10KV telegraph poles	Xiantang Town	/	7
Xudong First Road	Pumped well	Xiantang Town	/	1
Xudong First Road	Litchi trees	LXQ	mu	5
Xudong First Road	Longan trees	HGM	mu	2
Xudong First Road	Tombs	Villagers	/	5
Xinqu First Road	10KV telegraph poles	Xiantang Town	/	4
Xinqu First Road	Longan trees	CCQ, CXW, CWQ	mu	9
Xinqu First Road	Tombs	Villagers	/	2

2.3.5 Affected population

The Subproject will affect 34 households with 185 persons in total, including 32 households with 176 persons in Xudong Village and two households with 9 persons in Hongguang Village, all affected by LA, in which 14 households with 66 persons will also be affected by HD. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of affected population

Village	LA		HD		Both LA and HD		Total	
	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population
Xudong	32	176	13	62	13	62	32	176
Hongguang	2	9	1	4	1	4	2	9
Total	34	185	14	66	14	66	34	185

⁸ House foundations mean completed foundations without houses on them.

2.3.6 Affected vulnerable groups

The Subproject will affect two vulnerable households, all in Xudong Village, accounting for 6.06% of all AHs, including a daughter-only household and a five-guarantee household. Xudong Village has 24 vulnerable households in total. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Affected vulnerable groups

Road	Head of household	Type	Village	Group	Vulnerable population	Family population	Family labor force	Type of impact
Industrial Avenue	LYL	Daughter-only	Xudong	Minzhu 12	2	5	4	LA & HD
Xudong First Road	LLD	5-guarantee	Xudong	Shengli 5	2	2	0	LA & HD

3 Socioeconomic Survey and Analysis

3.1 Socioeconomic profile of the subproject area

3.1.1 Heyuan City

Heyuan City is located in northeastern Guangdong, on the upper Dongjiang River, bordered by Meizhou City on the east, Huizhou City on the south, Shaoguan City on the west and Ganzhou City, Jiangxi Province on the north, governing one district (Yuancheng) and 5 counties (Dongyuan, Longchuan, Zijin, Lianping and Heping), with a land area of 15,800 km², including 1,962,680 mu of cultivated land.

At the end of 2013, the city had a population of 3.0101 million, including an urban population of 1.2179 million, accounting for 40.46%. In 2013, the city's GDP was 61.526 billion yuan, in which primary, secondary and tertiary industries accounted for 12.7%, 51.9% and 35.4% respectively. In 2013, urban residents' per capita disposable income was 16,520 yuan, rural residents' per capita net income 7,772 yuan, and crop output 933,700 tons.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic profile of the affected city (2013)

Indicator		Heyuan City	
Population	Gross population (0,000)	301.01	
	Male (0,000)	150.69	
	Female (0,000)	150.32	
	Nonagricultural population (0,000)	121.79	
Agriculture	Cultivated area (0,000 mu)	196.268	
	Output of food crops (0,000 tons)	93.37	
GDP	GDP (00m yuan)		615.26
	Primary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	78.14
		Percent (%)	12.7
	Secondary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	319.32
		Percent (%)	51.9
	Tertiary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	217.8
		Percent (%)	35.4
Per capita GDP (yuan)		20439	
Income	Urban residents' per capita disposable income (yuan)	16520	
	Rural residents' per capita net income (yuan)	7772	

Source: Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Heyuan City 2013

3.1.2 Dongyuan County

Dongyuan County is affiliated to Heyuan City, bordered by Longchuan County on the east, Heping and Lianping Counties on the north, downtown Heyuan and Zijin County on the west, and Longmen and Xinfeng Counties on the west, with a land area of 4,070 km². The county town is 6km away from downtown Heyuan, and less than 200km away from Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong. The county is run through by the Huihe, Yuegan, Hemei and (planned) Kunshan Expressways, National Highway 205, Beijing Kowloon Railway, and Guang-Mei-Shan Railway. The county governs 20 towns (Xiantang, Dengta, Luohu, Chuantang, Shuntian, Shangguan, Zengtian, Liucheng, Yihe, Lankou, Huangtian, Yetan, Huangcun, Kanghe, Xichang, Xingang, Shuangjiang, Jiantou, Banjiang and Xinhuilong), and one minority Xiang (Zhangxi She Xiang).

In 2013, the county's GDP was 7.826 billion yuan, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.35 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 4.099 billion yuan and that of tertiary industries 2.377 billion yuan, accounting for 17.3%, 52.4% and 30.3% respectively; the balance of savings of urban and rural residents was 4.373 billion yuan. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic profile of the affected county (2013)

Indicator		Dongyuan County	
Population	Gross population (0,000)	54.93	
	Male (0,000)	28.09	
	Female (0,000)	26.84	
	Nonagricultural population (0,000)	5.17	
Agriculture	Cultivated area (0,000 mu)	69.7	
	Output of food crops (0,000 tons)	17.39	
GDP	GDP (00m yuan)	82.5	
	Primary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	13.5
		Percent (%)	17.3
	Secondary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	40.99
		Percent (%)	52.4
	Tertiary industry	Output value (00m yuan)	23.77
		Percent (%)	30.3
Per capita GDP (yuan)		17196	
Income	Balance of savings of urban and rural residents (00m yuan)	43.73	

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2013 of Dongyuan County

3.1.3 Xiantang Town

Xiantang Town is the county town of Dongyuan County, 9km northeast of downtown Heyuan, bordered by Yihe Town on the east, Dongpu Town on the west, and Dengta Town on the north, with a land area of 173 km². The town boasts convenient highway and water transport. The town has a registered population of 28,511 (including an agricultural population of 24,476), a labor force of 12,835, a floating population of 32,000, and a poor population of 1,334, and governs 13 villages and two communities.

In 2011, the town had 236,388 mu of farmland, including 10,074 mu of cultivated land and 167,700 mu of hilly land. In 2013, the town's rural economic income was 94.29 million yuan, and rural residents' per capita net income 8,707 yuan.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic profile of the affected town⁹

Indicator		Xiantang Town
Population	Gross population	28511
	Agricultural population	24476
Cultivated land	Cultivated area (mu)	10074
	Irrigated land (mu)	7438
	Non-irrigated land (mu)	2636
Output value	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	38608
	Agricultural income (0,000 yuan)	5631
	Forestry income (0,000 yuan)	53.96
	Stockbreeding income (0,000 yuan)	6.98
	Fishery income (0,000 yuan)	341
	Industrial income (0,000 yuan)	11406
	Construction income (0,000 yuan)	6533
	Transport income (0,000 yuan)	2992
	Commerce income (0,000 yuan)	1848
	Service income (0,000 yuan)	1987
	Other income (0,000 yuan)	2437
Income	Rural residents' per capita net income (yuan)	8707

⁹ Source: rural statistical table 2013 of Xiantang Town

3.1.4 Affected Villages

1. Xudong Village

Xudong Village is located beside National Highway 205, 2km away from the county town and 10km away from downtown Heyuan, with a land area of 20 km², a GDP of 46.16 million yuan (2013) and per capita net income of 7,216 yuan (2013).

The village has 8 groups and 670 households with 3,210 persons, including 24 poor households with 74 persons. The village has 490 mu of cultivated land, 20,000 mu of woodland and two factories.

2. Hongguang Village

Hongguang Village is located in the center of Xiantang Town, 12km away from downtown Heyuan, boasting convenient highway and water traffic transport. The village abounds with forest, mineral and water resources, with a land area of 11.8 km², a forest area of 9,800 mu and a cultivated area of 300 mu. The main crops are paddy rice, peanut and vegetables.

The village has 14 groups and 476 households with 2,123 persons, including 24 poor households with 50 persons. The main sources of collective income include land management, tourism, tax rebate, land lease, store lease, etc., with annual income of 1-3 million yuan; the collective would distribute income to villagers at each year end.

The Nanyuan ancient village is a scenic zone with Hakka characteristics, built with collective investment in 2003.

Table 3-4 Key socioeconomic indicators of Xiantang Town

Item	Unit	Xiantang	Hongguang	Item	Unit	Xiantang	Hongguang
Village groups	/	9	14	Rural economic income	0,000 yuan	3779	2846
Households	/	813	475	Agricultural income	0,000 yuan	718	391
Population	/	3279	1866	Forestry income	0,000 yuan	13	22
Labor force	/	1506	867	Stockbreeding income	0,000 yuan	680	371
Labor force working outside	/	923	578	Fishery income	0,000 yuan	45	12
Within the county	/	630	420	Industrial income	0,000 yuan	601	640
Within the province	/	293	150	Construction income	0,000 yuan	719	792
Out of the province	/	0	8	Transport income	0,000 yuan	321	193
Collective farmland	mu	8511	10332	Commerce income	0,000 yuan	215	213
Cultivated land	mu	811	532	Service income	0,000 yuan	231	86
Garden land	mu	2300	1400	Other income	0,000 yuan	236	126
Woodland	mu	5400	8400	Employment income	0,000 yuan	735	310

3.2 Analysis of socioeconomic sampling survey on affected households

34 households with 185 persons will be affected by LA for the Subproject, in which 14 households will also be affected by HD. This survey covered 17 households with 94 persons, in which 14 households will be affected by both LA and HD, and the other 3 households affected by LA only.

3.2.1 Background

The 94 samples include 52 males and 42 females. Among them, 20 are aged 16 years or below, accounting for 21.28%; 62 aged 17-59 years, accounting for 65.96%; and 12 aged 60 years or more, accounting for 12.76%. Among them, 65 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 69.15%; 25 have received high school education, accounting for 26.6%; and 4 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 4.26%. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Age structure and educational levels of the sample households

Item		Male		Female		Total	
		N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age structure	≤16 years	9	17.65	11	25.58	20	21.28
	17-59 years	39	76.47	23	53.49	62	65.96
	≥60 years	3	5.88	9	20.93	12	12.76
Educational level	Primary school or below	34	66.67	31	72.09	65	69.15
	High school	14	27.45	11	25.58	25	26.6
	Junior college or above	3	5.88	1	2.33	4	4.26

3.2.2 Land resources

The 17 sample households have contracted 94.6 mu of cultivated area and 188 mu hilly land in total, with an average cultivated area of 5.56 mu per household or 1 mu per capita, and an average hilly land area of 2 mu per capita. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Land resources of the sample households

Type	Area (mu)	Percent (%)	Average per household (mu)	Per capita (mu)
Irrigated land	60.54	20.21	3.56	0.64
Non-irrigated land	34.1	11.38	2	0.36
Hilly land	188	62.74	11.06	2
Ponds	17	5.67	0.52	0.18
Total	299.64	100	17.63	3.19

3.2.3 Residential conditions

The houses of the 17 sample households were built after 1990, and all in masonry concrete or frame structure, with an average age of 15 years, and an average size of 248 m² per household or 15.85 m² per capita. These houses have a full range of utilities. See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Residential conditions of the sample households

House conditions	Structure	Frame	Masonry concrete
	Size (m2)	2153	2068
	Percent	51%	49%
	Average size per household (m2)	248	
	Average size per capita (m2)	15.85	
Average age (year)		15	
Availability of indoor cable TV (%)		100%	
Availability of power supply (%)		100%	
Mobile phone	Availability (%)	100%	
	Average number per household	3.5	
Drinking water	Water supply mode	Tap water	
	Percent (%)	100%	
Internet access (%)		50%	

3.2.4 Community infrastructure

On average, the 17 sample households are 200m away from the nearest highway (National Highway 205), 550m from the nearest school, 400m from the nearest hospital, and 600m from the nearest market. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Community infrastructure of the sample households

Item		Distance (M)
Distance from the nearest highway		200
Distance from nearest	Kindergarten	400
	Primary school	500
	High school	700
Distance from the nearest hospital		400
Distance from the nearest market		600
Distance from the nearest postal office		1000
Distance from the nearest cinema		5000

3.2.5 Annual income and expenditure

The per capita annual income of the 17 sample households is 6,440 yuan, including employment income of 5,039.3 yuan, accounting for 78.25%; agricultural income of 283.36 yuan, accounting for 4.4%; and other income of 1,117.34 yuan (from fruit trees mainly), accounting for 17.35%.

Per capita annual expenditure is 4,124.13 yuan, including agricultural expenses of 208.9 yuan, accounting for 5.07%; nonproductive expenses of 31,57.42 yuan, accounting for 76.56%; and other expenses of 757.81 yuan, accounting for 18.37%. Based on the above data, per capita net income is 6,440 yuan. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Annual income and expenditure of the sample households

Item		Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Employment income	24000	78.25%
	Agricultural income	1350	4.40%
	Fruit tree income	5320	17.35%
	Total	30670	100%
Annual household expenditure	Agricultural expenses	2230	9.20%
	Nonproductive expenses	21000	86.67%
	Other expenses	1000	4.13%
	Total	24230	100%
Per capita net income		6440	

It can be seen that employment income accounts for nearly 80% of gross income, so employment is the main income source. This shows that the degree of reliance of income on land is low, and LA for the Subproject has little impact on income.

4 Legal Framework and Policy Objectives

In order to implement the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Subproject effectively, protect the lawful rights and interests of affected persons and entities, and facilitate the implementation of the Subproject, the policies of the Subproject have been formulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, Guangdong Province, Heyuan City and Dongyuan County on LA and HD, as well as the Bank's policy OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

The resettlement work of the Subproject will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the Bank.

4.1 Policy framework

See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of policies applicable to the Subproject

Level	Policy document	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.28 of the President of the PRC)	August 28, 2004
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	December 27, 1998
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Interim Regulations of the PRC on Farmland Use Tax (Decree No.511 of the State Council)	January 1, 2008
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	January 1, 2002
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management	Jun. 26, 2010
	Law of the PRC on the Contracting of Rural Land (adopted at the 29 th Session of the Standing Committee of the 9 th National People's Congress)	March 2003
Guangdong Province	Measures of Guangdong Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Announcement No.15 of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangdong Province)	January 1, 2009
	Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Rights to Use Collective Construction Land of Guangdong Province (adopted at the 16 th Executive Session of the 10 th People's Congress of the Guangdong Provincial Government)	October 1, 2005
	Measures of Guangdong Province for Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Traffic Infrastructure Construction (GPG Office [2003] No.46)	June 30, 2003
	Standard of Guangdong Province for Compensation and Protection for Land Acquisition (2010 Amendment) (GLRD [2011] No.21)	January 19, 2011
	Administrative Measures for the Acquisition of Retained Rural Collective Land (GPG Office [2009] No.41)	June 19, 2009
	Opinions of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Guangdong Provincial Government on Solving Some Issues Related to Social Security (GPG [2007] No.14)	September 3, 2007
	Notice of the General Office of the Guangdong Provincial Government on Forwarding the Opinions of the Labor and Social Security Department of Guangdong Province on Doing a Good Job in the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (GPG Office [2007] No.91)	October 24, 2007
	Opinions on Doing a Better Job in the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Our Province (GPG Office [2010] No.41)	July 13, 2010
Heyuan City	Administrative Measures for Urban Land Acquisition of Heyuan City (HMG [2005] No.112)	November 1, 2005

Level	Policy document	Effective date
	Administrative Measures for Urban House Demolition of Heyuan City (HMG [2005] No.114)	October 13, 2005
	Implementation Plan for Indemnificatory Housing Construction of Heyuan City 2011 (HMG [2011] No.42)	June 28, 2011
	Interim Measures for Risk Evaluation of House Acquisition in the Urban Planning Area of Heyuan City	September 1, 2011
	Interim Measures for House Acquisition and Compensation in the Urban Planning Area of Heyuan City	July 22, 2011
	Measures for Land Administration in Old Urban Area Reconstruction of Heyuan City (HMG [2010] No.113)	August 1, 2010
Dongyuan County	Notice on Doing a Better Job in Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Our City (HMGO [2011] No.41)	June 22, 2011
	Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84)	November 22, 2012
	Tomb Relocation Announcement of the Dongyuan County Government (DCG [2013] No.105)	December 16, 2013
	Notice of the Dongyuan County Government on Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition	April 2011
	Interim Administrative Measures for Low-rent Housing of Dongyuan County (DCG [2005] No.74)	September 8, 2005
	Interim Measures for Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents in Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.18)	March 22, 2012
	Announcement of the Dongyuan County Government on Land Acquisition in Xudong and Hongguang Villages, Xiantang Town (DCG [2013] No.106)	December 16, 2013
	Note on Compensation and Resettlement for the 12 th Round of Acquisition of Urban Construction Land of Dongyuan County in 2012 (DCG 2012] No.152)	September 10, 2012
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

4.2 Key principles

According to the above policy framework, the goal of resettlement is to minimize adverse impacts from LA and HD. Properties of those adversely affected¹⁰ will be compensated for at replacement cost¹¹, and assistance will be offered so that they have sufficient opportunities to restore or exceed their former standard of living. The key principles are as follows:

- i) Measures should be taken to minimize negative impacts on displaced persons;

¹⁰ "Affected persons" refer to the group of persons affected in any of the following ways: (1) their standard of living is adversely affected; (2) their houses, land (including housing land, farmland and grassland), and other fixed and non-fixed assets are adversely affected, or their land is occupied temporarily or permanently; (3) they have the right to use, either temporarily or permanently, productive resources that are adversely affected; or (4) their business, occupations, and working or living areas are adversely affected.

¹¹ "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, para. 6.

- ii) Compensation and resettlement programs are able to improve displaced persons' standard of living or at least restore it to the pre-project level;
- iii) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; all affected properties will be compensated for at full replacement cost;
- iv) Adherence to the principle of resettlement before demolition: Before LA and HD, displaced persons will receive full compensation for their losses, i.e., land and relevant properties will be acquired only if compensation has been paid or a resettlement site and a moving subsidy have been provided;
- v) The borrower shall raise compensation fees for resettlement, including contingencies;
- vi) Determination of eligibility of displaced persons: The deadline for the determination of eligibility of displaced persons is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD in the Project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person;
- vii) Property compensation shall be based on appraised value; if the appraised value of a property is lower than the rate specified in the RAP, the latter shall prevail.

4.3 Resettlement policies of the Subproject

4.3.1 Compensation and resettlement policies for collective land acquisition

The principles of compensation and resettlement, compensation rates, procedures and supervision mechanism for LA of the Subproject are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Measures of Guangdong Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Announcement No.15 of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangdong Province) and the Standard of Guangdong Province for Compensation and Protection for Land Acquisition (2010 Amendment).

According to the above policies, and by reference to the compensation rates in the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84), the compensation policies for the acquisition of collective land of the Subproject are as follows:

1) In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land. With the approval of at least 2/3 of the attendees of the village meeting, land compensation fees may be granted to the affected households in full; compensation fees for attachments and young crops shall belong to proprietors of attachments and young crops.

2) According to the Standard of Guangdong Province for Compensation and Protection for Land Acquisition (2010 Amendment), acquired land in Guangdong Province is divided into 10 classes with different land prices based on geographic location and land type as a reference for LA compensation. Xiantang Town where the Subproject is located falls into Class 8.

3) In practice, LA compensation rates are usually not less than local location-based composite land prices, and twice Class 8 compensation rates specified in the Standard of Guangdong Province for Compensation and Protection for Land Acquisition (2010 Amendment).

According to the policies on land acquisition of Guangdong Province and Dongyuan City, and in

view of the fact that Xiantang Town has limited land, and the main income source is employment, the main resettlement mode for the households affected by LA is cash compensation.

1) All land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be distributed to the AHs and APs, and may be used to develop individual businesses or invest in agricultural production.

2) The government shall will a sound labor service system to provide employment and other assistance to the APs, such as opening the talent market for free and giving skills training.

3) Through consultation, local enterprises agree to recruit LEFs with priority, such as Lisheng Tree Lamp Factory and Guangdong Micro-crystal Stone Technology Co., Ltd.

4) The local basic pension for LEFs is increased by 55 yuan per capita per month.

5) All labor affected by the Subproject will be resettled properly.

After land acquisition, 15% of the acquired land area will be returned to the affected village collectives as village-level land for economic development.

4.3.2 Compensation and resettlement policies for the demolition of rural residential houses

The resettlement modes for HD include full cash compensation and the reallocation of housing sites; the AHs will also receive a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and a reward for early moving, etc.

1) In case of full cash compensation, compensation shall include compensation for housing sites and housing. The compensation rates may be based on market appraisal. Houses on collective land will be compensated for at replacement cost, and such land will be compensated for at location-based composite land price. The AHs may elect to purchase commercial housing themselves after receiving cash compensation, and will be no longer allocated housing land.

2) In case of cash compensation for housing plus the reallocation of housing sites for housing construction, APs who are willing to build housing themselves may be allocated a housing site by the government within the planning area upon application. The water, power and traffic supplies, and one leveling of the site will be funded by the subproject owner. According to the Measures of Guangdong Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84), one household shall be allocated a housing site only, and the floor area thereof shall not be more than 80 m².

3) Transition subsidy: 100-150 yuan per capita per month, for 6 months

4) Early moving reward: 2,000-5,000 yuan per household

4.3.3 Resettlement policies for vulnerable groups

In addition to the above compensation policies, the affected vulnerable groups will also be entitled to other preferences:

1) Since 2014, the rural minimum living security benefit for poor households in the subproject area has been increased from 109 yuan per capita per month to 147 yuan per capita per month.

2) Five-guarantee households having no ability to work, no means of living and no statutory supporter will a subsidy of not less than 60% of rural per capita net income.

3) Land-expropriated farmers (LEFs) aged 16-35 years who get employed will be included in endowment insurance for urban employees, and those unemployed will be included in endowment insurance for LEFs pursuant to the Interim Measures for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Heyuan City (DCG [2008] No.79)¹². In addition, unskilled jobs will be first made available to laborers in vulnerable households during construction.

¹² These measures have been abolished, but the scope of training is unchanged, and insurance type has been changed to new-type rural social endowment insurance.

4) Households with permanent urban registered residence, household income of less than the MLS line, and per capita house size of less than 6 m² may apply for low-rent housing with the county government at a rental rate of 1.2 yuan/m² per month¹³, or a rental subsidy of 1.8 yuan/m² per month for a certain house size¹⁴.

5) An old-age subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per month will be paid to each old person aged 80-99 years, or 300 yuan per capita per month will be paid to each old person aged 100 years or above.

6) Disabled persons included in MLS will be granted 600 yuan per capita per annum.

4.3.4 Compensation policy for affected infrastructure and ground attachments

All special facilities affected by the Subproject will be reconstructed to the former function, size and standard.

For ground attachments, compensation will be paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost.

¹³ This rate is that of 2005, and the latest rate of 2014 is being negotiated.

¹⁴ Subsidized size is 25 m² for single-member households, 45 m² for households with 2-3 members, and 65 m² for households with 4 or more members.

5 Compensation Rates

5.1 Compensation rates for acquired collective land

The LA compensation rates of the Subproject have been fixed according to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration(SC [2004] No.28), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), the Measures of Guangdong Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Announcement No.15 of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Guangdong Province), the Standard of Guangdong Province for Compensation and Protection for Land Acquisition (2010 Amendment), and the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84), and in consultation with the Xintang PMO, and the county land and resources bureau.

Xintang Town is located in outskirts and fall into Class 8, so Class 8 location-based composite land prices for LA of Guangdong Province apply. The specific rates will be based on the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84); collective roads will be compensated for at rates for land on both sides. All land on both sides of the roads and canals affected by the Subproject is uncultivated irrigated land, but will be compensated for as irrigated land. In addition, the acquired hilly land will be compensated for as garden land and unused land, and ground attachments will be otherwise compensated for. If an AH will not be allocated housing land, its former housing land will be compensated for at the location-based composite land price. The compensation rates for collective land acquired for the Subproject are much higher than the rates specified in the provincial standard. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation rates for acquired collective land

Land type	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy (yuan/mu)	Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)	Total	Remarks
Irrigated land	29543	953	30496	One season for young crops
Non-irrigated land	27555	835	28390	One season for young crops
Housing land	29543	0	29543	Compensated for as irrigated land
Garden land	21860	At rates for fruit trees	21860	
Unused land	9093	0	9093	33% of the rate for non-irrigated land
Fishponds	30496	1906	32402	One season for young crops

Table 5-2 Compensation rates for fruit and bamboo trees (part)

Fruit species	Scattered		centralized (mu)		Remarks
	Spec. (m ² each)	Unit price (yuan)	Spec. (individuals/mu)	Unit price (yuan/mu)	
Litchi & longan	19-22	1300-1500	31-27	40000	Not more than 50 individuals per mu for scattered trees
	16-19	1100-1300	34-31	40000	
	13-16	900-1100	44-36	40000	
	10-13	700-900	50-44	40000	
	7-10	500-700	>50	35000-40000	
	4-7	300-500	>50	25000-35000	
	1-4	100-300	>50	15000-25000	
	<1	20-100	>50	1000-5000	
Chestnut	Large (dia. 25-35cm)	450-650	50-35	22500	Not more than 60 individuals per mu for scattered trees
	Medium (dia. 15-25cm)	250-450	60-50	15000-22500	
	Small (dia. 5-15cm)	50-250	>60	3000-15000	
	Young (dia. <5cm)	10-50	>60	600-3000	

5.2 Compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses

Residential houses on collective land demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for separately from housing land, where houses are compensated for at replacement cost and housing land compensated for as collective land (see Table 5-1). In practice, replacement cost is usually

1,500 yuan/m²; and housing land is compensated for at local location-based composite land price, namely about 100,000 yuan/mu. The replacement costs have been fixed by the Dongyuan and Xiantang PMOs based on construction costs of local rural residential houses in 2013, and through consultation with the AHs. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation rates for rural residential houses (unit: yuan/m²)

Reinforced concrete structure	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Earth timber structure	Simple structure	House foundations
1300	1200	1100	1000	550	150

In practice, houses and attachments are appraised by an appraisal agency. The AHs may choose an appraisal agency at its discretion, and appraisal fees are borne by the HD agency. If an AH is dissatisfied with the appraisal result, the HD agency will appoint another appraisal agency to conduct appraisal again. Appraised prices are usually lower than the rates specified in Table 5-3.

Table 5-4 Replacement costs of rural residential houses

Item	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Masonry concrete		Masonry timber		Earth timber	
			Unit area					
			Consumption	Price	Consumption	Price	Consumption	Price
I. Main materials				416.65		255.4		137.31
1. Timber	m3	1000	0.015	15	0.05	50	0.04	40
2. Cement	kg	1.8	45	81	24	43.2	15	27
3. Brick	/	0.52	195	101.4	205	106.6	90	46.8
4. Steel bar	kg	12	12	144	2.5	30	0	0
5. Lime	kg	0.37	45	16.65	30	11.1	8	2.96
6. Stone	m3	38	0.1	3.8	0.3	11.4	0.5	19
7. Sand	m3	31	0.3	9.3	0.1	3.1	0.05	1.55
8. Asphalt	kg	6.5	7	45.5	0	0	0	0
II. Other materials				50		45		40
III. Labor costs	Man	120	2	240	2	240	2	240
Total	m2			706.65		540.4		417.31

5.3 Compensation rates for ground and house attachments

Table 5-5 Compensation rates for affected attachments

Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Attachments		
Cement grounds	m ²	125
Wells	/	3000
TV relocation subsidy	/	700
Cable TV relocation subsidy	Household	800
Toilets	/	4000
Livestock pens	m ²	250
Telegraph poles	/	1000
Low-grade enclosing walls	m	150
Medium-grade enclosing walls	m	225
High-grade enclosing walls	m	300
Gates	/	800
Canals	m	12
Water pipes	m	15
Water resources facilities	/	200
Tombs		
Original tombs not more than 5 years	/	800
Original tombs more than 5 years	/	300
New large tombs	/	400
Old large tombs	/	250

Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Earth tombs	/	180

Note: The current tomb compensation of Xiantang Town is fixed based on the Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Dongyuan County (DCG [2012] No.84), and through consultation. It is generally accepted by villagers.

5.4 Rates of other costs

Table 5-6 Applicable tax rates

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Farmland reclamation costs	18 yuan/m ² for ordinary arable land, 38 yuan/m ² for farmland	Administrative Measures for Compensation for the Acquisition of Additional Cultivated Land for Nonagricultural Construction (Decree No.146 of the Guangdong Provincial Government)
2	Fees for use of additional construction land	24 yuan/m ²	CZ [2006] No.48
3	Farmland occupation tax	40 yuan/m ²	GFL [2009] No.48 / GFL [2009] No.47
4	LA management fees	2.1% of total LA compensation	/
7	Transfer fees of land use rights	As per appraised price	/

6 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

6.1 Objectives of resettlement

According to World Bank OP4.12, the resettlement of the Subproject is intended to compensate total losses of the APs, ensure reasonable resettlement and good restoration, allow them to share the Subproject's benefits, and subsidize their temporary difficulties so that their income and living standard as well as corporate production and profitability can be improved or really restored to the high level before demolition or commencement at least. The objectives of the resettlement policies of the Subproject are:

1. Engineering, technical and economic measures should be taken to avoid or minimize impacts on the APs arising from LA; if LA is unavoidable, effective measures should be taken to minimize impacts of LA and HD on production and livelihood of local residents, including:
 - i) Socioeconomic survey will be made and RAP will be prepared at the preparation stage;
 - ii) The resettlement of the APs should be based on physical quantities and cash compensation of LA and HD. Subsequent production and livelihood arrangements should be made for the APs to improve or at least restore their production level and living standard;
 - iii) Development-oriented resettlement should be advocated with cash compensation as the main mode, supplemented by training, employment and social security. Local secondary and tertiary industry development will be relied on expanding employment so as to increase their income;
 - iv) Establish and improve basic livelihood security systems for LEFs.
2. Encourage the APs to participate in resettlement planning and implementation.
3. The production level and living standard of the APs should be restored after the completion of the Subproject.

6.2 Principles for resettlement

6.2.1 Principle of resettlement minimization

Since the Subproject is belt-shaped, design orientation can be properly modified to minimize impacts on the APs, fund input and affected population.

6.2.2 Principle of equivalent compensation

Equal compensation will be implemented to ensure that the standard of living of the APs will not be reduced by the Subproject. It includes replacement cost compensation for property and equal compensation for other loss.

1) In case LA, all losses will be compensated reasonably according to policies, and compensation fees will be distributed or used in a way agreed by the APs. APs working on the land will be given jobs by local government, PMO and village committee based on the principle of "local resettlement and multi-channel employment" so as to ensure that their standard of living will not be affected.

2) The Ahs will be given resettlement housing with equivalent traffic, supporting facilities and surrounding environment to original ones or with value equivalent to original ones or higher compensation.

3) Public facilities will be fully restored with their function at least no lower than original level so as to ensure normal livelihood of persons not displaced around the construction site.

4) For APs affected temporarily by the Subproject or those not displaced whose partial properties suffer from loss will be given equal compensation.

6.2.3 Principle of concern about key points

1) The PMO will pay attention to vulnerable groups (elder persons without family, widow, single parent family, disabled person and needy household). During the demolition, preferential policies will be given such as housing construction, social security, training and employment. Regular return visits will be paid after resettlement. Assistance will be provided to special difficulties until they are handed over to local civil affairs bureau.

2) The PMO will devise development-oriented demolition and dispatch local government forces to provide employment training for the APs and create more jobs so that they can adapt to resettlement environment within a short time and make themselves economically independent, and promptly transfer the resettlement responsibility to the APs from the resettlement agency.

3) The PMO will maximize the resettlement cost benefits, improve the resettlement ability of the resettlement agency, standardize the resettlement work, establish improved internal control mechanism and prevent wasting, retention, fraud and corruption of funds so as to make better use of resettlement funds, thus achieving the optimal resettlement effects.

6.3 Resettlement and restoration for collective land acquisition

6.3.1 Impact analysis of LA

(1) Village level

According to statistical analysis, the overall land loss rate of Xudong and Hongguang Villages is 8.43%, where the land loss rate of Xudong Village is 13.59% and that of Hongguang Village 0%. Private hilly land and collective hilly land will be occupied only, and no basic farmland will be occupied.

Xudong Village has 670 households with 3,210 persons, and 490 mu of cultivated land, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.153 mu. 12.6 mu of uncultivated cultivated land in Xudong Village will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 16 households with 92 persons, and per capita cultivated area will be 0.149 mu after LA, with a land loss rate of 2.57% only. There is an industrial park in Xudong Village, offering a high labor demand (Lisheng Tree Lamp Factory has a labor demand of 8,000 all the year round, which is always unmet), so that villagers often work in local factories on a permanent or temporary basis. Based on piece rate, monthly pay is not less than 2,000 yuan, so employment is the main income source of villagers. In Xudong Village, over half of laborers are employed, so LA will have little impact on villagers' income.

Hongguang Village has 476 households with 2,123 persons, and 300 mu of cultivated land, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.141 mu. Only 2 mu of garden land in Hongguang Village will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting one household. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 LA impact analysis (group level)

Village		Xudong Village						Hongguang Village	
Group		Total	Shengli 5	Shengli 6	Minzhu 12	Minzhu 13	Xingfu 2	Total	Xiaditang
Before LA	Households	670	20	16	36	36	30	476	41
	Population	3210	120	83	170	152	143	2123	136
	Agricultural population	3210	120	83	170	152	143	2123	136
	Labor force	2247	82	61	132	114	109	1486	94
	Cultivated area (mu)	490	88	58	94	100	128	300	100
	Per capita cultivated area	0.153	0.733	0.699	0.553	0.658	0.895	0.141	0.735
	Hilly land	20000	240	166	340	304	286	9800	136
	Per capita hilly land area	6.23	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.62	1.00
Affected	AHs	32	7	2	8	12	3	1	1
	APs	92	36	10	40	72	13	5	5
	Cultivated area (mu)	12.6	5	0	2	3.8	1	0	0
	Hilly land (mu)	62.5	0	7	8.9	44.6	2	2	2
After LA	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	0.149	0.692	0.699	0.541	0.633	0.888	0.141	0.735
	Per capita hilly land area (mu)	6.23	2.000	1.916	1.948	1.707	1.986	4.615	0.985
Impact levels	Percent of HHs (%)	2.39%	35.00%	12.50%	22.22%	33.33%	10.00%	0.21%	2.44%
	Percent of population (%)	2.87%	30.00%	12.05%	23.53%	47.37%	9.09%	0.24%	3.68%
	Land loss rate (%)	2.57%	5.68%	0.00%	2.13%	3.80%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%
Lost income (yuan)	Lost annual income	37550	2500	3500	5450	24200	1500	1000	1000
	Household lost income	1211	357	1750	681	2017	500	1000	1000
	Per capita lost income	201.2	69	350	136	336	115	200	200

(2) Household level

Although LA has little impact on the villages, it is necessary to analyze LA impacts on the household level because some AHs may lose part or all land due to the Subproject. 7 AHs have land loss rates of less than 10%, accounting for 43.75% of all AHs; 6 AHs have land loss rates of 10%-20%, accounting for 37.5%; and 3 AHs have land loss rates of 35%-55%, accounting for 18.75%. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 LA impact analysis (household level)

Loss rate of cultivated land		Xudong Village	Percent
<10%	Households	7	1.04%
	Population	41	1.28%
10%-20%	Households	6	0.90%
	Population	37	1.15%
20%-35%	Households	0	0.00%
	Population	0	0.00%
35%-55%	Households	3	0.45%
	Population	14	0.44%
55%-99%	Households	0	0.00%
	Population	0	0.00%
100%	Households	0	0.00%
	Population	0	0.00%
Total	Households	16	2.39%
	Population	92	2.87%

In Xudong Village, the overall loss rate of hilly land is slightly higher than that of cultivated land. The acquisition of hilly land will affect 9 households with 50 persons, accounting for 1.56% of all households in Xudong Village, with hilly land loss rates of 20%-55%, in which all hilly land of one household will be occupied. In Hongguang Village, only one household will be affected by hilly land acquisition, and 2 mu of hilly land will be acquired, accounting for 40% of its hilly land.

Table 6-3 Affected hilly land (household level)

Loss rate of hilly land		Xudong Village	Percent
<10%	Households	0	0.00%
	Population	0	0.00%
10%-20%	Households	3	0.45%
	Population	18	0.56%
20%-35%	Households	3	0.45%
	Population	18	0.56%
35%-55%	Households	2	0.30%
	Population	9	0.28%
55%-99%	Households	0	0.00%
	Population	0	0.00%
100%	Households	1	0.15%
	Population	5	0.16%
Total	Households	9	1.50%
	Population	50	1.56%

6.3.2 Analysis of household income losses

Due to different economic development of affected villages and different income structures of the AHs, the proportions of agricultural income loss to gross income are different and the impacts on them may differ. In order to understand economic income loss rate of households affected by land acquisition, the two affected villages will be analyzed based on annual land output value (AAOV).

The farmers' per capita net income of the two villages is 6,422 yuan and 6,312 yuan respectively, where per capita lost agricultural income is 200-231.2 yuan, and per capita income loss rates are 3.59% and 3.17% respectively. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Per capita income losses of AHs

Village	Rural residents' per capita net income (yuan)	Per capita lost agricultural income (yuan)	Per capita income loss rate (%)
Xudong	6422	231.2	3.59
Hongguang	6312	200	3.17

In addition, from the perspective of economic income structures of affected villages, most parts of the Subproject are located in outskirts, where the nonagricultural economy is developed, agricultural income accounts for a small proportion to gross income, income from export of labor

services becomes important source of rural income, and farmers depend less on land income. The analysis shows that the impact of LA for the Subproject on income is low.



Figure 6-1 Uncultivated paddy fields and fruit trees

Although land losses, agricultural income losses and household income losses arising from LA are small, it is still necessary to develop resettlement and income restoration measures based on LA impacts in order to restore the production level and living standard of the AHs effectively.

6.3.3 Resettlement and restoration measures

During the DMS and RAP preparation, the task force conducted extensive consultation on local compensation policies, social security policies, and policies and regulations on resettlement with the Xiantang PMO, affected village committees and APs in order to develop resettlement programs and restoration measures.

6.3.3.1 Resettlement program

The survey shows that most AHs support the Subproject, because they think that the Subproject will bring great convenience to their production and livelihood. According to the relevant policies, there are two resettlement modes for the households affected by LA: cash compensation and social security. Social security will be voluntary. The APs are voluntary to pay premiums and local financial departments will grant subsidies to protect their basic standard living.

1. Cash compensation

The APs can receive cash compensation according to compensation standards in Chapter 5 and lost cultivated land. Through consultation between the affected village committees and more than 2/3 of villager representatives, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be directly paid to the AHs in full and not withheld by the village collectives. Young crop compensation fees will be paid directly to proprietors. The AHs can use compensation fees to plant cash crops, develop household sidelines, do business, deal with catering and other services, or cover social insurance.

2. Social security

In November 2009, Guangdong Province started trials on new-type rural endowment insurance; in October 2010, Dongyuan County started trials on new-type rural endowment insurance (hereinafter referred to as “new rural insurance”). According to the Opinions on Doing a Better Job in the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Our Province (GPG Office [2010] No.41), and Notice on Doing a Better Job in Endowment Insurance Land-expropriated Farmers in Our City (HMGO [2011] No.41), endowment insurance for LEFs should be incorporated into new rural insurance in pilot areas of new rural insurance in Guangdong Province.

Eligible APs in the Subproject may cover new rural insurance (including endowment insurance for LEFs) voluntarily. The specific practices are as follows:

i) Basic pension

The combined basic pension of endowment insurance for LEFs will be the sum of the former two types of insurance. The basic pension (65 yuan) of former endowment insurance for LEFs and that (55 yuan) of new rural insurance will be summated, so that they can enjoy basic pension of 110 yuan monthly. For farmers already enjoying pension, they will enjoy basic pension of new rural insurance. For farmers having participated in the endowment insurance system but having not enjoyed pension, they can continue to pay premium according to new rural insurance, and their personal account and payment years for original systems will be combined and calculated; since

March 1, 2008, after land acquisition according to laws, the LEFs having not participated in the endowment insurance system for them will participate in new rural social endowment insurance in a uniform way; those already enjoying pension will enjoy additional basic pension.

ii) Basic pension source

The monthly basic pension (55 yuan) of each farmer affected by land acquisition will be undertaken by governments of three levels (provincial, municipal and country-level (city-level and district)) in a certain proportion according to the nature of the project. For provincial key projects, the provincial government will assume 50% (27.5 yuan), and the municipal or country (city or district) government will assume 50% (27.5 yuan) together. For other projects, it will be undertaken by municipal and country-level (city-level and district) governments. For basic pension (55 yuan) for new rural insurance, central financial subsidy accounts for 50%, provincial financial subsidy for 25%, and municipal and country-level subsidies for 12.5% and 12.5% respectively.

iii) Personal payment mode

Villagers affected by land acquisition will participate in the endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. The minimal premium for LEFs will be 50 yuan per person per month and will be paid by the endowment insurance funds calculated and withdrawn during land acquisition (to be paid in advance by the organization using land). Governments of the city and county levels can increase the minimal premium standard or add premium levels for farmers to select according to local actual conditions. If personal premium selected by farmers is higher than the minimal premium determined by local governments, the excess will be borne by individuals.

iv) Receiving mode

LEFs having attained 60 years and paid premiums for 15 years will receive pensions monthly. The pension consists of a base pension and an individual account pension (120 yuan). Pension of personal account will be paid through personal account. Monthly amount calculated and distributed will be the deposit of personal account divided by 139. LEFs having attained 60 years but paid premiums for less than 15 years will receive pensions according to regulations on new rural insurance.

6.3.3.2 Livelihood restoration measures

In order to properly resettle the APs and restore or improve their income, the following measures will be taken to restore their livelihoods in addition to the above resettlement program.

1. Village-level reserved land

According to the Administrative Measures of Guangdong Province for the Acquisition of Retained Rural Collective Land (GPG Office [2009] No.41), the land and resource bureau, and land user should take 10%-15% of collective land to be acquired as land for village-level construction and economic development.

Through consultation with the county land and resources bureau, housing construction bureau, XTG, and affected village committees, 10% of the acquired land will be returned to the affected villages as land reserved for village-level construction and economic development. Such land is located in Xiantang Industrial Park (located between Xudong and Hongguang Villages), and does not involve additional LA. The village collectives will receive income on village-level reserved land for distribution to villagers.

2. Skills training

According to the Notice of the General Office of the Guangdong Provincial Government on Forwarding the Opinions of the Guangdong Provincial Department of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in Providing Endowment Insurance to Land-expropriated Farmers, different security modes will be applied to LEFs of different ages. Those aged above 16 years but below 35 years will be key subjects of employment training and included in the Rural Youth Skills Training Program of Guangdong Province.

In Dongyuan County, employment training for farmers and training for promoting the livelihood restoration of LEFs is included in the rural labor skills training program of Dongyuan County. According to the implementation plan 2014, 400 additional rural laborers will be employed, 100 ones trained on vocational skills, and 150 ones trained on single skills. Such training will be focused on local advantaged industries, including chestnut cultivation, agricultural skills and housekeeping.

The Dongyuan Labor and Social Security Bureau offers free employment training in cooperation with local training agencies. Local laborers aged below 40 years, with the ability to work and willing to get employed will receive vocational skills training for free. Such training covers electric repair, computer application, product marketing, litchi, chestnut and ganoderma cultivation,

etc. The period of each training session is two months. Trainees passing examinations will be awarded national certificates of vocational qualification by the municipal labor and social security bureau.

Table 6-5 Summary of training programs in Xiantang Town

County	Town	Sessions per year	Men-times trained per year	Scope of training	Agencies responsible	Funding source
Dongyuan	Xiantang	3	300	Agricultural: stockbreeding, and litchi, chestnut and ganoderma cultivation Nonagricultural: welding, lathing, fitting, electric repair, computer application	County labor and social security bureau, agriculture bureau, town labor and social security office, poverty reduction office	Dongyuan County Government
		2	200	Product marketing, carpentry, decoration, bricklaying; tailoring, beauty care, catering, appliance repair	County labor and social security bureau	

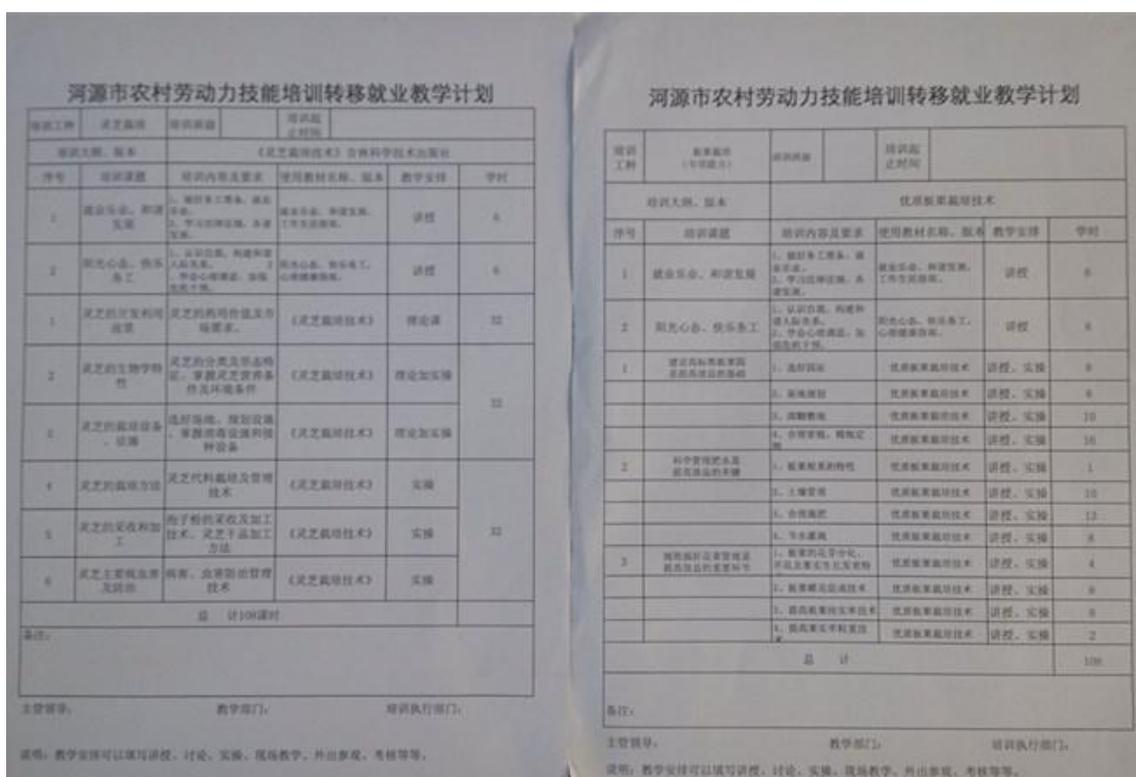


Figure 6-2 Training sign-up form

3. Employment

LEFs in the Subproject will be included in the public employment service system and urban unemployment registration management system, enjoy the same public employment service and relevant training support policies as urban residents, and participate in social insurance for urban employees after employment. LEFs are encouraged to seek jobs independently or become self-employed. Those of labor age and willing to get employed will enjoy relevant support policies promoting employment and reemployment. The government will develop public welfare jobs and make them first available to LEFs, and encourage them to contract barren hills to develop crop cultivation.

In addition, the Subproject will offer some temporary jobs to the APs with short-term income to help improve living standard and restore livelihoods. Through consultation, the Xiantang PMO promises to ask the construction agency to make unskilled jobs first available to the APs, such as civil work, handling, landscaping and ditch excavation, with daily pays of 150-200 yuan. As most young adults of the AHs are working outside and those staying at home are mostly women, the construction agency may provide jobs suitable for females women and excavation. See Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Summary of job opportunities generated by the Subproject

Stage	Labor demand		Description	Remarks
	Total	Unskilled jobs		
Construction	200	150	Mixing, excavation, handling, landscaping	First made available to women and the poor

The task force has found that thanks to the advantaged geographic location and rapid industrial development, sufficient jobs are available locally. 70% of local villagers are employed locally, and women usually enter into long-term labor contracts with employers and receive remuneration as urban employees. Young adult laborers mostly do temporary jobs outside, such as handling, transport, bricklaying and mining. The average monthly pay of unskilled jobs in Dongyuan County is about 2,200 yuan.

Table 6-7 Labor employment in Xiantang Town

Employer	Industry	Workforce	Average monthly pay	Annual turnover	Legal rep.
Lisheng Tree Lamp Factory	Christmas trees	6000	3100	150 million yuan	ZZW
Wanfeng Ceramic Co., Ltd.	Ceramic tiles	800	3200	230 million yuan	HCC
Yaohui Ceramic Factory	Porcelain clay	23	2800	20 million yuan	DYP
Huayi Ceramic Co., Ltd.	Ceramics	250	3000	90 million yuan	LXM

6.4 Resettlement for the demolition of rural residential houses

Rural residential houses of 4,105 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 14 households with 66 persons. According to the applicable policies and through consultation with the PMO, XTG, and affected villages and villagers, the resettlement modes for HD include cash compensation and housing land allocation, and subsidies will be granted during resettlement. The AHs may choose a resettlement mode based on its affordability and needs.

1. Cash compensation: Housing land will be compensated for based on location-based composite land price, and the AHs may purchase commercial housing on the market themselves.

2. Housing land allocation: Housing land will be allocated by the village collectives in a unified manner for new house construction by the AHs themselves. The infrastructure of the resettlement site will be funded by the PMO and IA.

According to the Measures of Guangdong Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the local policy, 80 m² of housing land will be allocated to each household strictly.

10% of acquired land will be served for village-level construction and economic development. Such land is located in Xiantang Industrial Park, and does not involve additional LA.



Figure 6-3 Construction land reserved for resettlement

3. Subsidies: The PMO offers a transition subsidy of 100-150 yuan per month for 6 months, and a moving subsidy of 2,000-5,000 yuan per household. See Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 Rates of resettlement subsidies

Item	Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)
------	------	------------------

Transition subsidy	Person	100-150
Moving subsidy	Household	2000-5000

It is found that the houses demolished for the Subproject are mostly unoccupied temporary houses used for storage, and have been mostly left unused for a long time, so HD will not affect the APs' daily lives. The newly allocated housing land will be mostly used for new house construction for children. If their children already have bought commercial housing in the county town or elsewhere, they would choose cash compensation.



Figure 6-4 Photos of demolished houses

6.5 Resettlement and restoration program for vulnerable groups

During the whole resettlement process, the PMO and village collectives will pay special attention to the resettlement and livelihood restoration of vulnerable groups. In addition to livelihood and production resettlement under this RAP, some assistance will also be provided to help them restore their income and get developed as quickly as possible.

6.5.1 Supporting measures

- 1) A rural house reconstruction subsidy will be granted to poor households affected by the Subproject, including 10,000 yuan per household from provincial finance, and not less than 5,000 yuan per household from municipal and county finance.
- 2) AHs with living difficulties will be included in urban and rural MLS, and receive a monthly benefit of 147 yuan per capita per month.
- 3) Study grants will be offered to households with educational difficulties, and assistance provided to students receiving higher education.
- 4) The village collectives will organize laborers to help relocate widows, disabled persons and households short of labor, and grant moving subsidies to them first.
- 5) Township public welfare jobs will be first made available to households with difficulties.
- 6) Subjects of rural MLS, disabled persons, old people and other low-income farmers will be subsidized in new-type rural medical insurance.
- 7) Free old-age support will be provided to five-guarantee and daughter-only households.

6.5.2 Low-rent housing

According to the Interim Administrative Measures for Low-rent Housing of Dongyuan County (DCG [2005] No.74), Households with permanent urban registered residence, household income of less than the MLS line, and per capita house size of less than 6 m² may apply for low-rent housing. Rental consists of repair and management fees, and was 1.2 yuan/m² in 2013.

The low-rent housing community in Dongyuan County is Xin'an Community, where 68 houses have been completed and the other 40 houses are under construction. Eligible AHs may apply for low-rent housing with the county government.



Figure 6-5 Xin'an public rental housing community

Eligible AHs may also elect to receive a rental subsidy of 1.8 yuan/m² per month, and subsidized size is 25 m² for single-member households, 45 m² for households with 2-3 members, and 65 m² for households with 4 or more members.

Table 6-9 Construction progress and plan of low-rent housing in Dongyuan County

Work	Location	Mode	# of houses	2014 plan				Information		
				Construction from	Planned houses	Completed houses	Time of completion	Design agency	Construction agency	Supervising agency
Low-rent housing	Xin'an Community	New construction	68	2012	68	68	2013.12	Dongyuan Design Institute	Dongyuan Road & Bridge Construction Co.	Dongguan Dongyuan Construction Supervision Co.
			40	2013.10	40	40	2014.10		Dongyuan Building Installation Co.	
			30	2014.10	30	0	2015.10		/	

6.5.3 Training

The county poverty reduction office will prepare free and special livelihood training plans for needy persons and vulnerable groups. The training is intended to make them obtain jobs to increase income through professional skills training. XTG also provide free skills training on crop cultivation and intelligent support to help needy households restore income or even exceed their former standard of living.

6.5.4 Employment

During project construction, the Subproject will directly create temporary job opportunities such as land leveling, handling and excavation. The PMO will coordinate the construction agency to give the priority to the vulnerable group in obtaining these employments suitable for them. At least one job related to the Subproject will be offered to each poor household.

6.6 Restoration program for ground attachments

Affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be restored by proprietors after compensation.

Restoration measures for demolished facilities should be planned in advance. Actual operation should be based on actual site conditions so as to ensure safety, efficiency, timeliness and correctness, thus minimizing adverse impacts on adjacent masses.

The displacer will demolish affected municipal utilities according to the Subproject construction drawings and minimize relocation.

New ground attachments will be constructed according to the integrated urban-rural plan, and include drainage, power and communication facilities, and road landscaping.

7 Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress

7.1 Organizational structure and implementation management

7.1.1 Organizational setup

To lead the preparation and construction work of the Project, GDRC approved the establishment of the Leading Group and the Management Office of the Project in September 2009 as the decision-making and working agencies of the Project, headed by the CPC Branch Secretary and Director-general of GDRC. This agency is responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service during project implementation; reporting the progress of project implementation to the Guangdong Provincial Government and the World Bank; coordinating the departments concerned; organizing bid invitation and procurement; preparing annual financial plans; project quality control; providing technical assistance to, and coordinating research and training activities of the project cities.

The county and town subproject leading groups have been established in Dongyuan County for project coordination, implementation and service. The county and town PMOs have been established under the subproject leading groups to handle day-to-day work. The Subproject is implemented specifically by XTG. village affected by the Subproject has one or two key leaders assisting in resettlement. The detailed resettlement management organization is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

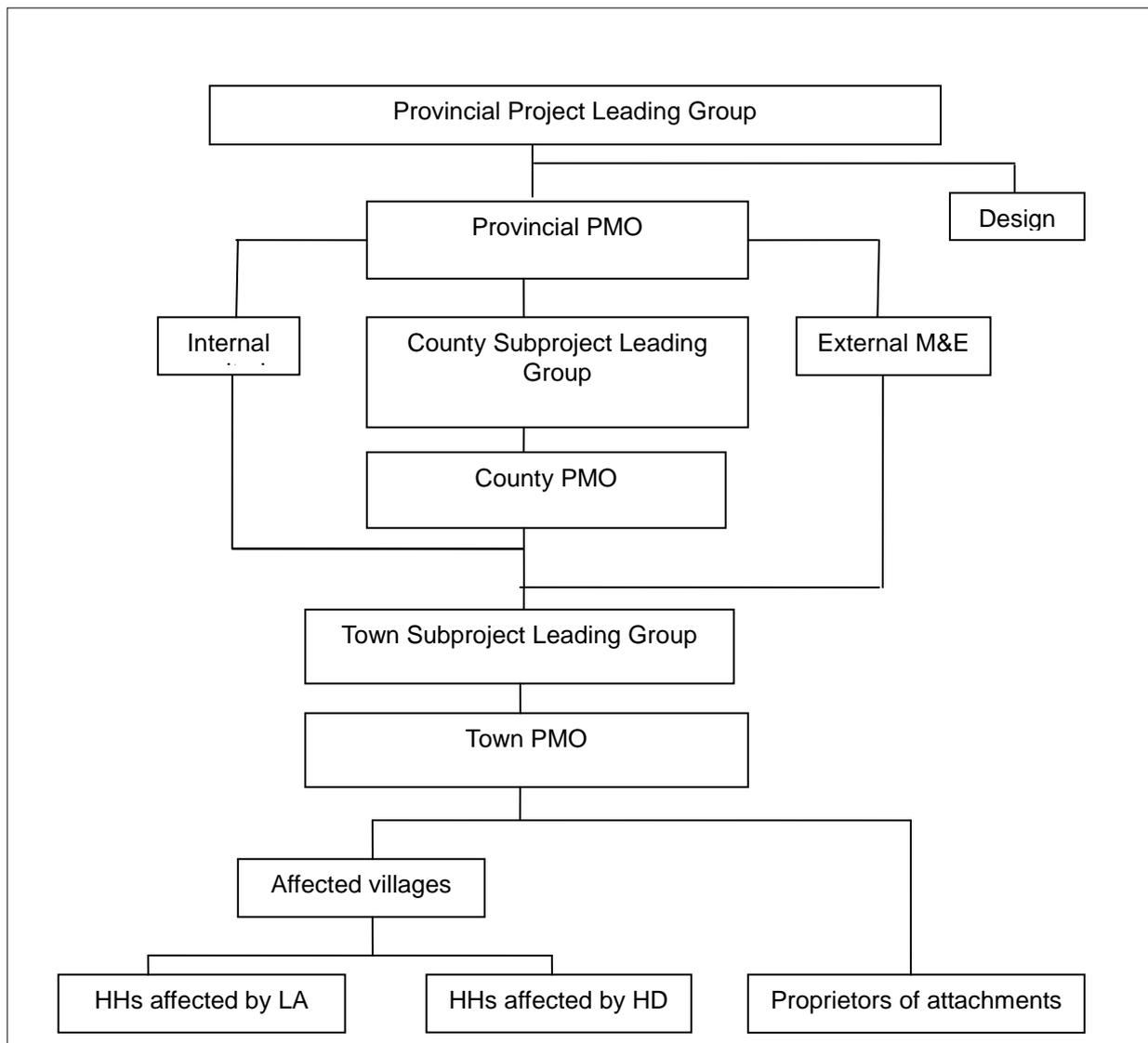


Figure 7-1 Organizational chart

7.1.2 Organizational responsibilities

1. Provincial Project Leading Group

Responsible for project leadership, organizing, coordination and policy-making, reviewing the RAP, implementing internal supervision and inspection, and making decisions on major issues arising from resettlement; organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RAP; implementing the policies in the RAP; coordinating the implementation of RAP according to the project implementation schedule; reviewing monitoring reports; coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from project implementation

2. Provincial PMO

coordination, management, supervision and service during project implementation; reporting the progress of project implementation to the Gansu Provincial Government and the World Bank; organizing bid invitation and procurement; preparing annual financial plans; organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RAP; project quality control; providing technical assistance to, and coordinating research and training activities of the project cities; taking charge of and inspecting internal monitoring, and preparing LA, HD and resettlement progress reports; selecting the external monitoring agency and assisting in external monitoring activities

3. County Subproject Leading Group

Responsible for subproject leadership, organizing, coordination and supervision, guidance and monitoring, making overall arrangements, and coordinating and handling major issues

4. County PMO

Holding meetings based on project progress to handle major issues and notify project progress, and carrying out requirements of the county subproject leading group

5. Town Subproject Leading Group

Responsible specifically for the implementation of the Subproject, coordinating RAP preparation and implementation, reviewing monitoring reports; coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from project implementation

6. Town PMO

Assisting the design agency in defining the subproject area, measuring the data on physical objects affected by LA and HD, and saving such data; assisting in preparing the RAP and responsible for the implementation of resettlement; selecting key resettlement officials for operational training; organizing public consultation, and propagandizing the resettlement policies; directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities of the agencies related to LA, HD and resettlement and their progress; paying resettlement costs pursuant to the agreement; implementing internal monitoring activities, preparing internal monitoring reports, and reporting to the provincial PMO regularly; assisting in external monitoring activities; organizing public participation, and propagandizing the resettlement policies; implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the city; going through property demolition formalities; responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees; supervising land acquisition, the demolition of properties and attachments, housing construction, and resettlement; coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work

7. Dongyuan County Land and Resources Bureau

Carrying through the state policies and regulations on land used for project construction; entering into demolition compensation agreements with affected households, enterprises and public institutions; carrying out DMS and registration of physical quantities affected by LA and HD; implementing LA and HD; handling issues arising from LA and HD

8. Village committees and villager teams

The resettlement working team of a village committee or villager team is composed of its key officials. its main responsibilities are: participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS; organizing public consultation, and propagandizing the policies on LA and HD; selecting resettlement sites and allocating housing sites to APs; organizing the implementation of resettlement activities; paying and managing relevant funds; reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities; reporting the progress of resettlement implementation; providing assistance to displaced households with difficulties

9. Design agency

Main responsibilities: 1) At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the government in the subproject area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary

investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings. 2) At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the subproject owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

10. External monitoring agency

The Dongyuan PMO will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement monitoring agency. Its main responsibilities are: observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the Bank; and providing technical advice to the provincial PMO in data collection and processing.

7.1.3 Staffing

The County Subproject Leading Group is headed by Deputy County Head Li Hongjun, and composed of officials from the competent administrative authorities. The members of the group have rich experience in LA, HD and resettlement, and will play a good organizing and coordinating role in LA, HD and resettlement.

As the management and coordination agency of resettlement, the Xiantang PMO is composed of staff with rich experience in project implementation and management. The resettlement agencies are provided with well-trained staff, with a full-time workforce of 55 and a peak workforce of 65. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 7-1 Staffing of resettlement agencies

Resettlement agency	Head	Full-time workforce	Peak workforce	Composition
County Subproject Leading Group	Li Hongjun	13	13	Government officials
County PMO	Sun Lizhen	9	9	Government officials
Town Subproject Leading Group	Ye Yongqiang	19	21	Government officials
Xiantang PMO	Li Junliang	5	5	Government officials
Affected village committees	Hongguang and Xudong Villages	2	4	Village officials
Design agency	/	3	5	Engineers, senior engineers
External M&E agency	/	4	8	Resettlement and social experts
Total	/	55	65	/

7.1.4 Equipment

All county and town level resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

7.1.5 Training program

To improve institutional capacity, the Xiantang PMO trained the LA, HD and resettlement staff of the Subproject on the World Bank's resettlement policy (OP4.12), regulations on LA and HD, theories and methods of socioeconomic survey in March 2014. On June 10, 2014, NRCR trained the Xiantang PMO on the World Bank's resettlement policy and DMS.

In order to further strengthen institutional capacity, and ensure successful implementation of the Subproject, the following measures will be taken:

(1) Before the implementation of the RAP, the LA, HD and resettlement of the Subproject will be trained on the World Bank's operational policy on resettlement, regulations on LA and HD, and resettlement implementation and management in order to improve their professional proficiency and policy handling capacity.

(2) At the resettlement implementation stage, the backbone resettlement staff will be organized to pursue studies, visit domestic World Bank-funded projects, and attend resettlement policy training and other specialized training programs. In addition, to increase the employment rate of the affected persons, the APs will be organized to attend skills training according to the progress of the Subproject. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

(3) Adequate guarantee in funding and equipment should be provided to improve operating efficiency.

(4) Establish sound measures for rational division of labor, and reward and punishment

measures for the LA, HD and resettlement staff to motivate them.

(5) Establish a LA, HD and resettlement management system, use computers for the management of LA, HD and resettlement data, strengthen information feedback, ensure a smooth information flow across all levels, and leave major decisions to the city leading group.

(6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve problems timely.

(7) Strengthen independent M&E; the external monitoring agency should point out existing issues and propose solutions to the competent authorities.

Table 7-2 Resettlement training program

No.	Scope of training	Trainees	Time	Location	Remarks
1	Resettlement visit of World Bank-funded projects	Backbone staff of PMOs	Two sessions	Domestic	One session in 2014
2	Domestic operational training on resettlement	Backbone staff of PMOs	One a year	Domestic	One session implemented
3	Domestic operational training on resettlement	Resettlement staff	One a year	Domestic	Not implemented yet
4	Skills training for affected persons	Affected persons	Irregular	Subproject site	Two sessions implemented

7.2 Implementation progress

According to the implementation schedule of the Subproject, the LA, HD and resettlement schedules of the components will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2011 and end in December 2012. The basic principles of scheduling are as follows:

(1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the affected persons have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration;

(2) During resettlement, the affected persons should have opportunities to participate in the Subproject; the range of land acquisition should be published, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction; and

(3) All kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

The overall resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Resettlement implementation schedule

No.	Resettlement activity	Duration	Progress	Agency responsible	
1	RAP preparation stage				
1.1	Establishment of the PMO	Aug. 3, 2013	Completed	XTG	
1.2	Appointment of the RAP preparation agency	Jul. 21, 2014	Completed	NRRC	
1.3	DMS	Jul. 11-31, 2014	Completed		
1.4	Preparation of the RAP	Jul. – Aug. 2014	Ongoing		
2	Information disclosure and public participation				
2.1	Information disclosure	Mar. 2014	Completed	Xiantang PMO	
2.2	Consultation with competent authorities and APs	Jul. 2014	Completed	Xiantang PMO	
2.3	Disclosure of the draft RAP and the RIB	Oct. 2014	To be done	Xiantang PMO	
2.4	Disclosure of the amended RAP and RIB to the APs if necessary	Dec. 2014	To be done		
2.5	Disclosure of the RAP on the Bank website	Dec. 2014	To be done		
3	Approval of the RAP		Dec. 2014	To be done	World Bank
4	Application for construction land				
4.1	Land pre-examination	Sep. 2013	Completed	XTG	
4.2	Land approval	Dec. 2013	Completed	Heyuan Municipal	

No.	Resettlement activity	Duration	Progress	Agency responsible
				Government
5	Implementation			
5.1	Entering into land compensation agreements and paying compensation fees	Jan. 2015	To be done	XTG, Xiantang PMO, construction agency
	Commencement of construction	Feb. 2015	To be done	
5.1	HD	Apr. 2015	To be done	
5.2	Income restoration measures	Jul. 2014 – Jul. 2015	To be done	
5.3	Skills training	Jul. 2014 – Jul. 2015	To be done	
6	M&E			
6.1	Baseline survey	Dec. 2014	To be done	External M&E agency
6.2	Internal monitoring	Jan. 2015 – Feb. 2016	To be done	
6.3	External M&E	Jan. 2015 – Feb. 2018	To be done	

8 Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Budget

The general budget of the Subproject includes compensation fees for permanent land acquisition, the demolition of rural residential properties, and ground attachments, and relevant taxes, etc.

The general budget of the Subproject is 16.5928 million yuan, including compensation fees for the permanent acquisition of collective land of 5.1536 million yuan (31.06% of the general budget), compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 3.808 million yuan (22.95% of the general budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 1.4678 million yuan (8.85% of the general budget), indirect costs of 4.5813 million yuan (27.69% of the general budget), and contingencies of 1.5821 million yuan (9.53% of the general budget).

The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Budget of the Subproject

No.	Item	Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	/	/	/	1042.94	62.85%	
1.1	LA compensation	/	/	232.4	515.36	31.06%	
1.1.1	Irrigated land	mu	30496	12.6	38.42	2.32%	
1.1.2	Garden land	mu	21860	165.1	360.91	21.75%	
1.1.3	Housing land	mu	29543	6.2	18.32	1.10%	
1.1.4	Unused land	mu	9093	25.5	23.19	1.40%	
1.1.5	Fishponds	mu	32402	23	74.52	4.49%	
1.2	HD compensation	/	/	4105	380.8	22.95%	
1.2.1	Masonry concrete	M2	1200	2375	285	17.18%	
1.2.2	Pigpens	M2	550	1500	82.5	4.97%	
1.2.3	House foundations	M2	150	230	3.45	0.21%	
1.2.5	Transition subsidy	Person	750	66	4.95	0.30%	
1.2.6	Moving subsidy	Household	3500	14	4.9	0.30%	
1.3	Attachment compensation	/	/	/	146.78	8.85%	
1.3.1	Telegraph poles	/	1000	13	1.3	0.08%	
1.3.2	Canals	M	12	300	0.36	0.02%	
1.3.3	Longan and litchi trees	mu	40000	35	140	8.44%	
1.3.4	Tombs	/	300	20	0.6	0.04%	
1.3.5	Water pipes	m	15	3000	4.5	0.27%	
1.3.6	Irrigation facilities	/	200	1	0.02	0.00%	
2	Management fees	/	/	2%	22.48	1.35%	2% of basic costs
3	Training costs	/	/	0.50%	5.62	0.34%	0.5% of basic costs
4	Taxes	/	/	/	430.03	25.92%	
4.1	LA management fees	/	2.10%	/	12.52	0.75%	2.1% of LA costs
4.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	26680	12.6	33.62	2.03%	GFL [2008] No.62
4.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	12006	12.6	15.13	0.91%	Decree No.146 of the Guangdong Provincial Government
4.4	Fees for the use of additional construction land	yuan/mu	16008	230.36	368.76	22.22%	CZ [2006] No.48
5	Contingencies	/	/	10%	158.21	9.53%	10% of total costs
	Total	/	/	/	1659.28	100.00%	

8.2 Annual investment plan

Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the affected households, as shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Annual investment plan (0,000 yuan)

Item	2015	2016	2017	Total
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Three roads	829.64	497.78	331.86	1659.28
Percent	50%	30%	20%	100%

8.3 Funding sources and disbursement

According to the construction plan of the Subproject, the resettlement funds of the Subproject are from fiscal appropriations of the Dongyuan County Government.

During the implementation of the Subproject, the Finance Bureau of Xingning City will disburse compensation fees to the Dongyuan County Land and Resources Bureau according to the compensation policies and rates specified in the RAP, and the Dongyuan County Land and Resources Bureau will pay such fees to the XTG which will pay such fees to the affected entities and individuals.

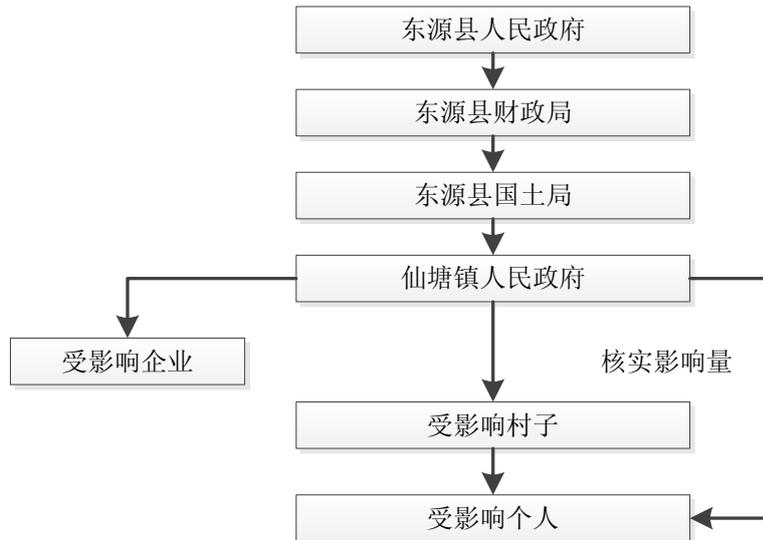


Figure 8-1 Flowchart of disbursement of resettlement funds

9 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

9.1 Public participation

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Guangdong Province, and Dongyuan County on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of affected persons and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

9.1.1 Completed public participation and consultation activities

An application for the Bank loan was filed for the Subproject in 2009, and a re-application filed in 2013. In June 2014, the World Bank Mission identified the Subproject. It specified in the Memorandum that an RAP should be prepared for the Subproject because it involved resettlement. Immediately after the identification, the Xiantang PMO began to conduct preparatory work for LA and HD, and mobilization and consultation within the subproject area according to the proposal for the Subproject. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Public participation process

Time	Venue	Participants	Details	Remarks
Apr. 2014	XTG, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Notifying affected villages of project implementation, determining the subproject area preliminarily, and conducting mobilization and policy publicity on LA and HD	Preparatory work
May 2014	Xiantang PMO, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Socioeconomic survey and impact survey	Learning impacts of the Subproject, and socioeconomic profile of affected villages
May 2014	Xiantang PMO, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Explaining compensation and resettlement policies to village committees and displaced persons, discussing preliminary compensation and resettlement programs	Preliminary consultation on compensation policies upon RAP preparation
May 2014	Xiantang PMO, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Further publicizing compensation and resettlement policies, and discussing possible resettlement programs	Further discussing resettlement programs according to policies
Jun. 2014	Xiantang PMO, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Developing village-level restoration programs based on village reality, township development plans, and opinions of village committees and villagers	Restoration programs should be combined with township development plans.
Jun. 2014	Subproject area	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Rechecking and disclosing the DMS results, signing for confirmation	Proposals for review may be made if there is any objection during disclosure.
Jul. 2014	Xiantang PMO, village committees	Xiantang PMO, village committee members, APs	Discussing individual issues of resettlement policies and programs	Supplementary consultation on individual issues upon RAP finalization

9.1.2 Information disclosure

During the preparation of the RAP, the competent authorities for LA and HD, implementing agencies and design agency of the Subproject disclosed the subproject information and resettlement policies to the affected persons in many ways, as shown in Table 9-2. In the meantime, they listened extensively to inputs of the affected entities and households, and conducted extensive consultation and communication.

Table 9-2 Policy disclosure process

Document	Means of disclosure	Time of disclosure	Place of disclosure	Language
Introduction to the Subproject	Local radio and TV stations, newspapers	April 2014	Library, village committee	Chinese
General introduction to LA and HD	Radio and TV stations, government website	May 2014	Library, village committee	Chinese
Policies on LA and HD	Government website, village publicity by staff of the Land and Resources Office, announcement	Jun. 2014	Library, town government, village committee	Chinese
RAP	Newspapers, government website	After Bank review	Library, village committee	Chinese
RIB	Handed to APs	After Bank review	Library, village committee	Chinese & English

9.1.3 Degree of participation and willingness survey

During the sampling survey, the Xintang PMO and NRCR also learned the participation of the displaced households and their willingness for resettlement, where 17 households affected by LA (in which 14 households are also affected by HD) were sampled randomly, accounting for 50% of all AHs.

Public participation: All respondents are aware of and support the Subproject, showing that early-stage publicity was effective. 100% of the respondents think that the Subproject is good to the village collective, 36.4% think it is good to the state, and 36.4% think it is good to individuals.

HD resettlement: 42.9% of the respondents prefer cash compensation, 21.4% prefer housing land allocation for self-construction, and 35.7% prefer resettlement in a new rural community. 78.6% of the respondents expect new houses of 100-200 m², and only 21.4% accept houses of less than 100 m². 78% of the respondents prefer resettlement in the same group, and 22% don't care.

Resettlement mode: 82% of the respondents prefer local employment, 48.5% prefer endowment insurance for LEFs, and 15.2% prefer continuing to farm. All respondents expect that compensation fees are paid directly to the AHs. See Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Results of public participation survey

No.	Question	Available answers	Result analysis
1	Are you aware of the Subproject?	(1) Yes	100%
		(2) A little	0
		(3) No	0
2	Do you support the Subproject ?	(1) Yes	100%
		(2) Don't care	0
		(3) No	0
3	To whom the Subproject is beneficial?	(1) State	36.4%
		(2) Collective	100%
		(3) Individual	36.4%
4	Are you aware of the HD compensation policies?	(1) Yes	27.3%
		(2) A little	63.6%
		(3) No	9.1%
5	Will you support LA and HD for the Subproject?	(1) Yes	100%
		(2) No	0
6	Your preferred resettlement mode for HD	(1) Cash compensation	42.9%
		(2) Housing land allocation	21.4%
		(3) New rural community	35.7%
7	Your preferred new house size	(1) ≤100 m ²	21.4%
		(2) 100-200 m ²	78.6%
		(3) ≥200 m ²	0
8	Your preferred housing site	(1) Same group	78.6%
		(2) Same village	0
		(3) Don't care	21.4%
9	Your concerns about HD resettlement	(1) Preferential price in house purchase	21.4%
		(2) Housing site selection	21.4%
		(3) Preferential policy for house construction	78.6%

		(4) House planning	21.4%
		(5) Housing land selection price	21.4%
		(6) House price in new rural community	64.2%
10	Your preferred means of living after LA	(1) Continuing to farm	15.2%
		(2) Endowment insurance for LEFs	48.5%
		(3) Free skills training	0
		(4) Outside employment	0
		(5) Local employment	81.8%
12	Your preferred mode of distribution of LA compensation	(1) All paid to AHs	100%
		(2) Paid evenly to all group members	0
		(3) Partly withheld by the group, with the balance paid to AHs	0
		(4) Partly withheld by the group, with the balance paid to all group members	0

9.1.4 Public opinions and feedback

NRCR conducted interviews and FGDs with members of the affected village committees and representatives of APs during the socioeconomic survey. NRCR collected suggestions and comments on the Subproject, and compensation and resettlement, and fed them back to the PMO. See Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 Feedback of public participation and consultation

Issue	Description	Solution
The APs expect to move into a new rural community constructed by the government.	The government has planned a resettlement site, and will allocate housing land for self-construction, but infrastructure is inadequate.	The government may combine new rural community construction with the resettlement work of the Subproject under unified planning.
Old people cannot find suitable jobs.	Jobs offered by local factories are physically demanding, and are offered to laborers below 45 years only.	More unskilled, less physical demanding public welfare jobs should be first made available to LEFs through consultation with local enterprises.
The compensation rates are not high enough.	The LA compensation rate in the subproject area is about 60,000 yuan/mu, much higher than that offered by the Subproject (30,496 yuan/mu).	The LA compensation rates of the Subproject are already much higher than those specified in the applicable policies of the provincial and municipal governments. Consultation should be strengthened in this respect.
Poor households have difficulty in housing construction.	HD will involve vulnerable groups, which will be faced with financial and labor shortage in housing construction.	The city PMO will take out some funds from XTG's poverty reduction funds to solve their difficulty.

9.1.5 Subsequent plan for information disclosure and public participation

Different participation and consultation activities will be conducted at different stages of the Subproject. At the implementation and resettlement stages, the PMO will pay attention to information disclosure and public participation, and communicate adequately with the affected households to ensure successful implementation. See Table 9-5.

Table 9-5 Information disclosure and public participation activities at the implementation stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Opinions on project design	Discussion meeting	Mar. 2014	Dongyuan and Xiantang PMOs, design agency	Village committees, APs	Soliciting villagers' opinions on road direction, access roads for villagers, road signs and guardrails
Disclosure of the RAP	Newspaper, government website	After Bank review	Xiantang PMO	All APs	Disclosure of the RAP
RIB	Distribution to APs	After Bank review	Xiantang PMO	All APs	RIB
LA and HD	Village	Sep. 2014	Xiantang PMO,	All APs	Disclosure of LA area,

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
announcement	bulletin board, village meeting		county land and resources bureau		compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Sep. 2014	Xiantang PMO, county land and resources bureau	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determining candidates of endowment insurance	Village meeting	Oct. 2014	Xiantang PMO, county land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau	All APs	Determining candidates of endowment insurance
Determination and implementation of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Nov. 2014	Xiantang PMO, task force	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Determining the allocation of housing sites and the housing construction program	Village meeting (many times)	Nov. – Dec. 2014	Xiantang PMO, task force, village committees	All households affected by HD	Discussing the location of housing sites, the housing construction program, and infrastructure

9.2 Grievance redress

Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of affected persons, no substantial dispute will arise. However, to ensure that affected persons have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a four-stage grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:

- ◆ Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or HD implementing agency orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or HD implementing agency shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be handled within two weeks.
- ◆ Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the county/town PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- ◆ Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the competent administrative authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition for arbitration.
- ◆ 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 APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that they are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

The appeal hotline of the Xiantang PMO is Ms Liu, 0762-8816467.

10 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in January 2015 and end in June 2018. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Subproject, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually, and 6 reports will be submitted in total.

10.1 Internal monitoring

The Xiantang PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities, and a database of LA, HD and resettlement, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

10.1.1 Procedure

During implementation, the Xiantang PMO will collect and record information on resettlement from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the city PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The Dongyuan PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

In the above monitoring mechanism, information sheets in specified formats will be prepared to realize a continuous information flow from the Xiantang PMO to the County Subproject Leading Group. The County Subproject Leading Group, Dongyuan County Land and Resources Bureau, and Dongyuan County HD Management Office will perform regular inspection and verification as an integral part of the internal monitoring system.

10.1.2 Scope

- Progress of resettlement
- Payment of compensation fees
- Resettlement of labor
- Compensation and resettlement for the demolition of residential houses
- Compensation and resettlement for the relocation of enterprises and public institutions
- Approval and development of 10% of acquired land reserved (village-level reserved land)
- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure
- Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
- Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

10.1.3 Reporting

The Xiantang PMO will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually for submission to the Bank.

10.2 Independent external monitoring

10.2.1 External M&E agency

The Xiantang PMO will appoint an independent resettlement monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring. The external monitoring agency will conduct follow-up monitoring on the progress and quality resettlement, and fund disbursement, and give opinions; it will also conduct follow-up monitoring on the production level and standard of living of the displaced persons, and submit M&E reports to the county and provincial PMOs, and the Bank.

10.2.2 Procedure and scope

1. Preparing M&E terms of reference
2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of APs and typical affected entities
3. Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 30% of AHs
4. Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by LA will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored AHs.

5. Establishing an M&E information system

An M&E information system will be established, where a database will be established for

different types of M&E data, in order to provide computer aid for analysis and follow-up monitoring.

6. M&E survey

① Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies

② Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical AHs: to monitor the disbursement of compensation fees, income restoration and resettlement quality of residents; and restoration measures for vulnerable groups

③ Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation

④ Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs

7. Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database

8. Comparative analysis

9. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

10.2.3 Indicators

1. Resettlement activities: progress of LA and HD, variation in quantities, funds and disbursement

2. Socioeconomic indicators: per capita income, household income and expenditure, employment rate

3. Institutional indicators: staffing, staff competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, completion rate of transactions;

4. Infrastructure: availability of compensation fees and functional recovery ratio

10.2.4 Reporting

The external monitoring agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey findings, and report independently to the provincial PMO and the Bank.

a) Interval

As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement from January 2015 to June 2018. A mid-year monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and the resettlement agencies in the middle of each year, and an annual monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and the project owner at each year end.

b) Scope

- Baseline survey
- Progress of LA, HD and resettlement
- Production resettlement and restoration
- HD and house reconstruction
- Restoration progress of special facilities
- Living standard of the APs
- Availability and utilization of resettlement funds
- Evaluation of the efficiency of the resettlement agencies
- Support for vulnerable groups
- Approval and development of 10% of acquired land reserved (village-level reserved land)
- Functions of the resettlement agencies
- Existing issues and suggestions

10.2.5 Post-evaluation

After project implementation, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. Successful experience and lessons will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external independent M&E agency appointed by the Xintang PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report of the Subproject for submission to the provincial, county and town PMOs, and the Bank.

11 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix for the affected persons and entities identified according to the RAP is as shown in Table 11-1.

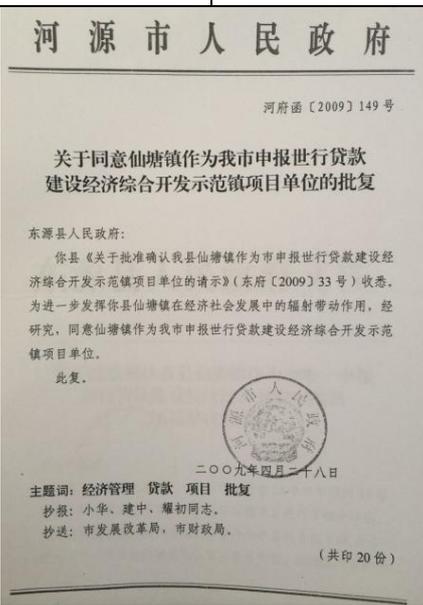
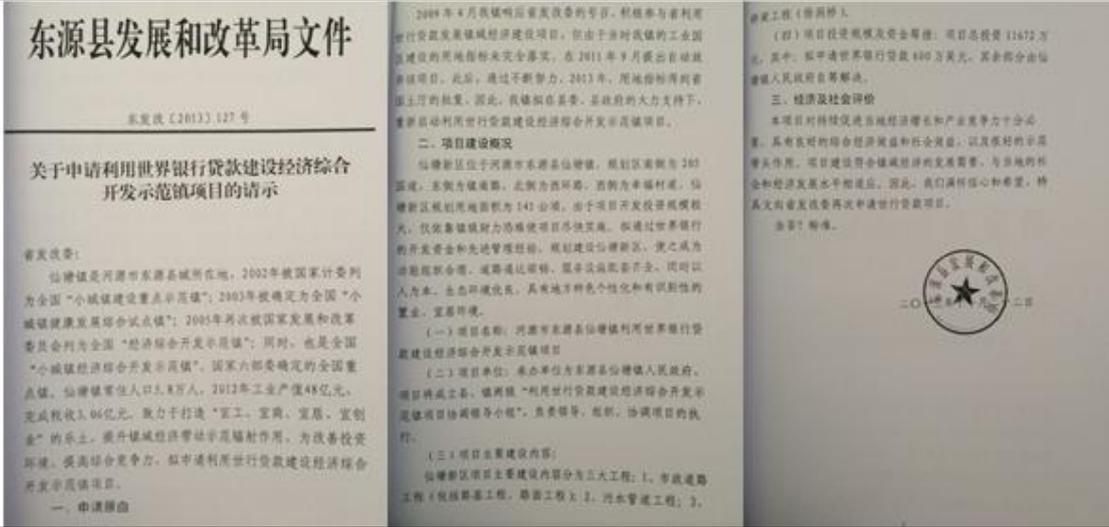
Table 11- 1 Entitlement Matrix

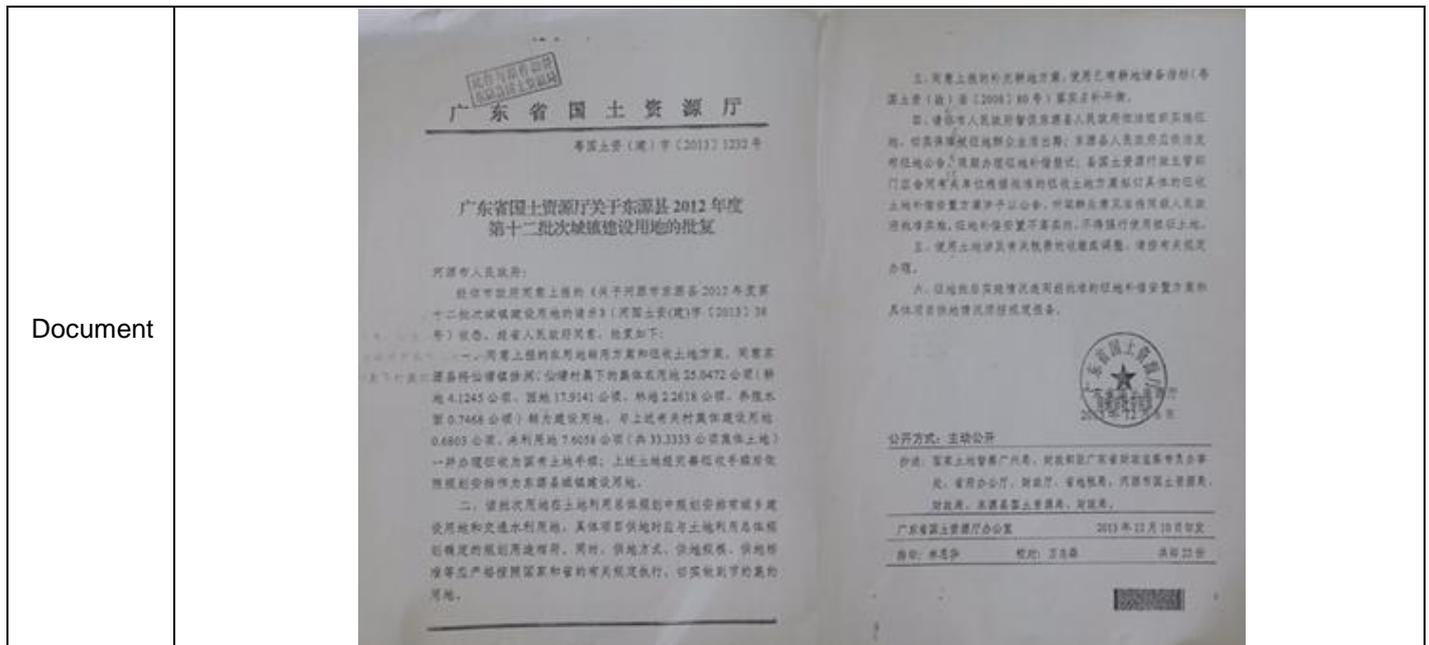
Type of impact	Impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rate
Acquisition of collective land	239.7 mu	34 households with 185 persons	LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land. All land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the APs in full. The APs will receive industrial land, and opportunities of employment for the Subproject, employment training, and endowment insurance for LEFs.	1) Land compensation and resettlement subsidy: irrigated land: 29,543 yuan/mu, non-irrigated land: 27,555 yuan/mu, unused land: 9,369 yuan/mu 2) Young crop compensation: irrigated land: 953 yuan/mu, non-irrigated land: 835 yuan/mu
Demolition of rural residential houses on collective land	4,105 m ²	14 households with 66 persons	Receiving property compensation fees at replacement cost, and compensation for attachments based on actual losses The resettlement modes for HD include cash compensation and housing land allocation for self-construction. During resettlement, the APs do not have to pay any tax, fees of application for property and land certificate, and legal costs. Receiving a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and a reward for early moving, etc.	1) House compensation: Masonry concrete structure: 1,200 yuan/m ² Masonry timber structure: 1,100 yuan/m ² Earth timber structure: 1,000 yuan/m ² Simple structure: 500 yuan/m ² House foundations: 150 yuan/m ² 2) Transition subsidy: 100-150 yuan/person-month, for 6 months
Ground and house attachments	13 telegraph poles, 30 canals, longan and litchi trees of 35 mu, 20 tombs, water pipes of 3km, an irrigation facility	Proprietors	Direct cash compensation	Longan and litchi trees: 40,000 yuan/mu Telegraph poles: 1,000 yuan each Canals: 10 yuan/m Water pipes: 15 yuan/m Pumped well: 200 yuan each Tombs: 300 yuan each
Vulnerable groups	/	A daughter-only household and a five-guarantee household, 7 persons	Occupational training, and employment information and guidance will be provided to labor in vulnerable households to increase their job opportunities; During the construction of the Subproject, laborers in vulnerable households will be recruited do unskilled jobs with priority; Government subsidies for households with difficulties They may apply for low-rent housing.	/

Appendix 1 Scope of Construction and Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

Location	Scope of construction	Scale	Impacts of the Subproject						How is construction land obtained?	Remarks
			LA impacts (mu)		HD impacts (m ²)		Affected			
			Collective land	State-owned land	Rural residential houses	Entities	HHs	Population		
Xiantang Town	Xudong First Road, Industrial Avenue and Xinqu First Road	Total length 6.3km	239.7	0	4105	2	34	185	Acquisition / allocation	Acquiring 239.7 mu of collective land, and demolishing rural residential houses of 4,105 m²

Appendix 2 Implementation Schedule of the Subproject and Selected Documents

Time	Activity	Agency	Remarks
Apr. 2009	First application for Bank loan	Heyuan Municipal Government	Approval of the Application for the Xiantang Town Integrated Economic Development Project (HCG [2009] No.149)
Document	 <p style="text-align: center;">河源市人民政府</p> <p style="text-align: center;">河府函〔2009〕149号</p> <p style="text-align: center;">关于同意仙塘镇作为我市申报世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目单位的批复</p> <p>东源县人民政府：</p> <p>你县《关于批准确认我县仙塘镇作为市申报世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目单位的请示》（东府〔2009〕33号）收悉。为进一步发挥你县仙塘镇在经济社会发展中的辐射带动作用，经研究，同意仙塘镇作为我市申报世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目单位。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">此复。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">二〇〇九年四月二十八日</p> <p>主题词：经济管理 贷款 项目 批复</p> <p>抄报：小华、建中、耀初同志。</p> <p>抄送：市发展改革局，市财政局。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">（共印20份）</p>		
Sep. 2011	Suspension of application	XTG	Subproject suspended due to unavailability of land
Nov. 2013	Second application for Bank loan	XTG	Application for the Xiantang Town Integrated Economic Development Project (DCDRB [2013] No.127)
Document	 <p style="text-align: center;">东源县发展和改革局文件</p> <p style="text-align: center;">东发改〔2013〕127号</p> <p style="text-align: center;">关于申请利用世界银行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目的请示</p> <p>东发改委：</p> <p>仙塘镇是河源市东源县所在地，2002年被国家发改委列为全国“小城镇建设重点示范镇”；2003年被确定为全国“小城镇健康发育综合试点镇”；2005年再次被国家发展和改革委员会列为全国“经济综合开发示范镇”；同时，也是全国“小城镇经济综合开发示范镇”。国家六部委确定的全国重点镇。仙塘镇常住人口3.8万人，2012年工业产值48亿元，完成税收1.06亿元。致力于打造“宜工、宜居、宜商、宜创业”的东土，提升镇域经济辐射示范作用，为改善投资环境，提高综合竞争力，拟申请利用世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">一、申请理由</p> <p>2004年4月我镇响应国家发改委号召，积极参与利用世行贷款发展镇域经济建设项目，但由于当时镇域的工业园区建设的地块指标未完全落实，在2011年9月撤出首批示范项目。此后，通过不断努力，2013年，用地指标得到省国土资源厅的批复，因此，我镇拟在县委、县政府的大力支持下，重新启动利用世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">二、项目建设概况</p> <p>仙塘镇位于河源市东源县仙塘镇，规划区南邻205国道，东邻为镇南路，北邻为西环路，西邻为幸福村道，仙塘镇规划用地面积为141公顷，由于项目开发投资规模较大，仅依靠镇财力恐难使项目尽快实施，拟通过世界银行的开发资金和先进管理经验，规划建设仙塘镇，使之成为镇域经济中心，道路通达顺畅，基础设施配套齐全，可以以人为本，生态环境优良，具有地方特色个性化和知识性的新型、宜居环境。</p> <p>（一）项目名称：河源市东源县仙塘镇利用世界银行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目</p> <p>（二）项目单位：承办单位为东源县仙塘镇人民政府，项目承建单位：仙塘镇“利用世行贷款建设经济综合开发示范镇项目协调领导小组”，负责领导、组织、协调项目的执行。</p> <p>（三）项目主要建设内容：</p> <p>仙塘镇项目主要建设内容分为三大工程：1、市政道路工程（包括镇南路、镇西工程）；2、污水处理工程；3、供水工程（包括镇西工程）。</p> <p>（四）项目投资规模及资金来源：项目总投资11672万元，其中：拟申请世界银行贷款400万美元，其余部分由仙塘镇人民政府自筹解决。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">三、经济及社会评价</p> <p>本项目对促进当地经济增长和产业竞争力十分必要，具有较好的综合经济效益和社会效益，以及良好的示范带动作用。项目建设符合镇域经济发展的需要，与当地的社会和经济发展水平相适应。因此，我们满怀信心和希望，特具文向贵局申请再次申请世行贷款项目。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">妥否？特报。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">二〇一三年四月二十八日</p>		
Sep. 2013	Preliminary land examination	XTG	Request for Instructions on the 12 th Round of Acquisition of Urban Construction Land of Dongyuan County in 2012 (HMLRB (C) [2013] No.38)
Dec. 2013	Land approval	XTG	Reply on the 12 th Round of Acquisition of Urban Construction Land of Dongyuan County in 2012 (GPLRD (C) [2013] No.1232)



Document					
Oct. 2013				Execution of the contract on the preparation of the Feasibility Study Report	Shenzhen Huaxia Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.
Dec. 2013				Completion of the first draft Feasibility Study Report	
Jun. 2014				Subproject identification	Bank identification mission
Jul. 2014				Execution of the contract on RAP preparation	NRCR
Jul. 2014				Execution of the contract on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report	Guangzhou Research Institute of Environmental Protection
Jul. 2014				Execution of the contract on the preparation of the Social Assessment Report	Shenzhen Huaxia Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.
Jul. 2014				Execution of the contract on the preparation of the Social Stability Risk Evaluation Report	Guangdong Int'l Engineering Consultant Corp.
Jul. 2014				Fieldwork	NRCR
Aug. 2014				Completion of the first draft RAP	NRCR
Aug. 2014				Completion of the first draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report	Guangzhou Research Institute of Environmental Protection
Aug. 2014				Completion of the first draft Social Assessment Report	Shenzhen Huaxia Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd.
Aug. 2014				Completion of the first draft Social Stability Risk Evaluation Report	Guangdong Int'l Engineering Consultant Corp.
Sep. 2014	Preliminary review of the Subproject	Bank review mission			

Appendix 3 Survey Agenda

Time	Agenda	
	Task force	Remarks
Jul. 13	The task force arrived in Heyuan City. The task force held a meeting with the Xiantang PMO to learn progress. The task force collected some information.	
Jul. 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Making clear the survey plan and schedule through consultation with the Xiantang PMO; ➤ Providing the DMS forms and the of policy documents; ➤ Determining the survey schedule and selecting sample households; ➤ Conducting a field investigation to learn construction progress 	Focusing on resettlement impacts of the three roads
Jul. 15	Preparing and printing forms and questionnaire	Checking the staff list
Jul. 16	Interviewing relevant agencies and collecting information (land and resources bureau, housing construction bureau, agriculture bureau)	
Jul. 17-18	Interviewing relevant agencies and collecting information (women's federation, civil affairs bureau, poverty reduction office, HD management office)	
Jul. 19-21	FGDs in Xudong Village 1) FGD with households affected by LA: 6 persons (3 males, 3 females) 2) FGD with households affected by HD: 6 persons (3 males, 3 females) 3) FGD with vulnerable groups: 4 persons (2 poor, 2 disabled)	Questionnaire survey (socioeconomic profile and willingness) Jul. 19-20 (weekend)
Jul. 22-24	FGDs in Hongguang Village 1) FGD with households affected by LA: 6 persons (3 males, 3 females) 2) FGD with households affected by HD: 6 persons (3 males, 3 females) 3) FGD with vulnerable groups: 4 persons (2 poor, 2 disabled)	Questionnaire survey (socioeconomic profile and willingness)
Jul. 25	Holding a summary meeting together with the PMO to discuss findings and suggestions, and making clear subsequent arrangements	
Jul. 26-27	Further verifying DMS results	
Jul. 28-30	Conducting the questionnaire survey (socioeconomic profile and willingness) in the affected villages	
Jul. 31	Interviewing relevant agencies and collecting information (agriculture bureau, labor and social security bureau).	
Aug. 1	Checking DMS results, resettlement policies and compensation rates carefully	
Aug. 1	Completing the fieldwork and leaving Xiantang Town	

Appendix 4 Summary of Permanently Acquired Collective Land

Road	Households affected by LA						Existing cultivated area (mu)	LA area (mu)						Cultivated area of village (mu)	Cultivated area of village group (mu)
	County	Town	Village	Group	HH Head	Family size		Irrigated land	Wood land	Garden land	Housing land	Unused land	Ponds		
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LQ	5	4.6	0.3	0	4	0	0	3	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LGL	6	6.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	4	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Xingfu 2	GWS	4	3.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	490	128
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Xingfu 2	GWG	4	3.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	490	128
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXX	6	3.6	0.6	0	4	0	0	2	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXW	4	3.5	0	0	0	0	4	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	JMB	6	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LW	4	4.6	0	0	0	0	4	3	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	HWF	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXQ	5	1.5	0	0	7	0	0	3	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Xingfu 2	GWC	5	9.9	0	0	2	0	0	0	490	128
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LHP	5	6.1	0	0	2	0	0	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LYL	5	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LYS	6	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LYC	4	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	490	94
Xudong First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CSS	5	4.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LZX	6	5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CFD	5	9.8	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CCL	10	8.7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CWM	5	3.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CCT	4	9.8	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	CCX	5	4.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 5	LLD	2	4.1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	490	88
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LJL	7	3.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	LCM	2	6.3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 12	HGM	6	4.5	0	0	4	0	0	0	490	94
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LYX	16	6.5	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXH	4	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	490	100
Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LYX	3	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	490	100	

	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXW	4	3.5	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LHP	5	6.1	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LXQ	5	1.5	0	0	5	0	0	0	490	100
Xinqu First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 6	CCQ	6	4.7	0	0	4	0	0	0	490	58
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Shengli 6	CXW	4	6.5	0	0	3	0	0	0	490	58
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	LQ	5	9.2	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	Minzhu 13	CWQ	8	6.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	490	100
	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Hongguang	Xiaditang	PRQ	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	300	100
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Hongguang	Laolou	PSQ	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	300	50

Note: Since one household is affected by LA for all the three roads, so total affected population is 185.

Appendix 5 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Road	County	Town	Village	HH head	Family size	HD area (m ²)						
						Subtotal	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Earth timber structure	Pigpens	House foundations	Other houses
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LYL	5	500	0	0	0	500	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LYS	6	160	160	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LYC	4	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LGL	6	80	80	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LXW	4	150	150	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LXX	6	160	160	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	JMB	6	560	160	0	0	400	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LQ	5	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LW	4	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Industrial Avenue	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Hongguang	PSQ	4	1375	1375	0	0	0	0	0
Xudong First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LXH	4	70	70	0	0	0	0	0
Xudong First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LYX	3	120	120	0	0	0	0	0
Xudong First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LXW	4	160	0	0	0	0	160	0
Xudong First Road	Dongyuan	Xiantang	Xudong	LHP	5	70	0	0	0	0	70	0
Total					62	4105	2375	0	0	1500	230	0

Note: Since one household is affected by HD for two roads, so total affected population is 62.

Appendix 6 FGD and Interview Minutes

Date	July 19, 2014
Venue	XTG
Organizer	Xiantang PMO
Participants	Xiantang PMO, task force
Topics	Bank policy on resettlement, LA compensation policies, compensation disbursement process
Key points and results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Learning basic information of the subproject area 2) Learning LA compensation policies and rates 3) Collecting relevant information and documents
	

Date	July 22, 2014
Venue	Xudong Village Committee
Organizer	Xiantang PMO
Participants	Xiantang PMO, village head, group heads, task force
Topics	Socioeconomic profile of the village and villagers, impacts of the Subproject
Key points and results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Basic village information, including cultivated land, employment, per capita income, etc. 2) Learning impacts of the Subproject on the village 3) Learning the village's future development plan, and villagers' attitudes to the Subproject
	

Date	July 24, 2014
Venue	Hongguang Village Committee
Organizer	Xiantang PMO
Participants	Xiantang PMO, village head, group heads, task force
Topics	Socioeconomic profile of the village and villagers, impacts of the Subproject
Key points and results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Basic village information, including cultivated land, employment, per capita income, etc. 2) Learning impacts of the Subproject on the village 3) Learning the village's future development plan, and villagers' attitudes to the Subproject

