

**China: Guangdong Compulsory Education
Project (P154621)**

Resettlement Policy Framework

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1 Project Profile

1.1 Project Context

Guangdong province is located at the southernmost part of China and is nearby Hong Kong & Macau. Its comprehensive economic strength has ranked front row in the country while the imbalance between economic development and compulsory education development still exists on the whole. However, the imbalance between economic development and the development of compulsory education still exists in Guangdong Province on the whole. On the one hand, Guangdong puts poor investment in compulsory education, and the public fund expenditure in students' average budget for compulsory education is below national average, thus lagging behind most provinces in China; on the other hand, imbalance exists between developed and underdeveloped areas and between urban and rural areas, especially remote mountainous areas throughout the province in terms of development of compulsory education. Take the statistical data of year 2014 for example: The annual gross domestic production (GDP) of Guangdong Province amounted to 6780.985 billion Yuan, of which the total GDP of the eastern, western and northern parts of Guangdong accounted for 22.8%, i.e. East Guangdong for 7.5%, West Guangdong for 8.5%, and North Guangdong for 6.8%. In view of the relatively low fiscal revenue, it seems particularly difficult to achieve balanced educational development between underdeveloped and developed areas.

Along with the rapid economic development at the Pearl River Delta in recent years, the gap between the Delta and the eastern, western and northern parts of Guangdong have expanded, which aggravates such issues as the inadequate investment of compulsory education, the construction of basic education facilities is backward, the overall quality of teachers troop is relatively low on the whole, the problem of compulsory educational development gap between cities and counties is more obvious. According to the statistical indicators of compulsory education, the 16 counties (cities/districts, hereafter referred to as "weak counties of compulsory education") in the eastern, western and northern parts of Guangdong, i.e. Chaoyang, Wengyuan, Wuhua, Haifeng, Lufeng, Suixi, Lianjiang,

Leizhou, Wuchuan, Dianbai, Huazhou, Chaoan, Huilai, Puning, Jiexi and Luoding, are considered relatively weak in compulsory education in Guangdong Province.

In order to solve the problem of compulsory education imbalance in Guangdong province furthermore, in the national background of "intensifying comprehensive educational reform", Guangdong province in line with its own condition proposed "the demonstration project of the World Bank loan to under-developed areas in Guangdong province to promote balanced, qualified and standard development of compulsory education" according to the principles of reform and innovation, balanced development, coordination and intelligent first to aim at the poor compulsory education counties' problem such as lacking of qualified educational resource, unqualified of some schools, backward of educational concepts and means, low teaching level of teachers troop and insufficient insurance of special groups' compulsory education. Then to better promote balance development of poor compulsory educational counties.

1.2 Project Description

1.2.1 Details of Project Building

Building of this project include 8 subprojects, which respectively are the quality education resources sharing pilot subproject, school standard building pilot subproject, quality-oriented education experiment pilot subproject, teacher resources optimal allocation pilot subproject, special groups education guarantee pilot subproject, education quality management pilot subproject, project management and ability enhancement pilot subproject and study on management system of social donation for schools and relevant pilot subproject. The 8 subprojects also have 22 items, which can be divided into the "hardware items" mainly engaged in capital construction and equipment procurement and the "software items" which is aiming at promoting the compulsory education connotation development in accordance with the project natures. Among the 22 subprojects, the 5 "hardware items" mainly include the "Ban Ban Tong (BAN BAN TONG (BBT))" teaching platform and maintenance of quality education resources, online classroom teaching stations and its

maintenance, standardized classrooms, standardized mobile laboratories and Teacher turnover dormitories in the remote rural areas, and the remaining 17 ones are the “software items”. Refer to Table 1-1 for details about the subprojects.

Table 1-1 Details and Scale of the Project Building^①

No.	Project	Size	Remarks
1	Pilot project for sharing of high-quality education resources		
(1)	Remote education for rural middle and primary schools		
①	" BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform and maintenance	15,200 sets	Hard project
②	Online classrooms at teaching stations and their maintenance	100 groups	Hard project
③	Education & teaching information management system and its maintenance	1	
④	Digital education resources development	3000 sets	
(2)	Institutional study and pilot project of school counterpart-assistance	500 pairs	
2	Pilot project of school standardization		
(1)	Standardized classroom	250	Hard project
(2)	Standardized mobile laboratory	4 sets	Hard project
(3)	Teacher turnover dormitories in arduous remote rural areas	5,200 sets	Hard project
3	Pilot project for experiment of education for all-round development		
(1)	Experimental project of classroom instruction reform	100 schools	
(2)	Schools for experiment of education for all-round development in rural areas	100 schools	
4	Pilot project for optimized allocation of teacher resources		
(1)	Study on standard for cultivation of teachers of teaching general-subject in rural primary schools and the development of cultivation base	4 schools	
(2)	Pilot project for development of teachers of teaching general-subject in rural primary schools		
①	Development of new teachers of teaching general-subject in primary school (5 years of junior college)	2400	
	Development of new teachers of teaching general-subject in primary school (6 years of undergraduate course)	400	
②	Ability enhancement of headmasters and core teachers	800	
③	Full-subject teaching ability enhancement of teachers in rural primary schools and teaching stations	3000	
(3)	Trainings on application for teachers in schools involved in "Class Access to ICTs" project	91200 men-times	
5	Pilot project of educational guarantee for special groups		
(1)	Research and pilot project of family-member-loving education	100 rooms	

^① Data source: Feasibility Study Report on World Bank Loan Guangdong Compulsory Education Project.

	system for left-behind children in rural areas		
(2)	Study and pilot project of guarantee system for special children's learning in regular class	50 rooms	
6	Pilot project of education quality management		
	Take province-specific compulsory education quality test	5 tests	
7	Pilot project of project management and capacity improvement		
(1)	Study and development of relevant standards and codes	1	
(2)	Training for project management personnel	1	
(3)	Project monitoring and management	1	
8	Research project of management system for social donations to schools	1	
	Total		

Total investment of the project is RMB 1,830 million, among which the project building investment is RMB 1,768,100,000. Among the total 22 subprojects, the investment of the “hardware items” is RMB 939,500,000 and the investment of the “software items” is RMB 827,970,000. This project’s capital is the provincial fiscal appropriation and World Bank loan. The loan from the World Bank is USD 120 million, which is equivalent to RMB 732,000,000 according to the exchange rate of 1 dollar is equivalent to 6.1 yuan, and the remaining capital fund of RMB 1,098,000,000 is raised by the Finance Department of Guangdong Province.

1.2.2 Scope of Project Building

The project covers 16 counties (cities / districts) in the northwestern regions of less developed education in eastern Guangdong Province, including Chaoyang District, Wengyuan County, Wuhua County, Haifeng County, Lufeng City, Suixi County, Lianjiang City, Leizhou City, Wuchuan City, Dianbai District, Huazhou City, Chaoan District, Huilai County, Puning City, Jiexi County and Luoding City.

The project locations and distributions are as follows:



Figure 1-1 Sketch Map of Project Implementation Scope

The range of project is wide which covering hardware construction and software improvement of the compulsory education development, and the project selected-stations covering the compulsory education schools in 16 counties (cities / districts) of under-developed compulsory education in Guangdong Province. Among them, high-quality resources "Ban Ban Tong" teaching platform and its maintenance project involves 3457 schools of all 16 project counties (cities / districts); on-line classroom of teaching stations and maintenance involves 100 schools of all 16 project counties (cities / districts), including equipping online class room system and teaching equipment for township central primary schools and teaching stations; educational teaching information management system and maintenance should be in terms of open tendering with approval of provincial project management office and entrust social organization to develop educational teaching information management system software to serve project counties (cities / districts) and other provincial areas' administrative departments of education and schools; the development project of digital education resources is planning to develop 3000 sets of general-media educational resources for rural teaching need to serve all project counties (cities / districts) and other provincial areas' school need; the study of couplet-assistent system of schools and relevant pilot points will involve 303 primary

schools, 150 junior high schools and 17 teaching stations in 16 project counties (cities / districts). Standardized classroom involves 22 schools in 13 project counties (cities / districts), including 12 primary schools, 8 junior high schools and 2 nine-year system schools; standardized mobile laboratory subject involve 3 project counties (cities / districts) and coordinate the use by project counties (cities / districts). The teachers' transition dormitories project in remote and harsh areas covers 331 schools in 16 project counties (cities / districts); the experimental project of class teaching reform covers 16 project counties (cities / districts) , which is about 100 schools; the experimental project of rural compulsory education experiments involves 100 schools in 16 project counties (cities / districts); the study of rural primary teachers of general-subject teacher cultivation standards and training base construction will involve 4 normal schools and relevant 16 project counties (cities / districts) which have applied the projects; the construction project of new primary teachers of general-subject are distributed in 16 project counties (cities / districts) of Guangdong province; the project of ability promotion of principals and core teachers involves 800 principals and core teachers from the application school of project counties (cities / districts). The project of general-subject ability improvement of teachers from rural primary schools and teaching stations cover 3000 teachers who from rural primary schools and teaching stations in 16 project counties (cities / districts); "BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" project of teachers' application training in terms of provincial training- county training- school training, the 3 training mode cover teachers who would apply the project in 16 project counties (cities / districts); the kinship system study and pilot points of rural left-behind children involve 100 schools in 16 project counties (cities / districts); the system study of learning in regular school for special children involves 50 schools in 13 project counties (cities / districts); participate in the provincial organization's compulsory education quality test project, the study and implementation of relevant standard criteria, the project management of personnel training, the management system of educational donation should be organized by province project office uniformly and through entrusting social organization to take charge of concrete implementation, the projects cover project offices and schools in 16 project counties (cities / districts); the project monitoring and management mainly serve

for province project office and all project offices in project counties (cities / districts).
Each county's specific implementation items are as follows:

Table 1-2 Schedule of implementation of projects in various counties

No.	Project county	"BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform and maintenance	Online classrooms at teaching stations and their maintenance	Institutional study and pilot school-to-school partnership system	Standardized classroom	Standardized mobile laboratory	Teacher turnover dormitories in arduous remote rural areas	Experimental project of classroom instruction reform	Schools for experiment of education for all-round development in rural areas	Development of new teachers of teaching general-subject in primary school (5 years of junior college)	Development of new teachers of teaching general-subject in primary school (6 years of undergraduate course)	Ability enhancement of headmasters and core teachers	General-subject teaching ability enhancement of teachers in rural primary schools and teaching stations	Research and pilot project of family-member-loving education system for left-behind children in rural areas	Study and pilot project of guarantee system for special children's learning in regular class
1	Chaoyang District	2674	2	55	48	1	112	13	10	120	20	200	500	3	4
2	Wengyuan County	116	1	7	0	0	61	6	4	20	10	26	40	7	3
3	Wuhua County	900	9	34	20	0	320	10	10	0	0	63	300	6	0
4	Haifeng County	487	3	31	15	0	240	4	4	0	0	37	180	6	2
5	Lufeng City	796	9	35	18	1	440	3	3	300	50	30	200	8	4
6	Suixi County	194	6	11	10	0	347	4	4	150	50	0	0	3	0
7	Lianjiang City	1127	5	37	12	0	434	5	7	181	30	40	226	8	4
8	Leizhou City	1181	8	39	20	0	416	7	8	192	32	44	240	8	4
9	Wuchuan City	893	12	27	16	0	267	10	9	60	10	15	60	6	3
10	Dianbai County	1001	7	36	15	2	382	7	7	200	25	60	60	9	0
11	Huazhou City	1168	7	41	0	0	507	2	4	225	40	66	343	8	6
12	Chaoan District	721	3	25	12	0	240	5	5	100	15	36	120	5	3
13	Huilai County	760	4	20	20	0	300	3	3	325	38	10	180	5	3
14	Puning City	1768	10	60	12	0	770	12	12	240	40	100	300	14	10
15	Jiexi County	604	6	15	32	0	64	5	5	100	30	33	150	0	1
16	Luoding City	810	8	27	0	0	300	4	5	187	10	40	101	4	3

2 Project Influence

2.1 Influential Analysis of Project Immigration

Guangdong Compulsory Education Project loaned by World Bank has 22 subprojects (The detailed content of each subproject construction are shown in table 2-1), including two subprojects relating to infrastructure construction. These two are standardized classrooms and Teacher turnover dormitories in the remote rural areas, as well as four subprojects concerning mechanical and electrical equipment procurement and installation, respectively, high quality resources "BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform and it's maintenance, online classroom teaching stations and it's maintenance, digital educational resource developing, educational information-based management system and it's maintenance. Based on the existing teaching facilities in schools, equipment procurement and installation do not involve land acquisition or demolition. However, there are some relocation and temporary resettlement in infrastructure construction due to the construction which will carry on within the scope of land which belong to the declared schools or teaching stations. The remaining 16 subprojects aim to promote the development of compulsory education connotation, such as educational information management system and its maintenance, study and pilot school to school partnership system, class teaching reform experimental project, etc. These subprojects neither involve infrastructure, equipment procurement or installation etc. nor relate to immigration or land expropriation. Accordingly, the following will focus on analyzing the influence of two construction subprojects concerning relocation and temporary resettlement on immigration.

Table 2-1 Content List of Subprojects of Guangdong Compulsory Education**Project^①**

Title of subjects	Construction items
Subproject 1: "BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform and it's maintenance	<p>Establish a high quality resources "BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform in compulsory schools to achieve networks among project classrooms, science and education network of Guangdong Province and basic education network connectivity, gain quality resource of Guangdong Province's basic education in addition to other internet resources. At the same time it can be used to carry out generalmedia teaching. "BAN BAN TONG (BBT)" teaching platform contains two kinds of configuration.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 15200</p> <p>Configuration 1: one projector, one interactive electronic whiteboard, one video presenter, one computer and one set of sound, PA in addition to related software.</p> <p>Configuration 2: generalmedia all-in-one flat-panel televisions and related software.</p>
Subproject 2: Online classroom teaching stations and it's maintenance	Provide online courses system for central primary schools and teaching station.

^① Sources: Feasibility study report of Guangdong Compulsory Education Project loaned by World Bank.

	<p>According to the actual situation of project areas, equip lecture equipment in several teaching station to realize synchronous teaching for teaching stations and central primary schools.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 100</p> <p>Equipments installed in lecture classroom include: tracking cameras, omnidirectional microphone, monitor, online classroom terminal, sound, computer, electronic whiteboard, etc.</p> <p>Equipments installed in listening classroom include: Hi-Vision cameras, wireless microphone, online classroom terminal, etc.</p>
<p>Subproject 3: Educational information-based management system and it's maintenance</p>	<p>Provincial project management office entrust social institutions to develop a suit of educational information-based management system software through public bidding for administrative departments of education and schools in project counties as well as other regions of the province.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 1</p>
<p>Subproject 4: Digital educational resource developing</p>	<p>Based on the original resources of basic education in Guangdong Province, develop a number of generalmedia educational resources, which adapting to the needs of rural education, for schools</p>

	<p>in project counties and other regions of the province. There're two ways: suppliers provide direct educational resource maintenance or let them develop generalmedia courseware.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 1</p>
<p>Subproject 5: Institutional study and pilot school-to-school partnership system</p>	<p>Organize compulsory schools in developed Pearl River Delta and project regions to help weak compulsory schools "one to one" in the aspect of education philosophy, school administration, education and teaching, professional capability of teachers, etc. Offer some transport subsidies to those principals, teachers who go to counterparts to carry out support activities.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 500 school pairs</p>
<p>Subproject 6: Standardized classrooms</p>	<p>Weak compulsory county government should scientifically plan the distribution of compulsory education and construction of schools according to rural-urban migration, school age variation, student's age characteristics and their growth law. Moreover, plan and construct a number of standardized classrooms to solve the "oversized class" problem in township compulsory schools.</p> <p>Construction standards consult "Construction Standards for Ordinary</p>

	<p>Primary and Secondary Schools in Rural Areas” (Construction Standards 109-2008), each classroom has 100 square meters. The construction includes civil engineering, decoration, installation and outdoor ancillary works.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 250 rooms</p>
<p>Subproject 7: Standard mobile laboratories</p>	<p>Standard mobile laboratory refers to teaching instruments equipped in accordance with the requirements of “Teaching Instrument Equipment Standards for Mathematics of Elementary School (JY/T0388-2006)” and “Teaching Instrument Equipment Standards for Sciences of Junior High Schools (JY/T0386-2006) ” issued by the Ministry of Education, put teaching instrument in the buses, meanwhile equipped with teachers, drivers and transport vehicles, carry out touring experimental teaching activities in rural schools in order to solve the problem of lacking experimental teaching in remote rural areas.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 4 labs</p>
<p>Subproject 8: Teacher turnover dormitories in the remote hardship rural areas</p>	<p>Build transitional dormitories for teachers in hardship remote areas at rural compulsory education schools of weak compulsory county. Affordable</p>

	<p>transitional dormitories should meet earthquake resistance requirements and have basic function of providing living necessities to ensure teachers' working and living conditions in rural areas. In the meanwhile, strictly control the construction standards, each transitional dormitory is no more than 35 square meters while with kitchen, bathroom and simple decoration.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 5200 suits</p>
<p>Subproject 9: Class teaching reform experimental project</p>	<p>Carry out the reform and experimental research of teaching, promote the reform and innovation of teaching methods. Advocate heuristic, inquiry, discussion and participant teaching. Encourage students to think independently, explore and generate new ideas. Increase interaction with students, strengthen the charms of classroom. Guide students to master the scientific way of learning. Guide the students to take an active, industrious , diligent part in study. Improve the capacity and effectiveness of learning.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 100</p>
<p>Subproject 10: Experimental schools of quality education in rural areas</p>	<p>Set up experimental schools of quality education among rural compulsory education schools, and develop quality</p>

	<p>education experiment there. Equip enough teachers for those experimental schools according to the standards of teachers' preparation, and necessary teaching equipment. Offer enough courses and class periods. Focusing on cultivating all students' creation spirit and practice ability, promote the all round development of students.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 100</p>
<p>Subproject 11: Study on the training standards of general-subject teachers in rural primary schools and the training base construction</p>	<p>General-subject teachers in rural primary schools refer to those teachers who could adapt to the development of rural primary school education and competent at general-subject teaching in rural primary school as well as the job of class adviser. This subproject includes two parts: the study on the training standards of general-subject teachers in rural primary schools and the training base construction.</p> <p>Construction quantity: 4</p>
<p>Subproject 12: Construction of the general -subject teachers rank in primary schools</p>	<p>Recruit excellent junior middle school graduates from week compulsory counties to training base of general-subject teachers mentioned by Subproject 11, cultivate 2400 junior college students (five years) and 400 undergraduate students (six years).</p>
<p>Subproject 13: Ability enhancement for</p>	<p>Choose a group of young-middle aged</p>

<p>headmasters and core teachers</p>	<p>headmasters and core teachers from week schools, let them enhance themselves by studying in better quality schools inside and outside the province. This subproject is expected to train 800 headmasters and core teachers.</p>
<p>Subproject 14: General-subject ability enhancement for village primary schools and teaching stations</p>	<p>Choose a group of young-middle aged teachers from village primary schools and teaching stations to study in Normal Universities, advancing their abilities in general -subject teaching. After the training, they go back to work at village primary schools and teaching stations. This subproject is expected to train 3000 teachers.</p>
<p>Subproject 15: Application training for teachers in " BAN BAN TONG (BBT) " project schools</p>	<p>Carry out application training for teachers in " BAN BAN TONG (BBT) " project schools. Each " BAN BAN TONG (BBT) " teaching platform trains one to two teachers, so that teachers can make full use of related equipments and improve teaching skills. This subproject is expected to train 91.200 teachers.</p>
<p>Subproject 16: Study and pilot the kindred system of rural left-behind children</p>	<p>Carry out research about kindred system of rural left-behind children, pilot programs among project county schools where have many rural left-behind children in addition to explore related institutions, working systems and</p>

	<p>patterns. This subproject includes conducting research and pilot on kindred system of rural left-behind children, as well as decorating the family activity room (excluding infrastructure projects). It's planned to build 100 pilot schools.</p>
<p>Subproject 17: Study and pilot the mainstreaming education system for special children</p>	<p>Carry out pilot study on the mainstreaming education insurance system for special children, construct mainstreaming education resources classrooms at project schools where have special children, offering services to meet their special education needs, improve the quality of this project. This subproject includes study and pilot on the mainstreaming education system for special children besides mainstreaming education resources classroom. It's planned to build 50 pilot schools.</p>
<p>Subproject 18: Participant in the quality text of compulsory education in Guangdong Province</p>	<p>Comprehensively evaluate the achievements of this project. Through organizing the quality text and comparison of compulsory education, reflect students' changes in their specific knowledge and skills beside process measures in the course of this project, summarize the effect of all the subprojects.</p>
<p>Subproject 19: Study and formulate</p>	<p>Combined with the reality of education</p>

<p>relevant standards and norms</p>	<p>development in less developed areas, supplement and detailed the standards and norms of subprojects under the guidance of relevant state policies, standards and norms in addition to reference to foreign relevant standards and norms. Then conscientiously sum up project experience to prepare for the project promotion.</p>
<p>Subproject 20: Project management training</p>	<p>Make training plans from project schedule management, previous arrangement, property and financial management, engineering management, procurement management, technical assistance and training management, debt management to operation management, etc. for project management office of province, county (city / district). Timely organize relevant personnel to participate in training and evaluate training achievements.</p>
<p>Subproject 21: Project monitoring and management</p>	<p>In order to strengthen management and monitoring of the entire project, this subproject divide into “software items” and “hardware items”. The former include service organization provide human and intellectual support in project management for the provincial project management office. Build a sound</p>

	<p>monitoring system, so that each county (city / district) will be able to timely and accurate feedback the implementation of each subproject. On the other side, “hardware items” mainly to improve the hardware conditions of the province, county (city / district) project management office.</p>
<p>Subproject 22: Study on management system of student social donation project</p>	<p>Combined with the reality of 16 project counties (cities / districts), forming perfect donate management mechanism, which including social donation management information disclosure and management process standardization, by learning from domestic and foreign advanced experience. Based on the open and transparent donation management mechanism, create a good atmosphere of social donation.</p>

2.1.1 Immigration Influence of Construction Project on Standardized Classroom Construction

Combined rural-urban migration, school age variation, students' age characteristics and growth laws of week compulsory counties, build a number of standardized classrooms in the township according to scientific planning and actual demand of week compulsory counties to alleviate the "oversized class" problem. Construction standards consult “Construction Standards for Ordinary Primary and Secondary Schools in Rural Areas” (Construction Standards 109-2008). There are 250 classrooms and each classroom has 100 square meters. The construction includes civil

engineering, decoration, installation and outdoor ancillary works.

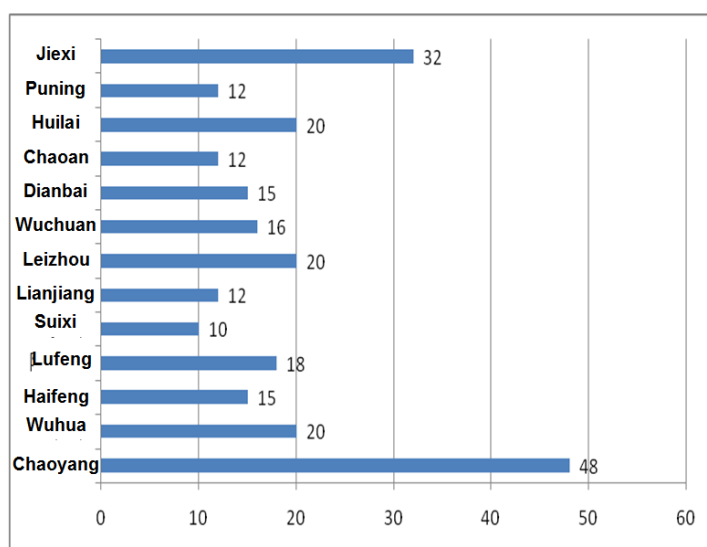


Figure 2-1 Distribution of standardized classroom construction project (unit: rooms)

This standardized classrooms construction project is a new construction item, and there are 13 project counties (cities / districts) out of 16 project counties (cities / districts) have applied for this project. The detailed construction quantity of each county (city / district) is shown in the following table:

Table 2-2 The Distribution List of Standardized Classrooms Construction Project in Each Construction Site

Project county (city / district)	School name	Construction quantity	Is there a land use certification	Whether the construction land is the land expropriated within two years
Chaoyang District	Zhaopu Middle School, Chaoyang District	12	Yes	No
	Zhaopu No.2 Junior High	12	Yes	No

	School, Chaoyang District			
	Jinzhaogangnei Primary School, Chaoyang District	12	Yes	No
	Jinzhaogang Primary School, Chaoyang District	12	Yes	No
Wuhua County	No.1 Primary School, Wuhua County	20	Yes	No
Meifeng County	Meifeng Middle School	8	Yes	No
	Qiaodong Primary School	7	Yes	No
Lufeng City	Neihu Middle School, Lufeng City	10	Yes	No
	Jienan Middle School, Jieshi Town, Lufeng City	8	Yes	No
Suixi County	Jianghong Junior High School, Jianghong Town	10	Yes	No
Lianjiang City	Dadong Primary School, Xinmin Town, Lianjiang City	4	Yes	No
	Central Primary School, Jishui Town, Lianjiang City	4	Yes	No
	Heling Primary School, Jishui Town, Lianjiang City	4	Yes	No
Leizhou City	Baisha No. 2 Middle School	20	Yes	No
Wuchuan City	Haibin Qingyuan Primary School, Wuchuan City	16	Yes	No
Dianbai	Central Primary School,	15	Yes	No

District	Magang Town, Dianbai District			
Chaoan District	Liulian Primary School, Fuyang Town	4	Yes	No
	Xuantang Chuangjia Primary School, Guihu Town	4	Yes	No
	Fuzhong Junior High School, Guxiang Town	4	Yes	No
Huilai County	Central Primary School, Longjiang Town, Huilai County	20	Yes	No
Puning City	Guangtai Middle School, Puning City	12	Yes	No
Jiexi County	No.4 Overseas Chinese Middle School, Jiexi County	32	Yes	No

Upon checking land use certification (land ownership certification) of each project site, construction locations of this project on standardized classrooms are all located within school walls, and they are non-agricultural construction land. School sites have clear boundaries without land disputes, and the land use right owned by the school. Most of the construction lands are in the clearing, few of them were rebuild after demolition of original teaching classrooms. According to OP4.12, this project does not involve permanent land requisition, so there is no immigration problem.

2.1.2 Immigration Influence of Construction Project on Teacher turnover dormitories

The purpose of this construction subproject on Teacher turnover dormitories loaned by World Bank is to help rural compulsory education schools in poor and remote

countries. Affordable transitional dormitories should meet earthquake resistance requirements and have basic function of providing living necessities to ensure teachers' working and living conditions in rural areas. In the meanwhile, the construction standards should be strictly controlled. There are 5200 transitional dormitories, and each transitional dormitory is no more than 35 square meters while with kitchen, bathroom and simple decoration. All the 16 project counties (cities / districts) declared this project. The detailed construction quantity of each county (city / district) is shown in the following table:

Table 2-3 The Distribution List of Teacher turnover dormitories Construction Project in Each Construction Site

Project county (city / district)	School name	Construction quantity	Is there a land use certification	Whether the construction land is the land expropriated within two years
Chaoyang District	Chenling Junior High School, Dongan Junior High School, Zhaopu Middle School, Zhaopu No.1 Junior High School, Zhaopu No.2 Junior High School, Jinzhao Waimei Primary School, Jinzhao Jingou Primary School, Jinzhao Gangnei Primary School, Jinzhao Xinmei Primary School, Jinzhao Huagang Primary School.	112	Yes	No
Fengyuan County	Central Primary School in Jiangwei Town, Central Primary School in Bazai Town	51	Yes	No
Wuhua County	No.2 Primary School in Longcun Town, Meilin Middle School, No.1 Primary School in Huayang Town, No.1 Primary School in Anliu Town, Dadu Middle School, No.1 Primary School in Shuanghua Town, Weixin Primary School in Huacheng Town, No.1	320	Yes	No

	Primary School in Qiling Town, No.1 Primary School in Tanxia Town			
Haifeng County	Meifeng Middle School, Lianhua Middle School, Huangqiang Middle School, Houmen Middle School, Ketang Middle School, Ebu Middle School, Dahu Experimental School, Meilong Central Primary School, Chikeng Central Primary School, Ketang Central Primary School, Gongping Central Primary School, Huangqiang Central Primary School, Chengdong Central Primary School, Ebu Central Primary School, Taohe Central Primary School, Houmen Central Primary School, Pingdong Central Primary School, Huangqiang Forestry School, Chishi Central Primary School.	240	Yes	No
Lufeng City	Central Primary School in Nantang Town, Hexi Middle School, Shuiqian Middle School in Chengdong Town, Jienan Middle School in Jieshi Town, No.2 Middle School in Hudong Town, Poyang Middle School, Shuangkeng Middle School in Poyang Town, Bawan Middle School, Hufeng Middle School, No.2 Middle School in	440	Yes	No

	Tanxi Town, Shangpu School in Tanxi Town, Central Primary School in Jiadong Town, Jiadong Middle School, Shangying Middle School, Central Primary School in Shangying Town, Qiaochong Middle School, Jiayi Middle School, Xinan Middle School, Xingdu School, Chikeng Primary School in Bomei Town, Jiaoxi Primary School in Bomei Town, Jinxiang Middle School, Daan Middle School, Neihu Middle School.			
Suixi County	Xialiu Central Primary School in Caotan Town, Beizhao Primary School in Caotan Town, Central Primary School in Caotan Town, Xialiu Junior High School in Caotan Town, Central Primary School in Chengyue Town, Zhuyetang Primary School in Chengyue Town, Leilin Junior High School, Central Primary School in Gangmen Town, Huanglve Junior High School in Huanglve Town, Central Primary School in Jianghong Town, Guliao School in Jianghong Town, Jiepao Junior High School in Jiepao Town, Central Primary School in Hetou Town, Shuangcun Primary School in Hetou Town, Gantang Teaching stations in Hetou Town, Tiaoshen Primary in	347	Yes	No

	Lemin Town, Yucun Primary School Lemin Town, Central Primary School in Lemin Town, Lemin Junior High School in Lemin Town, No.1 Junior High School in Yanggan Town, Longyan Junior High School in Yanggan Town, Shagu Junior High School in Yangqing Town, Shagu Central Primary School in Yangqing Town.			
Lianjiang City	No.3 Middle School in Anpu Town, No.4 Middle School in Anpu Town, Changshan Middle School in Changshan Town, No.1 Junior High School in Cheban Town, No.2 Junior High School in Heliao Town, No.1 Junior High School in Heliao Town, Hechun Middle School in Hechun Town, No.2 Junior High School in Hengshan Town, No.1 Junior High School in Hengshan Town, No.1 Junior High School in Liangdong Town, Liangdong Middle School in Liangdong Town, No.2 Junior High School in Shijiao Town, No.1 Junior High School in Shijing Town, No.2 Junior High School in Shiling Town, Tangpeng Middle School in Tangpeng Town, No.2 Junior High School in Yingzai Town, Yingzai Middle School in Yingzai Town, Xinmin Middle School in Xinmin Town, Central	434	Yes	No

	<p>Primary School in Shijiao Town, Dandou Primary School in Shijiao Town, Shanhe Primary School, Fengman Primary School, Sanhe Primary School, Wenfeng Primary School, Dawangdong Primary School, Central Primary School in Liangdong Town, Watsons Chunlei Primary School in Liangdong Town, No.4 Primary School in Anpu Town, Shachan Primary School in Qingping Town, Xiangshan Primary School in Qingping Town, Xi'an Primary School in Qingping Town, Liuwang Primary School in Qingping Town, Shiguipo Primary School in Qingping Town, Shangbu Primary School in Cheban Town, Daguimiao Primary School in Cheban Town, Duolang Primary School in Cheban Town, Pozai Primary School in Yatang Town, Tuocun Primary School in Yatang Town, Central Primary School in Shijing Town, Pingshan Primary School in Shijing Town, Heling Primary School in Jishui Town, Central Primary School in Changshan Town, Central Primary School Heliao Town, Tangdu Primary School in Heliao Town, Fengfei Primary School in Heliao Town, Hengjiangpo Primary</p>			
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	School in Heliao Town, Jiachang Primary School in Heliao Town, Tangjia Primary School in Shiling Town, Dadong Primary School in Xinmin Town.			
Leizhou City	Kelu No.2 Middle School, Yangjia Middle School, Jijia Middle School, Qishui School, Leigao Middle School, Dongli N0.2 Middle School, Yingli Middle School, Longmen No.2 Middle School, Longmen No.3 Middle School, Qindou Middle School, Yangjia Central School, Tangjia Central School, Jijia Central School, Qishui Central School, Beihe Central School, No.2 Primary School in Wushi Town, Qindou Central School.	416	Yes	No
Wuchuang City	Wangcungang Junior High School, Zhangpu Junior High School, Banqiao Middle School, Pingcheng Junior High School in Huangpo Town, Qiaoshui Junior High School, Huangpo Central Primary School, Zhongshan Central Primary School, Qiaoshui Central Primary School, Wuyang Central Primary School, Zhenwen Central Primary School, Banqiao Central Primary School, Tangzhui Central Primary School, Wangcungang Central Primary School, Zhangpu	267	Yes	No

	Central Primary School, Lanshi Central Primary School, No.2 Primary School in Tangzhui Town, Bantangjingxing Primary School in Zhangpu Town.			
Dianbai District	Central Primary School in Lingmen Town, Danbu Primary School in Lingmen Town, Shanqian Primary School in Lingmen Town, Longwan Primary School in Mata Town, Wenfeng Primary School in Shuzai Town, Nanhua Primary School in Xiaoliang Town, Zhengcun Primary School in Poxin Town, Niuliujia Primary School in Poxin Town, Datong Primary School in Yangjiao Town, Shang'an Primary School in Yangjiao Town, Liantang Primary School in Lintou Town, Tianchong Primary School in Lintou Town, Daya Hualou Primary School in Lintou Town, Daya Dapo Primary School in Lintou Town, Gancun Primary School in Xiadong Town, Shangpingshan Primary School in Huangling Town, Wuyi Primary School in Guangzhu Town, Xincheng Primary School in Shalang Town, Hongxing Primary School in Luokeng Town, Lilian Primary School in Luokeng Town, Malu Primary School in Nahuo Town,	382	Yes	No

	Shuishi Primary School in Nahuo Town, Central Primary School in Wangfu Town.			
Huazhou City	Central Primary School in Baowei Town, Baowei Middle School, Central Primary School in Boyang Town, Boyang Middle School, Nanling Primary School in Changqi Town, Changqi Middle School, Central Primary School in Daqiao Town, Daqiao Town Middle School, Sanjiaoche Primary School, Wangzhushan Primary School in Guanqiao Town, Central Primary School in Hejiang Town, Datang Primary School in Hejiang Town, Liulong Primary School in Hejiang Town, Lingjiang Junior High School in Hejiang Town, Central Primary School in Jianghu Town, Ligang Middle School, Central Primary School in Ligang Town, Liangguang Middle School, Lingcun Primary School in Linchen Town, Linhua Middle School in Linchen Town, Yinsi Junior High School in Nawu Town, Gaotian Primary School in Nawu Town, Shanglang Primary School in Nawu Town, Dawangdong Primary School in Nawu Town, Xiecun Primary School in Nansheng Street, Nansheng Middle	507	Yes	No

	School, Shenggu Junior High School, Central Primary School in Pingding Town, Shenggu Primary School in Pingding Town, Shiwan School, Tongqing Middle School, Junior High School in Tongqing Town, Tongqing Primary School in Tongqing Town, Central Primary School in Wenlou Town, Wenlou Middle School, Central Primary School in Xin'an Town, Junior High School in Xin'an Town, Central Primary School in Yangmei Town, Central Primary School in Lanshan, Nahong Primary School in Zhongdong Town, Potou Primary School in Zhongdong Town, Shiling Primary School in Zhongdong Town, Lanshan Middle School.			
Chaoan District	Fuzhong Junior High School in Guxiang Town, Dengtang Middle School in Dengtang Town, Zhiyong Middle School in Fengtang Town, Longmei Primary School in Fuyang Town, Shitou Primary School in Longhu Town, Wuzi Primary School in Caitang Town, Dazhai Junior High School in Jinshi Town, Shengju Primary School in Shaxi Town, Zhongpian Middle School in Dongfeng Town,	240	Yes	No

	Jiangdong Middle School in Jiangdong Town, Shangrong Primary School in Wenci town, Xuantang Chuangjia Primary School in Guihu Town, Dongshang Primary School in Fenghuang Town.			
Huilai County	Longjiang No.2 Middle School, Donggang Middle School, Zhoutian Middle School, Qishi Middle School, Aojiang Middle School, Qingshan Middle School, Xian'an Middle School, Qianzhan Middle School, Lanbiao School, Mingde School, Goushu School, Shishi School, Xixi School, Bingying School, Qingshan Pangxie Primary School, Central Primary School in Longjiang Town, Central Primary School in Qianzhan Town, Central Primary School in Aojiang Town, Xinlin Primary School in Aojiang Town, Central Primary School in Xian'an Town, Xizhuang Primary School in Xian'an Town, Dianpu Primary School in Xian'an Town, Gaomei Primary School in Donggang Town, Shikeng Primary School in Donggang Town, Changqing Primary School in Donggang Town, Huafang Primary School in Donglong Town, Kuiting Primary School in Kuitan Town, Sanchipu Primary School in Kuitan Town,	300	Yes	No

	Jizhen Primary School in Kuitan Town, Kuitan Nongchang Central Primary School, Huaqing Primary School in Qishi Town, Central Primary School in Qingquan Town, Hetian Primary School, Dongpuchang Central Primary School, Xixi Middle School, Nanqiao Ciyun Primary School.			
Puning City	Qiaozhu Middle School in Zhanlong Town, Minzhi Junior High School in Nanjing Town, Yuxiu Junior High School in Nanjing Town, Anjiao Primary School in Nanjing Town, Qingyangshan Primary School Nanjing Town, Simu Primary School in Nanjing Town, Yueyu Primary School in Qilin Town, Duixia Primary School in Qilin Town, Guangtai Middle School, Dongkeng Primary School in Daba Town, Macuozhai Primary School in Daba Town, Shipai Primary School in Lihu Town, Junior High School in Meilin Town, Nanyang Middle School in Meilin Town, Fengchi Primary School in Meilin Town, Shifeng Primary School in Meilin Town, Meilin Primary School in Meilin Town, Yunluo Middle School, Yunlian Junior High School in Yunluo Town, Bengkan School in Yunluo	770	Yes	No

	Town, Gaopu Middle School, Chuanpu Middle School, Chuanpu Meitian Primary School, Houxi Middle School, Pulou Primary School in Houxi Village, Pingyang Primary School in Houxi Village, Maanshan Junior High School, Maanshan Farm Xiejiayang Primary School, Daping Farm Meixing Primary School, Daping Farm Shijingmei Primary School.			
Jiexi County	No.3 Overseas Chinese Middle School, No.4 Overseas Chinese Middle School.	64	Yes	No
Luoding City	Central Primary School in Luoping Town, Central Primary School in Sulong Street, Central Primary School in Tanbin Town, Central Primary School in Huashi Town, Central Primary School in Taiping Town, Central Primary School in Jinji Town, Central Primary School in Weidi Town, Taiping Middle School, Youyang Middle School, Overseas Chinese Middle School, Xinle Middle School, Dumen Middle School, Jiayi Middle School.	300	Yes	No

16 project counties (cities / districts) of construction subproject on Teacher turnover dormitories take two construction modes. One way is to construct Teacher turnover dormitories on demand at project schools within the scope of the counties (cities / districts), namely scattered construction. Another way is concentrated construction. Choose appropriate schools from towns demanding constructions of Teacher turnover dormitories and unify constructions within the school. Generally speaking, all the project counties (cities / districts) take the first pattern except 14 project schools in Chaoan District, two project schools in Huilai County, 19 project schools in Dianbai District take unified construction pattern. However, no matter what patterns, construction sites should be located in schools.

Upon checking land use certification (land ownership certification) of each project site, construction locations of this project on Teacher turnover dormitories are all located within 16 project counties (cities / districts)' school or teaching stations walls, and they are non-agricultural construction land. School lands are allotted by local village committee or government in addition to the transfer of villagers many years ago. School sites have clear boundaries without land disputes, and the land use right owned by the school. Most of the construction locations are in the clearing, few of them were rebuild after demolition of original school dormitory. According to OP4.12, this project does not involve permanent land requisition, so there is no immigration problem.

In addition, in accordance with the project design, drainage and electricity supply facilities construction the transitional dormitory projects involve taking advantage of school equipments, and local authorities will invest for drainage works if it can not be resolved, which means it's beyond the scope of this project's consideration. So there is without any new problem of land expropriation.

2.2 Influential Analysis of Project Demolition

Among the 22 subprojects in this Guangdong Compulsory Education Project loaned by World Bank, only standardized classrooms construction subproject and

Teacher turnover dormitories in the remote rural areas construction subproject involve infrastructure construction. These two subprojects will be constructed within the schools' or teaching stations' sites, containing a small amount of demolition. All the rest subprojects are service purchase, equipment purchase and installation, which based on previous teaching facilities in school, and do not involve demolition and temporary expropriation.

On investigation 13 declared counties (cities / districts), only No.1 primary school in Wuhua County, central primary school in Longjiang Town will dismantle the original building (Detailed information on construction and demolition project site is provided in Attachment 2) to build new classrooms, while others' construction locations are all clearings. Meanwhile, a building in one of the demolition point has been idle for years and it has already been affirmed as a dangerous building. School has right to dispose this kind of building, so this kind of building does not involve the problem of temporary placement.

As for construction subproject on Teacher turnover dormitories, all the 16 subproject counties (cities / districts) have declared it. Only three project sites from three project counties (cities / districts) dismantle the original building (Detailed information on construction and demolition project site is provided in Attachment 2) to build new dormitories, others' locations are clearings. These three project sites are central primary school in Jiangwei Town, central primary school in Bazai Town, central school in Xianan Town. The buildings needed to be dismantled in these three schools have already been affirmed as dangerous buildings or old buildings and most of them are empty now, few of them are still used as teachers' dormitories. So demolition of those buildings just exerts small impact.

After investigation, the property of those old and dangerous buildings which belong to all the project schools would be dismantled. Schools are solely responsible for those buildings' repair, maintenance, use and management. Given this, the residents who living in the houses don't meet the conditions of temporary resettlement compensation, the project won't make resettlement compensation.

In order to reduce the negative impacts of this project, demolition-involved

project schools should fully negotiate with residents who are living in the building which prepared to be demolished, as to influenced people in the demotion period, the relative resettlement regulations should be made in accordance with local actual situation. Three project schools mentioned above which involve demolition showed they could handle these matters properly without causing problems to the project's progress and social stability.

3 Goals, Definition and Main Principles of Immigrants Resettlement

3.1 Goals of Immigrants Resettlement

For projects funded by the World Bank, the Borrower should take all necessary measures to alleviate the project's negative social impacts, including the negative impacts related to the land expropriation. The provisions on involuntary resettlement in the World Bank Policy Manual OP/BP4.12 provide necessary guidance for the policy objectives and principles, which are applicable to the impacts caused by the project's land expropriation and arrangement.

All reasonable measures should be taken to avoid or reduce all negative impacts related to the land expropriation and arrangement. If the land expropriation and relevant impacts cannot be avoided, the arrangement policy framework is to let all affected populations (see the definition of immigration below) to gain properties and other compensations based on the resettlement cost (see the definition of resettlement cost below) and provide them with enough opportunities through relevant assistance and recovery measures to improve or at least recover their income and living standards.

3.2 Definition of Immigrants Resettlement

“Immigrants” refer to those people whose (1) living standards are negatively impact; (2) ownership, rights or interests of any house, land (including the homesteads, croplands and pastures) or other movable properties or immovable properties temporarily or permanently levied or occupied; (3) productive capitals are temporarily or permanently influenced; (4) business, occupation, working or living places or habits are negatively influenced by the above-mentioned activities and all those people who need to move according to the definition of “immigrants”.

Definition of “resettlement cost”: For agricultural lands, it refers to the higher one of market values of the lands (near to the affected land) of equivalent potential productivity or purpose before the project or immigration and standard land expropriation compensation of the affected lands and all relevant registration and transfer taxes and dues. For houses and other buildings, it refers to the building of a replacement building of similar or superior location and quality of the impacted

buildings or the market costs of materials for repairing some of the impacted buildings and the cost of transporting the building materials to the construction sites, the labor cost, the contractor and relevant registration and transfer taxes and dues. During the course of confirming the resettlement cost, the depreciation of properties and the scrap value of materials will not be taken into consideration, and the earning values derived from the project will not be deducted from the valuation of the impacted lands. If the compensation standards for full resettlement cost cannot be met according to the national laws, other measures will be taken to supplement the compensation amount specified by the state to meet the resettlement cost standards. Such additional assistance is different from the immigrants resettlement measures specified by others provisions in Paragraph 6 in the World Bank's Business Policy OP4.12.

The "land expropriation" refers to a person's involuntary loss of the ownership, right to use or access to his / her land due to the implementation of a certain project. The land expropriation may result in a series of relevant impacts, including the loss of residences or fixed assets (walls, wells, tombs or other buildings or improvement facilities on the lands).

"Resettlement" refers to the process of providing enough opportunities for the impacted persons to help them to recover their productivity, income and living standards. The capital compensation generally is not enough for complete recovery.

The "deadline" is a demarcation date. The former ownership or right to use will determine the impacted people to be qualified for the compensation and other kinds of assistance. The deadline is confirmed during the immigrants resettlement plans and generally consistent with the date of general investigation of the impacted people or the announcement date of specific building projects of demolition. After the deadline, any person who enters into the project area will not have any qualification for the compensation or other kinds of assistance.

3.3 Main Principles of Immigrants Resettlement

The World Bank's Business Policy OP4.12 has specified the main guiding principles of the immigrants resettlement plan and implementation, and the principles related to the immigration resettlement policy framework are as follows:

(1) Under any circumstances, the improvement of immigration development opportunities should be

taken into consideration when designing the project and resettlement plan, to make the immigrants fully benefited from the implementation of project activities & services and the reconstruction of relevant facilities.

(2) All immigrants should have the rights to gain compensation of the impacted properties or other equivalent replacement aids. People lack of legal rights of the loss of properties won't be excluded from people who have gained the compensation rights.

(3) During the resettlement plan, the rate of compensation is determined by the compensation for all groups or individuals of property loss, and any discount or reduction of the compensation amounts based on the depreciation or for other reasons is not allowed.

(4) For farmland expropriation, it should preferentially conduct the resettlement based on the reallocation of public lands. When the immigrants' farmland incomes account for only a small part of their total income, cash compensation or provision of employment opportunities is available at their wish.

(5) The replacement residences or homesteads or commercial business places or agricultural production places of land expropriation should be at least equivalent to the use value of the original places.

(6) The resettlement transitional period should be shorted as possible and the relevant property compensations should be paid before practical impacts on citizens for the convenience of building new residences and moving or resettling the fixed assets. Effective measures should be taken to relieve the immigration impact before the actual resettlement. Certain aids for the resettlement transitional period should be given for immigrants who fail to gain the replacement houses until they successfully gain the replacement houses.

(7) During the preparation of immigrants resettlement plan, it should negotiate with the immigrants and accept their requests and suggestions. The immigrants resettlement plan should be published in a way that is easy for the immigrants to understand.

(8) The resettlement should provide equivalent or superior community service levels and retrievable resources.

(9) The Borrower is responsible for providing all fees related to the land expropriation and resettlement and fully meeting the immigrants' financial needs during the resettlement and recovery process.

(10) The immigrants resettlement plan should include proper institutional arrangements to guarantee timely and effective design, planning and implementation of the immigrants resettlement and recovery measures.

(11) Effective internal and external monitor mechanisms should properly be set to monitor the implementation of immigrants resettlement measures.

(12) Necessary immigrants appeal channels should be set to provide the immigrants with the appeal procedures.

4 Immigration Resettlement Laws and Policy Framework

The project complication of immigrant resettlement and policy framework, as well as subsequent framework should be carried out according to relevant laws, regulations of PRC & Guangdong Province and related requirements of the World Bank's operation policy OP4.12. As to works of land-expropriation and immigrant resettlement, the implementation of project should be in terms of relevant policies strictly which regulated by framework, if there any changes occur, the project constructive units should compile relevant special reports and send them to the World Bank, then relevant project shall be put into implementation with agreement of the World Bank.

4.1 The Main Laws, Regulations and Policies of Immigrant Resettlement

The legal basis of policy framework of immigrant resettlement includes four parts: the relevant laws and regulations issued by centre government; the laws and regulations issued by the Ministry of Land and Resource and Guangdong provincial government; the relevant laws and regulations issued by prefecture-level cities which possess project sites; the resettlement policies about non-resource immigrants of the World Bank.

Table 3-1 The Main Policy Framework of Immigrant Resettlement

Level	Policy Paper	Entry-into-force Time
State	The relevant regulations of "Land Administration Law of PRC"	Revised and passed on August 28,2004
	"Regulations on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China"(1998)	February, 1991
	The relevant regulations of "Interim Regulation of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax"(the State Council published(1987) No.27 "Release notice of the state council")	Published on April 1,1987
	Notification about adjustment of newly-added	Implemented on January

	construction land use fees policy released by financial department, state resource department, bank of China.(2006, No.48)	1,2007
	“Regulations on Concrete Policy of Cultivated Land Usage Tax Issue” ([1987] No.206)	Published on June 25,1987
	“Decisions on Deepening Strict Reform of Land Management Released by State Council” (State[2004] No.28)	October 21,2004
	Notification about Issue of “Guidance on Improving Compensation Institution of Land-expropriation resettlement” (State land resource[2004] No.239)	November 3,2004
Guang-dong Province	“Management Rules on Various Compensations for Expropriation of Farmers’ Collective-owned Land of Guangdong Province”	January 1,2009
	“Implementation Measures on ‘Land Administration Law of PRC’ of Guangdong Province”	April 14,2008
	“Management Rules on Expropriation of Reserved Rural Collective-owned Land of Guangdong Province”(Trial Implementation)	June 19,2009
	“Protection Standards on Land-Expropriation of Guangdong Province”(State Resource Use of Guangdong published[2011] No.21)	January 19,2011
	“Management Rules on Land-Expropriation of Guangdong Province”	July 1,1993
The World Bank	Operation Policy OP4.12“Non Voluntary Immigration”and Relevant Attachments	January 1,2002
	Operation Policy BP4.12“Non Voluntary Immigration”and Relevant Attachments	January 1,2002

4.2 The Summary of Main Laws, Regulation and Policy

4.2.1 The Summary of Relevant Laws, Regulation at All Levels of Government

1. The Regulation of the Land's Ownership and Use Right

The People's Republic of China implements socialistic public ownership that is the ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people. Lands in urban areas of cities belong to the state. Lands in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding those belonging to the state which prescribed by law belong to peasants' collective ownership. Homestead, private plots, private hilly land owned by peasants' collectives. (The article 2 and 8 of "PRC Law and Land Management")

The state may, for the public interest, expropriate or take over collectively owned land, personal housing and other realities for public interest using. Land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land must be timely paid in full when expropriating collectively owned land, arranging social care charges for land-losing farmers and protecting their lives as well as safeguarding their rights and interests. The compensation which regulated by law should be paid when collecting the personal or work units' housing and other realities to protect people's legal interest. People's living condition should be guaranteed when their personal residence expropriated by others. (The article 48 of the "PRC Property Law")

2. The Regulation of Land Compensation Standard

As to expropriated land, the compensation should be paid according to original use of expropriated land. Compensation fees for land-expropriation include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land. Compensation fees for land-expropriation shall be six to ten times of the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fees shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population needing to be settled. The number of agriculture population to be resettled shall be calculated according to the pre-expropriation of average person's farmland divided by the total expropriated farmland. The resettlement compensation fees for each agricultural person to resettle shall be four to six times of the average output value of the three years prior to the requisition of the cultivated land. However, the resettlement fees for each hectare of expropriated land should not be exceeded fifteen times of the average output value of the two years prior to the

expropriation of the cultivated land. (The 47th of the "Land Management Law of PRC")

The people's governments at or above the county level shall take practical measures to ensure the land-losing farmers' living condition not be influenced. The land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land shall be paid in full and in time legally. The land compensation fees and resettlement fees should be in accordance with current laws and regulations. If the land-losing farmers cannot maintain their previous living condition or cannot pay for their social care charges due to land-losing, each province, autonomous region, direct-controlled municipality should approve to increase resettlement fees. The total of Land compensation fees and resettlement fees should reach its statutory limit. If land-losing farmers cannot maintain their previous living conditions the local government can use state-owned land use income as farmers' compensation. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and direct-controlled municipalities should formulate and publish unified annual output value standard or land area comprehensive value of urban and rural, the compensation for the land should obey the principle of "the same land, the same price". State key construction project should list the land compensation fees on the budget. (The 12th of the "Provisions of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management")

The article 30 of "The Regulations of Guangdong province to implement 'PRC Law on Land management'" (The Revision of 2008) has made the standards of farmers' collectivity-owned land compensation fees, resettlement fees:

(1) Land Compensation Fees

As paddy fields collection, the compensation shall be eight to ten times of the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation; as other kinds of land collection, the compensation shall be six to ten times of the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation; as fish pond collection, the compensation shall be eight to twelve times of the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation; as other kinds of farmland collection, the compensation shall be five to ten to seven times of the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation; as unutilized land collection, the compensation shall be fifteen percent of the compensation of adjacent land; as non-agriculture construction land, the compensation standard shall be as same as adjacent land.

The average annual output value shall be according to basic unit statistics report approved by local

statistical department and unit price recognized by the price department.

(2) Green Crop Compensation

The compensation to the short-term crops shall be according to the first time production; as to long-term crops, the compensation shall be according to its growing period and planting season.

(3) The Compensation of Attachment to the Ground.

Demolition of work unit or personal housing facilities, government should give compensation according to relevant regulations. Expropriation of well, tomb and other attachments, the people's governments both of urban and rural should confirm compensation according to local actual situation.

(4) Resettlement Compensation

The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to resettle shall be four to six times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of the cultivated land. While the resettlement fees of per hectare shall not exceed fifteen times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation; as other agricultural lands, the resettlement compensation fees shall be three to five times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of farmland.

If the land compensation and resettlement compensation cannot sustain farmers' lives just as previous, the resettlement compensation can be increased with province governments' approval. While the total number of land compensation and resettlement compensation cannot exceed thirty times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of land.

Expropriation of collective-owned land, the land-losing farmers' social security fees should be arranged. As to raising, using and managing of social security fees shall be in accordance with regulations of state and province.

There is no resettlement compensation for expropriation of homestead. Homestead-losing farmers' living condition should be guaranteed.

The article 31 of "Regulations" also said if the relevant units suffer a loss due to using of state-owned farmland, forestry, husbandry and salt field, the compensation should be in accordance with previous units' input and no more than the same land compensation standard of collective-owned land expropriation. Young crops, attachment to the ground and resettlement compensation fees in accordance with the regulation of collective-owned land expropriation. The

article 2, article 3, article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7 of “The Regulation of compensation about Expropriation for Farmers’ Collective-owned Land in Guangdong Province” has made relevant regulations on the compensation for collective-owned land.

The laws prescribe that farmers’ collective-owned land (including farmland, forestry, hill land, orchard, husbandry, waste land, beaches, water and etc) should be compensated in accordance with laws, including land compensation fees, resettlement compensation fees, green crop compensation fees and compensation for attachment to ground.

The agriculture administrative department of people’s government above the county levels shall be in charge of the implementation of regulations, land administrative departments and labor security ministries should coordinate the implement of regulations. Township government, minorities township government and county government (hereafter referred as township government) should be in charge of implementation of regulations in administrative zone. Collective economic administrative organizations of Township people government should be in charge of the guidance and supervision of compensations use and benefits distribution.

The compensation for land expropriation should be according to relevant laws and regulations to guarantee the land-losing farmers’ social security fees and their living conditions, protect their legal interests, as to raising, using and managing of social security fees should according to the laws regulated by state and province. Land expropriation compensation should be afforded to the units and individual in full within three month after the land-expropriation compensation acts approved. The farmers’ social security fees should be afforded to the farmers themselves within three month after the land-expropriation compensation scheme approved. If the land expropriation compensation unpaid or social security fees unimplemented within three month, the land-losing units and individuals have rights to refuse to hand over their land.

Any fees of young crops compensation, resettlement compensation and compensation for attachment to ground which collected by the units while belong to individuals should be paid in full to individuals, however the collective-owned objects should not be afforded to individuals. If the young crops of expropriated land which belong to collectivity but have been contracted by the unites and individuals, the young crops compensation fees which collected by the expropriated land units should afford the compensation to the contractor in accordance with deadline of contracting reasonably.

Land compensation, resettlement compensation which should be paid for the collectivities and collective-owned young crops compensation, attachment compensation should be managed by the expropriated land units, the compensation should be used as developing collective production and arranging working position to the land-losing farmers as well as partly used as living subsidy and public welfare for people who are unable to work, any units or individuals cannot occupy and divert these funds. The regulations of collective-owned compensations using and benefit shares should be agreed by more than half people in the country meeting and be submitted to the township people's government for filing.

The land-expropriated units should establish the institution of financial management and democratic management. The land-expropriation compensation which belongs to the collectivities should open account in local financial institution. As to usage of finance should be open to all villages and supervised by them.

3. The Regulation of land-expropriated famers' Resettlement

The local people government (above the county level) should implement concrete regulations to make sure the security of land-expropriated farmers' living condition. As to steady income projects, farmers can buy shares of constructive lands which approved legally. In urban zone, local government should establish town employment system and social security institution for land-losing farmers, as to outside of urban planning zone, when collecting farmers' land, the local peoples' government should leave necessary farmland and work positions for land-losing farmers. As to landless peasants who haven't basic living conditions should be relocated (The article 13 of "The Provision of the State Council on Deeping Reform and Land Management Strictly")

The land-losing farmers can choose following resettlement methods:

(1) Agricultural production resettlement. Collecting farmers' collective-owned land which outside urban zone should use rural collective land, contracted land which farmers give back voluntarily, the new land after land transfer and development, to make sure the farmers have necessary land to continue farm production.

(2) Re-employment arrangement. The government should create aggressive measures to offer free labor skill training and arrange relevant work positions. Under the same conditions the land-expropriated unit should absorb land-losing farmers to work preferentially. The farmers' collective-owned land expropriated in urban planning zone, the land-losing farmers should be

absorbed in urban employment system and establish relevant social security institution for them.

(3) Stock Bonus Arrangement. For the projective land with steady benefits, with farmers' permit the country's economic collectivity c organization can negotiate with land-using units to buy shares through land-expropriated compensation, or buy shares through approved constructive land using right. The rural economic collective organizations and farmers can get benefits from the preference shares.

(4) Relocation Arrangement. If the local areas really cannot offer basic productive and living conditions for landless farmers, the government can organize relocation with rural collectivity's and farmers' opinions (The article 2 of "The Guidance of Perfecting the Land-Expropriated Compensational Institution")

4. The Regulation of Land Expropriated Message Open

In the process of land expropriation the farmers' collectivity land ownership and benefits of farmer's land-use right should be protected. The usage, position, compensation and relocate methods should be told to farmers before approval of land expropriation. The investigation of land-expropriation planning should be confirmed by rural collectivity and farmers; if it's necessary the Ministry of Land and Resources should organize relevant hearing and collect farmers' confirmed materials as must-have material for the consideration of land-expropriation. The coordinated and ruling authorities which can solve land-expropriation dispute should be established and improved as soon as possible to protect farmers' and land-using parts' legal benefits. All the content should be open to public except some special contents. (The Article 14 of "The Provision of the State Council on Deeping Reform and Strict Land Management")

The people governments of province, autonomous region, municipalities should in accordance with the principle that the land compensation fees should be used for land-losing farmers to make arrangement methods of the land-expropriation compensation in the rural collectivity. Land-losing rural economic collectivity should publish the budget and arrangement of land-expropriation fees to collective members openly. Agriculture, civil departments should strengthen the supervision of budget and arrangement of compensation in the rural collectivities ("The Article 15 of "The Provision of the State Council on Deeping Reform and Strict Land Management") .

Administrative body should publish the government's information to public openly. If administrative body discovers the false information or incomplete information which can or may

affect the social stability they should publish the accurate government information to clarify the truth. (The article 6 of “Regulation on Disclosure of Government Information of PRC”).

Administrative body should open government information actively by the means of government gazette, government website, news publishing meeting as well as news paper, broadcast, TV and etc to convenient for people to know. (The article 15 of “Regulation Disclosure of Government Information of PRC”)

People government at various levels should set up information disclosure place in state archive and public library which equipped with relevant facilities & equipment to provide convenient for legal person and other organization to get information. Administrative body can set up public search room, information seeking spot, information bulletin board, electronic information screen as well as other kinds of field & equipment to publish the government information. Administrative body should offer government information to state archive and public library initiatively. (The article 16 of “Regulation on Disclosure of Government Information of PRC”)

4.2.2 The World Bank’s Relevant Policy on resettlement of involuntary immigrant

As to business policies and procedures involve involuntary immigrant resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) ,the World Bank has made concrete rules for involuntary immigrant resettlement, the following main clauses are relevant with the project:

The policy objective of immigrant resettlement

1. It should discuss all feasible items for the purpose to avoid or decrease involuntary immigrant to the greatest extent.
2. If avoid immigrant resettlement is impractical, immigrant resettlement activities can be as a sustainable action to consider and implement, offer sufficient invest fund to ensure forced immigrants can share interests from project. The government should negotiate with immigrants seriously to ensure they have chance to participate in immigrant resettlement program.

The measures of target implementations

3. The immigrant resettlement planning or immigrant policy program should take relevant measures to ensure:

(1) Immigrants understand their choices and other rights on immigrant resettlement questions.

(2) Negotiate with immigrants on feasible alternatives on technology and economy and offer options

and those items.

(3) Provide fast-acting and effective compensation for immigrant to offset direct property loss due to the project.

4. If it's necessary to fulfill the target policy, immigrant resettlement planning or immigrant resettlement policy should comprise relevant measures to ensure:

Offer aids to immigrants such as land consolidation, credit service, employment training and provide job chances .

The vulnerable groups of immigrant should be paid attention, especially for those living condition under the poor line, landless people, elders, women and children, natives, minorities or other immigrants who cannot get protection from the state land compensation regulations.

For those immigrants rely on their lands, the land-preference immigrant resettlement strategies should be considered firstly.. Those strategies may comprise relocate the immigrants to the public land or purchase land from peasant which in order to relocate immigrants. Whenever providing replaced land to immigrants, the production, location and other advantages should be as same as previous conditions. If immigrants don't consider the land as preferred protocol or offered land exert negative impact on sustainable of park or protect zone as well as they are unable to get enough land according to reasonable price, besides cash compensation of land and property loss, the scheme for the chance of employment and livelihood without the land foundation also should be offered, if the land are lack, it should be explained and recorded as bank demand.

The cash compensation with applicable conditions for property loss can be: (a) Take the farmland as livelihood, while the expropriated land just one small part of property loss, (b) the active lands, houses and labor markets exist, the supply of these kind of markets, lands and houses are sufficient for immigrants.(c) the livelihood don't rely on the farmland, cash compensation level should be enough to compensate for land and other property loss according to the local market's changing cost in full.

Providing timely and relevant information to immigrants as well as any main communities which can accept them, negotiating with them on immigrant resettlement scheme and providing chances for them to participate in implementation and planning of the project, supervising the immigrant relocation and establishing relevant convenient complaints scheme for those groups.

At immigrant resettlement place and main community, the necessary basic facilities and public

service should be offered to improve their lives as well as to recover or sustain their convenient transportation and service level, providing replaceable and analogues resources to compensate for available community resources loss (such as fishery, pasture, fuel and forage).

The community organization of environment-adaptation type should be established according to immigrants' choices. When it's possible any social and cultural institution of immigrant groups in current community should be preserved, whether immigrants want to relocate to other communities or not, their opinions should be respected.

5 Preparation and approval of immigrant resettlement planning

Once the project is determined to expropriate land and relocate immigrants, borrower should take care of preparing and implementing resettlement planning (including satisfaction and relocate relevant costs). However most parts of land expropriation and immigrant location should be charged by land manage governments, borrower provide aids to project activities via project management organization to ensure the implementation of immigrant relocate planning to be effective. Immigrant relocate planning should combine with regional construction, resource exploitation, and environment protection to fully embody sustainability of local economy and immigrants' development. Considering local nature and social economic situation, making practical immigrant resettlement planning to recover immigrants' productive and living condition sufficiently and maintain their sustainable capacity.

Immigrant resettlement planning should be according to needed time of livelihood and living levels to calculate transitional period reasonably and ensure immigrants can get aids during transition period. Borrower confirms and lists who need to relocate by means of census, determines who have qualification to get aids and avoids uncorrelated individual involves; confirms the degree and range of negative impacts in the influenced region through social and economic survey. Censes should cover all influenced group, survey can use sampling methods. Census and survey need simultaneous way or separate way depend on whether choose complete resettlement planning or brief immigrant relocate planning (as brief immigrant relocate planning please read business policy OP4.12 of attachment A). When influenced individuals exceed 200 the complete immigrant relocate planning should be made. If the influence is less to the whole immigrants or the impacted people no more than 200 can make a brief immigrant relocate planning. If impacted people don't need to relocate and productive loss no more than 10% can be recognized as "less influence".

If the immigrant resettlement planning need to make then implementation should be according to the policy principles, plans and implement arrangements in such immigrant policy program. Immigrant relocate planning should be in accordance with accurate census and social & economic survey and make various implementation to relieve the negative impact due to the coming of various immigrant (such as property compensation, aid of transition period, aid of economic recovery). In order to ensure moving and restrict the use of resource and assets before the implementation of

immigrant resettlement, the implementation of immigrant resettlement activity should be associated with the implementation of project invest, As to various kinds of negative impacts, resettlement planning especially noticed as following:

- (1) Description of the cause of land-expropriation activity
- (2) Degree and range of potential negative impact
- (3) Results of social & economic survey and census baseline
- (4) Review of land expropriation and immigrant resettlement concerned with law
- (5) Influenced categories of concrete property penalty
- (6) Take any necessary resettlement measures to provide economic re-development chance for immigrants
- (7) Compensation and other aid standards
- (8) Re-arrangement, including aid measures in transition period when it's necessary.
- (9) Choose and prepare resettlement spots in necessary
- (10) Recover and rearrange infrastructure and service in community
- (11) Organize institutional arrangement to implement conveniently
- (12) Consult and arrangement of information disclosure
- (13) Arrange implementation schedule
- (14) Costs and budget
- (15) Arrangement of monitor and evaluation
- (16) Appeals-handing process
- (17) Summary statement

Immigrant resettlement planning will be completed no more than six month when the immigrant workday start. Review should be sent to Word Bank at least three month in advance before the actual start of each immigrant resettlement planning. Only the Word Bank accepted immigrant resettlement planning can compensation and recovery activities actual start. Compensation, immigrant resettlement and recovery activities should be completed before civil contract come into operation.

If the implementation of immigrant resettlement planning is necessary, it also should be in accordance with policy principles, planning and implementation arrangement of the immigrant policy framework. At least including following contents:

- (1) Concrete studies of immigrant and property evaluation

- (2) Description of prepared compensation and other rearrange resettlement aids
- (3) As to acceptable alternative solution to communicate with immigrant
- (4) Implementation of system functions and complaints procedure
- (5) Arrangement of detection and implementation
- (6) Schedules and budget

Brief immigrant resettlement planning will be completed no more than four month when the immigrant workday start. Review should be sent to Word Bank at least three month in advance before the actual start of each brief immigrant resettlement planning. Only the Word Bank accepted immigrant resettlement planning can compensation and recovery activities actual start. Compensation, immigrant resettlement and recovery activities should be completed before civil contract come into operation.

6 Immigrant resettlement compensation and resettlement rights

6.1 Immigrant resettlement compensation

6.1.1 Target of immigrant resettlement compensation

Municipal project office, 16 counties (cities / districts) project leader groups, project management office which involves the project should have certain disposal to face possible problems of non voluntary immigrants. If immigrant problems occur, organization mentioned above should organize immigrant resettlement working team together, according to current policies, laws and requirements from the World Bank to carry out immigrant resettlement planning acts on the basis of immigrant resettlement planning proposed from counties, streets which influenced by the project.

According to actual living levels of 2015, combing the process and far-seeing plan of state economy and social development in counties (districts), analysis of immigrant resettlement targets are:

1. Basically ensure food self-support, in poor resource areas should through agricultural structural adjustment to solve this problem, fully excavate land use potentiality to improve land output
2. Take action actively to ensure influenced family economy without impact.
3. Public infrastructure, schooling, medical treatment, social welfare levels, natural environment and transportation condition should be improved compared with pre-resettlement.

6.1.2 Compensation Principle of Immigrant Resettlement

As to land-expropriation, house demolishing, immigrant resettlement, above analysis has presented the policy framework and system of relevant laws and regulations in Guangdong province. The framework arranges compensation standards on basis of protecting laws and regulations of the World Bank and PRC. As to housing demolishing can refer to: “Regulation on the Expropriation of Building on State-owned Land and Compensation” (State Council Order No. 590), “Evaluation on the Housing Expropriation on State-owned Land” (Housing [2011] NO.77). The project be carried out according to local latest policies In the process of project implementation

(1) Principle of Land-expropriation Compensation

a. Principle of Perpetual Land-expropriation Compensation

The World Bank loans to improve the balanced & high quality compulsory educational demonstrative project at underdeveloped districts in Guangdong province, the project includes 16 items and counties (cities / districts) should make land expropriation protection standards according to “Standards on Land Expropriation in Guangdong Province” (Guangdong State Land Resources published (2011) NO.21) . The document published on Jan 19, 2011 and come in to law from implemented day. Document regulates the minimum standard about collective-owned land expropriation concretely (only including land compensation fess and resettlement compensation fees, not including compensation for young crops and attachment to ground), compensation standards as bellowing:

Table 6-1 The Compensatory protection Standards for Land Expropriation in Guangdong Province(Unit: 10 thousand/hectare)

Categories of Districts	Farmland	Orchard	Woodland	Aquaculture	Unutilized land
First	128.70	99.00	45.00	133.65	39.60
Second	97.50	75.00	34.20	101.25	30.00
Third	78.00	60.00	27.70	81.00	24.00
Fourth	70.20	54.00	25.00	72.90	21.60
Fifth	58.50	45.00	20.60	60.75	18.00
Sixth	52.65	40.50	18.60	54.70	16.20
seventh	47.45	36.50	16.20	49.30	14.60
eighth	40.30	31.00	14.85	41.85	12.40
ninth	33.15	25.50	12.15	34.40	10.20
tenth	30.20	23.25	10.80	31.40	9.30

Table6-2 Geographic Classification of Land expropriation compensatory protection standard in Guangdong Province

Prefecture-level cities	Cities (Counties / Districts)	Constructional project of village and town	Categories of Districts
Shantou city	Chaoyang district	Jinzaotown	Sixth
Shaoguan city	Wengyuan county	Jiangweitown	ninth
		Bazaitown	tenth
Meizhou city	Wuhua City	Shuizhaitown	eighth
		Anliutown,Huachengtown	ninth
		Longcun town,Huayang town,Shuanghua town,Qiling township,Tanxiatown	tenth
Shanwei city	Lufeng city	Yashitown,Nantangtown	seventh
		Neihutown,Chengdong town,udong town,Poyang Town,Tanxi Town, Jiadong town,Shangying town	eighth
		Meilong town, Chengdong town, Efutown, Chikengtown, Ketang town,Gongping town,Chishitown, Taohetown	eighth
	Dahutown, Huangqiang town, Pingdong town, Huangqiang tree farm	ninth	
Zhanjiang city	Suixi county	Chengyuetown, Huangluetown	eighth
		Caotantown, Guangmentown,Jianghontown, Jiepautown, Hetoutown, Lemin town, Yanggantown, Yangqingtown	ninth

	Lianjiang city	Anpu town, Qingping town, Shiling town	sixth	
		Xinmin town, Jishui town, Changshan town, Cheban town, Heliao town, Hechun town, Hengshan town, Liangsong town, Shijiao town, Tangpeng town, Yingzai town, Xinmin town, Anpu town, Yatang town, Shijin town	seventh	
	Leizhou city	Kelong town, Longmen town, Baisha town, Wushi town	seventh	
		Jijia town, Qishui town, Leigao town, Yangjia town, Dongli town, Yingli town, Tandou town, Tangjia town, Beihe town	eighth	
	Wuchuan city	Haibin street	sixth	
		Huangpo town, Wuyang town, Tangzhui town	seventh	
		Wangcunguang town, Zhangpu town, Qianshui town, Zhenwen town, Lanshi town	eighth	
	Maoming city	Dianbai district	Shanlang town	seventh
			Magang town, Lingwen town, Mata town, Shuzai town, Xiaoliang town, Poxin town, Yangjiao town, Lintou town, Xiadong town, Huangling town, Guanzhu town, Luokeng town, Naxia town,	eighth

		Wangfu town	
	Huazhou city	Nansheng street, Shiwan street,	sixth
		Pingding town, Hejiang town	seventh
		Baoyu town, Boyang town, Changqi town, Daqiao town, Guanqiao town, Jianghu town, Ligang town, Lianguang town, Linchen town, Nawu town, Tongqing town, Wenlou town, Xinan town, Yangmei town, Zhongdong town	eighth
Chaozhou city	Chaoan district	Caitang town, Guxiang town	seventh
		Fuyang town, Guihu town, Guxiang town, Dengtang town, Fengtang town, Longhu town, Jinshi town, Shaxi town, Dongfeng town, Jiangdong town, Wenci town, Fenghuang town	eighth
Jieyang city	Huilai county	Kuitan town	eighth
		Longjiang town, Donggang town, Zhoutian town, Qishitown, Aojiang town, Qianzhan town, Xianan town, Donglong town, Shenquan town, Xixi town,	ninth
	Puning city	Lihu town, Zhanlong town	seventh
		Guangtai town, Nanjing town, QQilintown, Daba town, Meilin town, Yunluo town, Gaopu town, Chuanpu	eighth

		town,houxi village,Maanshan farmland,Daping farmland	
	Jiexi county	Fengjiang town	ninth
Yunfu city	Luoding city	Luoping town,Sulong street,TTanbin town, Huashi town,Taiping town,Jinji town,Weidi town	eighth

b. Principle of temporary land-occupies compensation

If the project need to occupy collective-owned land temporarily during construct period, owner of the project shall consult with village committee and influenced families to confirm compensation principles, green crop compensation should be supplied according to policy in local county. If there is no impact to young crops shall depend on specific conditions to ensure influenced village committee's and families' legal interests can reach a reasonable compensation

c. Compensation Principle for Crop Grass and Attachment to ground

According to relevant laws and regulations of “Land Administration Law of the PRC” and “Regulations on Compensation for Farmers’ Collective-owned Land Expropriation of Guangdong Province”, green crop compensation fees is divided into short-term crop compensation, long-term crop compensation and scattered fruit trees compensation. Short-term crops should be compensated as one year production. Long-term crops should be compensated as the length of planting and growing time to offer reasonable compensation. Scattered fruit trees and long-term flowers and trees around the farmhouse should be compensated as crops species, growing period, crop amount to offer reasonable compensation.

The compensation standards for attachment to ground (buildings) should be confirmed by the qualified evolutionary institute to compensate according to evolutionary price or replacement market cost. Expropriation of tomb, well should offer certain resettlement methods after people compensated. Expropriation of fishpond, lotus root pond should be calculated as comprehensive annual output value. As to farming facilities should offer reasonable compensation for actual loss.

(2) Compensation Principle of Housing Demolition

a. Rural housing demolition

If the project involves rural housing demolition during implementation period, the qualified third-party evaluators shall evaluate as market price and offer demolition compensation costs which on basis of consensus of project office, project owner, project board and relocation household, then confirmed in the form of contracts.

b. Rural non-residential housing demolition

If the project refers to rural non-residential housing demolition, the concrete compensation principle should be implemented by local governmental coordinating project owner in terms of the method of “case by case”, then employ qualified third-party evaluation institute to offer compensation in accordance of market evaluation, compensation fees should be offered to property owner timely.

Demolished buildings belongs to perpetual buildings should be evaluated by evaluation institute in light of replacement cost method to make sure the compensation fees. Residents’ machinery equipment and corollary equipment should be evaluated by evaluation institute in light of replacement cost method to make sure assessed value of machinery equipment. Compensation for immovable machinery equipment and corollary equipment should be in light of assessed value. Compensation for movable machinery equipment and corollary equipment should be in light of evaluation. Compensation for young crops on ground should be in light of evaluation. As to suspend production and work due to demolition, demolition part should offer compensation to people who stop their work due to demolition in light of the registered works in urban or rural labor and social-security institute.(including temporary workers) .the compensation for unemployed individuals should be as the local minimum wage generalply by unemployed month; the compensation for people who suspend their production and work should be light of the generalple of highest month profit (after tax) in preceding three years which registered in tax department, the compensation for relocate of plant and officer should be in light of local actual conditions.

6.1.3 Executive specification of immigrant resettlement compensation

(1) Expropriation of unused land, rural collective construction land (including rural roads and other

ground) also should be compensated according to state and local relevant laws.

(2) As to compensation for terminated land-contract lands and young crops on the temporary land, the terminated time of land contract should be informed previously, the relevant immigrant information and rights, arrangement of recovery time, allocation of money, using and management of resettlement funds, measures of production recovery as well as other matters should be told to villagers previously. The participation of impacted people should be guarantee to make sure to reach a consensus. The mutual negotiation shall be done through representatives symposium, influenced community residents' or villagers' meeting.

(3) land-losing farmers' sustainable development should be considered fully, especially to elder-supporting question can be considered in terms of "Notice on Further Improving Land-expropriation Farmers' Old-age Security which Forward from Provincial Human Resources and Social Security Hall" (Guangdong [2010] NO.41) . Other relevant regulations from prefecture-level cities, project counties (districts, cities) also should be taken in consideration.

(4) Impacted people's production and livelihood should be recovered as soon as possible, relevant affirmative action such as preferential recruitment, vocational training should be organized during the project period.

(5) Adopt the principle of "construction before dismantle" possibly. Immigrants should obtain full compensation before land expropriation, only after payment of compensation or provision of resettlement sites and removal subsidies can land & property expropriation implementation start.

(6) In view of the project does not involve perpetual land expropriation, just involves with less demolition, and most demolished buildings are old and dilapidated building with clean property right which belong to project owners, and demolition right also belongs to project owners. so there is no compensation for housing facilities.

6.2 Rights of Immigrant Resettlement

In order to guarantee immigrants' interests be protected during land expropriation period, it's necessary to confirm immigrants' qualifications before implementation of immigrant resettlement and compensation mechanism to ensure all qualified immigrants have right to accept aids from

immigrant resettlement planning. Influenced immigrants have rights to get compensation and resettlement measures as following:

(1) Impacted people who lost their land

a. Priority mechanism of compensation for lost farmland is to provide same productive replacement land to satisfied people. If there is no satisfied replacement land, replacement cost compensation also can be provided. If the immigrants don't take land acquisition as preferential consideration, or provided land shall exert negative impacts to sustainability of park and protection zone, or unable to get enough land in terms of reasonable price, besides land and other cash compensation, the resettlement measures (mainly chances for employment and self-sustaining) also should be offered. employment and making a living also should be resettlement scheme. If there lacks enough land, it should be explained and recorded in the files in terms of the World Bank required. If the project causes land expropriation, compensation standards shall not be below standard of unified annual production which regulated by state or provincial government.

b. Impacted people shall get standing crop compensation in terms of market price, as to economic tress, compensation in terms of present value, as to other fixed assets (ancillary buildings) the compensate in terms of replacement cost.

c. Compensation for temporary land using shall be offered, compensation rates linked to use deadline, land or other assets shall be recovered as before-use condition.

while owners or users don't need to bear any recovery fees.

(2) Vulnerable groups

The project involves vulnerable groups, including elders, disables and women-centered families, this kind of groups should be confirmed during censuses. All impacted people's compensation and resettlement items are suitable to this kind of groups. Furthermore, vulnerable groups can also enjoy extra aids to ensure implementation of project can improve their incomes and living conditions.

(3) Ethnic minorities

The immigrant problems of ethnic minorities are especially complex, immigrant activities may exert negative impacts to their identities and culture continuity. So the borrowers should seek all feasible project planning to avoid actual migration for those groups. If migration cannot be avoided the resettlement strategy should be centered on the land, the strategy should be formulated on the basis of negotiation and conforms with cultural characters of influenced ethnic minorities.

Table6-3 Enjoyed rights for categories of affected immigrants

Impact Category	Affected individual	Compensation or New Resettlement Measures	Enjoyed rights
Land-expropriation compensation	Village collectives	Collective land compensation	As to collective land without land contractor can get full land compensation according to land expropriation compensation standards; as to contractor's land can get 20% of land compensation; all expense belong to collectivity, how to use the fund should be decided by village meeting.
		Compensation for all village collectivity's attachment	
	Farmer	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	Land adjustment and cash compensation in village, skill training, improvement and support for employment, social security of land losing farmers.
		Temporary ground	Get full temporary land compensation according to use life, take back land right which the land has been recovered as previous condition after land used.
		Young crops compensation	Direct influenced individuals can get all young crops compensation
		Social security	Farmers who conform to standards of land-losing farmer enjoy the right of social security participation.
Developing measures of production and living	Land-losing farmers enjoy the skill training and employment		

			recommendation service
Demolition and rebuilt of house	Peasant household/urban residents changed from rural residents	Housing demolition compensation and arrangement	a. rights of house-return placement or money placement according to one's own will; b, if choose house-return placement, demolition part should provide house-return and in charge of returning relevant supporting facilities; c. if choose money placement should get demolition compensation which accord with replacement price according to compensation standards, and government provide free homestead freely to rebuilt
		Resettlement subsidies, removing subsidies and reward	Acquisition of resettlement subsidies, moving subsidies and rewards according to local compensation standard, enjoy right of transition security after demolition.
		Compensation for attachment and scattered trees	Enjoy rights of compensation for attachment and scattered trees according to compensation standards
	Unit owner	Money compensation/rebuilt placement	a. The right to choose rebuilt placement or money replacement according to one's own will. b. if choose rebuilt placement the demolition part can provide aids to find rebuilt place, meanwhile get various compensation according to placement price. D. acquire compensation for

			production halts and decrease.
		Employee/temporary employee	Acquire compensation for production halts, for non-rebuilt company the employees enjoy services of skill training and job recommend
	House tenant	Lose compensation for cancelling tenancy	Help to find other house tenants
Vulnerable groups	All influenced vulnerable groups	<p>a. acquire right of land expropriation compensation equally; b. in the process of detailed planning they will be further confirmed. Losing-land farmers as village member can share redistribution of village's various resource equally when production and living condition developed; c. they should be paid attention and acquire aids in the process of living and working; d. as to influenced poor families the local government should promise give them enough attention during housing rebuilding, and give them certain spiritual and material support. e. as to influenced areas civil affairs department put household enjoying the five guarantees, disables, poor families and women, single parent family into minimum living security system to provide minimum living security for them. In the process of characteristic industry development and cooperative, the vulnerable groups should be considered to participate, cooperative regulations should illustrate participate degree and aids measures for poor farmer families. g. as to single parent home, disables families and other vulnerable groups which lack of labors can be considered to transfer their land to secure their incomes.</p>	
women	All influenced women	<p>a. all village committees should have women members, women share same rights with men in village meeting and villager's representatives meeting. b. women's opinions and suggestions</p>	

		<p>should be considered during opinion poll for land expropriation.</p> <p>c. in future's land expropriation compensation, women enjoy same shares and distributional rights. D. in the process of project construction, , the women who want to work should be considered preferentially if any job chance occur, meanwhile women enjoy rights of career training and job recommendation.</p>
Ethnic minorities	All influenced ethnic minorities	<p>a. the rights of enjoying employment placement and skill training preferentially; b. the rights of learning employment information and career choices; d. participate in minorities project consultation, minority members can voice their opinions and put forward their own needs; d. relative policy documents should be translated into minorities' words and languages to convenient for them to accept and understand, and offer concrete explanations of the World Bank and local policies. e. as to vulnerable group in minority areas, especially for poor people should be paid attention during resettlement placement.</p>

6.3 Temporary Resettlement Measures of Families and Students During the House Demolition Period

As to the World Bank loans to project of development of high-quality and balanced compulsory education in underdeveloped areas of Guangdong Province. The project construction only includes standardized classroom constructive project and teacher transitional dormitories in harsh and remote areas, all construction land located in school, and only refers to a small quantities of old houses and dangerous houses. The project puts forward relative plans which may refer to temporary resettlement of a small quantity of turnover families and students in classroom.

This time there are 16 project counties (cities / districts), as to teachers' family resettlement of teacher turnover constructive project which located in harsh and remote rural areas schools should

negotiate with residents and put forward an temporary resettlement scheme which all residents recognized (the temporary resettlement suggestions of teachers turnover house can refers to attachment 3). It should consider residents' cost and deadline during removing when temporary resettlement implemented, the local government may help residents who need to relocate to find temporary house if conditions permit.

As to demolition of previous teaching building or teaching function buildings during standardized classroom construction period which the project involved, all schools should put forward suitable and reasonable temporary resettlement schemes which have been discussed by all teachers before demolition. All problems should be solved in school possibly and don't involve new lease or other land occupation. Meanwhile, the daily teaching should be ensured during temporary resettlement period, temporary resettlement areas should choose safe, accessible classroom constructive standards to ensure teachers' and students' security.

7 Implementation Procedures

The immigrants resettlement documents will include a detailed implementation plan for the following various activities. The provision of compensation payment and living recovery welfare (cash or materials) and distribution of subsidies will be timely paid in phases according to the implementation of immigrants resettlement plan. Compensation payment and other recovery measures and relevant resettlement activities should be finished at least in one month before the land expropriation. If the permanent land expropriation cannot be avoided, the State Land Department should issue a construction land approval certificate for occupation of the state-owned lands for the World Bank's examination. For circumstances cannot avoid permanent expropriation of collective lands, it should conduct the land expropriation strictly according to the laws, regulations and relevant land expropriation procedures. The land expropriation procedures are as follows: (1) the construction project is legally approved by the provincial / municipal government; (2) the construction unit applies for the use of construction land to the municipal or county government's state land department; (3) prepare the land expropriation schemes after examination conducted by the municipal or county government's land administration department; (4) the county government uniformly reports the application for land to the provincial / municipal government for approval; (5) the land expropriation schemes are legally approved by the provincial / municipal government. During the preparation of land expropriation schemes, timely and full amount of compensations should be given for the impacted people strictly according to the World Bank's, local government's and local immigrants resettlement policy framework's specific policies and standards.

8 Fund Guarantee

The Borrower should be responsible for raising all land expropriation and immigrants resettlement compensation fees. Any immigrants resettlement plans that are consistent with the immigrants resettlement policy framework must include the estimating costs and budgets. The budgets of the immigrants resettlement plans should include the unexpected expenses, which are generally 10% or more of the predicted total resettlement budgets to meet the unforeseeable immigration fees.

The compensation standards specified in the immigrants resettlement plans provide basis for the calculation of immigrants compensation fees. The project's possible fees include the project's immigration fees and fees of house demolition and temporary resettlement. Among which, the project's immigrants fees should include: the basic fees (land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, young crops compensation fees, fees of buildings on the land, temporary land occupation fees and other land expropriation fees), other relevant fees (mainly refer to other fees caused during the immigrants resettlement preparation and implementation), administrative fees of immigration activities and the unforeseeable fees (including the unforeseeable materials fees and unforeseeable price fees). The house demolition and temporary resettlement fees related to the project include: the demolition fees of old and dilapidated houses, classrooms relocation and resettlement fees, teachers relocation subsidies (the subsidies should be negotiated and determined between the school and teachers) and residents temporary resettlement subsidies (the subsidies should be negotiated and determined between the school and teachers).

The immigrants compensation fees should be fully paid to the individuals or groups who lose the land or other property and such compensation fees cannot be deducted for any causes. Procedures of flow of the compensation funds from each subproject owner and county's (city's or district's) Education Bureau to the impacted villages or villagers should be described in the immigrants resettlement plans. One of the basic principles is that the cash flow must be direct and of least intermediate links as possible.

9 Support from Institutions

In order to guarantee smooth implementation of Guangdong Compulsory Education Project, Guangdong Provincial Department of Education and the 16 project counties (cities / districts) involved should set necessary coordination mechanisms in the project leaders teams and project management offices, to cope with the possible planning, coordination and monitoring of the immigrants resettlement activities. The project's construction sites of standardized classrooms and teachers transitional dormitories in remote rural areas must be particularly monitored during the whole project construction period to check for any problems of permanent land expropriation, which should be immediately reported to relevant department for solutions once found out. Meanwhile, special persons must be designated to be responsible for planning, coordinating and supervising relevant work during the demolition and construction of old and dilapidated houses, and feasible & available demolition and construction resettlement schemes should be prepared strictly according to relevant requirements.

10 Public Consultation and Participation

During the project's investigation phase, the project team has organized the public participation and consultation activities on the project sites to know the teachers', students' and student parents' doubts about the project by means of symposium, personal interview and distribution of opinion collection forms, and the project team has answered the questions and known the teachers' and students' opinions and expectations about this project. Next, each level of project offices should organize further public consultation and participation activities with the project implementation to know the residents' expectation for the temporary resettlement during the demolition period, and then ask relevant schools to make corresponding temporary resettlement of the teachers transitional dormitories & classrooms and determine a unified resettlement, and finally inform the students, student parents and all teachers of the resettlement methods.

Corresponding immigrants resettlement plans should be made for any new permanent and temporary land expropriation in the construction, and it should let the impacted people participate in the proposed immigrants resettlement arrangements to cultivate their participation awareness in the activities of improving and recovering their living standards. To guarantee full consideration of the impacted people's opinions and suggestions, the public participation should be implemented before the implementation of the project design and immigration alleviating measures. The public participation must run through the whole implementation of the immigrants resettlement plans and the whole process of external monitoring.

During the first and final draft phases of the immigration plans, each project county's (city's or district's) Education Bureau should announce the immigrants resettlement plans for the impacted people and the public in a specified place of the project site. The announcement of the first draft of the immigrants resettlement plans should be made at least 1 month before the World Bank's appraisal. After the World Bank's recognition, the final draft of the immigrants resettlement plans must be announce to the public again.

11 Grievance Mechanism

Immigrants resettlement is complex work. If there are any problems of land expropriation and immigrants resettlement during the project construction, in order to guarantee the immigrants' vital interests, a set of highly transparent and easily feasible handling procedures should be specified to collect the immigrants' opinions and complaints to objectively, justly and effectively handle the public's dissatisfaction problems to guarantee smooth implementation of the immigrants resettlement.

Firstly, a coordination team to collect complaints should be formed by the primary-level organizations in the land expropriation areas, such as the village committee or similar organizations to internally mediate disputes among the villagers or village communities. Secondly, set a district-level or county-level coordination and guidance offices to designate special persons to coordinate the immigration disputes and complaints that cannot be solved by the village committee of equivalent organizations, and set a telephone complaints acceptance line and an e-mail box to collect complaints.

The acceptance and answering of immigrants' opinions should be firstly done by the village committee's of equivalent organizations' coordination team, and the answers and answering methods should be negotiated with the villagers. If the village committee of equivalent organizations cannot finish the coordination work, each county's coordination and guidance offices should give written responses or make written announcements to the villagers and villagers' complaints. When the impacted people are dissatisfied at the county-level or district-level immigration offices' responses, they may report their grievances to the provincial immigration offices within one month after receiving the former phase responses, and the provincial immigration offices should give responses within four weeks. When the impacted people are dissatisfied at the province-level immigration offices' responses, they may file an appeal to the civil court within 15 days after received the responses.

After finishing the responses of appeals, each department been complained should summarize and administrate the appealing materials and handing results information, report the relevant handling results to the provincial immigration offices in written form and regularly check the appeal solutions and records.

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

When involving in the immigrants resettlement, in order to guarantee smooth implementation of the immigrants resettlement plans and realize the goals of proper immigrants resettlement, the project office should regularly monitor and evaluate the immigrants resettlement activities strictly according to the requirements specified in the World Bank Business Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Migration and World Bank's Chinese Loan Projects and Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation Business Guide. The monitoring is divided into the immigrants resettlement agency's internal monitoring and external independent monitoring.

Details of the internal monitoring include:

- a) Check the implementation, including the implementation of various immigrants resettlement plans in accordance with the policy framework provisions; check the implementation of all basic immigration information, loss of assets or loss of evaluation, compensation provisions, resettlement and recovery rights;
- b) Monitor the immigrants resettlement plans for any implementation in accordance with the design and approved solutions;
- c) Check the funds for implementing the immigrants resettlement plans for any untimely or insufficient appropriation and check the usage of these funds for any violations against the provisions in the immigrants resettlement plans;
- d) Record all complaints and relevant solutions to guarantee timely solutions of the complaints.

External independent monitoring: Regular external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the immigrants resettlement plans will be conducted by independent institutions hired by Guangdong Provincial Department of Education via open tendering depending on the foreign-funded projects management office.

The independent institutions and individuals can be the academic or institutional units, non-governmental organizations (NGO) or independent consulting companies, which must have qualified and experienced workers and task outlines recognized by the World Bank.

The external monitoring and evaluation generally covers the following details:

- a) Monitor the owners, the immigration implementation agency's setting, distribution of tasks and personnel allocation and the immigration agency's capacity building and training activities; compare

the immigrants resettlement plans and evaluate the appropriateness of the plans;

- b) Investigate and know the main policies for immigration implementation, compare the immigrants resettlement plans, analyze relevant changes and evaluate the appropriateness of the policies. Conduct typical sampling to check the compensation standards for various immigration losses (especially the major losses of permanent land expropriation and demolition of houses) and the implementation of compensations, compare the immigrants resettlement plans, analyze relevant changes and evaluate the appropriateness of the compensation standards;
- c) Implementation of the immigration;
- d) Immigration compensation funds and budgets;
- e) Analyze and evaluate the immigrants housing reconstruction and living resettlement;
- f) Analyze and evaluate the realization of immigrants' income and living standards recovery goals based on the base investigation, sampling investigation and tracking & monitoring investigation;
- g) Refer to the documents and materials and the on-site typical household survey as well as monitor the channels and procedures for the immigrants' complaints and appeals and the handling of complaints;
- h) Monitor the public participation during the immigration implementation, the negotiation activities and corresponding effects, the preparation, printing and feedback of immigrants information booklets and the immigrants information announcement and corresponding effects;
- i) Implement the handling of problems pointed out in the World Bank inspection team's memorandum and the previous immigration monitoring and evaluation reports;
- j) Summarize the immigration implementation, make corresponding conclusions and give relevant suggestions and track the existing problems until complete disposal of those problems;

During the immigration, the external monitoring and evaluation agencies generally conduct on-site investigation and monitoring & evaluation twice each year. After the immigration activities, the on-site investigation and monitoring & evaluation can be conducted annually, and more investigation and monitoring & evaluation can be properly conducted according to the needs for immigrants resettlement, but the additional monitoring and evaluation should be approved by the World Bank. The external monitoring work generally should be conducted until realization of the immigrants resettlement goals. Evaluation opinions and suggestions should be given for the whole process of immigrants resettlement and the immigrants living standards and productivity recovery

through the external monitoring and evaluation. The external inspection reports must be submitted to the project office and World Bank at the same time.

Annex

Annex 1: Public Consultation and Participation in Preparation of Policy Framework

This project's immigrants resettlement policy framework investigation is mainly conducted in the form of field investigation based on the cooperation with the social evaluation, and it is known that the project has land expropriation and immigration risks through the public consultation, symposium for the impacted people and the distribution of informed consents, etc. During the process, major attentions were paid to check the project construction for any land expropriation certificates or new land expropriation as well as corresponding resettlement schemes, compensation plans and subsequent recovery plans for the impacted groups when involving in demolition. Meanwhile, relevant departments are asked to provide corresponding local land expropriation compensation standards and immigrants resettlement measures through symposium. In addition, it should distribute the informed consents of house demolition and temporary resettlement measures and questionnaires of the impacted people to the project districts or counties to know the details of each project's impacted groups' family backgrounds and economic conditions to know their wills, needs and expectations. Besides, special attentions were paid to the women's development.

Table 1 Details of Symposium

Investigation of Locations		Attendees	Basis for Location Selection
Project Counties (Districts / Cities)	Investigation Sites		
Chaoyang District	Jinzao Town Zaopu Middle School	19 headmasters and teacher representatives from Zaopu Middle	Involving in the project of standardized classrooms construction; weak

		School, Zaopu No. 1 Senior Middle School, Jingou Primary School, Waimei Primary School, Huagang Primary School, Dong'an Middle School, Gangnei Primary School, Chen Lin Middle School and Xinshan Primary School.	development of long-term compulsory education, poor infrastructure construction and serious aging problems of the school premises
Wengyuan County	Jiangwei Town Central Primary School	8 headmasters or leaders and 9 teachers representatives from Longxian No. 3 Primary School, Longxian No. 4 Primary School, Xinjiang Primary School, Jiangwei Primary School, Xianhe Primary School and Bazi Primary School, etc.	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and standardized classrooms, demolition and reconstruction of dilapidated buildings, a few of ethnic minorities and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Wuhua County	Wuhua County No. 1 Primary School	Headmaster of Wuhua County No. 1 Primary School and 6 teacher representatives	Involving in the project of standardized classrooms construction, demolition and reconstruction of dilapidated buildings, insufficient school premises, and serious problems of class of too many students

Lufeng City	Tanxi Town Shangpu School	15 headmasters and teacher representatives from Tanxi No. 2 Senior Middle School and Tanxi Town Shangpu School	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, faraway and remote school location and less developed compulsory education
Lianjiang City	Liangdong Middle School	10 headmasters and teacher representatives from Liangdong Town No. 2 Primary School and Liangdong No. 2 Senior Middle School	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, faraway and remote school location and less developed compulsory education
Leizhou City	Qindou Town Central Primary School	Headmasters and 9 teacher representatives from the school	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Wuchuan City	Huangpo Central Primary School	Headmaster and 3 teacher representatives from the school	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Huazhou City	Tongqing Middle School	20 headmasters and teacher representatives from Tongqing Primary School, Tongqing Central Primary School and Tongqing Middle School	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and the schools will participate in the transitional houses construction project
	Huazhou No. 1	15 headmasters and	Involving in the project of

	Junior Middle School	teacher representatives from the school.	teachers transitional dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Chaoan District	Jinshi Town Dazhai Middle School	11 headmasters and teacher representatives from Jinshi Town Dazhai Middle School, Jiangdong School, Jinshi Central School	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and several school have too many declarations; faraway and remote school location, poor infrastructures
Huilai County	Xian'an Town Central School	12 headmasters and teacher representatives from Zhoutian Middle School, Xian'an Town Dianpu Primary School, Huilai County Xixi School, Xian'an Town Central Primary School, Qianzhan Middle School, Xian'an Town Xizhuang Primary School, Qianzhan Town Central Primary School, Xian'an Town Xiannei Primary School and Qianzhai Goushu School	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, demolition and reconstruction of old buildings, faraway and remote school location and poor infrastructures
Puning City	Yuxiu Junior Middle School	19 headmasters and teacher representatives	Involving in the project of teachers transitional

		from Puning Qiaozhu Middle School, Guangtai Middle School, Yueyu Primary School, Simu Primary School, Minzhi Middle School and Anjiao Primary School	dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Jiexi County	Jiexi County No. 4 Overseas Chinese Middle School	15 headmasters and teacher representatives from Jiexi County No. 3 Overseas Chinese Middle School and Jiexi County No. 4 Overseas Chinese Middle School	The attendee schools involve in the project of standardized classrooms and teachers transitional dormitories, aging of school premises and poor infrastructures
Luoding City	Luoding Municipal Overseas Chinese High School	34 headmasters and teacher representatives from Overseas Chinese Middle School, Xinle Middle School, Taiping Central Primary Schools and other 11 schools	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
Dianbai District	Yangmei Primary School	6 headmasters and teacher representatives.	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories and weak development of long-term compulsory education
	Tianchong Primary School	4 headmasters and teacher representatives.	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, aging of school

			premises and poor infrastructures
Suixi County	Beipo Town Central Primary School	7 headmasters and teacher representatives.	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, faraway and remote school location and weak development of long-term compulsory education
	Leilin Middle School	8 headmasters and teacher representatives.	Involving in the project of teachers transitional dormitories, aging of school premises and poor infrastructures

Annex 2: Table of Details of Demolition and Construction Projects

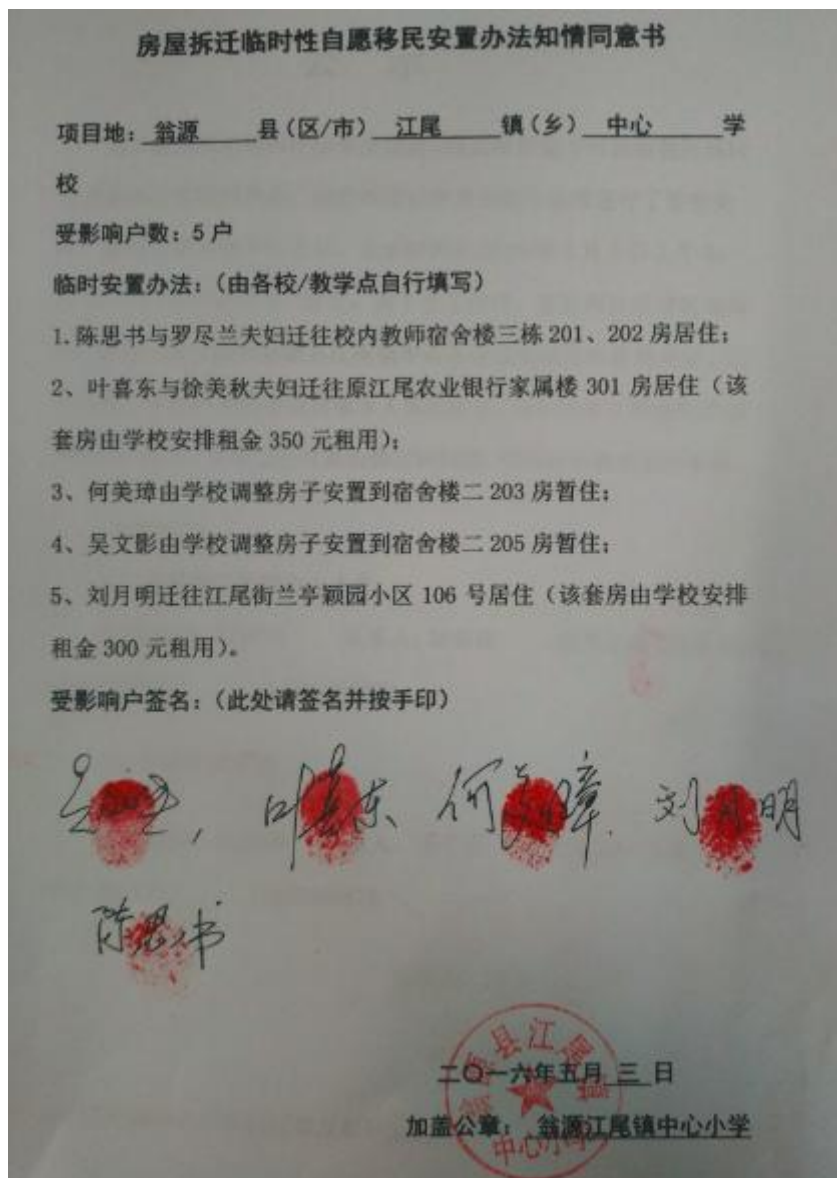
This investigation shows that there are four project sites need to have house demolition, and other project counties are proved to have no demolition certificates later on. Details of schools to have demolition are listed in the table:

Project County (City / District)	Name of Project Site	Project Involved	Evaluation of Current Status of of Dismantled Buildings	Usage of Dismantled Buildings	Status of Impacted People	Number of of Impacted People
Wuhua County	Wuhua County No. 1 Primary School	Project of standardized classrooms	Dilapidated buildings	Idle	None	
Wengyuan County	Jiangwei Town Central Primary School	Project of teachers transitional dormitories	Dilapidated buildings	Idle at most times and people seldom live in	Teacher of the school, ethnic Han	5households of family members (teachers) and 7people
	Bazai Town Central Primary School	Project of teachers transitional dormitories	Old buildings	Education Commission complex buildings	Teacher of the school, ethnic Han	10 households of family members (teachers) and 18 people

				at present		
Huilai County	Xian'an Town Central School	Project of teachers transitional dormitories	Old buildings	Teachers transitional dormitories at present	Teacher of the school, ethnic Han	16 households of family members (teachers)
	Longjiang Town Central Primary School	Project of standardized classrooms	Old buildings	Teaching buildings at present	Teachers and students of the school	1,029 students and 45 teachers

Annex 3: Opinions for Temporary Resettlement of Demolition of the Teacher turnover dormitories Constriction Project

During this investigation, all schools and people involved in the demolition had informed participation in the project, and corresponding temporary resettlement opinions have concluded after negotiation and announced to the impacted groups.



Picture (Annex)3-1 Informed consent form of temporary resettlement measures of Jiangwei central primary school in Wengyuan county

房屋拆迁临时性自愿移民安置办法知情同意书

项目地：翁源县(区/市)坝仔镇(乡)中心小学学校(教学点)

受影响户数：10户


临时安置办法：(由各校/教学点自行填写)

为改善教师生活条件，解决教师住宿困难的问题，学校拟拆除原教委办综合楼，并在原地新建一栋五层教师周转房。为确保工程顺利、安全进行，学校对居住于综合楼的10户家属(教师)在施工期间作出暂时借住、租住或走教的临时性安置。

受影响户签名：(此处请签名并按手印)

曹岩立 曹子洲 刘粟 廖能弟 刘秋英 陈治
张秋芳 廖芳香 林瑞 李锐 李婉玉 程小盼
刘文 刘杰 刘捷 梁跃天 梁跃西

教 二〇一六年二月 四 日
加盖公章： 县(区/市)教育局



Picture (Annex)3-2 Informed consent form of temporary resettlement measures of Bazai central primary school in Wengyuan county

房屋拆迁临时性自愿移民安置办法知情同意书

项目地： 惠来县（区/市）仙庵镇（乡）中心小学学校（教学点）

受影响户数： 16

临时安置办法：（由各校/教学点自行填写）

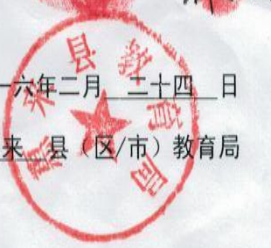
校外租房。

受影响户签名：（此处请签名并按手印）

黄美家 杨利成 陈伟权 余新辉 王燕芳
刘伟伟 王瑞清 王瑞清 周泽丰 阮廷萍
李晓霞 杨楚峰 柏明友 林志棠
黄如慧

二〇一六年二月 二十四 日

加盖公章： 惠来县（区/市）教育局



Picture (Annex)3-3 Informed consent form of temporary resettlement measures of Xian'an central primary school in Huilai county