

***World Bank Financed  
--- Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment  
Improvement Project***

# **Resettlement Action Plan**

(Final)

**Entrusted by: Hezhou Development and Reform Commission**

**Compiled by: Guangxi Guoye Project Management Consultation Co. Ltd.**

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# **Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project**

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## Abbreviation & Unit of Measurement

WB	The World Bank
AFs	Affected Families
the APs	the Affected Persons
GXGYPMCCL	Guangxi Guoye Project Management Consultation Company Ltd.
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detail Measurement Survey
EA	Executive Agency
F	Female
M	Male
HZMHDAO	Hezhou Municipal House Demolishment Administration Office
HZMLRB	Hezhou Municipal Land Resources Bureau
HZMG	Hezhou Municipal Government
HZPMO	Hezhou Project Management Office
GXHZCCIDGCL	Guangxi Hezhou City Construction Investment Development Group Company Ltd.
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GZAR	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
HDAO	Hezhou Demolishment Administration Office
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LRB	Land Resources Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLG	Minimum Living Guarantee
HWRB	Hezhou Municipal Water Resources Bureau
HEPB	Hezhou Municipal Environment Protection Bureau
HMEAB	Hezhou Municipal Engineering Administration Bureau
OP	Operation Procedures
PLG	Project Leading Group
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRC	The People's Republic of China
RC	Residents' Committee
RO	Resettlement Office
RoRL	Range of Red Line
RP	Resettlement Action Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
US\$	US Dollars
WF	Women's Federation
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
%	Percentage
mu	Chinese land measuring unit, 1 mu = 1/15 ha. (1 ha.=15 mu)
RMB	Chinese Currency, RMB 1 = 1/USD 6.8735 ( USD 1 = RMB 6.8735)



## Executive Summary

Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project mainly consists of the following components, respectively **Hejiang River Flood Risk Control Component, Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management Component, Capacity Building Component**. The construction contents include river rehabilitation, sewage interception, wastewater treatment plant, landscaping etc.

**Resettlement impacts.** The total area of permanent land acquisition is 3760.41 mu, including 47.13 mu of state-owned land and 3713.28 mu of rural collective land (2222.01 mu of farmland). The temporary land occupation is 1045.67 mu. The total area of house demolition is 164194.71 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 814 households with 3632 persons, including: 93207.60 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses (respectively 55742.29 m<sup>2</sup> in rural area and 37465.31 m<sup>2</sup> in urban and town areas); 49278.64 m<sup>2</sup> of attached and temporary houses; 14249.54 m<sup>2</sup> of houses of 6 governmental, enterprises and institutions; 7458.93 m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned stores that affect 124 tenants. Relevant ground attachments and infrastructures will be also affected, such as fence wall, toilet, bamboo, electric and communication facilities etc. Among all the Affected Persons, there are totally 83 houses with 273 persons of vulnerable groups.

**Laws, regulations and policies.** The resettlement activities of this Project will strictly abide by the laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hezhou City. The planning and implementation of the resettlement activities will also fully abide by the relevant policies of the World Bank for involuntary resettlement.

**Resettlement principles.** In order to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, in the stage of the draft and the final Project Feasibility Study Report, the following basic working principles are formed based on the multiple field investigation, design optimization and intimate communications and discussions with the Affected Persons at all levels. The principles are: (i) compensation and entitlements provided must be adequate to allow those affected to at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, with the prospect of improvement; (ii) all the people affected are to be taken into consideration and accounted for; (iii) resettlement plan should be prepared and implemented in accordance with state land rehabilitation policy, national economic and social development plans; (iv) all those affected will be adequately informed about eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, and project timing; (v) resettlement plan should be coordinated with such things as regional development, economic development and environmental protection; (vi) practical and feasible measures should be formulated to restore the affected items; (vii) preferential policies should be given to the vulnerable groups; (viii) close monitoring and timely actions will be carried out to identify and resolve any problems.

**Resettlement compensation standards.** According to the Notice of Hezhou Municipality on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Construction Projects within Urban Planned Areas of Hezhou City (Ref. HZF[2016]48), after full consultation with the implementing agency, Affected Persons and the relevant stakeholders, the project Resettlement Office has formulated a series of compensation standards that shall be no less than those in other similar projects in the same areas. In addition, the compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the Project will also conform to the relevant policies of the World Bank for involuntary resettlement.

**Resettlement measures.** In order to minimize the negative impacts of land acquisition and house demolition on the Affected Persons, this Resettlement Action Plan has formulated a

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series of resettlement measures that can ensure the Affected Persons to at least restore to the production conditions and income standard before land acquisition. (i) The lands, houses and other properties affected by land acquisition, including the production losses, shall be fully compensated. (ii) The displaced households shall be eligible to get transition and moving allowances during the period of house reconstruction. (iii) The displaced farmers shall be provided with the resettlement of commercial lands to enable that their future livelihood restoration could be developed in a diversity way. (iv) The affected business runners shall be provided with nearby business sites or relevant market information. (v) The Project Management Office shall provide with job opportunities and trainings for the Affected Persons during the construction period. (vi) The Project Management Office shall provide with social safeguard measures for the Affected Persons during the construction period. (vii) The Project Management Office shall formulate policies especially for the poverty-stricken people and the vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and disable etc.

**Public participation.** The RAP consulting group has organized a series of activities for public consultation and community consultation, totally organizing or attending 25 meetings, field household surveys and interviews. Through the multiple approaches, the Affected Persons have got adequate understandings of the project information, impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, laws and regulations, compensation standards, restoration plans for livelihood and income, project implementation schedule, resettlement policies and entitlements etc. It is known to the resettlement consulting group that, the Affected Persons have the positive attitudes towards the project implementation and also put forward their willingness for resettlement compensation and measures. All of these concerned raised have been incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan and the implementation schedule, and the relevant mitigation measures shall be implemented during the project implementation phase. After Hezhou Municipal Government approves the Resettlement Action Plan, the re-checking of the in-kinds shall be conducted by the departments responsible for land acquisition and demolition 3 months in prior, then the Plan shall be disclosed to the public. The Hezhou Project Management Office shall be responsible for supervising implementation, organizing public consultation, monitoring progress and responding to grievances of the Affected Persons. The grievance redress procedures have been established.

**Resettlement cost estimates.** At the prices of 2017, the cost estimate for resettlement of the Project shall be RMB 503 million, including compensation for permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, residential house demolition (computed as per average prices for urban and town areas), auxiliaries, relocation allowances, infrastructures and special facilities, relevant land taxes, M&E, other costs, and contingency.

**Resettlement timing and arrangement of activities.** The land acquisition and resettlement activities shall be conducted during February 2017 and February 2023. The construction will not take place until the Affected Persons are fully compensated and relocated, and all arrangements are made to commence the livelihood rehabilitation activities and the Affected Persons are registered for these. The full grievance address procedures have been well established, and the explanations thereof are included in the RAP. The internal and external monitoring of the RAP implementation will be conducted to ensure successful implementation. Internal monitoring and monitoring will be conducted by the Implementing Agency to ensure compliance with the provisions of the RAP. The Project Management Office and the Implementing Agency have agreed to a set of monitoring milestones with the World Bank to ensure timely and effective implementation of resettlement activities. the Project Management Office will engage an independent monitoring agency to carry out external monitoring and evaluation. The external monitoring reports will be submitted on semi-annual basis during construction period and a resettlement completion report shall be submitted after

completion of resettlement. These reports will be submitted to the World Bank, the Project Management Office and the Implementing Agency.

The resettlement impacts and distribution of resettling sites are shown in Figure 0-1.



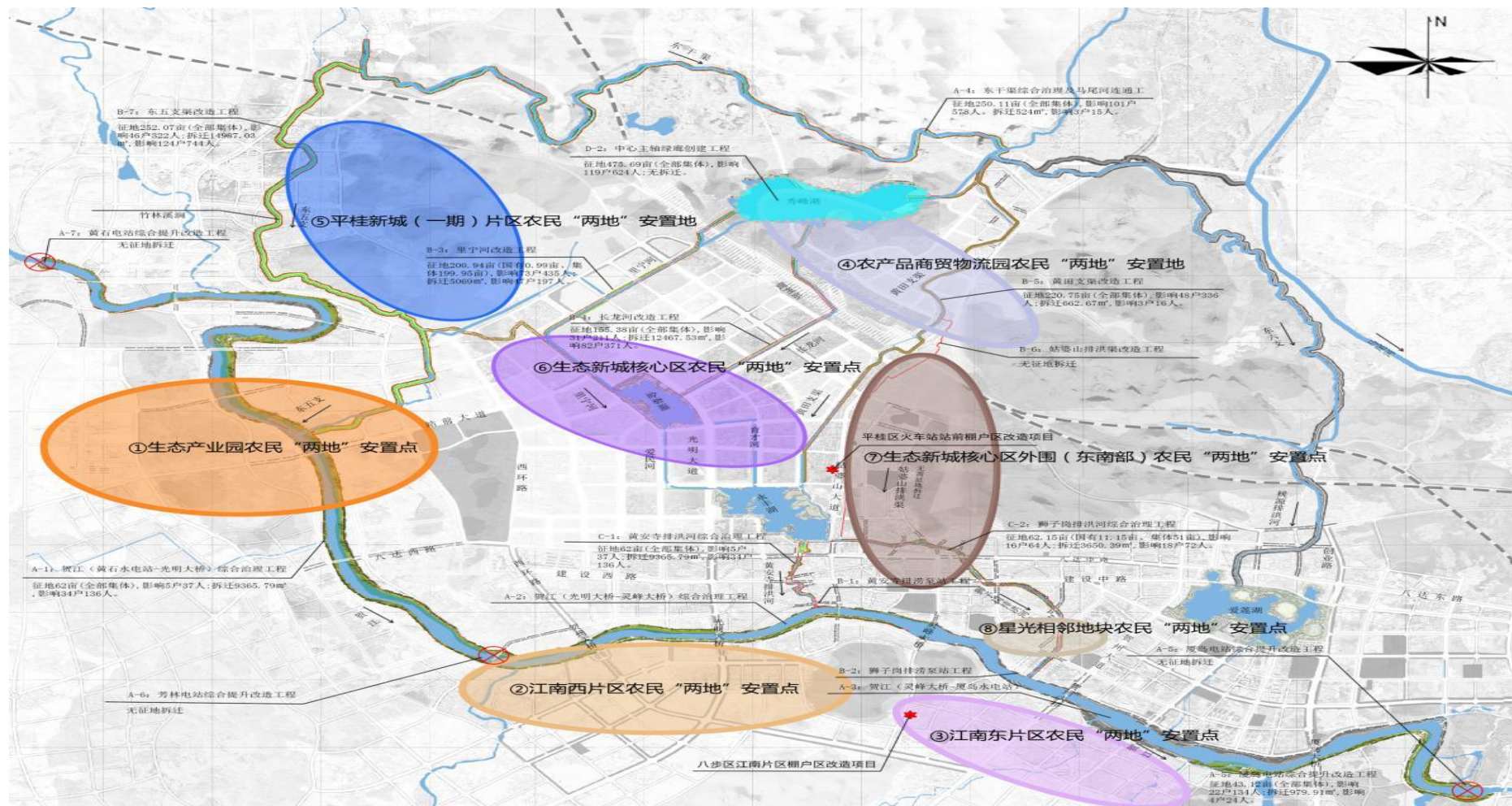


Figure 0-1 Resettlement Impacts and Distribution of Resettling Sites



## Forward

### I. Objective of Resettlement Action Plan

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is formulated on the basis of the laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, the local Government as well as the Guidelines of the World Bank Operational Directive for Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12). The purpose of this document is to set out an Action plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the Affected Persons (APs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will be improved or at least be restored after the project completion.

### II. Definitions of Relative Terms

#### (I) Affected Persons

In terms of the eligibility for compensations, the Affected Persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

(1) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

(2) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets -- provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;

(3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under the above (1) and (2) are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance. Persons covered under (3) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank.<sup>i</sup> Those who encroach on this area after cut-off date are not entitled to the compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in (1), (2) and (3) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

#### (II) Compensation and Resettlement Measures

In order to address the impacts caused by compulsive land acquisition resulting in (i) relocating or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; and (iii) loss of income source or means of livelihood (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location), an RAP or Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) should be prepared that covers the following:

(1) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure APs are:

(i) Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(ii) Consulted on , offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(iii) Provided prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost<sup>ii</sup> for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

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

<sup>ii</sup>"Replacement Cost" means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value plus any transaction costs. When this method is adopted, the depreciation of construction and property is left out of account.

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(2) If impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement or resettlement policy framework should include measure to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) Provided assistance (such as moving allowance) during the relocation;
- (ii) Provided with residential house, or house sites, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(3) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- (i) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;

- (ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in the above (1) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Cut-off date of the Project: December 30, 2016 The APs are not allowed to build new house, expand the building, rebuild, change the usage of house and land, lease land, or rent / bargain the house. Besides, persons moving into the project areas after this date are not entitled to be compensated.



# 1. Brief Introduction of Project

## 1.1 Project Background

Hezhou City is located in the northeastern part of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, being at the junction of Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi provinces with the national highway of G207 and G323 crossing. It is the east gate of Guangxi known as the "Thoroughfare of Three Provinces". It is adjacent to Zhaoqing City and Qingyuan City of Guangdong Province to the east, and to Yongzhou City of Hunan Province to the north, being an important passage for the Great South West China to connect Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and the strategic front for Guangxi to realize the East Development strategy. The City is a young and vigorous tourism city with abundant water and ecological resources and enjoying the name of "Backyard" of Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao.

Hezhou City was established in 2002 as the prefecture level, with the jurisdiction of Babu District, Zhongshan County, Zhaoping County and Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County. The total area of the city is 11855km<sup>2</sup>, approximately accounting for 5.01% of the total area of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Including 4062km<sup>2</sup> of mountainous area, 1420km<sup>2</sup> of plain area and 6373km<sup>2</sup> of hilly area. By end of 2015, the total population was 2.3979 million people covering totally 7 ethnic groups respectively of Han, Zhuang, Yao, Miao, Hui, Mongoliam , Manchu, with the majority of Han population.

Hezhou City has a great advantage of resources for green ecological water city construction. The total volume of water resources amounts to 13.373 billion m<sup>3</sup>, averagely per capita 6701 m<sup>3</sup>. Within the urban central planning area of 120 km<sup>2</sup>, the existing water system consists of "One River, Nine Tributaries". Hezhou became the first city of Hydropower electrification in China in 2005. Hezhou City belongs to the hilly area of Nanling Mountains bestowed with excellent ecological environment, forests, wetlands and abundant biological resources. Within the City, there is a natural reserve area namely Guposhan Nature Reserve Area. It has won a series of reputations such as "National Forest City" and "Guangxi Forest City".

In recent years, with the social and economic development, the infrastructure construction of the City is increasingly upgraded. However, the infrastructure facilities for flood control are still very weak. Most of the river-side sections have not been built with dykes or protection facilities, and the flood control capacity of the existing embankment is relatively low, indicating a heavy task for flood control. Hezhou City is the last prefecture-level city in Guangxi that has not formed a flood control system. The major drainage facilities of the City were construction in 1990's at low design standards, where the sedimentation is very serious and thus the drainage capacity is very much limited. Due to the use of combined system, the sewage and wastewater from the urban area are directly discharged into the tributaries, leading the serious pollution, inferior capacity of water self-purification and ultimately the deterioration of water quality. At the same time, due to the great variation of the time and space of water resources, the population density is not corresponding to the distribution of water resources, which would lead to the frangibility and instability of the water resources. In addition, the deterioration of the aquatic-ecological system and the decreasing of water environmental bearing capacity result in the increasingly outstanding ecological risks for the social and economic development.

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Therefore, Hezhou Municipal Government (HMG) applies to the World Bank for a loan to implement Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project (the project). The total investment of the Project is USD 300 million. It is expected that, through implementation of the Project, the high-standard and modern urban infrastructure and public service shall be built, aiming to upgrade flood control ability, protect people's life and property, enhance urban wastewater treatment capacity, protect water quality, strengthen institutional capacity and upgrade the integrate management capacity for urban water resources. Such will further promote the harmony between human and water, facilitate the sustainable urban development and provide strong impetus for the social and economic development in Hezhou City.

## 1.2 Project Components

Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project mainly consists of three Components, respectively **Hejiang River Flood Risk Control Component, Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management Component, Capacity Building Component**. The construction contents include river rehabilitation, sewage interception, wastewater treatment plant, landscaping etc. **Component 1. Hejiang River Flood Risk Control:** Contract A-1 Hejiang River integrated rehabilitation project (Huangshi hydropower station - Guangming Bridge); Contract A-2 Hejiang River integrated rehabilitation (Guangming Bridge - Lingfeng Bridge); Contract A-3 Hejiang River integrated rehabilitation (Lingfeng Bridge - Xiadao hydropower station); Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection ; Contract A-5 Xiadao Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading ; Contract A-6 Fanglin Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading ; Contract A-7 Huangshi Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading ; Contract A-8 Hejiang River (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station) Dredging. **Component 2. Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management:** Contract B-1 Huangansi Channel Drainage Pumping Station; Contract B-2 Shizigang Channel Drainage Pumping Station; Contract B-3 Lininghe River Rehabilitation; Contract B-4 Changlonghe River Rehabilitation; Contract B-5 Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation; Contract B-6 Guposhan Flood Discharge Channel Rehabilitation; Contract B-7 Dongwu No.5 Channel Rehabilitation; Contract C-1 Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading; Contract C-2 Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading; Contract C-3 Jiangnan WWTP Sewage Pipelines and Road Improvement; Contract D-1 Green Ring Construction; Contract D-2 Central Axial Green Corridor Construction; Contract D-3 Water Street Construction in Old City. **Component 3. Capacity Building Component**, including: E-1 System of River Leader + Web-based Intelligent Monitoring and Control System; E-2 Hejiang River Basin Water Environment Monitoring and Flood Early Warning and Integrated Management System.

The general plan of the Project is shown in Figure 1-1, and the construction contents area shown in Table 1-1 .



Table 1-1 Summary of Construction Contents

Components	Name of Project	Construction contents	Notes
Hejiang River Flood Risk Rehabilitation Component	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Main stream of Hejiang River, totally 21.7km, starting point: Huangshi hydro-power station; ending point: Xiadao hydropower station.	Expand the river course or build dyke; build river-patrolling road through suitably combining dyke and planned road.
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	The total length of East Trunk Channel and the connection is about 12 km. Starting point: junction between East Trunk Channel and East No.5 Channel; ending point: Maweihe river	Ecological upgrading and improvement of discharge capacity of East Trunk Channel; upgrade the ecological landscape along the channel and promote the construction of the green corridor. Connect the East Trunk Channel and Maweihe river to mitigate the flood risk in the urban area.
	Contract A-5: Xiadao Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Optimize the operation, beautify the facades of the power station structures and improve the landscape.	
	Contract A-6: Fanglin Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	To be renovated after buy-back by the government	
	Contract A-7: Huangshi Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Retain the power station, renovate the facade of the plant; upgrade the existing river dam into a hydraulic gate.	
	Contract 1-8: Hejiang River Dredging (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Guangming Bridge)	Undertake dredging for the shoaly land on both river troughs and the section before the plant	
Urban Drainage and	Contract B-1: Huangansi	Build regulating gate and rainwater pumping station	

1. Brief Introduction of Project

Components	Name of Project	Construction contents	Notes
Wastewater Management.	Drainage Pumping Station	etc.	
	Contract B-2: Shizigang Drainage Pumping Station	Build regulating gate and rainwater pumping station etc.	
	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	The total length of river rehabilitation is 4.4 km, starting from Xiufeng Lake and ending at Jintai Lake.	According to the drainage requirement, the river will be expanded as trapezoidal section with ecological grass gentle slope. The top will be built with river-patrolling road.
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Undertake ecological rehabilitation and water replenishment for the river section. Total length of water course 4.49 km.	According to the drainage requirement, the river will be rebuilt vertical wall or trapezoidal section, with ecological grass gentle slope. The top will be built with river-patrolling road.
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	The total length is about 6.16 km, starting from East Trunk Channel and ending at Yongfeng Lake.	The works shall be combined with the Guposhan Mountain Green Corridor, and the function shall be changed from irrigation to an integrity with the functions of irrigation, landscaping and water replenishment.
	Contract B-6: Guposhan Channel Rehabilitation	Undertake ecological rehabilitation, water replenishment and sewage interception for the river section. Total length of water course 3.86km.	
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Undertake ecological rehabilitation and water replenishment for the river section. Total length of water course 8.39km.	According to the drainage requirement, the river will be expanded as trapezoidal section with ecological grass gentle slope. The top will be built with river-patrolling road. The function shall be changed from irrigation to an integrity with the functions of irrigation, landscaping and water replenishment.

Components	Name of Project	Construction contents	Notes
	Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	The total length is 1.23 km (whole section), starting at Yongfeng Lake and ending at river mouth.	The works will include river-lake connection, sewage interception etc., plus the ecological upgrading to the upstream river course and the protection of the downstream cultural relics.
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	The total length is 3.72km (whole section), starting at Yongfeng Lake and ending at river mouth.	The works will include river rehabilitation, ecological upgrading, ecological water replenishment, sewage interception etc., thus to construct a clean, green and beautiful ecological recreational corridor in the urban area.
	Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	Build Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant ( 15000d/a.) and associated wastewater pipelines and roads.	
	Contract D-1: Urban Green Ring Construction	Based on the ecological mountain and green water system, to open up the city space barrier, strengthen its ecological infiltration, connect the green land and water corridor, create a dynamic node, thus create a continuous, slow, active and ecological ring in the urban area with multi-functions.	
	Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	On the basis of the projects of “connecting five lakes and four rivers” and road construction, and along boulevard and the water street, to create a human-friendly tour path, and thus build an ecological and longevity Hezhou.	

1. Brief Introduction of Project

Components	Name of Project	Construction contents	Notes
	Contract D-3: Water Street Construction in Old City	With the connected river water system and the flood diversion in Shizigang channel, to renovate Huangansi drainage channel, create a landscape water surface and hydrophilic water system, thus to protect and renovate old city of Xiyue Street, as well as to create the cultural street and commercial water street.	
Institutional Strengthening and Project Management	Contract E-1: System of River Leader + Web-based Intelligent Monitoring and Control System	Construct the early warning management system, upgrade the hydrological monitoring stations on the main stream; build hydrological monitoring stations for the tributaries.	
	Contract E-2: Hejiang River Basin Water Environment Monitoring, Flood Early Warning and Integrated Management System.	Build automatic water quality monitoring stations on the main stream and tributaries; national standardization for Hezhou Environment Monitoring Station; Water environment automatic early warning platform.	

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### 1.3 Project Institutions, Investment and Construction Period

The executive agency of the Project is Project Management Office, and the project implementation agencies are Hezhou Water Resources Bureau, Hezhou Environmental Protection Bureau and Hezhou Municipal Engineering Administration Bureau.

The total investment of the Project is USD 300 million (equivalent to RMB 2062.05 million, as per exchange rate of 1:6.8735), including USD 150 million of World Bank (equivalent to RMB 1031.025 million, and the actual available fund is RMB 1028.4474 million after deduction of front-end fee of RMB 2.5776 million), accounting for 50% of the total investment. The counterpart funds shall be RMB 1031.025 million. The sources of counterpart funds shall be from the local finance, approximately accounting for 50% of the total budget that conforms to the requirement of the State Council.

The Project will be started in June 2018 and completed in June 2024, the construction period is 6 years (72 months).

### 1.4 Project Resettlement Impacts

The scope of the project impacts is mainly determined by the measurement survey on the basis of the FSR. The Project construction will involve permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, demolition of residential structure, auxiliaries, temporary structures and ground attachments.

There are totally 1880 households with 10044 persons who will be affected by the project construction. The total area of permanent land acquisition is 3760.41 mu, including 47.13 mu of state-owned land and 3713.28 mu of rural collective land (2222.01 mu of farmland). The temporary land occupation is 1045.67 mu. The total area of house demolition is 164194.71 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 814 households with 3632 persons, including: 93207.60 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses (respectively 55742.29 m<sup>2</sup> in rural area and 37465.31 m<sup>2</sup> in urban and town areas); 49278.64 m<sup>2</sup> of attached and temporary houses; 14249.54 m<sup>2</sup> of houses of 6 governmental, enterprises and institutions; 7458.93 m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned stores that affect 124 tenants. Relevant ground attachments and infrastructures will be also affected, such as fence wall, toilet, bamboo, electric and communication facilities etc. The total affected population is 1880 households with 10044 persons, including 83 households of vulnerable groups with 273 persons. Details of in-kinds and distribution of resettlement sites are shown in Figure 1-2.

Based on the design drawing of the Project and detailed measurement survey, the RAP will be updated and submitted to the World Bank for review and approval.



[illegible]

	Components	Permanent LA		Temporary Land Occupation	Demolition of residential houses		Demolition of temporary houses and attachments		Demolition of enterprises & institutional units （m <sup>2</sup> ）	Demolished of stores（m <sup>2</sup> ）
		Rural collective land area (mu)	State-owned land area (mu)	Rural collective land (mu)	Rural residential area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Urban residential area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Rural attachment house area（m <sup>2</sup> ）	Urban attachment house area（m <sup>2</sup> ）		
	Contract A-7: Huangshi Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Retain the power station, renovate the facade of the plant; upgrade the existing river dam into a hydraulic flap gate; build landscape bridge on the top. Without land acquisition and house demolition								
	Contract 1-8: Hejiang River Dredging (Huangshi Hydropower Station -Guangming Bridge)	Undertake dredging for the shoaly land on both river troughs and the section before the plant Without land acquisition and house demolition								
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-1: Huangansi Drainage Pumping Station	Build regulating gate and rainwater pumping station etc. Without land acquisition and house demolition								
	Contract B-2: Shizigang Drainage Pumping Station	Build regulating gate and rainwater pumping station etc. Without land acquisition and house demolition								
	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	199.95	0.99	141.81	5069.41	0.00	1434.92	0.00	948.78	0.00
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	155.38	0.00	37.03	12467.53	0.00	2111.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	220.75	0.00	75.67	662.67	0.00	6416.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Contract B-6: Guposhan Channel Rehabilitation	Undertake ecological rehabilitation, water replenishment and sewage interception for the river section. Without land acquisition and house demolition								



	Components	Permanent LA		Temporary Land Occupation	Demolition of residential houses		Demolition of temporary houses and attachments		Demolition of enterprises & institutional units （m <sup>2</sup> ）	Demolished of stores（m <sup>2</sup> ）
		Rural collective land area（mu）	State-owned land area（mu）	Rural collective land（mu）	Rural residential area（m <sup>2</sup> ）	Urban residential area（m <sup>2</sup> ）	Rural attachment house area（m <sup>2</sup> ）	Urban attachment house area（m <sup>2</sup> ）		
Institutional Strengthening and Project Management	Contract E-1: System of River Leader + Web-based Intelligent Monitoring and Control System	Construct the early warning management system, upgrade the hydrological monitoring stations on the main stream; build hydrological monitoring stations for the tributaries etc. Without land acquisition and house demolition								
	Contract E-2: Hejiang River Basin Water Environment Monitoring, Flood Early Warning and Integrated Management System.									
Total		3713.28	47.13	1045.67	55742.29	37465.31	30588.89	18689.74	14249.54	7458.93

### 1.5 Mitigation Measures for Impacts Caused by Land Acquisition and Demolition

Project construction will unavoidably have involvement of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and which will also produce impacts on the existing production and living conditions of the local people. The PMO requires to adopt a series of policy measures during the process of project design and implementation, so to minimize the quantity of land acquisition and house demolition and negative impacts caused by the project on the local people.

In the stage of planning and design, the PMO requires that the DI should optimize the design by taking into consideration of the impacts of the project construction on the social economy. Minimizing land acquisition and resettlement should be a critical factor in alternative analysis. For example, in the upper reaches of the river, the production and living are relatively sparse, and some places belong to steep mountains, thus the land acquisition and demolition would be less. Therefore, the design of the upstream section is mainly to broaden the river. The middle reaches from Babu Bridge to Fanglin Bridge belong to the main living and production areas and with density houses, of which, the northern bank of upstream Babu Bridge is the cultural reserve zone. Under the premise of meeting the design requirements of the Project, in the design, the middle reaches of the river section adopt construction of flood-control wall, thus minimizing the impacts of land acquisition and demolition.

Another example is the alternative analysis for the component of Huangansi Channel Rehabilitation. In this case, three schemes were proposed, respectively “without flood diversion”, “partially flood diversion” and “full flood diversion”. By calculating the areas of land acquisition and construction costs respectively for the three schemes, and also taking full consideration of the concerns of the local planning department, government department and local people, the DI, following the principles of avoiding densely-populated places, cultural landscapes and prestigious cultural relics, as well as minimizing the occupation of fertile land, mineral resources, land acquisition and demolition etc., finally chose the third option, i.e. “full flood diversion”. As such, the general layout of the Huangansi channel was to retain the existing status of the channel and the original flow trend, and at the same time to protect the downstream cultural street, thus reducing the impacts of land acquisition and demolition. Details are shown in the Table 1-3 for the alternative comparison.

Table 1-3 Comparison of Design Schemes for Huangansi Drainage Channel Rehabilitation 1

Scheme Options	Designed flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Land acquisition and demolition (10000m <sup>2</sup> )	Construction costs(RMB10,000)
Option 1: without flood diversion	82.63	In the upper reaches, expand land and demolish 50 houses of reserve zone, approx. 0.49	3690
Option 2: partial flood diversion	53.63	1.70 (including 13 houses in cultural protection zone)	2340

Option 3: full flood diversion	11.7	0.82	2567.39
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During the stage of compiling RAP and implementation, in order to reduce the negative impacts of the construction, the following measures will be taken in case of unavoidable land acquisition and house demolition.

(i) During construction, through strengthening construction management and improving construction technologies, to minimize the negative impacts on the local people that are caused by land acquisition and demolition.

(ii) Enhance the public participation, incorporate the concerns of the local people into the design and construction, so to minimize the quantity of land acquisition and demolition.

(iii) Strength internal and external monitoring, and establish highly effective feedback mechanism and channel to possibly shorten the information processing period, hence to timely solve the problems occurred during the project construction.

## 1.6 Linked Projects

Linked projects could be defined as the works that have a linkage to components under the Project in terms of functions or benefits. From the above identifications, the linked projects include 6 projects: (i) Hejiang River Rehabilitation Project (including construction of Pinggui New City dike, Jiangbei dike, Jiangnan dike); (ii) Hezhou Jintai Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project; (iii) Hezhou Wastewater Treatment Plant; (iv) Hezhou Solid Wastes Landfill; (v) Hezhou Yongfeng Lake Water Ecological Rehabilitation Project; (vi) Hezhou Sludge Harmless Treatment Project. Details are shown in Table 1-4. The details of construction status of the linked projects are illustrated in the Due Diligence Report.

Table 1-4 Summary of Identified Linked Projects of the Project

Components		Linked Projects & Linkage Features
Expanding the main river course for flood discharge	Contract A-1: Hejiang River Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station – Guangming Bridge)	Hejiang River Flood Control Project (Dyke construction in Pinggui New City: the linked project remains unchanged, while this Project will construct dyke to connect where without.) Huangtian dyke: the linked project remains unchanged, while this Project will construct dyke to connect where without.)
	Contract A-2: Hejiang River Rehabilitation (Guangming Bridge – Lingfeng Bridge)	Hejiang River Flood Control Project (Jiangbei dyke: the dyke on the northern bank between Guangming Bridge and Lingfeng Bridge had been built, this Project will heighten this dyke, southward expand the river course and construct new dyke).
	Contract A-3: Hejiang River Rehabilitation (Lingfeng Bridge – Xiadao Hydropower Station)	Hejiang River Flood Control Project (Jiangbei dyke: to heighten the built dyke) Jiangnan dyke: under construction, this Project will connect the upper and lower streams of this linked project.

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	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Hezhou solid wastes landfill: the landfill will receive the de-watered earth-cakes from the dredging component of the Project.
Dredging component.	Contract A-8: Hejiang River Dredging (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Guangming Bridge)	Hejiang River Flood Control Project: belong to the same river section, the dredging under this Project will be in the river course without changing the current situation of the dykes. Hezhou solid wastes landfill: the landfill will receive the de-watered earth-cakes from the dredging component of the Project.
Rivers and lakes connection	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation	Hezhou Jintai Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project: Lininghe river and Changlonghe river are located in the upstream of Jintai Lake. Jintai lake serves as the connecting hub for rivers and lakes and has the function of flood storage regulation.
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Hezhou Yongfeng Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project: Huangtian branch channel is in the upstream of Yongfeng lake. Yongfeng lake serves as the connecting hub for rivers and lakes and has the function of flood storage regulation. Hezhou Wastewater Treatment Plant: wastewater collected by the sewage pipelines shall be diverted to Jiangnan WWTP for treatment. Hezhou solid wastes landfill: the landfill will receive the de-watered earth-cakes from the dredging component of the Project.
	Contract B-6: Guposhan Channel Rehabilitation	Hezhou Yongfeng Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project: Guposhan channel is in the upstream of Yongfeng lake. Yongfeng lake serves as the connecting hub for rivers and lakes and has the function of flood storage regulation. Hezhou Wastewater Treatment Plant: wastewater collected by the sewage pipelines shall be diverted to Jiangnan WWTP for treatment. Hezhou solid wastes landfill: the landfill will receive the de-watered earth-cakes from the dredging component of the Project.
Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Hezhou Yongfeng Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project: Huangansi river is located in the downstream of Yongfeng lake. Yongfeng lake serves as the connecting hub for rivers and lakes and has the function of flood storage regulation. Hezhou Wastewater Treatment Plant: wastewater collected by the sewage pipelines shall be diverted to Jiangnan WWTP for treatment. Hezhou solid wastes landfill: the landfill will receive the de-watered earth-cakes from the dredging component of the Project.
Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	
Complete drainage system	Contract C-3: Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant, associated pipeline network and roads	Hezhou Sludge Harmless Treatment Project: accepting the sludge from Jiangnan WWTP.

According to the World Bank policies for involuntary resettlement, the PMO should submit a due diligence report on the resettlement activities of the identified completed and on-going linked projects in the past 2-3 years (2013 - 2016), so that the resettlement activities of these linked projects were in line with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hezhou City, as well as in consistence with the World Bank's safeguard policies. As indicated by the identification, the linked projects for the Project are categorized into three types.

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(1) The land acquisition and house demolition of Pinggui New City dike construction, a sub-component of Hezhou Urban Flood Control Component under Hejiang River Rehabilitation Project of Guangxi's main tributaries, were completed in September 2017, and the resettlement activities for Jiangnan dike construction sub-component were expected to be completed in November 2017. According to the World Bank policies for involuntary resettlement, these two sub-components should submit due diligence reports separately.

(2) The land acquisition and demolition activities of Jiangbei dike construction, a sub-component of Hezhou Urban Flood Control Component under Hejiang River Rehabilitation Project of Guangxi's main tributaries were completed in 2011 along with the those of Hezhou Taibai Lake Rehabilitation Project. Hezhou Wastewater Treatment Plant was built within the existing compound of the plant, and the land acquisition and resettlement activities were completed in August 2008. The landfill land was acquired in August 2006. Hezhou Sludge Harmless Treatment Project was conducted on the existing solid wastes landfill, without need of additional land acquisition. .

(3) Huangtian Dike Construction, a sub-component of Hezhou Urban Flood Control Component under Hejiang River Rehabilitation Project of Guangxi's main tributaries, is currently at the stage of preparation. The FSRs respectively of Hezhou Jintai Lake Water Ecological Integrated Rehabilitation Project and Hezhou Yongfeng Lake Water Ecological Rehabilitation Project were approved recently, and the land acquisition and house demolition activities have not been started, for which, a resettlement policy framework is prepared according to the World Bank policies involuntary resettlement, as shown in Appendix 3.

## 1.7 Completed Public Participation and Community Consultation Activities

Based on the types of participation, the stakeholders of the Project can be classified into four categories, respectively government-related departments, IAs / contractors, affected enterprises and residents, mainly including: (1) the enterprises or institutions directly affected by the Project; (2) the urban residents directly affected by the Project, including vulnerable groups of women, poverty households, MLSS households, displaced households etc.; (3) the PMO, IAs, DI etc.; and (4) the government-related departments.

Since March 2016, in order to prepare this RAP, the RAP consulting group has organized a series of activities for public consultation and community consultation for these four categories of stakeholders (as shown in Table 1-4).

(1) Investigation and consultation of land acquisition and house demolition. In March 2016, the RAP consulting group attended the pre-identification mission of the World Bank for the Project, and listened carefully to guidance and requirements of the experts on social safeguard issues. From March 2016 to April 2017, the RAP consulting group started the investigation of land acquisition and resettlement, where the relevant organizations at all levels responsible for land acquisition and resettlement, as well the representatives of community residents (including female) have been involved in the survey activities. During the survey, the females were basically on the spots, and they carefully checked and read the index investigation in the final results.

(2) Publicity of resettlement policies and consultation of minimizing land acquisition and house demolition. During the periods respectively of 16-26 April 2016, 21-27 July 2016, 10 - 20 August 2016, 20-24 January 2017, 20-23 February 2017, 17-21 March 2017,



24-29 April 2017, the RAP consulting group, PMO, IAs and Resettlement Office had organized a number of meetings that were participated by the representatives from land administration, planning and construction departments of Babu District and Pinggui District, as well as the representatives of the APs. In these meetings, the relevant compensation standards of the State, Guangxi and Hezhou City, as well as the policies of the World Bank (OP/BP4.12) were disclosed. In addition, the participants were also solicited their opinions and suggestions on the issues of reduction of construction impacts, compensation amount, relocation and restoration plan etc. According to these opinions, the DI has made scheme adjustment for several times to minimize the resettlement impacts. With extensive consultations, the APs who will be affected with different losses all agreed with the cash compensation or replacement resettlement in accordance with the national regulations.

(3) Consultation of resettling sites. During resettlement planning from March 2016 to September 2017, the RAP consulting group, PMO, IAs, DI and other related institutions visited the villages and villagers, organized the meetings with village cadres and villagers' representatives, the meetings with the representatives of units and stores, aiming to solicit their comments on land acquisition and resettlement, compensation policies and standards, resettlement plan, and restoration measures. These consultation meetings and investigations have generated lots of interests in the resettlement issues and compensation policies, compensation entitlements, and rehabilitation plan. In addition, the issues of construction of office building, re-built houses for farmers, selection of relocating sites were also discussed.

(4) Consultation of willingness of relocation. In order to strengthen the project awareness and outreach, the PMO, IAs, DI and the RAP consulting group conducted questionnaire surveys of the affected communities and APs during March and April 2016. The surveys have covered all the affected units and stores, and thus such has shown a wide range of representation and reliable investigation structure and can reflect the preferences of the APs.

(5) Consultation of attitudes of project implementation and compensation request. In November 2016 and September 2017, the RAP consulting group attended the workshops on environment and resettlement. The consultation concluded the preference of the APs: do not hope to re-adjust the land. Because the Project shall built along the river and the main stream, the lands to be requisitioned basically belong to those frequently inundated land. So, the respondents nearly disregarded the issue of land acquisition. As the affected administrative villages are located in the urban planning area, i.e. "village in the city", young people are working in the city, those engaging in agricultural production are some elderly people. Due to the gradual loss of labor capacity, the agricultural income is limited. They hope to improve their living conditions by utilizing the land compensation, such as paying the endowment insurance to secure their elderly lives and relieve the burden to their children. So, the elderly people and their children support readily the project construction. As for the income loss due to land loss, the villagers wish to get adequate cash compensation and training to restore their livelihoods and income. For example: (i) They can engage in the development of self-employed tertiary businesses (i.e. vehicles and machinery equipment rental, clothing, grocery, transportation, cargo, community service, repair, hairdressing salon, beauty salon, dry-cleaning house, entertainment, catering and hotel services, and tourism). (ii) They can seek employment in other institutions, enterprises and businesses through training to ensure their family income. (iii) They expect to be covered by the local social insurance after land acquisition. As for the demolition of rural residential houses, because the resettling sites are planned unifiedly, and the government will be responsible for the construction of infrastructure facilities, the

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environmental, traffic and sanitary conditions will be improved. The old people like to change a better place for endowment. At the same time, the project implementation and tourism development will also lay good foundation for their business of “happy farmer’ life”, and so the young people are willing to be relocated. The villagers hope the government to resolve the issue of house site for reconstruction as soon as possible, as well as the provision of the relevant living infrastructural facilities. The relocation should be relatively concentrated. As for the demolition of the residential houses in urban and town areas, the APs expect that the government could provide one-for-one relocating houses or full cash compensation for resettlement. The APs were satisfied with the compensation rate, resettlement and rehabilitation measures. However, the APs also expressed their concerns on fair compensation and timely disbursement of compensation payment.

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Table 1-5 Process of Public Participation by APs

<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Meeting agenda (issues)</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Participating department, village, group</b>	<b>Participants (person)</b>	<b>Female participants (person)</b>	<b>Consulting results</b>
On morning, March 24, 2016	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Explain the significance of the project construction, carry out policy advocacy and mobilization work	Hezhou PMO	PMO, District governments, Street office, related village representatives, RAP team	60	15	Carry out pre-project publicity work
March 25, 2016	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Extensive discussion of project design and resettlement impacts within ROW	IAs, RAP team	PMO, IAs, DI, Hezhou Planning Bureau, Hezhou Construction Bureau, Babu District, Pinggui District representatives, RAP team	20	0	Sort out and discuss the reduction of land acquisition impacts within the project scope.
April 13, 2016	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Understand the awareness of the urban district, village committee and villagers on the initial project scope.	LA Office of District	PMO, District governments, Street office, related village committee and representatives, RAP team	56	12	Further understand the attitudes of the APs towards the Project
April 14-18, 2016	Affected village committee, units	Resettlement social and economic survey, range of project impacts and in-kind investigation	RAP team	Relevant village committee, APs, RAP team	210	60	Understand the profile of social economy and the project impacts
April 28, 2016	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Understanding of the World Bank Safeguard Policies	PMO	Consultant of PMO, IAs, District governments, Street office, related village committee and representatives, RAP team	52	15	Understanding of the World Bank Safeguard Policies by resettlement offices

<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Meeting agenda (issues)</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Participating department, village, group</b>	<b>Participants (person)</b>	<b>Female participants (person)</b>	<b>Consulting results</b>
April 5 - May 8, 2016	15 affected villages and units	Extensive soliciting the resettlement willingness	RAP team	Relevant township government, street office, village committee, APs, RAP team	13	6	Discussion on means of compensation, resettlement and compensation standards for land acquisition and demolition
On morning, July 22, 2016	Office of Mintian Village Committee, within village, field sites	Interview survey with Mintian village committee and group representatives on the willingness of land acquisition and demolition	Mintian village committee	Mintian village committee, group representatives, villager, RAP team	30	6	Compensation as per the latest standards; minimize excavation and restore the road conditions after excavation
On afternoon, July 22, 2016	Office of Fanglin Village Committee, within village, field sites	Interview survey with Fanglin village committee and group representatives on the willingness of land acquisition and demolition	Fanglin village committee	Fanglin village committee, group representatives, villager, RAP team	23	6	Solve the problems of sewage discharge and tap water pipeline of the village
On morning, July 23, 2016	Office of Gonghe Village Committee, within village, field sites	Interview survey with Gonghe village committee and group representatives on the willingness of land acquisition and demolition	Gonghe village committee	Gonghe village committee, group representatives, villager, RAP team	29	13	The compensation standards should be disclosed, and the compensations should be directly paid the individual accounts.

1. Brief Introduction of Project

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results
On morning, July 25, 2016	Office of Sanjia Village Committee, within village, field sites	Interview survey with Sanjia village committee and group representatives on the willingness of land acquisition and demolition	Sanjia village committee	Sanjia village committee, group representatives, villager, RAP team	32	5	Compensation shall be used to improve the living conditions; hope the house building formalities be simplified.
On morning, October 26, 2016	Office of Huangtian Village Committee, within village, field sites	Discussion with Huangtian Village Committee	Huangtian Village Committee	Huangtian village committee, RAP team	22	6	Compensation as per the latest standards; compensation should be paid in time; do not make commitment on those things that could not be achieved.
On afternoon, October 26, 2016	Office of Xiwan Village Committee, within village, field sites	Re-interview with Xiwan Village Committee	Xiwan Village Committee	Xiwan village committee, RAP team	28	8	Compensation as per the latest standards; compensation should be paid in time; do not make commitment on those things that could not be achieved.
On morning, October 27, 2016	Shangsong village committee, Lining village committee	Interview with Fanglin village committee, Sanjia village committee	Fanglin village committee, Sanjia village committee, RAP team	Fanglin village committee, Sanjia village committee, RAP team	10	4	Compensation as per the latest standards; compensation should be paid in time; do not make commitment on those things that could not be achieved.

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results
On morning, January 22, 2017	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Discussion with representative of village committee due to change of design scope	PMO, RAP team	Affected village committee, APs, RAP team	45	15	Communication and interview for change of project scope All are in the opinion that the changes of construction contents are good to the environment improvement and will give support.
January 23, 2017	Xialiang village committee	Carry focus interview on resettlement willingness	PMO, RAP team	Street office, IAs, representatives of APs	21	6	All the houses to be demolished belong to the residential houses in urban and town areas. They hope that the government should build re-locating houses on “one-for-one” basis. Relocation should be made nearby.
January 24, 2017	Agricultural Bureau	Carry focus interview store owners on resettlement willingness	RAP team	Agricultural Bureau, Waster Resource Bureau, representatives of store runners of Yinhe Street	25	10	Shops belong to the transitional housing due to historical reasons, there is no property rights but with renting rights. Everyone knows that the government will initiate the demolition and relocation. Hope to be compensated as per the

1. Brief Introduction of Project

Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results
							latest standards.
On morning, February 23, 2017	Babu District	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Women's Federal, RAP team	2-3 affected female representatives of Babu district		27	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation have the same power of disposal.
On morning, February 23, 2017	Pinggui District	Consultation meeting on women's rights	Women's Federal, RAP team	2-3 affected female representatives of Pinggui district		26	Women have the right to know the compensation for land acquisition and relocation; women with compensation have the same power of disposal.
March 18, 2017	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Organize feedback meeting with representatives of APs for the in-kind survey	RAP team	The PMO, IAs and the representatives of the government departments including Pinggui LA office, Babu LA office, Huangtian township, Shatian township and Babu Street Office etc., cadre representatives of the affected villages.	46	18	To understand the attitudes of the APs towards the project construction, establish the information communication and feedback system, and enable all APs be adequately informed about their entitlements.
On morning, April 25, 2017	Hezhou education center	Communication meeting with resettlement agencies and relevant departments	The World Bank social safeguard specialist	PMO, IAs, RAP team, Hezhou Land Bureau, Hezhou Construction Bureau, Hezhou Planning Bureau, LA office of	22	6	The relevant departments expressed their support to the Project, and their respective responsibilities for land acquisition and

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Time	Location	Meeting agenda (issues)	Organizer	Participating department, village, group	Participants (person)	Female participants (person)	Consulting results
				Districts, cadre of District government, cadre of township government			demolition have been defined. Emergency plans should be available in all relevant departments to tackle with the possible problems.
Morning, September 5, 2017.	Hezhou Development and Reform Commission	Discuss the ownership of the wetland on both banks of rivers, publicize the national law for river management, discuss the resettlement and compensation schemes.	RAP team	PMO, Hezhou Land Bureau, DI, RAP team, District governments cadre, related village committee, villager representatives	35	9	Understand the laws and regulations, support the project, be willing to abide by the laws and regulations. Hope to get the crops compensation as per the standards.





Figure 1-2 Public Participation and Field Survey in Planning Period

## 2 Project Resettlement Impacts and Analysis

Based on the range of redline in FSR, the RAP consulting group carried out 100% field measurement and survey to get the quantity of resettlement impacts through the means of field survey, interview, questionnaire, meeting and individual interview etc. On March 24, 2016, organized and assisted by Hezhou DRC, the RAP consulting group started the investigation of the quantity of resettlement impacts by covering 100% of the affected in-kinds. During this process, with the design optimization and adjustment of range of redline by the DI, the RAP consulting group carried out additional survey respectively during January 20-26, February 20-26, March 17-23, April 24-26, August 15-20, September 5-10 of 2017, and finally formed the quantity of resettlement impacts of the Project in terms of in-kinds.

(1) Convened discussion and consultation meetings with affected townships, street offices, village committees, representatives of the APs and women representatives to understand the relevant situation of the project area and the impact of the project land acquisition and demolition, totally 5 consultation meetings.

(2) Organized totally 20 consultation meetings in different affected villages with the participants of village cadres and villagers' representatives.

(3) Carried out questionnaire investigation on the socio-economic status and resettlement willingness for the APs. Organized 13 social investigators to start household questionnaire survey for the affected 20 villages and 1 community, totally distributing 650 questionnaires.

The range of survey has almost covered all the areas affected by land acquisition and demolition.

### 2.1 Category of Project Impacts and Definitions

According to the investigation analysis, the types of impacts of the Project include: (i) permanent land acquisition; (ii) temporary land occupation; (iii) affected residential house; (iv) affected house attachments and temporary house; (v) affected enterprise and institution; (vi) affected stores and shops; (vii) affected ground attachments and infrastructure.

The definitions for the project impacts are:

(1) Permanent land acquisition: All kinds of cultivated and non-cultivated land within the range of redline of the Project. The cultivated land includes paddy field, dry land, vegetable land, pond, fruit and tea garden, orchard etc.; the non-cultivated land includes barren hill, wasteland, economic forest, timber forest land, house site etc.

(2) Temporary land occupation: The land that is occupied by the contractor on temporary basis during construction.

(3) Affected residential house: The residential house within the range of redline that needs to be demolished, mainly including the types of brick-concrete house, brick house and civil house etc.

(4) Affected rural attached house and urban temporary house: The rural attached house (i.e. Non-residential house) and urban temporary house that are within the range of redline and needed to be demolished, mainly including the simple attached house, shelter and cultivating house built along the riverside etc. for the purpose of living and production.

(5) Affected enterprise and institution: All enterprise and institution that have land, structure or land attachment within the range of redline, or those are under the direct impacts by the Project.

(6) Affected stores and shops: The stores and shops within the range of redline that needs to be demolished.

(7)Affected ground attachments and infrastructure: the land attachments located within the range of redline of the Project, Mainly including fence wall, well, tomb, fruit tree and floor etc.

(8) Affected infrastructure: The electric and communication facilities that need to be demolished by the Project, mainly including electric post, electric wire, communication cable, transformer etc.

## 2.2 Project Direct Affected Areas

According to the above definitions, the range of project impacts will involve 20 administrative villages and 1 community in Pinggui District and Babu District of Hezhou City. The range of project impacts are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of Project Affected Areas

Project Name	District / County	Township / Street Office	Village / Community
Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project	Pinggui District	Huangtian town	Anshan Village
			Gonghe village
			Yingshi Village
			Xincun village
			Changlong village
			Huangtian village
			Lining village
		Shatian town	Fanglin village
			Mintian village
		Ertang town	Xiadao village
		Xiwan street office	Shangsong village
			Xiwan Village
	Babu district	Chengdong Street office	Lingfeng village
		Jiangnan street office	Xialiang village
			Xialiang community
		Babu street office	Gongqiao village
			Sanjia village
		Liantang town	Donglu village
			Meiyi village
			Butou town
		Butou town	Huangshi village

## 2.3 Resettlement Impacts

The total area of permanent land acquisition is 3760.41 mu, including 47.13 mu of state-owned land and 3713.28 mu of rural collective land (2222.01 mu of cultivated land), affecting 759 households with 4563 persons.

The total area of house demolition is 164194.71 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 814 households with 3632 persons, including: 93207.60 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses , affecting 690 households with 3105 persons (respectively 55742.29 m<sup>2</sup> in rural area, affecting 373 households with 1837 persons; and 37465.31 m<sup>2</sup> in urban and town areas, affecting 317 households with 1268 persons. )

Totally 49278.64 m<sup>2</sup> of attached and temporary houses (including 30588.89 m<sup>2</sup> in rural area and 18689.74 m<sup>2</sup> in urban and town areas); 14249.54 m<sup>2</sup> of houses of 6 governmental, enterprises and institutions; 7458.93 m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned stores that affect 124 tenants. The relevant ground attachments and infrastructure facilities are also affected, such as fence, toilet , bamboo, electric and telecommunication facilities etc.

The temporary land acquisition is 1045.67 mu, affecting 307 households with 1849 persons.

Among the total affected population of 1880 household, there are 83 poverty households with 273 persons.

Table 2-2 Summary of Affected Population by Land Acquisition and Demolition

Permanent LA			Temporary land occupation			Demolition of residential houses		
Area ( mu)	Affected Households (nos)	Affected people (persons)	Area ( mu)	Affected Households (nos)	Affected people (persons)	Area (m2)	Affected Households (nos)	Affected people (persons)
3760.41	759	4563	1045.67	307	1849	93207.60	690	3105
Demolition of attachments and temporary houses			Demolition of 6 institutions and enterprises			Demolition of state-own shops		
Area (m2)	Affected Households (nos)	Affected people (persons)	Area (m2)	Affected Households (nos)	Affected people (persons)	Area (m2)	Affected tenant	
49278.64	/	/	14249.54	/	/	7458.93	124	

Note: 225 households with 969 persons to be affected both by land acquisition and house demolition.

### 2.3.1 Impacts by Permanent Land Acquisition

The project will acquire 3760.41 mu of land, including 3713.28 mu of rural collectively-owned land, accounting for 98.7% of the total; 47.13 mu of state-owned land, accounting for 1.3% of the total, Totally affecting 783 households with 4737 persons. Details are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Impacts by Permanent Land Acquisition in Terms of Components

Components	Collective land (mu)	State-owned land (mu)	Subtotal	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Population
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	2003.21	34.99	2038.19	298	1822
Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	250.11	0.00	250.11	101	578
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	199.95	0.99	200.94	73	435
Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	155.38	0.00	155.38	31	211
Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	220.75	0.00	220.75	48	336
Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	252.07	0.00	252.07	46	322
Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	62.00	0.00	62.00	5	37
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	51.00	11.15	62.15	16	64
Contract C-3: Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	43.12	0.00	43.12	22	134
Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	475.69	0.00	475.69	119	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>3713.28</b>	<b>47.13</b>	<b>3760.41</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>4563</b>

Notes: The affected population by permanent acquisition of state-owned land belong to indirect impacts, which was not calculated.

#### 1. Permanent occupation of state-owned land

The Project will acquire 47.13 mu of state-owned land permanently, Of which, 34.57 mu of wetland on both banks of Hejiang River, accounting for 74% of the total state-land to be

retrieved; 12.56 mu of state-owned allocated land, accounting for 26% of the total. (Table 2-4).

Table 2-4 Impacts of Permanent Occupation of State-Owned Land

Components	State-owned land (mu)	Institutions
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	34.57	River-bank wetland
	0.42	Xiadao primary school
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	0.99	Yingshi primary school
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	1.50	Compound of Hezhou Municipal Land Resources Bureau
	3.00	Compound of Hezhou Municipal Water Resources Bureau
	3.83	Office building, compound and dormitories of Babu Communication Bureau
	2.32	Office building of Guidong Electrics
	0.50	Office building of Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission
Total	47.13	

## 2. Permanent acquisition of collective land

The Project will acquire a total area of 3713.28 mu of rural collectively-owned land, including 2222.01 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 60% of the total requisitioned area; 1491.27 mu of non-cultivated land, accounting for 40%.

Among the permanent acquisition of 2222.01 mu of cultivated land, there are 972.08 mu of paddy field, accounting for 43.7% of the total, 1249.93 mu dry land, accounting for 56.3% of the total.

Among the permanent acquisition of 1491.27 mu of non-cultivated land, there are 533.52 mu of forest land, accounting for 51.1% of the total; other non-cultivated land 957.75 mu, accounting for 48.9% of the total.

Among the total permanent acquisition of 3713.28 mu of land, 2799.42 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 75%; 913.87 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 25%.

Among the permanent acquisition of 2222.01 mu of cultivated land, 1908.53 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 86% of the total; 313.48 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 14% of the total. Among the permanent acquisition of the 1491.27 mu of non-cultivated land, 890.88 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 60% of the total; 600.39 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 40% of the total.

The detailed types and quantities of permanent land acquisition of the Project in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Summary of Permanent Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

Components		Districts	Land type (mu)					Affected population	
		Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Other land types	Subtotal	households	Population
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	1.72	6.32	0.00	21.02	29.05	7	30
		Mintian village	75.74	150.04	85.93	49.59	361.30	23	141
		Gonghe village	5.08	216.87	44.20	105.56	371.71	35	244
		Xiwan Village	0.00	2.02	0.00	32.88	34.90	30	144
		Sanjia village	31.75	46.87	86.90	45.81	211.32	14	100
		Shangsong village	0.00	0.00	2.78	4.64	7.42	1	7
		Fanglin village	38.15	0.00	21.25	22.05	81.44	47	237
		Xialiang village	37.75	25.26	48.30	200.68	311.99	26	134
		Lingfeng village	14.09	7.69	9.61	16.55	47.93	12	62
		Meiyi village	5.80	32.44	37.39	11.57	87.20	11	79
		Donglu village	29.76	8.17	0.00	5.18	43.11	36	254
		Xiadao village	133.43	183.42	76.61	22.36	415.82	56	390
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Huangtian village	45.72	0.10	0.00	0.00	45.82	35	252
		Xincun village	21.00	1.39	10.79	0.37	33.54	38	190
		Lining village	0.01	26.55	24.02	14.45	65.02	3	21
		Yingshi Village	0.00	7.58	0.31	16.63	24.52	4	23
		Changlong village	18.05	51.28	0.00	11.87	81.20	21	92
Urban	Contract B-3: Lininghe River	Gonghe village	8.35	4.09	0.57	1.26	14.26	2	10



Project Resettlement Impacts and Analysis

Components		Districts	Land type (mu)					Affected population	
		Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Other land types	Subtotal	households	Population
Drainage and Wastewater Management	Rehabilitation.	Yingshi Village	58.40	11.03	5.29	15.58	90.30	30	215
		Changlong village	2.23	0.19	0.00	0.00	2.42	6	46
		Lining village	61.21	17.79	5.07	8.90	92.97	35	164
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	12.86	14.51	0.00	30.03	57.41	3	23
		Yingshi Village	12.20	17.70	0.00	4.18	34.08	13	93
		Lining village	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	1.99	1	6
		Huangtian village	22.43	9.98	4.46	25.03	61.90	14	89
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Anshan Village	20.66	2.95	0.00	36.26	59.88	20	109
		Huangtian village	37.64	2.27	0.00	39.44	79.35	17	125
		Changlong village	42.75	21.89	0.00	12.89	77.53	9	91
		Gongqiao village	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.99	3.99	2	11
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village	42.16	6.65	19.96	28.75	97.52	33	231
		Sanjia village	2.21	8.45	11.49	0.98	23.13	4	28
		Xiwan Village	11.47	68.96	17.70	20.96	119.09	4	28
		Yingshi Village	0.00	0.00	4.06	8.27	12.33	5	35
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	5.67	0.00	0.00	56.33	62.00	5	37

Components	Districts	Land type (mu)					Affected population	
	Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Other land types	Subtotal	households	Population
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	0.00	8.66	0.00	30.34	39.00	4	16
	Lingfeng village	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	12	48
Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	Butou town	40.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.87	20	124
	Donglu village	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	2.25	2	10
Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village	132.90	286.82	14.59	41.38	475.69	119	624
Total		<b>972.08</b>	<b>1249.93</b>	<b>533.52</b>	<b>957.75</b>	<b>3713.28</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>4563</b>

### 2.3.2 Temporary Land Occupation Impacts

The Project will temporarily occupy 1045.67 mu of land, including 434.96 mu of paddy field, accounting for 42%; 423.58 mu dry land, accounting for 41%; 187.13 of forest land, accounting for 17%. Affecting 307 households with 1849 persons.

Among the total temporary occupation of 1045.67 mu of land, 903.6 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 86% of the total; 142.07 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 14% of the total. Among the temporary occupation of 434.96 mu of paddy field, 381.27 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 88% of the total; 53.69 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 12% of the total. Among the total temporary occupation of 423.58 mu of dry land, 378.45 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 89% of the total; 45.13 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 11% of the total. Among the total temporary occupation of 187.13 mu of forest land, 143.88 mu belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 77% of the total; 43.25 mu belong to Babu District, accounting for 23% of the total. The detailed types and quantities of temporary land occupation of the Project in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

Components		Districts	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Affected population	
		Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Subtotal	households	Population
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	1.14	0.57	0	1.71	1	5
		Mintian village	22.05	25.62	20.78	68.45	25	151
		Gonghe village	0.55	47.81	23.04	71.4	0	0
		Xiwan Village	0	1.36	0	1.36	0	0
		Sanjia village	26.03	17.74	11.2	54.97	11	68
		Shangsong village	0	0	4.16	4.16	1	6
		Fanglin village	8.13	0	1.87	10	3	16
		Xialiang village	5.89	5.01	8.1	19	6	32
		Lingfeng village	11.24	4.26	6.99	22.49	21	127
		Meiyi village	2.24	8.14	10.16	20.54	8	41
		Donglu village	3.96	1.89	0	5.85	5	31
		Xiadao village	32.4	19.64	5.49	57.53	35	248
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated	Huangtian village	37.76	0	0	37.76	19	138
		Xincun village	19.09	1.48	4.04	24.61	11	77

Components		Districts	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Affected population	
		Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Subtotal	households	Population
	Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Changlong village	4.08	9.54	0	13.62	5	26
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Gonghe village	9.81	4.79	0.89	15.49	1	6
		Yingshi Village	45.62	11.79	3.14	60.55	16	81
		Changlong village	1.62	0.49	0	2.11	2	11
		Lining village	45.12	15.11	3.43	63.66	8	41
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	10.3	0	0	10.3	2	11
		Yingshi Village	6.34	0	0	6.34	8	41
		Huangtian village	14.11	3.53	2.75	20.39	0	0
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation.	Anshan Village	18.01	3.83	0	21.84	22	155
		Huangtian village	7.41	1.47	0	8.88	7	53
		Changlong village	30.59	14.36	0	44.95	26	131
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation.	Gonghe village	25.8	1.68	3.71	31.19	12	61
		Huangtian village	0	1.4	0	1.4	0	0
		Lining village	0.76	61.67	32.38	94.81	3	16
		Sanjia village	1.27	4.45	6.8	12.52	7	36
		Xiwan Village	13.37	34.21	14.76	62.34	9	55
		Yingshi Village	0	7.83	3.43	11.26	1	6
		Changlong village	15	79.6	17.27	111.87	8	41
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	1.92	0	0	1.92	5	31
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	0	3.07	0	3.07	1	6

Components		Districts	Temporary land occupation (mu)				Affected population	
		Administrative village	Paddy field	Dry land	Forest land	Subtotal	households	Population
	Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village	13.35	31.24	2.74	47.33	18	101
Total			434.96	423.58	187.13	1045.67	307	1849

Notes: The APs of Sanjia village, Lingfeng village and Gongqiao village are included in the APs by permanent land acquisition.

### 2.3.3 Demolition of Residential House

The Project will demolish a total area of 93207.60 m<sup>2</sup> of residential house, totally affecting 690 households with 3105 persons. Among them, 37565.64 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 40% of the total; 55641.96 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Babu District, accounting for 60% of the total. The detailed quantities of residential house demolition of the Project in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of House Demolition Impacts

Components	Name of Project	Affected villages	Residential buildings (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Population
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	2320.00	17	86
		Mintian village	1302.00	10	41
		Gonghe village	271.00	3	16
		Sanjia village	770.56	12	49
		Lingfeng village	360.00	1	4
		Meiyi village	730.00	4	21
		Xialiang community	37465.31	317	1268
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Xiadao village	2282.00	11	45
		Lining village	412.00	2	10
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Xiwan Village	112.00	1	5
		Gonghe village	891.00	4	20
		Lining village	1738.00	12	51
		Yingshi Village	2440.41	31	126

	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	5877.00	41	163
		Yingshi Village	144.00	1	6
		Huangtian village	6446.53	40	202
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Changlong village	662.67	3	16
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village	1167.88	28	168
		Xiwan Village	13819.15	96	576
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	9365.79	34	136
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	1287.87	6	24
		Lingfeng village	2362.52	12	48
	Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	Butou town	979.91	4	24
Total			<b>93207.60</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>3105</b>

Notes: 225 households with 969 persons to be affected both by land acquisition and house demolition.

(1) Demolition of residential house in urban and town areas

The residential houses affected by the Project are mainly concentrated in Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station) Integrated Rehabilitation, with total demolition of 37645.31 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 317 households with 1268 persons. Among them, there are 58 households of Hongwei Street, Xialiang Community, Jiangnan Street Office; 259 households in the dormitories of the former Hexian County Ship Factory (already closed) of Xialiang Community, who were shifted as the citizens of Xialiang Community in the 1990's. Details are shown in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Summary of Demolition of Residential Houses in Town and Urban Areas

Components	Name of Project	Affected community	Urban residential buildings (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Population
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation(Huangshi	Xialiang community	37465.31	317	1268

### 3. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population

River	hydropower station – Xiadao hydropower station)				
Total			37465.31	317	1268

#### (2) Demolition of rural residential house

The Project will demolish a total area of 55742.29 m<sup>2</sup> of rural residential houses, accounting for 60% of the total demolition of residential area. Among them, 37565.64 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 67% of the total; 18176.65 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Babu District, accounting for 33% of the total. Demolition of rural residential houses will affect 373 households with 1837 persons. The detailed quantities of rural residential house demolition of the Project in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Summary of Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Components	Name of Project	Affected villages	Rural residential buildings (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Population
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	2320.00	17	86
		Mintian village	1302.00	10	41
		Gonghe village	271.00	3	16
		Sanjia village	770.56	12	49
		Lingfeng village	360.00	1	4
		Meiyi village	730.00	4	21
		Xiadao village	2282.00	11	45
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Lining village	412.00	2	10
		Xiwan Village	112.00	1	5
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Gonghe village	891.00	4	20
		Lining village	1738.00	12	51
		Yingshi Village	2440.41	31	126
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	5877.00	41	163
		Yingshi Village	144.00	1	6
		Huangtian village	6446.53	40	202
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Changlong village	662.67	3	16
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village	1167.88	28	168

Components	Name of Project	Affected villages	Rural residential buildings (m²)	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Population
		Xiwan Village	13819.15	96	576
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	9365.79	34	136
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	1287.87	6	24
		Lingfeng village	2362.52	12	48
	Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	Butou town	979.91	4	24
Total			55742.29	373	1837

Notes: 225 households with 969 persons to be affected both by land acquisition and house demolition.

### (3)Demolition of Attached House and Temporary House

The Project will demolish 49278.64 m<sup>2</sup> of rural attached house and urban temporary house, including 17173.83 m<sup>2</sup> for Pinggui District, accounting for 35%; 32104.81 m<sup>2</sup> for Babu District, accounting for 65%. The detailed demolition quantities in this regard in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Summary of Demolition of Attached House and Temporary House

Components		Districts	Area of Demolition of attached and temporary houses (m <sup>2</sup> )
		Village / Institution	
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	1067.00
		Mintian village	1460.62
		Shangsong village	87.59
		Fanglin village	20.00
		Xialiang community	18689.74
		Meiyi village	738.09
		Gonghe village	65.00
		<b>Xiwan Village</b>	158.30
		Xiadao village	843.00
	Contract A-4: East Trunk	Lining village	1015.00



	Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Yingshi Village	673.92
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Lining village	934.00
		Yingshi Village	500.92
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	79.00
		Huangtian village	2032.10
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Anshan Village	306.00
		Huangtian village	5477.14
		Changlong village	633.69
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village	155.88
		Xiwan Village	1976.65
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	4851.12
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	3472.32
		Lingfeng village	3286.53
Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village	755.00	
Total			49278.64

## (1) Demolition of rural attached houses

The Project will demolish a total area of 30588.89 m<sup>2</sup> of rural attached houses, accounting for 62% of the total. Among them, 17173.83 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Pinggui District, accounting for 56% of the total; 13415.06 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Babu District, accounting for 44% of the total. The detailed demolition quantities in this regard in terms of components and villages are shown in Table 2-11. The rural attached houses mostly belong to the brick-wood structure or simple shelters, mainly for the purpose of production auxiliaries, cultivating and guarding etc.

Table 2-11 Summary of Demolition of Rural Attached House and Temporary House

Components	Name of Project	Administrative village	Rural attached house area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose and notes
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village	1067.00	Simple production auxiliary house
		Mintian village	1460.62	Simple production auxiliary house
		Shangsong village	87.59	Simple production auxiliary house

Components	Name of Project	Administrative village	Rural attached house area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose and notes
		Fanglin village	20.00	Discarded house
		Meiyi village	738.09	Temporary-built house on riverside
		Gonghe village	65.00	Temporary-built house on riverside
		Xiwan Village	158.30	Temporary-built house on riverside
		Xiadao village	843.00	Simple production auxiliary house
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Lining village	1015.00	Simple production auxiliary house
		Yingshi Village	673.92	Simple production auxiliary house
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Lining village	934.00	Guarding and animal-cultivating house
		Yingshi Village	500.92	Simple production auxiliary house
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village	79.00	Simple production auxiliary house
		Huangtian village	2032.10	Simple production auxiliary house
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Anshan Village	306.00	Public toilet and animal-cultivating house
		Huangtian village	5477.14	Simple production auxiliary house
		Changlong village	633.69	Public toilet and animal-cultivating house
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village	155.88	Simple storage house
		Xiwan Village	1976.65	Simple storage house
	Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	4851.12	Temporary-built house on riverside
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village	3472.32	Simple structures
		Lingfeng village	3286.53	Simple structures
	Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village	755.00	Metal shed
Total			<b>30588.89</b>	

(2) Demolition of temporary house in urban and town areas

The Project will demolish a total area of 18689.74 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary houses in urban and town area, accounting for 36% of the total area of the attached and temporary houses. The demolition of the temporary houses in town area are mostly in Xialiang Community of Jiangnan Street Office in Babu District, concentrated in Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River (section between Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station) Integrated Rehabilitation. These houses are mostly of simple brick-wood-tile structure for the purpose of production and living sheds.

Table 2-12 Summary of Demolition of Attached House and Temporary House in Urban and Town Areas

Components	Name of Project	Village / Institution	Demolition area of urban temporary houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose and notes
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated upgrading (Huangshi plant -Xiadao plant)))	Xialiang community	18689.74	Simple production and living auxiliary house
Total			18689.74	

#### 2.3.4 Affected Administrative Institutions and Enterprises

There are 6 affected administrative institutions and 5 enterprises in the Project area. The Project will demolish a total area of 14249.54 m<sup>2</sup> of the houses of the administrative institutions. Among them, it is to demolish 1 gate of Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau; 1 office building of 3587.93 m<sup>2</sup> of Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission; the guard room and attached house of 90.20 m<sup>2</sup> of Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau; 1 office building of 3500 m<sup>2</sup> and 1 dormitory of 1500 m<sup>2</sup> of Babu Communication Bureau; 1 office building of 4460 m<sup>2</sup> of Guangxi Guidong Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; the school gate and 162.63 m<sup>2</sup> structure of Xiadao Primary School of Ertang Town; 1 two-storied teaching building of 948.78 m<sup>2</sup> of Yingshi Primary School of Huangitan Town. In Xiadao Hydropower Station, Huangshi Hydropower Station, Fanglin Hydropower Station and Hejiang Hydropower Station, the plants or dams will be upgraded, and land acquisition demolition are not required. Details for demolition area of institutions and enterprises are shown in Table 2-13.

Table 2-13 Summary of House Demolition in Administrative Institutions and Enterprises

Components	Name of Project	Administrative Institutions and Enterprises	Demolished Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Notes
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Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation(Huangshi plant – Xiadao plant)	Xiadao primary school of Ertang Town	162.63	
	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Yingshi primary school of Huangtian Town	948.78	Teaching building
	Contract A-5: Xiadao Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Xiaodao Hydropower Station of Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development co., Ltd	0.00	
	Contract A-6: Fanglin Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Fanglin Hydropower Station of Hezhou Minfeng Industrial co., Ltd	0.00	
		Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team	0.00	
	Contract A-7: Huangshi Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Hezhou Huangshi Power Station Co. Ltd.	0.00	
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Guangxi Guidong Electric Supply Co.	4460.00	Office building
		Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission	3587.93	Office building
		Hezhou Municipal Water Resources Bureau	90.20	Swimming pool guard room and attached house
		Hezhou Municipal Land Resources Bureau	0.00	Gate (1)
		Babu Communication Bureau	5000.00	Office building and staff dormitory
Total			14249.54	

### (1) Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau

Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau is a competent department of Hezhou municipality. The main responsibilities are: to implement the relevant policies of higher authorities; to formulate relevant policies and measures to protect rational use of land

resources, mineral resources and other natural resources; to standardize the order for land and resources management; to optimize the allocation of land resources; to regulate the ownership of land resources management; to protect the cultivated land; to provide timely and accurate data of land use; to save and make intensive use of land resources; to regulate the market order for land resources; to administer the exploration and development of mineral resources; to protect the geological environment; to prevent and control the geological disasters; to collect of resource tax, standardize and supervise the use of funds; to carry out foreign cooperation and exchanges; to undertake other matters assigned by the municipal government.

The Bureau is located at Pinganxi Road, Babu District of Hezhou City (as shown in Figure 2-1) and has a total staff of 200 persons. The gate of the office building and some part of the compound are located in the Shizigang channel, which requires 1.5 mu of land acquisition and demolition of the gage.



Figure 2-1 Gate and Parking Site of Office Building of Hezhou Land Resources  
Administration Bureau

## (2) Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission

Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission is a competent department of Hezhou municipality. The main responsibilities are: to implement laws, regulations and policies of higher authorities for public health and family planning; to formulate the planning and policy measures for the health service and family planning; to comprehensively plan the allocation of sanitary and family resources; to guide the development of regional health and family planning; to promote the health and family planning services development of Hezhou City.

Under the Commission, there are totally 16 sections, respectively: Office, Personnel Branch, Planning Finance Branch, Legal Supervision Branch, Emergency Office, Disease Prevention and Control Section, Medical and Health Management, Grassroots Health, Maternal and Children Health Services, Performance Supervision and Grassroots Guidance, Family Planning and Development, Science and Education Propaganda, Traditional Chinese Medicine Management, Cadres Health Care, Supervision Office.

It is located at Xingguang Road of Hezhou City (as shown in Figure 2-4) and has a total staff of over 60 persons. The office building is located within the range of redline of C-2 Shizihe Channel Integrated Rehabilitation, requiring 0.5 mu of land acquisition and 3587.93 m<sup>2</sup> of house demolition.



Figure 2-2 Office Building of Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission

### **(3)Hezhou Municipal Water Resources Bureau**

Hezhou Water Resources Bureau is the competent department for water affairs, the responsibilities are: To undertake the unified administration of the water resources of Hezhou City (including rainfall, surface water and ground water) based on the water-related laws and regulations such as "Water Law of the People's Republic of China", "Soil and Water Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China", "Flood Control Law of the People's Republic of China", "River Management Regulations of the People's Republic of China" etc.; to Organize the formulation of water resources planning and long-term water supply plan of Hezhou City; to organize the implementation of water licensing system and water resources tax collection system; to publicize the bulletins relating to water resources; to organize the division of water function area and the sewage discharge control to the drinking water protection areas; to monitor the water volume and water quality of rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and identify the receiving capacity of water body; to provide guidance for the works of water conservancy and irrigation, hydropower management, rural hydropower electrification and township water supply, rural drinking water for human being and animals etc.; to undertake the daily activities of Office of Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters of Hezhou City and provide guidance for the works of flood control and drought relief; to organize and guide the activities water-related law enforcement, water conservancy project management, waters and their shoreline demarcation and protection, as well as development and management of rivers, reservoirs and other waters; to develop the engineering planning for soil and water conservation and guide the works of soil and water conservation of Hezhou City; to be responsible for allocation and supervision of the water-related funds utilization, sector administration of water-related construction projects, review of the medium or small water conservancy and hydropower projects, promotion of water-related science research and technology, as well as providing guidance for the institutional construction of the water conservancy system of Hezhou City.



It is a competent department of Hezhou Municipality responsible for water section administration. It is located at 211 Pinganxi Road of Hezhou City (as shown in Figure 2-5), with a total on-duty staff of 100 persons. There are 2 discarded swimming pool guard rooms and 1 attached house being located within the range of redline of C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading Component, with 3.0 mu land acquisition and about 90.20 m<sup>2</sup> of demolition.



Figure 2-3 Swimming Pool Guard Rooms and Attached House

#### **(4) Hezhou Babu District Communication Bureau**

Hezhou Communications Bureau was established in January 2010 as a result of the nation-wide super-ministry reform, it is a competent department of Hezhou Municipality responsible for communications. The Bureau has 5 sections, respectively Office (Supervision), Personnel and Education, Policies and Regulations (Public Transport Guidance Office) and Finance. Under its administration, there are 6 directly affiliated institutions, respectively Roads and Highway Management Office, Road Transport Management Office, Port and Navigation Office, Law Enforcement Office of Transportation, Quality Supervision Stations for Road and Transportation Works, Public Bus Management Office.

Babu District Communication Bureau is a competent department of Babu District Government, it is located at mid Jiangbei Road (as shown in Figure 2-6), with on-duty staff of 60 persons. Due to the construction of a pumping station by the Project at the river mouth of Shizigang drainage channel, A total area of 3.83 mu of land shall be acquired, and 3500 m<sup>2</sup> of office building and 1500 m<sup>2</sup> of staff dormitory shall be demolished.



Figure 2-4 Office Building and Staff Dormitory of Babu Communication Bureau

#### **(5) Guangxi Guidong Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.**

Guangxi Guidong Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Securities: "Guidong Electric Power", Code: 600310) was established on December 4, 1998 approved by the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region via Ref. GZH [1998] 114 through incorporating Guangxi Zhengrun Development Group Co. as the main sponsor (former Hezhou Electric Power Company, hereinafter referred to as "Zhengrun Group ") with Hemianshi Hydropower Station and Power Supply Company with the operational assets and power grid assets as shares. On January 12, 2001, approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission (Ref. CSRC [2001]4)., the Company's shares were listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on February 28, 2001. Zhengrun Group is the controlling shareholder, with shareholding ratios of 50.03%.

By now, Guidong Electric Power has 13 wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries companies, 10 participating companies. The company focuses on power supply and has involvement in power supply, securities, oil trade and other industries. As of December 31, 2016, the company's total assets was RMB 11.005 billion, with net assets of RMB 2.663 billion and operating income of RMB 5.213 billion. Guidong Electric Power is a local power supply enterprise which, among the nation-wide water conservancy system, has formed a combined plant-network system that has the widest and most complete coverage and operates with most integrated ring network system of 110KV transmission that can be complement each other in terms of power generation and power supply. The total installed capacity of existing and controlled hydropower of the Company is about 38.26 GW. There are two 220KV substations, 215.06 km of 220KV power line, 17 substations of 110KV, 1337.9 km of 110KV power line, 475.28 km of 35KV power line, showing the capacity of 19471 MVA. The coverage of power supply include the cities and counties of eastern Guangxi, including inter-network power exchange with Yunan County, Luding City of Guangdong Province and the neighboring Jiangyong County, Jianghua County and Yongzhou City of Hunan Province, thus forming a relatively complete regional power grid.

The head office building of Guidong Electric Power is located at Pinganxi Road, Babu District of Hezhou City (as shown in Figure 2-7). The office building of the Company is located on the Shizigang drainage channel, occupying 1 mu of land; the substation area has 1.32 mu. There are totally 110 persons working in this building. The Project will demolish an office building (4460 m<sup>2</sup>) and remove 1 transformer.





Figure 2-5 Office Building Guidong Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.

#### (6) Yingshi Primary School of Huangtian Town

Yingshi Primary School is located in Yingshi Village of Huangtian Town, approximately 5 km away from the urban area of Hezhou City to the northwest. The school was founded in 1924 and has a history of over 70 years. The school occupies 4800 m<sup>2</sup> of land, and has 16 classrooms. Currently, there are 10 teaching classes inclusive of 406 students who are mostly from the 6 neighboring villages. The school has 20 faculty members, including 3 teachers of associate-profession level and 16 teachers of senior level for primary education. All the faculty staff have college education or above, with 100% of qualification eligibility. The principle of the school is qualified. The teaching building of the school was built with brick-concrete structure in 1985 at the cost of more than RMB 60000. In 1994, the village committee and the villagers raised RMB167000 to build another brick-concrete two-storied teaching building with 8 classrooms, and then successively invested RMB 132000 to build the faculty's dormitory, laboratory and reading room, as well as repaired the fence wall. The Project shall acquire a total area of 0.99 mu of land and demolish 948.78 m<sup>2</sup> of the main teaching building as shown in Figure 2-6.



Figure 2-6 Hezhou Yingshi Primary School and Teaching Building

#### (7) Xiadao Primary School of Ertang Town

Xiaodao Primary School was founded in 1943 (as shown in Figure 2-9) and serves as the cultural land in the outskirt of Babu District. The school occupies 6500 m<sup>2</sup> of land, and has 12 classrooms. There are 11 faculty members and 250 students. The Project will acquire a total area of 0.42 mu of land from the school and demolish 162.63 m<sup>2</sup> structure located inside the school. This Memorial Hall is to commemorate the glorious history where the local people and the teachers and students of the school who supported the underground work of the Party and sacrificed their lives to the Liberation War.



Fig

Figure 2-7 The Gate of Hezhou Xiaodao Primary School

#### **(8) Xiaodao Hydropower Station of Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development Co., Ltd.**

Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development Co., Ltd. is responsible for the operation of Xiaodao Hydropower Station. This hydropower station is located on the right bank of Hejiang River, at Xiaodao Village of Ertang Town, Babu District of Hezhou City (as shown in Figure 2-10). The catchment area controlled by the dam of the plant is 2581 km<sup>2</sup>. The plant was renamed as Xiaodao Hydropower Station from its former name of Xiaodao Turbine Pumping Station. It has been re-designed and upgraded for three times ever since 2004. After upgrading, the total installed capacity of the plant is 6000 KW, with 3 units of 2000 KW generating unit. The annual power generation is 1500 GWH. The hydropower station belongs to dam-type plant, with the dam crest elevation of 96.13m. The crest level of the hydraulic flap gate is 96.95m, of which, the average unit-width for the 6 holes is 11m, while that of the 3 holes is 28.70 m. The pier width is 1.8 m. The Plant belongs to engineering Class IV, the main building Class IV, the secondary building Class V. The dam was designed as per P=5% for flood control, while calibrated as per 1% flood. The annual power generating capacity of Xiaodao Hydropower Station is 1500 GWH, only accounting for 30% of the designed installed capacity.

As the backwater height of the river dam is 1.0m and the upstream backwater length is 4 km at the occasion of P=2% flood, the places in the upper reaches of the hydropower station will encounter greater pressure in flood discharge. The backwater of the hydropower station has heightened the flood level from 104.3m to 104.6m at the river mouth of Huashan River when at the flood of P=2% occasion. Similarly, the flood level of Taibai Lake is raised from 104.5m to 104.8m at the flood of P=5% occasion. In order to increase the river discharge capacity at the section of Xiaodao **Hydropower** Station, so as to eliminate the 1.0m of backwater height of the river dam and mitigate the negative impacts on the upstream drainage on both banks and the dyke's height, the Project will upgrade the existing river dam and the



plant structures of Xiadao Hydropower Station. This sub-component will not involve land acquisition and house demolition and thus will not affect the operation of the enterprise.



Figure 2-8 River Dam and Gate of Xiadao Hydropower Station

#### **(9) Fanglin Hydropower Station of Hezhou Minfeng Industrial Co. Ltd.**

Hezhou Minfeng Industrial Co. Ltd is responsible for the operation of Fanglin Hydropower Station. The Station is located in Fanglin Village of Pinggui District on the right bank of Hejiang River (as shown in Figure 2-11). Hejiang Hydropower Station is located in Sanjia village of Babu District on the left bank of Hejiang River. These two hydropower stations use the same river dam and belong to dam-type hydropower station. The controlled catchment area of the dam is 2473km<sup>2</sup>. The crest elevation of the dam is 101.97m, the elevation of the foundation surface is 97.71m. The dam is arranged with 11 holes and 33 flood-discharging gates. The maximum dam height is 4.26m, and the length is 225m. The dam top is the river-crossing highway bridge (bridge width 7.5m). The plant was designed as per P=10% for flood control, while calibrated as per 2% flood. Fanglin Hydropower Station was built in 1971 with installed capacity of 525kw. There are 5 generating units, and the annual average power generation is 142 GWH in the recent three years.

The engineering standards for the main and secondary structures of Fanglin Hydropower Station are low, and there are no hoisting equipment for the water gates of the dam, so the gates would not be opened or closed in flood period. At the flood of P=2% occurrence, the backwater height of the dam reaches 1.26m, and the flood level reaches 110.38m. The elevation of the bridge surface is 110.43m, indicating potential safety risk during flood period. The upstream backwater length is 8.0km, adding to the pressure of flood control for the areas in the upper reaches. The backwater of the hydropower station has heightened the flood level from 109.75m to 110.25m at the river mouth of Mintian River when at the flood of P=2% occasion. In order to increase the river discharge capacity at the section of Fanglin Hydropower Station, so as to mitigate the negative impacts on the upstream drainage on both banks and the dyke's height, the Project will first buy back the plant and then upgrade the existing river dam and the plant structures of Fanglin Hydropower Station. This sub-component will not involve land acquisition and house demolition.



Figure 2-9 River Dam and Gate of Fanglin Hydropower Station

(10) Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team

Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team is responsible for the operation of Hejiang Hydropower Station. It was started for construction in 1984 and commissioning in 1986. In 2016, Hezhou launched a program of electrification in rural areas, and is not renovating the plant. The installed capacity after renovation is 980kW, totally 5 units. The annual average power generation for the three years before renovation is 180 GWH. As shown in Figure 2-12.

Due the sharing of the same dam, the engineering standards for the main and secondary structures are low, and there are no hoisting equipment for the water gates of the dam, so the gates would not be opened or closed in flood period. At the flood of  $P=2\%$  occurrence, the backwater height of the dam reaches 1.26m, and the flood level reaches 110.38m. The elevation of the bridge surface is 110.43m, indicating potential safety risk during flood period. The upstream backwater length is 8.0km, adding to the pressure of flood control for the areas in the upper reaches. The backwater of the hydropower station has heightened the flood level from 109.75m to 110.25m at the river mouth of Mintian River when at the flood of  $P=2\%$  occasion. In order to increase the river discharge capacity at the section of Fanglin Hydropower Station, so as to mitigate the negative impacts on the upstream drainage on both banks and the dyke's height, the Project will first buy back the plant and then upgrade the existing river dam and the plant structures of Fanglin Hydropower Station. This sub-component will not involve land acquisition and house demolition.



Figure 2-10 Current Status of Hejiang Hydropower Station

(11) Hezhou Huangshi Power Station Co. Ltd.

Hezhou Huangshi Power Station Co. Ltd. was entrusted by Yangtuo Town to undertake the operation management of Huangshi Hydropower Station. The plant is located in Yangtuo Town of Zhangshan County (as shown in Figure 2-13). The controlled catchment area is 1740 km<sup>2</sup>. The plant construction was started in 1975 and completed and commissioned in 1978. Huangshi hydropower station is a runoff dam-type hydropower station, the total installed capacity of 1000kw, with 5 sets of 200kw units. The annual average power generation in the past three years is 494 GWh. The river dam of the plant belongs gravitational dam, with 100m in length, 109.00m of crest elevation, 4.0m of maximum dam height. The power generating efficiency of Huangshi plant is not high. The average power generation in the past three years is about 494 GKW · h, only about 50% of the installed capacity.

Due to the dislocation between mid-dam and both ends, as well some local cracks in the protection banks, the dam has water leakage, indicating security risks. Under the current design flood standard (P=2%, peak flow 2570m<sup>3</sup> / s), the dam backwater height is 1.6m, the upstream backwater length is 7.8km, which would add to the flood control pressure in the upper reaches. The Project will renovate the existing dam and plant, but without land acquisition and house demolition. The plant operation would be affected during construction.



Figure 2-11 River Dam and Plant of Huangshi Hydropower Station



### 2.3.5 Affected stores and shops

The Project will demolish 178 state-owned stores, totally 7458.93 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 124 tenants. These stores are the state-owned properties. Among them, 3 stores of 1872.16 m<sup>2</sup> are located in Pinganxi road on the fence wall of the compound of Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau, with 3 tenants. These stores have been handed over to Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Management Co. Ltd. (State-owned company) for operation. Other stores are located on the river course of the drainage channel in Yinhe Street of Babu District, totally 175 stores of 5586.77 m<sup>2</sup>, with 121 tenants, as shown in Figure 2-14. Of which, 87 stores of 2685.01 m<sup>2</sup> belong to Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau, and the other 88 stores of 2901.76m<sup>2</sup> belong to Babu Agriculture Bureau. Currently, these stores have been leased to the tenants for business running.

Table 2-14 Summary of Store House Demolition Impacts

Com ponents	Name of Project	Enterprise and Institutions	Demolished area of stores (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected population	
				Nos of households	Popul ation
Urba n Drainage and Wastewat er Managem ent.	Contract C-3: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Guangxi Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Operation Co. Ltd.	1872.16	3	15
		Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau	2685.01	58	236
		Babu Agricultural Bureau	2901.76	63	276
Total			7458.93	124	527



Figure 2-12 Affected Stores on River Course at Yinhe Street of Babu District

### 2.3.6 Affected ground attachments and infrastructures

The ground attachments affected by the Project are mostly of bamboo and trees along the river and some infrastructural facilities. According to the survey, they are 700m of fence wall,

53 graves, 26489 bamboo trees and 15162 trees. Details are as shown in Table 2-15.

Table 2-15 Summary of Ground Attachments Affected by the Project 1

Components		Districts	Fence wall (m <sup>2</sup> )	Graves (nos)	Bamboo (nos)	Tree (nos)
		Village / Institution				
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village			1110	230
		Mintian village				
		Gonghe village	120			1400
		Xiwan Village			1200	
		Sanjia village				2530
		Shangsong village				
		Fanglin village			1240	
		Xialiang village	550			1450
		Lingfeng village				
		Meiyi village				
		Donglu village				
		Xiadao village			2300	2300
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Huangtian village				1400
		Xincun village				
		Changlong village				
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Gonghe village				
		Yingshi Village			1475	
		Changlong village				
		Lining village				
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village			4853	140
		Yingshi Village				
		Huangtian village			7841	
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Anshan Village				
		Huangtian village			1500	4500
		Changlong village				

Components		Districts	Fence wall (m <sup>2</sup> )	Graves (nos)	Bamboo (nos)	Tree (nos)
		Village / Institution				
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village				
		Huangtian village			1500	
		Lining village				
		Sanjia village	30			
		Xiwan Village			1470	200
		Yingshi Village				
		Changlong village				
	Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Xialiang village				
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Xialiang village				1000
	Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village		53	2000	12
Total			700	53	26489	15162

In addition, the professional infrastructural facilities affected by the Project are the sewage pipelines, electric and tile-communication facilities. According to the survey, the affected facilities in rural area include 150m of sewage pipeline, 40 pieces of electric post and 20 pieces of tile-communication post. The affected quantity and the distribution in the affected villages are shown in Table 2-16.

Table 2-16 Summary of Affected Basic Infrastructural Facilities in Rural Area

Components		Administrative village	Sewer pipe (m)	Electric post (pcs)	Telecommunication post (pcs)
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Huangshi village		1	1
		Mintian village			3
		Gonghe village	10	2	
		Xiwan Village			1
		Sanjia village		1	
		Shangsong village		3	3
		Fanglin village			
		Xialiang village			
		Lingfeng village	40		
		Meiyi village			



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		Donglu village			2
		Xiadao village	30	4	
	Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	Huangtian village			2
		Xincun village		5	
		Changlong village	10		1
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Gonghe village			
		Yingshi Village			
		Changlong village			1
		Lining village		6	
	Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	Changlong village			
		Yingshi Village		5	3
		Huangtian village			
	Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	Anshan Village		2	
		Huangtian village			
		Changlong village		3	
	Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	Gonghe village		3	1
		Huangtian village			
		Lining village			1
		Sanjia village		5	
		Xiwan Village			1
		Yingshi Village	20		
		Changlong village	40		
	Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village			
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Gongqiao village			
	Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	Changlong village			
Total			150	40	20

According to the survey, the affected facilities in town and urban areas include 70m of sewage pipeline, 2 pieces of electric post, 2 pieces of tile-communication post, 1 transformer. The affected quantity and the distribution are shown in Table 2-17.

Table 2-17 Summary of Affected Basic Infrastructural Facilities in Town and Urban Areas

Name of facilities	Unit	Qty.
Sewer Pipes	m	70
Electric pole	pcs	2
Telecommunication post (pcs)	pcs	2
Transformer	Nos.	1

Some photos of field survey are shown in Figure 2-13.



### 3. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population



Affected Civilian House



Place to be Built with Water Diversion



Affected Bamboo



Affected Discarded Breeding Farm



Flood Discharge Channel to be Widened



Affected Vegetable Land





Figure 2-13 Some Photos of Affected Ground Attachments and Public Facilities

### 2.3.7 Affected vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups are the most fragile people among all APs who will encounter difficulties in coping with changes during project construction. The vulnerable groups affected by the Project can be classified into the following types:

- The widowed, the lonely and the elderly people: mainly refer to those elderly over aged 65 who are without spouse or economic sources.
- Single parent family: single parent family with juveniles.
- Orphans: Those losing parents below aged 16
- Poverty households: households in rural and urban areas living under MLG subsidies.
- Disabled: refer to those being physically disabled or mentally retarded who are unable to work.

In this Project, the vulnerable groups mainly include five-guarantee household, the disabled, poverty household, women-headed household and special poverty household. From June to October 2017, with the cooperation of the local government and villagers' representatives, the RAP consulting team conducted a thorough survey of the affected households living in the project area. This survey adopted the PRA approach. In each affected village, a villagers' congress was organized to define the vulnerable groups. Upon full discussion and consultation, there are initially 83 households of 273 persons belonging to the vulnerable groups. These 83 households are affected only by land acquisition or temporary land occupation, without residential house demolition impact. There are no ethnic minorities among them. Details are shown in Table 2-18. The resettlement offices at all levels will, along with the external monitoring agencies, follow up on the situation of the vulnerable groups, promptly find out the need and difficulties in life and rehabilitation so that every vulnerable household can be properly resettled.

Table 2-18 Situation of Vulnerable Groups and Structure

District / County	Township / Street Office	Village / Community	Five-guarantees household		Disabled household		Household headed by women		Poverty households		Subtotal	
			households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population
Pinggui District	Huangtian town	Anshan Village	0	0	1	6	1	2	1	5	3	13
		Gonghe village	1	6	2	0	8	24	0	0	11	30
		Yingshi Village	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	12
		Xincun village	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
		Changlong village	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	5	2	8
		Huangtian village	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	7	4	13
		Lining village	5	12	1	3	0	0	2	8	8	23
	Shatian town	Fanglin village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mintian village	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	11
	Ertang town	Xiadao village	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	11
	Xiwan street office	Shangsong village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Xiwan Village	3	8	0	0	1	3	1	5	5	16
Babu district	Chengdong Street office	Lingfeng village	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3	8

	Jiangnan street office	Xialiang village	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Babu street office	Gongqiao village	2	8	1	5	1	4	4	6	8	23
		Sanjia village	2	9	1	6	2	6	3	8	8	29
	Liantang town	Donglu village	1	4	3	12	2	6	6	13	12	35
		Meiyi village	1	6	0	0	1	3	4	13	6	22
		Butou town	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
	Butou town	Huangshi village	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Grand total			20	72	14	44	16	48	33	109	83	273

Notes: "five guarantees" refers to villagers of the elderly, disabled or below aged 16 in the rural registered population in China who have no ability to work, no source of life and no legal obligatory persons to provide support and foster, or their legal obligatory persons being incapable of providing support and foster. These villagers may apply to the civil affairs departments at county (district) level for the "five guarantees" treatment.

The disabled persons refer to those with physical, mental, intellectual disabilities or long-term sensory impairments that interact with various obstacles, which may prevent them from fully and effectively participating in society on an equal basis with others.

The poverty households refer to the residents living below the MLG.

The women-headed household refers to the household without husband or with the female as the major labor force.

The special poverty households refer to those people who are ineligible for MLG treatment but cannot maintain the daily life due to the temporary family difficulties caused by illness or accident.

### 2.3.8 Affected ethnic minority communities

All villages affected by the Project are of Han villagers, with over 98% of residents belonging to Han. The few persons ethnic minorities are the married-in women. The task team had conducted desk reviews, interviews with the relevant municipal departments in charge of ethnic minority affairs, and reviewed to the resettlement data information collected by the local social team to identify whether Bank OP 4.10 is applied or not, and concluded there is no village or community covered by Bank OP 4.10 is present in the project areas. Therefore, there is no need to prepare a separate Ingenious People Development Plan (IPDP).

## 2.4 Impacts analysis

### 2.4.1 Analysis of affected population

There are totally 1880 households with 10044 persons who will be affected by the project construction.

There are totally 1573 households with 8195 persons who will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition, of which, 759 households with 4563 persons to be affected by land acquisition; 814 households with 3632 persons affected by demolition (690 households with 3105 persons to be affected by house demolition. There are 124 households with 527 persons affected by store demolition.

There are 307 households with 1849 persons affected by temporary land occupation.

Table 2-19 provides the summary of the impacted population of the villages affected by the Project. Detail analysis of the socio-economic impacts on the affected population are described in Chapter 3.

Table 2-19 Statistics Summary of Affected Population

District / County	Township / Street Office	Village / Community	Permanent LA		Temporary land occupation		Demolition of residential houses		Demolition of stores		Total	
			Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population	Nos of households	Population
Pinggui District	Huangtian town	Anshan Village	20	109	22	155	0	0	0	0	42	264
		Gonghe village	70	485	13	67	35	204	0	0	118	756
		Yingshi Village	52	366	25	128	32	132	0	0	109	626
		Xincun village	38	190	11	77	0	0	0	0	49	267
		Changlong village	158	876	61	321	44	179	0	0	263	1376
		Huangtian village	66	466	26	191	40	202	0	0	132	859
		Lining village	39	191	11	57	14	61	0	0	64	309
	Shatian town	Fanglin village	47	237	3	16	0	0	0	0	50	253
		Mintian village	23	141	25	151	10	41	0	0	58	333
	Ertang town	Xiadao village	56	390	35	248	11	45	0	0	102	683
	Xiwan street office	Shangsong village	1	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	13
		Xiwan Village	34	172	9	55	97	581	0	0	140	808
Babu district	Chengdong Street office	Lingfeng village	24	110	21	127	13	52	124	527	182	816



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	Jiangnan street office	Xialiang village	26	134	6	32	0	0	0	0	32	166
		Xialiang community	0	0	0	0	317	1268	0	0	317	1268
	Babu street office	Gongqiao village	11	64	6	37	40	160	0	0	57	261
		Sanjia village	18	128	18	104	12	49	0	0	48	281
	Liantang town	Donglu village	38	264	5	31	0	0	0	0	43	295
		Meiyi village	11	79	8	41	4	21	0	0	23	141
		Butou town	20	124	0	0	4	24	0	0	24	148
	Butou town	Huangshi village	7	30	1	5	17	86	0	0	25	121
	Total		759	4563	307	1849	690	3105	124	527	1880	10044

Notes: 225 households with 969 persons to be affected both by land acquisition and house demolition.

## 2.4.2 Analysis of Land Acquisition Impacts

The total area of permanent land acquisition of the Project is 3760.41 mu, including 47.13 mu of state-owned land and 3713.28 mu of rural collective land (222.01 mu of farmland).

As to the farmers, the acquisition of their cultivated land would mean that they will lose part of the production materials, which inevitably produce negative impacts on their production and income to different extents. Due to the characteristics of belt-like land acquisition of the Project, there are many villages and households being involved in land acquisition but without significant impacts. In this Project, there will be no rural residents who will totally lose their land. In addition, during design, the DI has given close attention to the minimization of land acquisition and house demolition to avoid large area occupation of cultivated land.

At the same time, the majority rural households in China would have the elder people engaging in agricultural production at home, and the young people have gone out for employment. Due to the decline of health and the gradual loss of labor capacity, the elder people are no longer willing to engage in agricultural production, and the land utilization rate is not high. Total 3760.41 mu of collective land to be acquired by the Project, including 2222.01 of arable land, are all located on the riversides which would be frequently inundated by flood. The local farmers only cultivate some vegetables such as water spinach and banana occasionally when the land is not flooded, indicating low yield from the land. According to the sample survey, the agricultural yield accounts for about 10.5% of the total family income. Therefore, the impacts of the Project on decrease of the rural family income would be very low.

On the other hand, the old people in rural areas would mostly rely on the subsidies from their children who have gone out for work. According to the relevant policies, the current compensation rates for the rural collective land will be the 30-50 multiples of land yield. And, the farmers who have lost their land can be also covered by the social security system. The villagers may depend on the land compensation as endowment to solve such problem in rural areas. Because of the improvement in living conditions and the coverage of social insurance that will relieve the worries of the old people and the economic pressure of the children, both the old people and their children support the project construction.

According to the survey, the rate of impacts for occupation of arable land in Xincun, Fanglin, Xialiang, Gongqiao and Sanjia villages were below %, indicating a slight impacts. Those of Lining and Mintian villages were 5-10%. Those of Gonghe, Changlong, Huangtian and Lingfeng villages were over 10%, indicating a relatively serious impact. The land acquisition impact rate for all affected villages area shown in Table 2-20.

Table 2-20 Summary of Land Acquisition Impact Rate for Affected Villages

District / County	Village / Community	Total cultivated Land (mu)	Acquisition of cultivated Land (mu)	Rate LA impacts
Pinggui District	Gonghe village	2050	284	13.84%
	Xincun village	5600	22	0.40%
	Changlong village	1879	583	31.05%
	Huangtian village	650	118	18.18%

	Lining village	1800	108	5.98%
	Fanglin village	2868	38	1.32%
	Mintian village	4000	226	5.64%
Babu district	Lingfeng village	100	22	21.77%
	Xialiang village	1500	63	4.20%
	Gongqiao village	1162	14	1.23%
	Sanjia village	2300	89	3.88%

Generally, the impact rate of acquisition of cultivated land for the villages covered by the Project is 6%, partially over 10% with relatively serious impacts. However, in the project areas, the agricultural income accounts for approximately 10.5% (as detailed in the structure of family income in Chapter 3), of which, the proportions for arable land are much less, i.e. 7-8%, it can be seen that the land acquisition impacts will not obviously affect the daily production and life of the villages.

### 2.4.3 Impacts analysis for demolition

#### (1) Impacts analysis for demolition of residential houses in urban area

The demolitions of residential houses in urban area are mostly concentrated on both sides of Babu Bridge of Hejiang River, belonging to Xialiang Community and in the old downtown area of Hezhou City. The residential houses were belonged to the urban citizens of Xialiang Community and the staff workers of the former Hexian County Ship Factory. These houses were mostly built in the 60's-70's of the last century, mostly of civil and brick-wood structures, being too old and serious damaged, indicating great safety risk (as shown in Figure 2-14). Most of the houses are in open-space arrangement, and some houses were renovated of the office building. In these houses, there are no functional separations for kitchen and bedroom, being lack of independent toilet etc. , which are far behind to meet the need of the modern life. At the same time, the public facilities such as road, landscaping, flood control, fire prevention, sewage treatment etc. are very old and backward, the residing environment crowded and disordered.

Most affected residents are the workers of the former Hexian County Ship Company, an enterprise which, in the 1980's, was incorporated into a ship manufacturing company that was bankrupted in the early 1990's. So, these workers were shifted as the citizens of Xianliang Community in 1990's. Among these people, those born before 1960's are mainly relying on children's support of the urban MLG subsidies, while those born after 1960's are basically working in the city.

During the interviews, the RAP consulting team found that, Hezhou is an underdeveloped city of limited financial capacity, there are not many preferential policies for the residents in the old downtown areas to improve their living conditions on their own economic abilities. The local residents would depend on their economic capacity to improve their living conditions. the local residents strong support the project construction with a hope to improve their living conditions through the project implementation. Demolition to them would likely mean an opportunity for them to improve the living conditions and increase economic income, while not a threat on their life. They hope that the relocating sites would be

as close as much possible to the living area of the residents, most preferably within a distance of 1-2 km. In addition, the relocating site should be provided with complete public infrastructural facilities. They also hope to be relocated as soon as possible to minimize the transition period.



Figure 2-14 Workers Residential Houses of Former Hexian County Ship Company in Xialiang Community

## (2) Impacts analysis for demolition of residential houses in rural area

The rural residential houses to be demolished by the Project are located on both sides of rivers, where the local environment are generally inferiors. Due to the lack of basic infrastructural facilities, there are no tap water facilities in these places but with spread domestic sewage and disordered access roads. Because these villages are within the urban planned scope of Hezhou City, belonging to “village within city”, most young people are working in the city and even still live in the villages. The survey found that, the elderly over the age of 60 would still linger on the ancestral life and place. However, with the age growing and declining of labor ability in agricultural farming, compared with incomes of those working in the city, their incomes generating from the “god-depending” agricultural cultivation would be obviously much inferior. The agricultural income only accounts for 10.5% of the total family income, and so the young people are more willing to choose to go out to work. Therefore, the old people have gradually lost labor capacities in farming and more depend on their children for endowment. So, they would like to change another better place for the rest life. As for their children, due to the unified planning and government’s provision of infrastructural facilities that will improve the environmental, traffic and sanitary conditions, along with the project implementation and tourism development, they can do some family business like “happy famer’s life”, and so their child also support the project construction. In particular, young people under the age of 50 hope that, through land acquisition of the Project, the government would relocate them in the form of

self-construction in a unified way, in that the relocating site should be provided with the basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, water and electricity etc., and necessary subsidies should be also compensated for the transition period. In this way, the living conditions will be improved, and they can live in the house building with land ownership and still live with their elder people by taking care with each other. The APs expressed that, if the house compensation would be adequate enough to rebuild their houses as per the original area, they are very much willing to cooperate the land acquisition and house demolition.

(3) Infrastructural facilities. The project construction will also affect some infrastructural facilities, however, that are mainly of some electric and telecommunication posts, for which, the impacts would be temporary. The impacted facilities shall be appraised by the professionals, and after completions, they will be rebuilt or transferred according to the original scope, standard and functions. The restoration of the affected infrastructural facilities of the village collective will be upgraded and restored according to the prevailing standards of the State.

#### 2.4.4 Impact analysis for administrative institutions and enterprises

Project land acquisition and house demolition will affect 11 units, including 6 administrative institutions, 4 state-owned enterprises and 1 private enterprise. From March to June 2017, the RAP consulting team conducted appraisal of the impacts on these units, and the appraisal results thereof are shown in Table 2-25.

##### (1) State-owned administrative institutional units

Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau and Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau. These two units are the governmental departments of Hezhou City, the impacts are mainly on the attached houses and facilities, and the daily office work and staff's income will not be affected. According to the interviews, the working staff of the units are in support of the project and agree to demolition. They hope that the Shizigang Channel Rehabilitation Component should start as soon as possible and attend to the environmental protection to minimize the negative impacts on their work.

Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission. It is a department of Hezhou City, in this Project, its office building needs to be demolished and relocated. According to the interviews, it was found that the working staff would follow the government's arrangement and support the project construction. It hopes that the government could best relocate the office, or if not, will accept compensation and re-allocation of land for reconstruction or long-term rental office. The incomes of the working staff will not be affected by the Project.

Babu Communication Bureau. It is a department of Babu District government. Its building and staff dormitory are needed to be demolished and relocated as a whole. According to the interviews, it was found that the working staff would follow the government's arrangement and support the project construction. It hopes that the government could best relocate the office, or if not, will accept compensation and re-allocation of land for reconstruction or long-term rental office. As for the dormitory to be demolished, the interviewed staff hope that the government would allocate nearby land for reconstruction. The incomes of the working staff will not be affected by the Project.

Yingshi Primary School of Huangtian Town. It is a public school. The Project will demolish one teaching building of the school, which will affect the normal teaching activities. The income of the school faculties will not be affected. According to the interviews, because the existing conditions and scope of the school cannot meet with the compulsory requirements of the Ministry of Education for primary school, the Education Bureau has discussed with the school for many times on the issue of school expansion. As for the land required by the

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Project, the school is willing to abide by the government's arrangement and cooperate with project construction in land acquisition. The school hopes the government would allocate land nearby for reconstruction, so that the school could meet the Ministry's requirement of teaching assessment by end of 2018. It also hopes that the new building should be constructed prior to the demolition of the existing teaching building to ensure the normal teaching activities.

Xiaodao Primary School of Ertang Town. It is a public school. The Project will demolish the gate and some structures located within the school. Demolition will not affect the normal teaching activities. The school is willing to follow the government's arrangement and cooperate with the project construction in land acquisition.

## (2) Private enterprise

Xiaodao Hydropower Station of Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development Co., Ltd. The backwater of Xiadao plant would cause additional economic loss of RMB 2 million each year to the second phase of Beidi Park, and RMB 1 million to Chengdong new area each year. In order to minimize the impacts on the flood channels caused by the river dam, reduce the upstream inundation losses and avoid flood regulating difficulties, the Project will heighten the upstream dikes by fully making use of the flood peak reduction function of the water storage area, so as to upgrade safety and environment of these areas.

During the construction period of the Hejiang river rehabilitation, the operation of the plant will not be affected. And, the working staff are not required to be relocated.

## (3) State-owned enterprises

Guidong Electric Power. It is a listed company in the stocks market. The Project will demolish one office building of the company, which may affect the normal office works of some managerial staff of the Company. This company develops very quickly after being listed, and this building can no longer satisfy the need of company's rapid development. As such, the company is building a new office building. If the Project will demolish the building, the Company will cooperate and hope the government would make relevant compensations. The incomes of the working staff will not be affected by the Project.

Fanglin Hydropower Station of Hezhou Minfeng Industrial Co. Ltd., and Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team. These two hydropower stations are state-owned and share with one river dam. The backwater of these plants inundates 500 mu of arable land and 1000 m<sup>2</sup> of factory in the upstream Fanglin, Miantian and Sanjia villages, annually with additional flood losses of RMB 1 million. In order to reduce the upstream inundation losses, avoid the flood regulating difficulty and upgrade the local environment, the government will buy back Fanglin and Hejiang hydropower stations and then renovate them. The workers of the two plants will go to other posts of the enterprises, and their incomes will not be affected.

Hezhou Huangshi Power Station Co. Ltd. This company is a state-owned company. The backwater of the station inundates 280 mu of cultivated land of Songcun and Huangshi villages, and the annual additional flood loss is RMB 0.5 million. In order to minimize the impacts on the flood channels caused by the river dam and reduce the upstream inundation losses, the Project will renovate the existing river dam to the hydraulic lifting gate through full utilization of the flood peak reduction function of the water storage area, so as to upgrade the local safety and environment.

During construction period, the plant will incur suspension losses. According to site visit and interviews, the annual average power generation of Huangshi Hydropower Station is about 400 - 500 GWh, with annual output value of RMB 1.2 - 1.5 million. There are totally 15 workers. Computed as per one year of operation affected, the plant will incur suspension loss

of RMB 1.28 million. After completion, the station will be restored operation, and the working staff are no need to be relocated.

Table 2-21 Evaluation of Impacts Degree for Affected Institutions and Enterprises

Components	Name of Project	Administrative Institutions and Enterprises	Numbers of workers	Output value	Degree of impacts
Flood Risk Control of Hejiang River	Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation(Guangming Bridge - Lingfeng Bridge)	Xiadao primary school of Ertang Town	There are 11 faculty members and 250 students.		Demolition of the gate will not affect the normal teaching activities of the school.
	Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Yingshi primary school of Huangtian Town	There are 19 faculty members and 406 students.		Demolition of teaching building will affect the teaching activities.
	Contract A-5: Xiadao Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Xiaodao Hydropower Station of Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development co., Ltd	10 persons	RMB 4.50 million	Without land acquisition and demolition, enterprise operation will be affected during construction period, and the staff do not need to be relocated.
	Contract A-6: Fanglin Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Fanglin Hydropower Station of Hezhou Minfeng Industrial co., Ltd	8 persons	RMB 1.05 million	The government will buy back the plant and renovate it. The workers will go to other posts of the enterprises, and their incomes will not be affected.
		Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team	8 persons		



### 3. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population

	Contract A-7: Huangshi Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Hezhou Huangshi Power Station Co. Ltd.	15 persons	RMB 1.26 million	Without land acquisition and demolition, in construction period the enterprise operation will be affected. Computed as per one year of operation affected, the plant will incur suspension loss of RMB 1.28 million. After completion, the station will be restored operation, and the working staff need not to be relocated.
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Management.	Contract B-3: Lininghe river upgrading	Yingshi primary school, Huangtian town	Faculties 19 persons, students 406		Demolition of teaching building will affect the teaching activities.
	Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Guangxi Guidong Electric Supply Co.	110 persons		Demolition of office building and full relocation
		Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission	60 persons		Demolition of office building and full relocation
		Hezhou Municipal Water Resources Bureau	100 persons		Demolition of partial attached facilities, and office works will not be affected.
		Hezhou Municipal Land Resources Bureau	200 persons		Only demolish the gate, office works will not be affected.
		Babu Communication Bureau	60 persons		Demolition of office building and dormitory, full relocation required.

### 2.4.5 Impacts analysis for stores

(1) Demolition of the street side stores on Pinganxi road. The stores are located in Pinganxi road on the fence wall of the compound of Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau, being managed and operated by the state-owned Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Management Co. Ltd. The Project will demolish 3 stores of 1872.61 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 3 tenants. The 3 stores previously belonged to Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau. According to the requirements on management of state-owned assets, the stores were handed over to Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Management Co. Ltd in June 2017 for unified management. These stores are now nearly staying idle because the hand-over formalities were just completed and the leasing period expired. Therefore, demolition of these stores will not bring about any impacts on the tenants. Details are shown in Figure 2-17.



Figure 2-15 Stores on Fence Wall of Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau

(2) Stores on River Course to be Demolished There are totally 175 stores to be demolished by the Project, totally 124 tenants. The stores are located in the flood channel (north to Qianjingdong Rd., south to Jianshedong Rd., 20m in width, 360m in length) and were, on the basis of the project of Grain and Oil Integrate Wholesale Market on flood channel, jointly invested by Babu Agricultural Bureau and Babu Water Resources Bureau in 1994 approved by the people's government of Hexian County (as shown in Figure 2-17). After completion, this market is used and managed jointly by the two bureaus. By now, all these stores have been leased out. The rental is divided into two types, short-term and long-term leasing periods. According to the leasing agreements (as shown in Figure 2-18), the agreement shall terminate if acquisition is required by the State.

Because most of the stores have been operated for long time, demolition of the stores will suspend the business and lead to losses of incomes and customers. During the period of March - April of 2017, the RAP consulting team conducted questionnaires and interviews with the 50 store runners. According to the survey, 100% of the tenants have known that the stores will be demolished recently. The information was known from the identification of flood channel rehabilitation project by Babu District government in 2015, for which, the land administration department has started the baseline survey and conducted the household interview. To this end, 100% of the tenants said that they would agree to the demolition if the compensation is rational. And, 30% of the tenants expressed their worries that the future business environment would lose their customers, and hoped that the government would

relocate them nearby to continue their business and minimize the loss of customers.

According to the decision made through consultation among the PMO, the IAs, Babu land department and Babu District Government, the demolition of stores shall be handled respectively by Babu Agricultural Bureau and Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau through negotiation with tenants according to the leasing agreements. Accordingly, the tenants may, following the principle of willingness, rent stores to continue their business in Lingfeng Market which is located 100m away to the opposite.

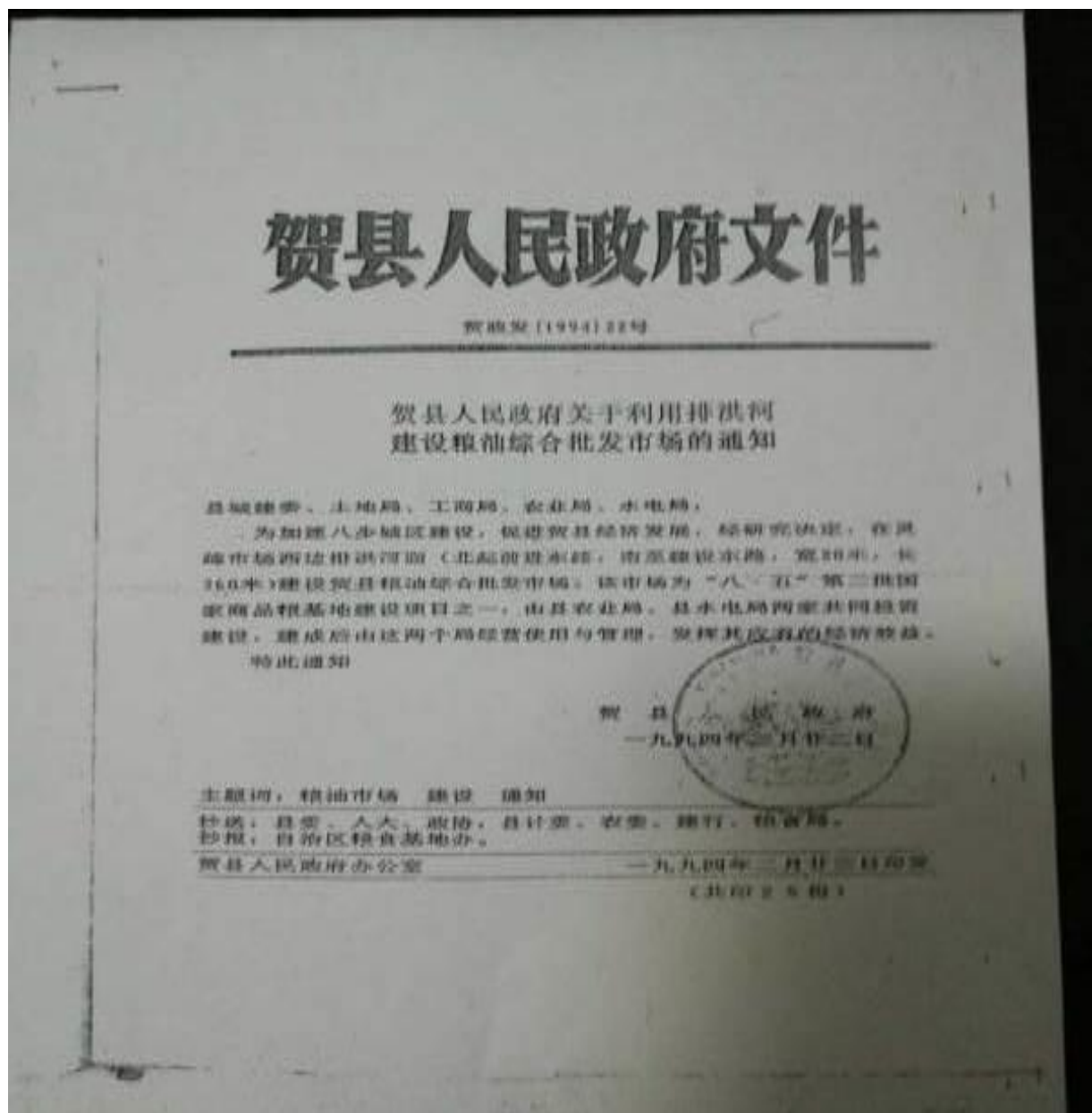


Figure 2-16 Notice of Hexian People's Government on Construction of Grain and Oil  
Integrate Wholesale Market by Using Flood Channel



### 3 Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population

#### 3.1 Socio-economic profile of Hezhou City

Hezhou City was established in November 2002, with the jurisdiction of Babu District, Zhongshan County, Zhaoping County and Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County. In September 2007, approved by the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Pinggui Administrative District was established based on the existing state-owned Pinggui Mining Bureau. It is a department of county-level dispatched by Hezhou municipality. According to the sixth census, the resident population of Hezhou City was 2.3238 million people, of which the urban population of 0.4445 million.

Hezhou City has the unique advantages of location, natural resources and policies. It has given great efforts in promoting the industrialization, urbanization and agricultural enterprising and in consolidating the commercial tourism business as well. The economic development has accelerated significantly. According to the Year Book, in 2015, the regional GDP of Hezhou City was RMB46.811 billion, 7.6% more than the previous year if computed on comparable prices. In terms of sub-industries, the added value of primary industry was RMB 10.314 billion, increasing 4.6%; the added value of the secondary industry was RMB 18.868 billion, increasing 6.6%; the added value of the tertiary industry was RMB 17.628 billion, increasing 11.2%. The proportions of the added values of the first, secondary and tertiary industries in the regional GDP were respectively 11%, 43.5% and 45.5%. If computed as per resident population, the average regional GDP was RMB 23178. The financial fiscal was RMB 4.714 billion, showing an increase of 16.1% than the previous year. The investment in fixed assets of the whole society was RMB 62.593 billion, increasing by 18%. Above-scale industrial added value increased by 5.3%. Per capita disposable income of urban residents was RMB 25194, with an increase of 6.8%. Per capita net income of rural residents was RMB 8056, up 9.8% over the previous year. Per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was 14,322, with an increase of 6.1%. Per capita consumption expenditure of farmers was RMB 6020, showing an increase of 6.3%. Details are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3--1 Major Economic Indicators of Hezhou City during 2012—2015

Indicators	Institutions	2012	2013	2014	2015
Land Area	square kilometer	11855.00	11855.00	11855.00	11855.00
County / district	nos	5	5	5	5
Total Population	10,000 .	232.38	233.55	238.05	243.72
Total cultivate land area	Thousand ha.	243.80	248.40	248.40	248.40
Regional GDP	100 million	394.21	423.85	448.38	468.11
First industry	100 million	85.43	92.58	97.99	103.14
Secondary industry	100 million	183.53	196.3	192.02	188.68

Tertiary industry	100 million	125.25	134.97	158.36	176.28
Grain output	10000t	71.83	73.55	73.62	72.34
Fruit output	10000t	50.04	55.08	61.25	68.74
Vegetable output	10000t	137.34	141.82	149.79	160.98
Meat output	10000t	16.22	16.62	16.8	16.74
Aquatic product output	10000t	6.49	6.91	7.3	7.62
Total investment in fixed assets	100 million	542.37	483.20	530.3	625.93
Fiscal revenue	100 million	19.21	35.76	40.6	47.14
Per-capita towners' average disposable income	RMB	19855	21682	23590	25194
Farmer's average per-capita net income	RMB	5823.00	6557	7337	8056

Data source: Economic and Social Development Statistical Communique of Hezhou City in 2012-2015, data provided by Hezhou Statistical Bureau

### 3.2 Profile of social economy of Babu District

The total area of Babu District is 3686 km<sup>2</sup>, with jurisdiction of 12 townships, 1 Yao township and 3 street offices. By the end of 2012, the total population was 0.7 million people. In 2015, the regional GDP was RMB 15.716 billion. The fiscal revenue was RMB1.014 billion. The urban residents per capita disposable income was RMB26775, and per-capita net income of farmers was RMB8694. The main economic indicators of Babu District during 2012 - 2015 are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Major Economic Indicators of Babu District during 2012—2015

Indicators	Institutions	2012	2013	2014	2015
Land Area	square kilometer	5517.33	5517.33	5517.33	5517.33
Community, township	nos	16	16	16	16
Total Population	10,000 .	69.33	-	-	-
Total cultivate land area	Thousand ha.	39.92	35.44	35.44	35.44
Regional GDP	100 million	131.39	133.93	149.35	157.16
First industry	100 million	25.21	26.79	28.01	28.40
Secondary industry	100 million	65.75	63.17	62.05	61.31

Tertiary industry	100 million	40.44	43.97	59.29	67.45
Grain output	10000t	19.38	19.79	19.33	-
Fruit output	10000t	7.02	7.79	8.42	-
Vegetable output	10000t	47.67	48.36	50.23	-
Meat output	10000t	4.90	4.97	4.94	-
Aquatic product output	10000t	1.59	1.70	1.81	-
Total investment in fixed assets	100 million	153.38	136.51	162.03	192.16
Fiscal revenue	100 million	4.96	5.67	10.05	10.14
Per-capita towners' average disposable income	RMB	21005	22958	25070	26775
Farmer's average per-capita net income	RMB	5924	7057	7904	8694

Data source: Babu Statistics Bureau

### 3.3 Profile of social economy of Pinggui District

Pinggui Administration District is located in the northeast of Guangxi and in the mid of Hezhou City. It is only 6 km away from the downtown area of Hezhou City. The total area of the District is 2022 km<sup>2</sup>, administering 6 townships (streets) such as Xiwan street, Huangtian town, 124 administrative villages (communities) and 1246 natural villages (habitats). By end of 2014, the total population of Pinggui District was 0.52 million, living by the ethnic groups of Han, Yao, Zhuang etc., accounting for 86.7% of the total population.

In 2015, the GDP was RMB10.94 billion, with an increase of 10%. The fixed assets investment was RMB 17.42 billion. The above-scale industrial output value was RMB12.9 billion. The fiscal revenue was RMB 858 million. The per-capita disposable income for urban residents was RMB23844, increasing 6.4%. The per-capita net income of farmers was RMB8187, increasing 9.4%. In 2015, the public expenditure budget was RMB2.875 billion, of which, RMB2.55 billion for of people's livelihood expenditure. The main economic indicators of Pinggui Administration District during 2012 - 2015 are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Major Economic Indicators of Pinggui Administration District during 2012 - 2015

Indicators	Institutions	2012	2013	2014	2015
Land Area	square kilometer	2022	2022	2022	2022
Community, township	nos	9	9	9	9
Total Population	10,000 .	-	-	52	-
Total cultivate land area	Thousand ha.	-	-	-	-
Regional GDP	100 million	88.73	90.72	99.82	109.4
First industry	100	15.86	17.47	-	18.9

	million				
Secondary industry	100 million	49.95	48.13	-	53.8
Tertiary industry	100 million	22.91	25.12	-	36.7
Grain output	10000t	12.05	12.29	-	-
Fruit output	10000t	3.51	3.78	-	-
Vegetable output	10000t	27.63	29.21	-	-
Meat output	10000t	2.69	2.73	-	-
Aquatic product output	10000t	1.06	1.12	-	-
Total investment in fixed assets	100 million	-	114.20	137.60	174.2
Fiscal revenue	100 million	6.05	4.28	7.19	8.58
Per-capita towners' average disposable income	RMB	18862	20635	22410	23844
Farmer's average per-capita net income	RMB	6262	6700	7484	8187

Data source: Statistical Yearbook of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (2013 - 2015),

Website of Hezhou Municipality Profile of affected communities / administrative villages

During the period from March to December of 2016, Guangxi Guoye Project Management Consultation Co. Ltd. (RAP consulting team) conducted the first round of field survey on the construction scope of the Project. From January to March of 2017, the RAP consulting team conducted the social and economic survey and household investigation. From May to October 2017, with the adjustment of the project scope, the RAP consulting team conducted the additional survey for the updated project scope.

The situations of the affected villages (communities) are shown in Table 3-4.



3. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population

Table 3-4 Information Summary of Project Affected Villages (Communities)

Components		Gongqiao	Huangtian	Changlong	Xincun	Lingfeng	Lining	Gonghe	Sanjia	Mintian	Fanglin	Xialiang
Population	Total Households	1245	250	969	3630	1305	1300	1203	600	830	1500	240
	Total Population	4723	1200	4846	17500	4718	4680	4985	2980	4600	5860	1110
	Incl.: M	2261	650	2600	9600	2508	2580	2583	1550	2530	3223	650
	Agricultural	4723	1200	4813	16700	4718	4600	4985	2950	4554	5760	1110
	Non-agricultural	0	0	33	800	0	80	0	30	46	100	0
Age	Age 0-16 (person)	1180		1475		980	1484	1383	1120	800	1870	450
	Age 17-60 (person)	2598		2790		2088	2667	2958	1080	3000	3100	550
	Age above 60	945	138	584		650	529	644	780	800	890	110
Education	Illiterates and	189		0		0	0	103	1340	200	230	
	Primary school	943				406		2205	1000	1800	2300	
	Secondary education	2578				381		2501	300	2000	1650	
	High school or	753	60			1506		326	300	400	1230	
	College or above	260	25			880		300	40	200	680	
Ethnic Group	Han	4688	1200			4480		4985	2950	4300	5800	1110
	Other ethnic groups	35	0			238	50	0		300	Married-in	
Labor	Total labors (person)	3545		1534		1651	2150	3500	1000	2200	3100	750
	Female labors	1913		760		825	1065	1100	800	1100	1500	430
	Industrial labors					130		1620	200	400	1600	

Components		Gongqiao	Huangtian	Changlong	Xincun	Lingfeng	Lining	Gonghe	Sanjia	Mintian	Fanglin	Xialiang
	Agricultural labors	2835				1521		1980	580	1600	3100	
	Labors in tertiary								400	200		
Situation of cultivated	Cultivated Land (mu)	1162	650	1879	5600	100	1800	2050	2300	4000	2500	1500
	Incl.: retained	0				30			0	0	0	
Situation of non-cultivated	Area ( mu)	711	300	4721	0	150	2000	700	400	250	200	
	Incl.: retained	0				0			120	150	100	
Farmer's net income	Farmer's average	9600		4690	4300		4680		5000		4100	3500
	Incl.: Agriculture (%)			90%			80%		70%		78%	
	Industrial (%)			0			0		5%		10%	
	Tertiary industry (%)			10%			20%		25%		20%	
Land (mu)	Dry land	150		0	3200		2000		2300		200	
	Paddy field	1012		1879	5600		1800				2500	
	Forest land	310		0	0		18000				100	

### 3.4 Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Areas and Population

#### 3.4.1 Sample selection

With the organization and support of the affected village committees, the RAP consulting team carried out the household survey for the APs in the form of questionnaires. Totally 642 valid sheets were returned. The sample distributions for the affected villages are shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Distribution of Survey Samples

District / County	Township / Street Office	Village / Community	Nos of sampled households
Pinggui District	Huangtian town	Anshan Village	11
		Gonghe village	39
		Yingshi Village	27
		Xincun village	14
		Changlong village	49
		Huangtian village	53
		Lining village	24
	Shatian town	Fanglin village	24
		Mintian village	24
	Ertang town	Xiadao village	29
	Xiwan street office	Shangsong village	1
		Xiwan Village	67
Babu district	Chengdong Street office	Lingfeng village	40
	Jiangnan street office	Xialiang village	121
		Xialiang community	50
	Babu street office	Gongqiao village	23
		Sanjia village	12
	Liantang town	Donglu village	10
		Meiyi village	9
		Butou town	6
	Butou town	Huangshi village	9
Total			642

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### 3.4.2 Statistical features of affected households and population

The survey covered totally 642 households. The respondents are in normal distribution in terms of age distribution. Most of them were the middle-aged, with less elderly and young people. All the people surveyed were of Han ethnic group, no samples of ethnic minorities.

#### **Gender composition**

Among the 642 interviewees, there were 382 male, accounting for 59.5%; 260 female, accounting for 40.5%. The gender composition of samples are shown in Figure 3-1.

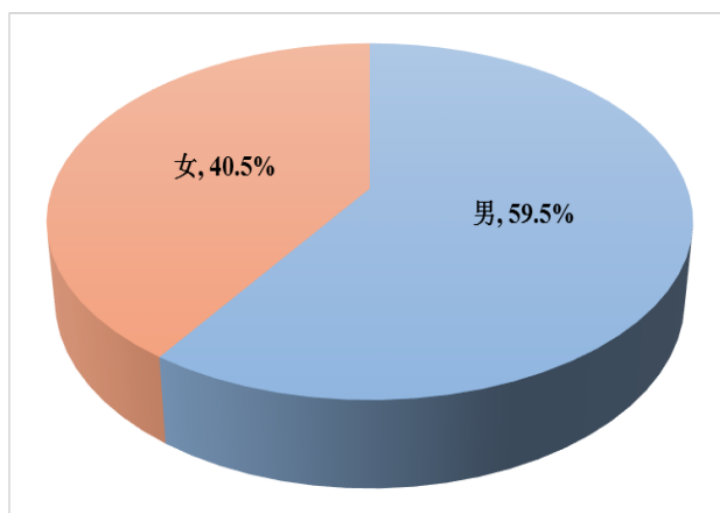


Figure 3-1 Gender Composition of Samples

#### **Gender perspectives on resettlement**

When asked the surveyed households on the resettlement issues, in terms of resettlement, the majority of the respondents request fair and timely compensation, employment opportunities, cash compensation, children education, availability of house site for reconstruction, timely payment of various compensations, timely information disclosure. In comparison with house demolition, the APs consider that they are less concerned on the loss of their land because they are living nearby the urban area and unwilling to engage in agricultural production any more. Their most concerns are that they could get full cash compensation and future employment. From the interviews with the 642 affected households, some of them expressed that they would reconstruct the houses with the compensation, some other people preferred buying commercial apartments. Most people hoped that they could use the compensation to do some small business or learn some skills through trainings. Some females would like to find jobs in enterprise and institutions and would no more engage in agricultural farming, which would not be the best option for them. Table 3-7 provides the opinions and concerns of the APs. All of these concerns raised are incorporated in the RAP and implementation, supported with relevant mitigation measures.

Table 3-6 Gender Perspectives on Resettlement

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Fair and reasonable compensation	100	100
Get corresponding house site for reconstruction	70	50
Timely compensation	98	75
Employment	96	81
Cash compensation	100	99
Children education	98	97
Assistance in demolition and relocation	9	10
Information disclosure	50	60

### Education

In terms of education background of the sampled project affected households, among the total 642 households of 3961 people surveyed, there were 179 persons of below primary education, accounting for 4.53% of the total population; 1744 persons of primary school education, accounting for 44.02%; 1212 persons of secondary school, accounting for 30.01%; 538 persons of high (technical) school, accounting for 13.58%; 238 persons of college or above, only accounting for 7.28%. Details of education background of the sampled households are shown in Table 3-7. It can be inferred that, among the project affected households, the proportion of primary school education was the highest, followed by the secondary school education, both totally accounting for 74.61%.

Table 3-7 Education Background for the Sampled Project Affected Households

Components	Grant total (persons)	Proportion (%)	Average per household
Total	3961	100	6.17
Never to school	179	4.53	0.28
Primary School	1744	44.02	2.72
Secondary school	1212	30.59	1.89
High school (technical) school	538	13.58	0.84
College or above	288	7.28	0.45

### Population structure

There were 642 affected households of 3961 persons in the project area under the random sampling. The average size of the family was 6.17 persons, which was a bit bigger

than that in the survey being conducted in the villagers' committee, for which the main reason was that the number of children-separated families were not counted.

In terms of age structure, there were 547 people aged 0-6 years, accounting for 13.80%; 621 people of aged 7-17 years, accounting for 15.66%; 1092 people of aged 18-35 years, accounting for 27.51%; 1066 people of aged 36-60 years, accounting for 26.89%; 635 people of aged 61 or above, accounting for 16.04%. As shown in Table 3-8 and Figure 3-2. It can be inferred that, among the affected households in the project areas, the population aged 18-35 years would be the largest proportion, followed by a slightly lower proportion of the aged 36-60 years, both accounting for a total of 54.46%.

Table 3-8 Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

Population Structure	Grant total (persons)	Proportion (%)	Average per household
Total Population	3961	100.00	6.17
Labor population.	1881	47.50	2.93
Disabled population	26	0.65	0.04
Age 0-6	547	13.80	0.85
Age 7-17	621	15.66	0.97
Age 18 - 35	1092	27.51	1.70
Age 36-60	1066	26.89	1.66
Age above 61	635	16.04	0.99

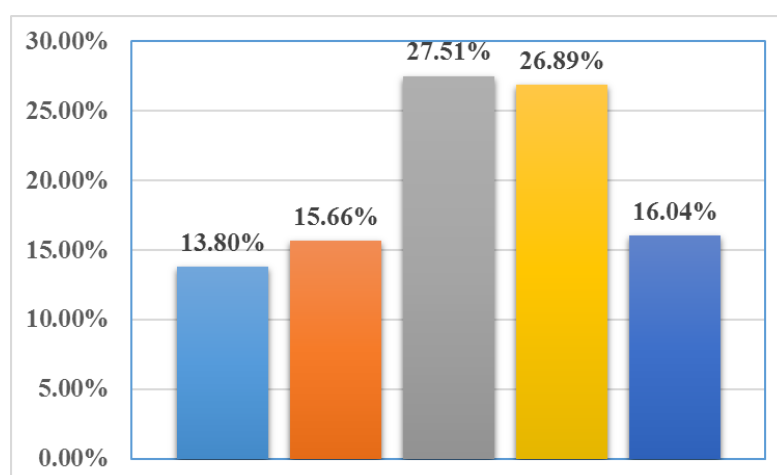


Figure 3-2 Age Structure for the Sampled Project Affected Households

In terms of labor structure of the sampled affected households in the project area, among the 642 households of 3961 persons, there were 1881 labor force, averagely 2.93 persons per-household, accounting for 47.50%; where, there were 26 disable persons, accounting for 0.65%. Among the labor force, 853 persons mainly engaged in agricultural production, averagely 1.33 persons per household, accounting for 45.34% of the total labor force population; 116 person engaged in business, accounting for 6.20%; 912 persons in out-going work, averagely 1.42 persons per household, accounting for 48.46% of the total labor force. Details are shown in Table 3-9 and Figure 3-3.

From the labor force structure, it can be inferred that, the out-going-work labor force has the largest proportion among the affected households, which also exceeded the proportion of the agricultural-based labor force. Such means that the importance of agricultural income has fallen to the secondary position.

#### **Vulnerable Groups**

All the 83 households of vulnerable groups will be affected only by land acquisition, no demolition will be involved for them.

Of the total 20 affected vulnerable households, 13 households belonged to five-guarantees who suffered from long-term sickness, disability without labor force and income source, nor any family member to support, depending on the government subsidies for life, education, endowment till the end of life. They do not engage in any economic activities, an so land acquisition activities would not have any impacts on their livelihood and income. They still hope to get the government subsidies as usual.

For the 14 households with 44 disabled persons, they will get compensation for land acquisition and they will still enjoy the treatment for disabled persons. And, in terms of technical training and provision of job opportunities, the government and the IAs will give them more care and assistance.

The 16 female-headed households with 48 persons (single parent family) are engaging in the agricultural production and aquatic cultivation, with the annual average per-capita net income from these economic activities ranging from RMB 450 to RMB 700. After land acquisition, these female-headed households will lose approximately RMB 200 - RMB 400 of income each year from the agricultural production. In this regard, they will get employment opportunities in priority, and the government and IAs would also assist them in getting small credit funds from banks.

The affected 33 poverty households with 109 persons will get the MLG allowance of RMB 240 each person every month provided by rural social security system. In addition, the IAs will also give them additional care and preferential policies, to provide them with training

and employment opportunities. Hezhou Municipal Government will also provide necessary assistance for them in getting small credit funds from banks.

Table 3-9 Labor Force Structure in the Sampled Households

Population Structure	Grand total	Proportion (%)	Average household
Total Population	3961	100.00	6.17
Labor population.	1881	47.50	2.93
Population of disable household	26	0.65	0.04
Agriculture-headed labor	853	21.54	1.33
Labor in running business	116	2.94	0.18
Out-going labor	912	23.03	1.42

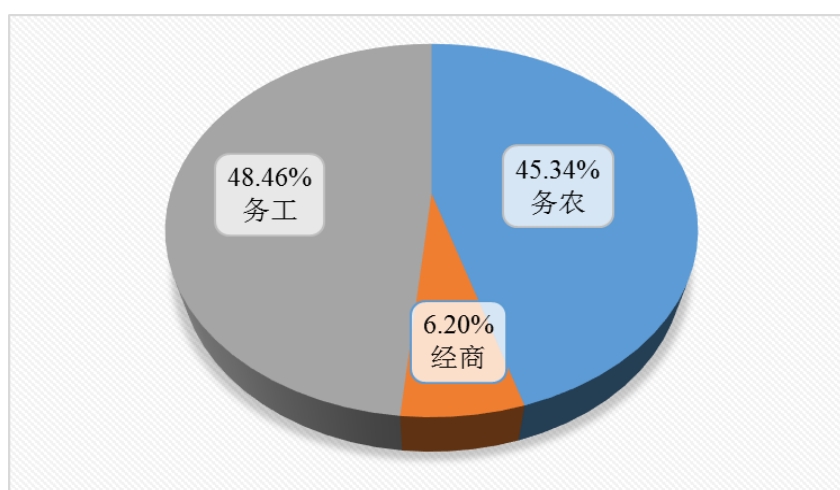


Figure 3-3 Labor Structure of the Sampled Affected Households

### Income structure

Among sampled affected households during survey, the annual average per-capita income was RMB7801, with the income sources mostly of agricultural production, out-going work, business and other operations. Among them, the major source of income was from out-going work, accounting for 68.68% of the total income, averagely per-capita as high as RMB5358. Such was followed by business income, accounting for 19.55%, averagely per-capita RMB1525. The agricultural income accounted for 10.58%, while other operating income accounted for 1.18%. Details are shown in Table 3-10. It can be deduced that, the main income source of the affected households was from out-going work, and the income



generated from agricultural production approximately accounted for 10% of the total household income.

In the views of the APs, even though land acquisition would have impacts on their incomes, in terms of income structure, the proportion of income from agricultural activities in the total family income is little, approximately 10%. In addition, the land acquisition of the Project has the belt-like features due to the engineering characteristics, and so the proportion of land acquisition for a single family would be very small. And, the project implementation will bring about job opportunities and increase of income. Moreover, the project implementation will improve the environment and the living quality and reduce the economic losses incurred by flood hazards. Therefore, all APs support the project construction.

Table 3-10 Annual Income Structure of Affected Sampled Households

Items	Total (RMB)	Percentage in total income (%)	Average per household (RMB)	Average per-capita (RMB)
Total family annual income	30887262	100.00	48111	7801
1. Agricultural income	3269064	10.58	5092	826
2. Go-out-work income	21213606	68.68	33043	5358
3. Business income	6038652	19.55	9406	1525
4. Other operation income	365940	1.18	570	92

### Expenditure structure

According to the sampled survey of the affected households, the annual average per-capita expenditure was RMB 6775, and in terms of structure, which were mostly used for family living expenses and education, respectively 78.91% with average per-capita RMB 5346 and 16.00% with average per-capita RMB 1084. The sum of these two items was 94.91. The investment in agriculture and business accounted only for 5.09%. Details are shown in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Annual Expenditure Structure of Affected Sampled Households

Items	Total (RMB)	Percentage in total expenditures (%)	Average per household (RMB)	Average per-capita (RMB)
Total annual family expenditure	26823402	100	41781	6775
1. Investment on agriculture and business	1364892	5.09	2126	345

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2. Family living expenses	21165456	78.91	32968	5346
3. Education expenses	4293054	16.00	6687	1084

### **Key properties**

From the sampled survey of the affected households, color TV and cell phone are the popular properties of the affected households in the project areas, i.e. color TV 1.25 / household, cell phone 2.65 / household, as shown in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Key Properties of Affected Sampled Households

Name of properties	Grand total	Average household
Car	121	0.19
Tractor (incl. Agricultural vehicle)	161	0.25
Motorcycle (incl. Electro mobile)	642	1.00
Color television	803	1.25
Refrigerator	578	0.90
Washing Machine	501	0.78
Air conditioner	533	0.83
Computer	392	0.61
Kitchen ventilator	225	0.35
Sterilization cabinet	218	0.34
Mobile phone	1682	2.62

## 4 Laws and Policy Framework for Resettlement

In order to effectively facilitate land acquisition and resettlement, safeguard the legal benefits of the affected individuals and institutions to facilitate the project implementation, the policies for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the Project are formulated pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Hezhou Municipal Government, as well as the Operational Policies for Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) of the World Bank. The land acquisition, house demolition and relocation activities shall strictly abide by the compensation standards and relevant policies specified in the RAP. During the process of implementation, any new policies shall be implemented and reported to the World Bank.

### 4.1 Laws and Policy Framework for Resettlement in China

Table 4-1 Major Laws and Policies for Resettlement

Level	Laws and policies	Schedule
State level	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effected from January 1 of 1999, revised on August 28, 2004).	
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (revised on July 29, 2014)	
	Methods for Announcement of Land Acquisition	January 1, 2002
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, Ref. GF[2004]28;	October 21, 2004
	Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Management of Land Acquisition Compensation, Ref. No. GTZF[2004]58.	November 16, 2001
	Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land, Decree No.49 of Ministry of Finance, State Administration for Taxation.	
	Guidelines for Strengthening Land Acquisition Compensation and Relocation System, Ref. No. GTZF[2004]238.	November 3, 2004
	Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council), January 21, 2011	
	Regulations on Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Large and Medium Water Resources and Hydroelectric Construction Projects, September 1, 2006, (Decree No.471, State Council)	
Local level	Method of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China.	September 01, 2001
	Provisions of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Administration Regulations for Houses Demolition in City	September 01, 2003
	Interim Provisions of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Concerning Collection of Four Compensation Charges for Acquisition and Occupation of Forest Land.	July 31, 2002

Level	Laws and policies	Schedule
	Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for Implementation of Ordinance for Protection of Basic Farmland.	July 31, 2002
	Circular of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Concerning Implementation Methods for Social Security for Displaced Farmers (GZBF[2008]18)	March 14, 2008
	Regulations of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation, Ref. GZD[2011]36	August 02, 2011
	Notice of Land Resources Administration Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition (Ref. GGTZF[2015]89)	December 30, 2015
	Notice of Human Resources and Social Security Department, Land Resources Administration Department, Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing Guidelines for Participation of Social Basic Insurance System for Displaced Farmers in Guangxi, Ref. GRSF[2016]46.	August 12, 2016
	Methods of Hezhou City for Resettlement of Displaced Farmers within Urban Planned Areas, Ref. HZF[2007]9	March 12, 2007
	Provisional Methods on Social Security System for Displaced Farmers of Hezhou City, Ref. HZF[2008]44	March 14, 2008
	Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition in Hezhou City (updated in 2015)	December 30, 2015
	Notice of Hezhou Municipality on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Construction Projects within Urban Planned Areas of Hezhou City, Ref. HZF[2016]48)	December 31, 2016
<b>The World Bank</b>	The World Bank Policy OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes, January 1, 2002	

## 4.2 Main contents of laws, regulations and policies of the State and Local Governments

### (1) Regulations on compensation standards for land acquisition

- Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use. Compensation for acquisition of cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and attachments and young crops on the acquired land. Compensation for acquisition of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the AAOV of the requisitioned land for three years preceding such acquisition. Resettlement subsidies for acquisition of cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population needing to be resettled. The agricultural population needing to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of acquired cultivated land by the average amount of the original cultivated land per person of the unit the land of which is acquired. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided

among members of the agricultural population needing resettlement shall be four to six times the AAOV of the acquired cultivated land for three years preceding such acquisition. However, the highest resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the acquired cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its AAOV for the three years preceding such acquisition.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions are still insufficient to help the farmers needing resettlement to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the AAOV of the acquired land for the three years preceding such acquisition. (Article 47, Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- Local government at or above county level shall adopt effective measures to ensure the living standards of the rural farmers with requisitioned land be not decreased. It should be ensured that land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for ground attachments and standing crops shall be provided in accordance to applicable laws and regulation in full and in time. If the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies as stipulated by law still cannot be able to maintain the original standards of the land-losing farmers and are not adequate to cover the social insurance costs of the landless farmers, the provincial government shall approve an increase in the resettlement subsidies. If the sum of the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies has reached the legal upper limit but still cannot maintain the original living standards of the farmers, the local government can provide additional subsidies with the use of revenues from the sales for the use of state land. The People's government of provinces, autonomous region and municipality under the Central Government shall formulate the general AAOV standard or the consolidated regional land price. The compensation price for land acquisition shall be uniformed for the land of same category. The land acquisition cost of national key project shall be fully included in the project budget (Article 12, Decision on Deepening Reform in Land Administration of State Council, Guofa [2004] No.28).

The compensation for the temporary use of agricultural land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of average annual production value for the past three years before the land is temporally used by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary occupation of construction land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of the annual rent of the local similar State-owned land by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary use of the unused land shall be calculated as per 60% of the multiplier of average annual production value of local dry land for the past three years by the years of temporary use. Any damages to the land-attached structures shall be compensated according to the actual conditions. Where the cultivated land is used temporarily, the land user shall resume the planting condition within one year from the date of expiry of the temporary land use. If the planting condition is not restored or the planting condition is less than the original planting condition, it shall pay the cultivated land reclamation fee in accordance with the relevant provisions of the people's government of the autonomous region. Land damage caused by temporary use of other land should be reclaimed or pay land reclamation fee in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of these measures. (Article 48, Regulations specified in

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Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- Compensation standards for land acquisition.

(I) Compensation for acquisition of basic farmland shall be ten times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition for paddy fields, while nine times for dry land.

(II) Compensation for the acquisition of the farmland other than basic farmland shall be nine times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition for paddy fields, while seven times for dry land.

(III) Compensation for acquisition of vegetable land, fish pond and lotus-root pond shall be eight times the AAOV of the acquired land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(IV) Compensation for acquisition of protection forest land and special forest land shall be nine times the AAOV of the local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(V) Compensation for the acquisition of timber forest, economic forest and firewood forest shall be, for those with harvest, four to seven times and, for those without harvest, three to four times the AAOV for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VI) Compensation for acquisition of plant and flower nurseries shall be three to four times of the AAOV for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VII) Compensation for acquisition of in-turn use land and meadow shall be two to three times the AAOV of local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition.

(VIII) Compensation for the acquisition of unused land, such as barren hills, barren land and barren ditch etc., shall be one to two times the AAOV of local dry land for three years preceding such acquisition. The classification of the land types shall be determined after inventory survey of land utilization. (Article 53, Regulations specified in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- The compensation standards for land acquisition: (1) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.06ha., the subsidies shall be five times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land ; (2) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.05ha. but less than 0.06ha., the subsidies shall be six times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. (3) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.04ha. but less than 0.05ha., the subsidies shall be eight times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. 4. If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.03ha. but less than 0.04ha., the subsidies shall be ten times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. (5) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.025ha. but less than 0.03ha., the subsidies shall be twelve times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. (6) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is over 0.02ha. but less than 0.025ha., the subsidies shall be fourteen times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. (7) If the average per capita occupation of cultivated land is less than 0.02ha., the subsidies shall be fifteen times the AAOV of three years for the acquired land preceding such acquisition. Resettlement subsidies for acquisition of other types of agricultural land, such as forest land, meadow and aquatic water surface, shall be three to five times the AAOV of three years preceding such acquisition. No resettlement subsidies shall be

made for the acquisition of barren hills, barren land, barren shoal and other lands that are without harvest benefits. (Article 54, Regulations specified in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- Compensation for crops and land-attached structures on the acquired land shall follow the following stipulations.

(I) Compensation for short-term crops shall be made according to the production value of one-round harvest; compensation for the perennial crops shall be reasonably made according to the planting and growing periods. (II) Forest (fruit, bamboo) feasible for transplantation shall be transplanted, for which, labor charges and seedling losses shall be compensated. Those cannot be transplanted shall be compensated. (III) Compensation for houses and other buildings and structures shall be made at full replacement cost of the area of the lost house with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. The actual standards shall be formulated by the people's governments of counties and the cities established with districts. No compensation will be made for the buildings and structures built on the illegally occupied land, as well as the crops, forest (fruit and bamboo) and the buildings and structures that are planted or constructed on rush after the announcement of land acquisition has been issued. (Article 55, Regulations specified in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- As for the legal utilization of the state-owned agricultural, forest, animal husbandry and fishery lands by construction project, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be at 70% of the amount compensated for the acquisition of same-category collectively-owned land; compensation for crops and land-attached structures in this connection shall follow the regulations as designated for acquisition of collectively-owned land. (Article 56, Regulations specified in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

The new-round unified AAOV standards are applicable to all the acquisition of collective land (except basic farmland and natural reserves) within the jurisdiction of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. In acquisition of the basic farmland, the compensation shall be made at no less than 1.1 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. In acquisition of collective construction land, the compensation shall be made no less than 0.4 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. In acquisition of collective unused land, the compensation shall be made at 0.1 - 0.4 multipliers against the compensation for acquisition of the normal agricultural land. The compensation for the state-owned land legally taken-back shall be made in accordance with the unified standards. (Notice of Land Resources Administration Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing A New-Round Unified Standards of Annual Average Output Values for Land Acquisition (Ref. GGTZF[2015]89))

## **2. Stipulations on “the means for resettlement of peasants whose land needs to be requisitioned”:**

- Properly resettling displaced farmers Peoples Governments at the county level and above shall formulate concrete measures to guarantee the long-term livelihood of the farmers

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whose land is taken. The farmers shall be given stocks for land-taking projects that have stable revenues. Requisition of the collective land within the boundary of urban planning shall include those landless farmers due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, for which, the social security system shall be established. As for the requisition of the collective land outside the urban planning, the local government shall reserve necessary cultivating land within the administrative area, or provide with job arrangement for the displaced farmers. The landless farmers who do not have basic production and living conditions shall be resettled on migratory basis. The labor and social insurance departments shall cooperate with other relevant departments to provide guidance on the establishment of employment training and social insurance program for land-losing farmers. (Article 13, Decision on Deepening Reform in Land Administration of State Council, Guofa [2004] 28)

### **3. Disclosure of information of land acquisition and house demolition**

- After the Land acquisition is approved according to the law, the People's governments of the city with district establishment and county shall make announcement of land acquisition in the local township (town) and village whose land proposed to be requisitioned within 15 days after receiving the approval document of land acquisition. After issuing the announcement of land acquisition, the units whose land proposed to be requisitioned and land contracting individuals are not allowed to plant and grow crops or construct buildings and structures on rush. (Article 51, Regulations specified in Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China)

- All kinds of construction activities requiring expropriation of buildings shall comply with the national economic and social development plan, overall land use plan, urban and rural plan and special purpose plans. The construction of social security housing projects and the rebuilding of old urban areas shall be incorporated into the annual plan for national economic and social development at the city or county level. Public opinions shall be extensively solicited in the making of the national economic and social development plan, overall land use plan, urban and rural plan and special purpose plans, and scientific demonstration shall be made. Article 9, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- The building expropriation department shall draft an expropriation and compensation plan and report it to the People's government at the city or county level. The People's government at the city or county level shall organize the relevant departments to demonstrate the expropriation and compensation plan and publish it for public opinions. The period for solicitation of public opinions shall be no less than 30 days. Article 10, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- The People's government at the city or county level shall publish in a timely manner the public opinions solicited and the amendments made according to the public opinions. Where buildings need to be expropriated due to the rebuilding of an old urban area, if the majority of the owners consider that the expropriation and compensation plan does not conform to the provisions of this Regulation, the people's government at the city or county level shall organize a hearing attended by the owners and the representatives of the public, and amend the plan according to the results of the hearing. Article 11, Regulations on the



#### Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- Before making a decision on building expropriation, the people's government at the city or county level shall make a social stability risk assessment according to the relevant provisions, and if the decision involves a large number of owners, it shall be made at the executive meeting of the government upon discussion. Before a decision on building expropriation is made, the compensation fees for acquisition shall be ready in full amount, deposited in a special purpose account and used for designated purpose only.

(Article 12, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- The people's governments of municipal and county levels shall, after making a decision on building expropriation, make announcement to the public in a timely manner. The announcement shall state the expropriation and compensation plan, rights to administrative reconsideration and administrative lawsuit and other matters. The people's government at the city or county level and the building expropriation department shall do a good job in the publicity and explanation of building expropriation and compensation. Where a building is expropriated according to law, the corresponding right to use state-owned land shall be retracted at the same time. Article 13, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- An owner against a building expropriation decision made by the governments of city or county level may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit according to law. The building expropriation department shall organize surveys and registration of the ownership, location, use, construction area, etc. of buildings within the scope of expropriation, and the owners shall provide cooperation. The survey results shall be announced to the owners within the scope of expropriation. Article 14, 15, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- If a compensation agreement cannot be reached by the building expropriation department and an owner within the contracting period as determined in the expropriation and compensation plan, or the owner of the building to be expropriated is unclear, the building expropriation department shall report it to the people's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision for making a compensation decision under the expropriation and compensation plan in accordance with this Regulation, which shall be announced within the scope of expropriation. An owner who disagrees on a compensation decision may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit according to law. Article 26, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- The building expropriation department shall establish building expropriation and compensation files according to law, and announce the information on division of household and compensation to the owners within the scope of expropriation. The audit organ shall strengthen the supervision over the management and use of compensation fees for expropriation, and announce the audit results. Article 29, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

#### **4. Regulations on house demolition and compensation**

- Exchange of property titles for expropriation of residential house should follow the principle of "demolition returned with same area plus reasonable expansion". In case of

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expropriation of housing, if the owner meets the housing security conditions, the People's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision shall give priority to be covered by the housing security system. (Notice of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation, Article 8, 9)

- The value of the expropriated building shall be assessed by the real estate assessment agency of Class-III qualification (inclusive Class-III) according to the relevant standards and methods of the State and local authority. The city with district administration shall establish the real estate price assessment expert committee for appraisal. The assessment agency shall be selected after negotiation with the expropriated person. If the negotiation cannot be concluded with the expropriated person within fifteen working days, the real estate assessment agency shall be selected at random through open lottery by the expropriating unit. No district or department shall be allowed to refuse any real estate assessment agencies without the record of bad behavior to participate in the assessment work. Before the methods for selecting real estate assessment agency are issued in Guangxi, the previous regulations shall apply. The agencies that engage in the compensation assessment of housing shall abide by the principle of independence, objectivity and impartiality. They shall send enough real estate appraisers to carry out on-the-spot investigation, photograph of the evaluated objects, establish the complete archival materials and response to any queries on the valuation results. (Notice of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation, Article 10, 11, 12)

- After the scope of expropriation is determined, acts which lead to an improper increase of compensation fees, such as new construction, expansion or reconstruction of a building or a change of the use of a building within the scope of expropriation, shall be prohibited. For such acts in violation of the relevant provisions, no compensation shall be made. (Article 16, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- The compensation granted to an owner by the People's government at the city or county level which makes a building expropriation decision shall include: (1) compensation for the value of the building expropriated; (2) compensation for the relocation or temporary settlement resulting from the building expropriation; and (3) compensation for the production or business suspension losses resulting from the building expropriation. The People's government at the city or county level shall formulate subsidization and incentive measures to give subsidies and incentives to the owners. In case of expropriation of personal housing, if the owner meets the housing security conditions, the People's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision shall give priority to providing housing security for him. The specific measures shall be formulated by a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government. (Article 17, 18, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- The compensation for the value of the building expropriated shall not be less than the market price of real estate similar to the building expropriated on the date of announcement of the building expropriation decision. The value of the building expropriated shall be assessed by an eligible real estate price assessment institution according to the assessment measures for building expropriation. An owner who opposes to the assessed value of the building to be expropriated may apply to the real estate price assessment institution for reassessment. An

owner who opposes to the reassessment result may apply to the real estate price assessment expert committee for appraisal. The administrative department of housing and urban-rural development under the State Council shall formulate the assessment measures for building expropriation, in the process of which the public opinions shall be solicited. (Article 19, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- An owner may choose either cash compensation or exchange of titles. If an owner chooses exchange of titles, the people's government at the city or county level shall provide a building for exchange of titles, and calculate and settle with the owner the difference between the value of the expropriated building and the value of the building provided for exchange of titles. If personal housing is expropriated due to the rebuilding of an old urban area, and an owner chooses exchange of titles in the rebuilt area, the people's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision shall provide a building in the rebuilt area or in a nearby area. (Article 21, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- In case of relocation due to building expropriation, the building expropriation department shall pay relocation fees to the owners; and if an owner chooses exchange of titles, the building expropriation department shall, prior to delivery of the building for exchange of titles, pay temporary settlement fees to the owner or provide the owner with a temporary dwelling.
- The compensation for production or business interruption losses resulting from building expropriation shall be determined on the basis of the proceeds from the building before expropriation, duration of production or business interruption and other factors. The specific measures shall be formulated by a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government. (Article 22, 23, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- The people's government at the city or county level and the relevant departments thereof shall strengthen according to law the supervision and administration of construction activities, and deal with according to law constructions in violation of the urban and rural plan. The people's government at the city or county level shall, before making a building expropriation decision, organize the relevant departments to survey, confirm and deal with the unregistered buildings within the scope of expropriation. For buildings confirmed to be legal and temporary buildings not exceeding the approved period, compensation shall be made; and for buildings confirmed to be illegal and temporary buildings exceeding the approved period, no compensation shall be made. (Article 24, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation)

- The building expropriation department and an owner shall, according to this Regulation, enter into a compensation agreement on the method, amount and time of payment of compensation, location and area of the building provided for exchange of titles, relocation fees, temporary settlement fees or temporary dwelling, production or business interruption losses, time limit for relocation, transition manner, transition period and other matters. After a compensation agreement is signed, if one party fails to perform any obligation under the compensation agreement, the other party may file a lawsuit according to law. Article 25, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- Compensation shall be made before relocation in building expropriation. After the People's government at the city or county level which makes a building expropriation decision

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compensates an owner, the owner shall complete relocation within the time limit for relocation as agreed on in the compensation agreement or as determined in the compensation decision. No entity or individual shall force an owner to relocate by violence or threat, by cutting off the supply of water, heating, gas or electricity or road passage in violation of the relevant provisions or by any other illegal means. Construction entities shall be prohibited from involvement in relocation activities. Article 27, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

- Where an owner does not apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative lawsuit within the statutory time limit and fails to relocate within the time limit as determined in the compensation decision, the people's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision shall apply to the people's court for enforcement according to law. Documents on the compensation amount, account number of the related special deposit account, location and area of the building provided for exchange of titles or the temporary dwelling, etc. shall be attached to the written application for enforcement. Article 28, Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

### 4.3 The related policies of World Bank on involuntary resettlement

#### 4.3.1 Objectives of resettlement policies

The basic objectives of the related policies of World Bank on involuntary resettlement are:

- Avoid or minimize resettlement, wherever feasible;
- If resettlement cannot be avoided, the resettlement activities should be conceived and implemented as the sustainable development. Where resettlement is unavoidable, multiple feasible schemes shall be available for selection. Sufficient funds should be provided to enable the APs to share the benefits brought by the project construction. To consult with the APs, enabling them to have the chances in fully participating in the planning and implementation of the resettlement plan.
- The APs shall be compensated and assisted so that they will not have inconvenience in their future economic and social activities due to the project construction. The APs should be also supported to improve their livelihood and restore to or even better than the previous levels before the project.
- Resettled people shall be provided with adequate information relating to the resettlement and compensation, for which, mutual discussion shall be required.
- Stakeholders' participation in the development and implementation of the resettlement plan shall be emphasized, for which, effective grievance readdressing mechanism should be established.

#### 4.3.2 Measures for realization of objectives

- The resettlement plan or the resettlement policy framework shall provide corresponding measures to ensure APs being informed about their options and rights

pertaining to resettlement.

- Conduct consultation with APs on the technically and economically feasible options and give the opportunities of section to APs .

- Provided prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project to offset the direct property losses caused by the project.

- If impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement or resettlement policy framework should include measures during moving to ensure that the displaced persons could get assistance (such as moving subsidies).

- To provide residential houses or housing sites, provide sites for agricultural production according to the requirement. In addition, the combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

- Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure a transition period after displacement, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.

- APs should be also provided with development assistance, such as land leveling, credit service, training or employment opportunities.

- Particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, the ethnic minorities and those without legal title to land.

- Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for the displaced persons. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment of self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the World Bank.

- The possible eligible conditions for the payment of cash compensation for property damage are: (i) the land-based farmers whose land requisitioned by project is only a small part of the affected properties and the rest can be economically developed independently; (ii) where exists an active supply of land, housing and labor markets that the affected people can rely on; and (iii) those do not depend on land for living. The level of cash compensation should be sufficient to fully replace the cost at the current market prices to compensate for the loss of land and other properties.

- To provide timely and relevant information to re resettlers and their communities, and any host communities that accept them, to consult with them on resettlement programs and to provide them with the opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement. A relevant and convenient redressing mechanism should be established for these groups.

- In the new resettlement sites or the main community, to provide the necessary infrastructure and public services so as to improve, restore, or maintain the community

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accessibility and service levels of the relocated people and the accepting communities. To provide alternative or similar resources to compensate for the loss of available community resources (such as fishing grounds, pastoral areas, fuel or fodder etc. ).

- To establish a pattern of community organization that can adapt to the new environment according to the choice of the relocated people. Wherever possible, to preserve the existing social and cultural structures of the relocated people and any host community and respect the willingness of the relocated people to move in the already formed community.

- Compensation for all affected houses and other facilities shall be made at replacement cost according to the current prices. Depreciation will not be considered during computation. The demolished materials shall be held as the properties of the owners.

- Resettled people without formal land title shall be also compensated. Households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples shall be provided with special support to assist them in promoting their social status.

- Resettlement plan shall be developed and implemented to the extent possible as a part of the project, and costs as incurred by resettlement and compensation shall be covered by the project costs and benefits of the project construction. The costs incurred by resettlement and compensation shall be included into the bank loans of the project.

#### 4.4 Gaps between national legislation and World Bank Policies and filling measures

##### **Land resettlement compensation**

Gaps: The World Bank policies require that the compensations should be adequate to offset any income losses and rehabilitate the long-term income generation potentials. The land acquisition compensations in China are based on the prices of land categories and unified AAOVs.

Measures: The early measure was to exchange land but of little possibility in practice. Cash compensation is the first choice of most affected people, even though it is hard to ensure whether they will utilize the compensation in a reasonable way. Therefore, more technical supports are needed, such as monitoring of the people who are seriously affected and the vulnerable families. The local governments will be also required to provide necessary assistance to those needed.

##### **Resettlement compensation for vulnerable groups**

Gaps: The World Bank policies require that all the vulnerable groups should receive special compensation, especially those families seriously affected by poverty. No social analysis is needed in China, and the compensations are only based on the amount of losses.

Measures: Special funds will be provided to the vulnerable groups who are identified during the detailed measurement investigation. All necessary measures have been provided in the Resettlement Action Plan.

##### **Consultation and disclosure**

Gaps: The World Bank policies require that the affected people should be fully informed and be consulted as soon as possible. Chinese legislations have greatly improved the transparency of information disclosure and compensation. However, the functions of the affected people in decision making are not strong, and the disclosure periods are generally too

short.

Measures: The consultation was conducted at the early stage (before or during technical assistance). The Hezhou PMO agrees to disclose the Resettlement Action Plan to the relevant affected people.

**Lack of entitlements**

Gaps: The World Bank policies require that all buildings to be demolished, regardless of being legal or illegal, should be compensated. Chinese legislations stipulate that, the lands or houses without legal ownership to be appropriated will not be compensated.

Measures: As for the World Bank financed project, all legal or illegal affected people, regardless of having or not having ownership, will be protected and compensated.

**Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Gaps: The World Bank policies require conducting resettlement internal and external monitoring. However, Chinese legislations only have such requirement on reservoir construction project.

Measures: All the World Bank financed projects have established the internal and external resettlement monitoring system, which have been covered in the Resettlement Action Plan. The detailed requirements of the resettlement internal and external monitoring have been stated in the Resettlement Action Plan.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Resettlement Action Plan summarizes the principles of the World Bank OP / BP 4.12 as the following:

(a) The resettlement activities will be carried out based on the results of the social and economic investigations and the actual number of affected people, as well in accordance with the national and local resettlement policies and the World Bank OP / BP 4.12 involuntary resettlement.

(b) The project design will be optimized to minimize quantity of resettlement. Such requires to avoid as much as possible the impacts on the populated area and minimize involuntary resettlement. The construction scheme will be further optimized to reduce the negative impacts on the public.

(c) All the involuntary resettlers to be compensated are regarded as a part of the project. Adequate amount of funds will be provided to the affected households to ensure that they can benefit from the project implementation.

(d) The project will ensure that all the affected households are able to get all the compensation for their losses before project implementation. Their livelihood will be resettled properly. The production will be effectively restored. In order to address their temporary difficulties, subsidies and assistances will be provided to the affected households.

(e) The project will ensure that the living standards and production capacities are restored to the previous levels, or even better.

(f) House demolition, especially demolition of infrastructural facilities and ground attachments will be compensated as per the replacement costs. The residual values of the demolished materials will not be counted.

(g) The affected households are eligible to either choose exchange of housing sites (or entitlement resettlement) or cash compensation for resettlement.

(h) The affected people by housing demolition will get compensation during transition and moving periods.

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(i) The units affected by demolition of non-residential houses will get resettlement subsidies, including compensation for production suspension.

(j) The project will pay great attention to the vulnerable groups and assist them in choosing resettling houses and moving in.

(k) The compensations will be paid to the affected owners of the demolished infrastructural facilities.

(l) Reasonable compensations will be paid to the households and people affected by land acquisition.

(m) The date of payment of compensation for land acquisition will be maximally within three months upon the use of the land by the project but after the approval of the resettlement plan.

(n) During the preparation and implementation periods of resettlement, the affected people are encouraged to participate in the whole process, so as to solicit their comments, carry out the resettlement activities and publicize the resettlement policies.

(o) Great attention will be paid to the complaints of the affected people. The difficulties and problems of the affected people during resettlement implementation will be resolved promptly. The disputes on compensation standards will be resolved as much as possible through negotiation. If the negotiation fails, the case can be submitted for arbitration.

(p) The relevant units involving in resettlement activities must strengthen cooperation and coordination. All resettlement agencies at all levels must be well established and with well-trained staff.

(q) During resettlement implementation, any substantial changes in compensation standards, relocating sites and scope, additional construction components etc. will be reported to the World Bank in prior.

## 4.5 Applicable resettlement policies for the Project

In accordance with the laws and regulations of the State and local governments, the World Bank policies, the gaps between the national legislation and the World Bank policies, especially Notice of Hezhou Municipality on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Construction Projects within Urban Planned Areas of Hezhou City (Ref. HZF[2016]48) issued on 31 December 2016, the PMO has formulated the following resettlement policies applicable to the Project after full consultation with the affected people. The policies shall come into effect upon approval of Hezhou Municipal Government and the approval of this Resettlement Action Plan.

### 4.5.1 Compensation and resettlement policies for house demolition

#### **(1) Compensation and resettlement policies house demolition on collective land**

All the houses to be demolished by the Project are covered by the urban planning of Hezhou City and shall be compensated in accordance with the following policies.

- The PMO provides two resettlement options, respectively cash compensation and exchange of house site for the choice of APs at their will.

#### **Cash compensation**



- Compensation for simple house and other attachments shall be compulsory made at cash compensation. The main house and production house may choose cash compensation. The compensation shall be made at replacement cost, details are shown in Chapter.

- If in the opinion of the APs that the compensation rates are low, the demolishing unit will entrust local resettlement office to negotiate with the APs. In case of failure in negotiation, the local resettlement office and the APs shall jointly engage an independent real estate value assessment agency to undertake the assessment. If the APs are still unsatisfied the assessed results, they may appeal to the arbitration agency for arbitration. The resettlement office shall make the compensation to the APs according to the final confirmed results.

- The APs choosing cash compensation for main house, the house site for the main house shall be compensated according to assessed price of the allocated reconstruction land. No reconstruction land shall be arranged for the demolition of non-residential houses, and the land of the non-residential house shall be compensated according to the rates of compensation for acquisition of rural house site.

**Exchange of house site (resettlement with reconstruction site)**

- Exchange of house site resettlement, i.e. reconstruction site resettlement, is also divided into two types: (i) “unified planning and unified construction”; (ii) “unified planning and self-construction”. Regardless of “unified planning and unified construction” or “unified planning and self-construction”, the house site for reconstruction shall be included in the project construction land use, where, according to the planning, the allocation of house site shall be based on the legal area of the main house and the principle of “one for one reconstruction” but limited to a ceiling land area of 120 m<sup>2</sup> for one household. The extra legal area exceeding the ceiling area thereof shall be compensated according to the assessed price of reconstruction land. And, the government will finance the “three supplies and one leveling”, provision of water and electricity installation to the door of each household which is to be further connected inside by the owner.

- The demolished main houses shall be compensated as per replacement cost at the standards of cash payment.

- The compensation for reconstruction transition shall be made in installments based on the building area of the main house upto 12 months counting from the date of setting-out on reconstruction site after house demolition. The rate of compensation shall be at RMB 10 / m<sup>2</sup>.

- Moving subsidies shall be paid to the APs. The “three subsidies” for house demolition (demolition transport subsidies, moving loss subsidies and work time losing subsidies) shall be computed according the construction area of the house to be demolished. The rate of subsidies shall be RMB 10 / m<sup>2</sup>.

- Whoever signed the demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household.

In addition, the government will engage qualified and experienced design institute to provide multiple options for the displaced households to choose. Those displaced households choosing the design scheme by the government will be awarded in a proper way, for which, the awarding measures will be notified to the displaced households two months in prior to the implementation.

**(2) Compensation and resettlement policies house demolition on state-owned land**

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- The PMO provides two resettlement options, respectively cash compensation and exchange of titles, for the choice of APs at their will.

#### **Cash compensation**

- In house compensation, the demolishing unit and the APs jointly entrust an independent assessment agency of good reputation to conduct assessment of the house to be demolished according to the market prices. Based on this approach, the demolishing unit shall make compensation to the APs for the demolished house. The compensation shall include the house price and decoration cost. If the APs are still unsatisfied the assessed results, they may appeal to the arbitration agency for arbitration.

#### **Resettlement with exchange of titles**

- In-kind compensation. The government shall undertake the unified resettlement, following the principle of one-for-one resettlement, to construct buildings in a planned and unified manner and distribute them to the urban citizens whose houses are demolished. The resettlement shall be made as per the ratio of 1:1 based on the original legal area. The area of the expropriated house of less than 50m<sup>2</sup> shall be complemented up to 50m<sup>2</sup>. The actual resettled area shall not exceed 30% of the area of the original legal house expropriated. For the exceeded area, the additional area within 10% (including 10%) of the eligible area shall be calculated at the cost price, while the additional area above 10% shall be calculated at market price. At the same time, the APs shall be also eligible to get the decoration compensation for the expropriated house. The amount of decoration compensation shall be evaluated by the reputable independent assessment agency jointly engaged by the demolishing unit and the APs.

- In case of expropriation of housing, if the owner meets the housing security conditions, the People's government at the city or county level which makes the building expropriation decision shall give priority to be covered by the housing security system.

- The transition subsidies shall be at RMB 10/ m<sup>2</sup> for a period of one year. The lump sum moving subsidies shall be RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>. Whoever signed the demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household.

### **4.5.2 Compensation of expropriation of various kinds of land**

#### **(1) Compensation policies for acquisition of collective land**

- The compensation for permanent expropriation of collective land shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidies, crops compensation, land attachment compensation etc. and shall be made according to the relevant laws and regulations of the State. The APs choosing cash compensation shall be eligible to the all the resettlement subsidies and at least 70% of the land compensation, while the rest 30% of land compensation shall be, upon the consent of the APs, retained by the village collective to be used in the public welfare such as improving the local production and living conditions. The utilization of land compensation funds shall be submitted to the resettlement office at township level for approval and to that at county level for ready reference. During the use of funds, each and every expenditure must be disclosed to the public before use and accept the supervision of the villagers. Regardless of any means of compensation, all the compensation for crops and land attachments shall be

directly paid to the affected farmers or the property owners.

- The government departments of land resources, statistics, finance and agriculture etc. should consolidate the factors of regional land price such as the category of land, production value, rural and urban difference, grades of agricultural land, average per capita cultivated land, relationship of land supply and demand, local economic development level as well as the lowest living standard for urban residents etc. , and formulate the local unified AAOV standards as the basis of compensation. The compensation multiples for land and resettlement are no less than 24 multipliers, plus 8-10% surplus on the basis of the compensation rates of the preceding years according to the integrate socio-economic development level, locational conditions and land value. The compensation standards are shown in Table 5-4.

- Crops on the expropriated land, if any, shall be compensated as per 1 time of the AAOV of the land expropriated. No crops compensation shall be made for non-utilized lands such barren hill, wasteland and waste beach etc. Tract of economic forest shall be compensated as per economic forest, while without crops compensation. The compensation standards are shown in Table 5-2.

- Other economic crops and fruit trees shall be compensated as per replacement cost. The special fruit and tree shall be compensated upon verification of professional department. The inter-cropping crops shall be compensated as per one of the major ones. The detailed standards are shown in Table 5-3.

#### **(2) Compensation policies for acquisition of state-owned land**

The Project will acquire 47.13 mu of state-owned land permanently, Of which, 34.57 mu of wetland on both banks of Hejiang River, and 12.56 mu of state-owned allocated land. The policies applicable to the Project are:

- The state-owned river course wetland shall not be compensated because the Project will not change the land features and the titles.

- The state-owned allocated land shall be re-allocated nearby land of corresponding area as exchange.

#### **(3) Compensation policies for temporary land occupation**

The compensation for the temporary use of agricultural land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of average annual production value for the past three years before the land is temporally used by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary occupation of construction land shall be calculated as per the multiplier of the annual rent of the local similar State-owned land by the years of temporary use. Compensation for the temporary use of the unused land shall be calculated as per 60% of the multiplier of average annual production value of local dry land for the past three years by the years of temporary use. Any damages to the land-attached structures shall be compensated according to the actual conditions. The detailed standards are shown in Table 5-4.

### **4.5.3 Restoration measures for affected ground attachments and infrastructural facilities**

- For the land attachments and infrastructure, the local resettlement office and owner shall negotiate the compensation standards and restoration measures, to rebuild or transfer in a unified manner according to the original scope, standard and functions. Those could not be

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rebuilt or transferred shall be compensated according to the confirmed standards. The compensation standards are shown in Table 5-7. The affected facilities such as rural roads and water system etc. shall be recovered by the contractors or, upon negotiation, be restored by the farmers but paid by the contractors. The location of underground pass shall be defined jointly by the DI and the village committee upon discussion.

#### 4.5.4 Resettlement for affected agricultural population

- For the village groups unable to re-adjust land after land acquisition, the resettlement subsidies and at least 70% of the land compensation shall be directly paid to those directly affected by land loss.

- The allocation of commercial land for industrial development the land-expropriated farmers, within the scope of the urban planning, shall be limited to 10% of the total expropriated farmland area (except for the large-scale construction projects of railway, expressway etc.) , including the proportional share of road area. The industrial commercial land shall be provided to the rural collective economic organization in form of land allocation, and shall be compensated in cash.

- The land-expropriated farmers shall participate in the basic endowment security system and get the subsidies of endowment insurance for the land-lost farmers.

- During the construction period, the job opportunities created by the Project shall be offered to the affected people in priority. Due to the inadequate employment is the major source of local poverty, these job opportunities would bring about more economic benefits for the local people.

- According to the local labor force demand, the resettlement office and the local government have formulated the plans of technical training for the APs, especially the special ones for the vulnerable groups such as women. After training, the local government will recommend them to the labor administration department or they will go out for work.

- The land reclaimed from the spoil disposal area of the Project shall be, in principle, distributed to the original village committee, and which shall be distributed by the village group in priority to the affected households.

#### 4.5.5 Resettlement for affected administrative institutions and enterprises

- Based on the degree of impacts, in combination with the mutual understanding among the institutions and enterprises, sector administrative departments and local governments, as well as the economic and technical comparison, the resettlement scheme shall be decided.

- The PMO and the local government shall inform three months in prior the administrative institutions and enterprises the detail resettlement plan and get their consent.

- The affected administrative institutions and enterprises shall be compensated for the buildings and various attachments to be expropriated as per the replacement cost. Time for demolition shall be carefully selected to minimize the negative impacts on the productive operation.

- The land for restoration (incl. Stores) shall be proposed by the affected units and handled by relevant departments under the assistance of the resettlement office.

- The enterprises to be reconstructed shall be restored to the original scope and functions according to the sector standards.
- No labor force will permanently lose their jobs due to the impacts on their working units by the Project.

#### 4.5.6 Resettlement of vulnerable groups

- As for the vulnerable groups, the PMO, along with the 5 counties (Districts) have documented the policies to ensure the basic living for them. From January 2017, each person of vulnerable groups will be eligible to get the living subsidies for an amount of no less than 1.3 times of the MLG standard, thus their living standard can be ensured.
- Job opportunities related to the Project will be offered to the vulnerable groups. During the construction period, the river dredging, dike and road construction will create some jobs in land leveling, supply of construction materials etc., and the vulnerable groups will get the employment opportunities in priority, ensuring that each poverty household would get at least one project-related employment opportunity.
- The reasons for poverty of the poverty households are multiple. Limited by self-conditions or the lack of technologies and techniques, they can only grow some low added-value crops. The PMO and local governments have formulated the special livelihood training plan for the vulnerable groups free of charge. The objectives of the trainings are to enable them to acquire the knowledge of growing high added-value crops such as vegetables and flowers or get employment in non-agricultural sectors to increase their income.
- As for the vulnerable households with members of the aged, weak, sick and disabled, the resettlement office and local government will offer the following special care and assistance. The village group will offer labor assistance during house reconstruction. The vulnerable groups are eligible to select house sites for reconstruction and story location in priority.
- The vulnerable groups shall have the priority to get the newly-reclaimed cultivated land.

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## 5 Compensation Standards

The above compensation standards in Resettlement Action Plan for land acquisition and house demolition are decided upon full consultation with the relevant government departments and the APs, as well as on the basis of the above resettlement policies, especially the prevailing resettlement policies of Hezhou City for similar key construction projects. During the implementation of the Project, if the latest issued policies are found to be more preferential, if any, the new policies shall apply.

### 5.1 Compensation standards for land acquisition.

#### 5.1.1 Compensation standards for acquisition of rural collective land

Compensation for land acquisition in the Project shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidies as well as compensation for standing crops and land-attached structures.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

Land Category		Land compensation and resettlement subsidies (RMB/mu)
Agricultural land	Paddy field (incl. Fish pond, lotus root pond)	60500
	Dry land	51800
	Garden, forestland	47000
Unused Land	Barren hill, wasteland	21000
Construction land	Rural house site, village side idle land Ditch, road, grave	Compensation as per the standards of neighboring land category.

Table 5-2 Compensation Standards for Ground Crops

Land Category	Compensation Standards (RMB/mu)
Paddy Rice	2100
Lotus root, water-chestnut, taro	2200
Sugar cane, chewing cane	2400
Vegetables (melon, vegetable, bean, mushroom)	2200
Other dryland crops (peanut, soybean, mung bean)	1600

Table 5-3 Compensation Standards for other Economic Crops and Fruit Trees

Category		Compensation standards	
		Tract (RMB /mu)	Scattered (less than 0.1 mu)
Canopy density above 0.2 timbre mature forest		1400	
Canopy density above 0.2 timbre non-mature forest		2000	
Canopy density above 0.2 fuelwood forest, shrubs		1500	
Young forest, newly-grown forest		1200	
Protection forest, special forest		3000	
Quick-growing eucalyptus	1-year above growing	1100	
	2-year above growing	1300	
	3-year above growing	1600	
	4-year above growing	1300	
	5-year above growing	1300	
Chestnut, loquat, date, persimmon, pear	With fruits	10000	RMB 150 / pcs
	Without fruits	3000	RMB 30 / pcs
Peaches, grapes, guava, plum, papaya, miscellaneous fruit etc.	With fruits	9500	RMB 140 / pcs
	Without fruits	2100	RMB 25 / pcs
Shatian pomelo, Wenzhou mandarin, Nanfeng honey mandarin	With fruits	13000	RMB 180 / pcs
	Without fruits	2800	RMB 35 / pcs
Emperor mandarin, Sihui citrus, oranges	With fruits	15000	RMB 220 / pcs
	Without fruits	4000	RMB 40 / pcs
Longan, seedless wampee, big meat loquat, Sanhua plum, big fruit hawthorn	With fruits	12000	RMB 160 / pcs
	Without fruits	2800	RMB 35 / pcs
Grap	With fruits	11000	RMB 35 / pcs
	Without fruits	2800	RMB 12 / pcs
Banana	With fruits	5500	RMB 35 / pcs
	Without fruits	1600	RMB 12 / pcs
	Seedlings		RMB 2 / pcs
Passion fruit	With fruits	9000	RMB 60 / pcs
	Without fruits	2700	RMB 30 / pcs
Hylocereus sp.	With fruits	11000	RMB 90 / pcs
	Without fruits	6000	RMB 50 / pcs
Myrica rubra (Lour.)	With fruits	10000	RMB 200 / pcs
	Without fruits	5000	RMB 100 / pcs
Mulberry field	Harvested	2500	
	No harvested yet	1200	
tea		6800	
Flowers, plant nursery garden		6500	
Camellia tree	Harvest for over 2 years	3200	RMB 32 / pcs
	Not harvested or below 2 years	2000	RMB 18 / pcs

Star anise forest, bayberry forest	Harvest for over 2 years	4200	RMB 55 / pcs
	Not harvested or harvest below 2 years	2800	RMB 12 / pcs
	Young forest	1200	
Newly planted fruit seedlings		2000	RMB 10 / pcs
Dendrocalamus giganteus	Harvested	4000	RMB 40 / pcs
	No harvested yet	1500	RMB 10 / pcs
Phyllostachys pubescens	Developed bamboo	3500	RMB 4 / pcs
Yellow bamboo	Developed bamboo	3500	RMB 1 / pcs
Mud bamboo	Developed bamboo	4000	RMB 2 / pcs
Water bamboo	Developed bamboo	4300	RMB 3 / pcs
Bambusa bamboo	Developed bamboo	4300	RMB 4 / pcs
Fence bamboo, fernleaf bambusa, bamboo leaves		900	
Single tree	Fir	Over dia. 10Cm at 1.3 height	RMB 60 / pcs
	Pine and other trees		RMB 40 / pcs
Osmanthus tree	Dia. at 1.3 height	Below 1.9 cm	Compensation as per flowers and seedling base
		2 - 3.9 cm	RMB 180 / pcs
		4 - 5.9 cm	RMB 300 / pcs
		6 - 7.9 cm	RMB 450 / pcs
		8 - 9.9 cm	RMB 700 / pcs
		10 - 11.9 cm	RMB 1200 / pcs
		12 - 14.9 cm	RMB 1500 / pcs
		15 - 17.9 cm	RMB 2000 / pcs

Notes: The special fruit and tree shall be compensated upon verification of professional department. The inter-cropping crops shall be compensated as per one of the major ones.

#### 5.1.2 Compensation Standards for Temporary Occupation of Collective Land

According to the relevant regulations of the State and the Autonomous Region, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of the annual average output value and the time of temporary occupation and types of crops.

Temporary land occupation compensation = (AAOV × time of occupation) + crops compensation

According to the survey, the temporary land occupation will involve paddy field, dryland, forest land and wasteland etc., the occupying period is one year. According to the AAOV standards<sup>iii</sup>, the average unified AAOV in the places under the jurisdiction of Hezhou City is RMB 1792/mu, this Project adopts RMB 1800 /mu. Table 5-2 is the standards for crops compensation, where unavailable could adopt the standard for other dryland crops. Table 5-4 shows the compensation standards of project temporary land occupation.

<sup>iii</sup> Website of Hezhou Municipal Land Resources Administration Bureau: <http://hz.gxdlr.gov.cn/detail.aspx?id=5366>.



Table 5-4 Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

Unit: RMB

Land Type	AAOV in recent 3 years	Time of land occupation	Crops compensation	Total
Paddy field	1800	1	2100	3900
Dry land	1800	1	1600	3400
Forest land	1800	1	1600	3400

Temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the previous irrigation facilities. The construction unit shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the construction unit shall make compensation as per the permanent occupation as per RMB 20-80 /m<sup>2</sup> o reclamation fee.

## 5.2 Compensation standards for demolition of houses

In order to further know about the willingness of the villages and urban residents for the house demolition, reconstruction and exchange of titles, the PMO, IAs and RAP consulting team conducted multiple field surveys on the house replacement. During January - August, 2017, the RAP consulting team, with the support of the PMO and at the same time of LAR survey, conducted investigation on the rural house replacement cost and housing structure, and also on the urban housing structure and market situation. On such basis, the following compensation standards are formulated.

### 5.2.1 Compensation standards for demolition of rural residential houses.

The compensations for demolition of rural residential house include house compensation, temporary transition subsidies, moving subsidies and time-lost subsidies.

Table 5-5 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses (excluding house site)

Category of demolition objects	Unit	Compensation standards
1. Mix brick structure (full decoration)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	1300
2. Mix brick structure (partial decoration)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	1200
3. Mix brick structure (simple decoration)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	1100
4. Mix brick structure (without decoration)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	1000
Notes: House decorations are classified into exterior wall tile or painting, interior floor laying, interior plastering or painting, complete window and door installation etc. The above five shall be regarded as full decoration; any 3 - 4 items be regarded as partial decoration; any 1-2 items as simple decoration. None of the above 5 items shall be regarded as without decoration.		
5. Red brick, common brick, cement brick	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	850

Category of demolition objects	Unit	Compensation standards
(stone) tile structure		
6. Full wooden tile roof structure	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	750
7. Mud (brick) wall tile roof structure	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	750
8. Mud (brick) wall grasses roof structure	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	650
9. Wooden attic	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	2000
<b>Transition compensation for reconstruction</b>		
1. The compensation for reconstruction transition shall be made in installments based on the building area of the residential house upto 12 months counting from the date of setting-out on reconstruction site after house demolition.	RMB/m <sup>2</sup> · month	10
2. One-time lump sum compensation for house moving (moving subsidies and time-lost subsidies)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	10

### 5.2.2 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Rural Attached Houses

The compensation standards for the rural attached houses shall be made according to the standards specified in Table 5-6 according to the structures.

Table 5-6 Compensation Standards for Demolition of Rural Attached Houses

Category of demolition objects		Unit	Compensation standards
Non-residential: (full area to be calculated as building area if the story height is above 2.2m; half area to be calculated as building area if the story height is less than 2.2m)			
1. Brick-concrete structure		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	850
2. Red brick, common brick, cement brick (stone) tile structure		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	700
3. Full wooden tile roof structure		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	600
4. Mud (brick) wall tile roof structure		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	600
5. Mud (brick) wall grasses roof structure		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	500
6. Linoleum, asbestos, grass roof etc.		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	300
7. Non-wall linoleum, asbestos, grass roof etc.		RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	150
8. Iron tile steel support (with walls and hardened)	Single span below 20m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	300
	Single span below 20 - 40 m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	400
	Single span over 24m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	500
9. Iron tile steel support (without walls, with hardened)	Single span below 20m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	200
	Single span below 20 - 40 m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	300
	Single span over 24m	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	400

9. Iron tile steel support (without wall)	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	170
Notes: 1. The above compensation unit price includes the attached pool, septic tank, water supply and drainage, power supply, solar energy, stove, sanitary facilities etc. ; 2. Facilities and structures that have been scrapped shall not be compensated.		

### 5.2.3 Compensation standards for demolition of urban houses

The compensation means for demolition of urban houses shall choose either cash compensation or exchange of titles at their will.

- The prices of cash compensation shall be evaluated by the reputable qualified independent assessment agency which is recruited through public bidding according to the Government Procurement Law. Compensation shall be made as per the assessed prices. The assessed price shall not be less than the market price of real estate similar to the building expropriated on the date of announcement of the building expropriation decision. The following factors should be taken in to consideration: (1) compensation for the value of the building expropriated; (2) compensation for the relocation or temporary settlement resulting from the building expropriation; and (3) compensation for the production or business interruption losses resulting from the building expropriation. The People's government at the city or county level shall formulate subsidization and incentive measures to give subsidies and incentives to the owners. In case of expropriation of personal housing, if the owner meets the housing security conditions, Hezhou Municipal Government which makes the building expropriation decision shall give priority to providing housing security for him.

- If an owner chooses exchange of titles, the municipal government shall provide a building for exchange of titles, and calculate and settle with the owner the difference between the value of the expropriated building and the value of the building provided for exchange of titles. If personal housing is expropriated due to the rebuilding of an old urban area, and an owner chooses exchange of titles in the rebuilt area, the municipal Government which makes the building expropriation decision shall provide a building in the rebuilt area or in a nearby area.

### 5.2.4 Compensation standards for temporary houses in urban area

The compensation standards will depend on the market assessed prices, at RMB 500/m<sup>2</sup>, which is higher than the replacement cost.

## 5.3 Compensation Standards for ground attachments and facilities

The ground attachments affected by the Project include fence wall, grave, fruit tree or economic crops, while the facilities affected by the Project are the electric and telecommunication facilities. The compensation standards for the fence wall, grave, fruit tree or economic crops shall be determined on the basis of replacement cost. The damaged infrastructural facilities shall be resolved through unified resettlement to rebuild or transfer according to the original scope, standard and function. If such . Those could not be rebuilt or transferred shall be compensated according to the confirmed standards. The compensation

standards for the ground attachments such as fruit tree or economic crops are shown in Table 5-3, while for others shown in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Compensation Standards for Demolition Ground Attachments

Category of demolition objects		Unit	Compensation Standard (RMB)
1. Fence wall	Brick-stone fence wall	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	80
	Mud-brick fence	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	60
2. Grave	Grave with monument, coffin grave	nos	5500
	Urn without monument earth grave	nos	2200
	Urn burial grave	nos	550
3. Sewage pipe		m	460
4. Electric post		pcs	150
5. Telecommunication post		pcs	150
6. Low voltage electric wire		m	50
7. Moving charge for cable TV		Household	300
8. Moving charge for wire telephone		Household	200
9. Electric moving charge		Household	300
10. Network line moving		Household	200

#### 5.4 Related land taxes

Taxes related to land acquisition include land occupation tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, land acquisition management fee etc., as shown in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Summary of Taxes Related Land Acquisition

Sl.	Items	Standards	Basis
1	Farmland occupation tax	RMB 30/m <sup>2</sup>	Decree No.46 of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
2	Farmland reclamation charges	RMB 20/m <sup>2</sup>	Guangxi Finance Department, Guangxi Land Resources Administration Department, Guangxi Pricing Bureau (Ref. GCJ[2009]254
3	Land acquisition administration fees	As per 2.8% of the total land acquisition costs for cultivated land below 1000 mu and non-cultivated land below 2000mu.	Ref. GJFZ[2001]250; Guangxi Finance Department, Guangxi Pricing Bureau (Ref. GCZZ[2007]54 etc.

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Sl.	Items	Standards	Basis
4	Compensation paid for the use of additional land for construction	RMB 28/m <sup>2</sup>	Ministry of Finance, People 's Bank of China (Ref. CZ[2006]48; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land Resources Administration (Ref. CZ[2009]24)
5	Administrative charges	as per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost	/
6	External monitoring & evaluation charges		RMB 1.5 million budget for external monitoring and evaluation
7	Contingency	as per 10% of resettlement direct cost	/

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## 6 Resettlement and Restoration Implementation Plan

### 6.1 Objectives, methods and principles of resettlement and restoration

#### 6.1.1 Objectives of resettlement and restoration

In accordance with the World Bank policies for involuntary resettlement and the laws and regulations of the State, the general objectives of the resettlement of the Project are to enable the APs to restore and improve their living and production conditions as much as possible. The objectives are:

- The affected house-expropriated households shall be properly resettled and get the cash compensation at replacement cost, so that their living quality and environment can be restored to or ever better than those before house expropriation.
- All affected ground attachments shall be compensated as per replacement cost.
- The infrastructure can be compensated or rehabilitated to exert the original functions.
- The affected enterprises and stores can be compensated and restored in a reasonable and proper manner, and no labor force will permanently lose their jobs due to the impacts on their working units by the Project.
- The residents affected by land acquisition shall have long-term guarantee for their livelihood, their living standards shall not decrease but improve. No residents will permanently lose their jobs due to the land acquisition.

#### 6.1.2 Methods for resettlement and restoration

The resettlement and restoration of the APs shall be conducted simultaneously from two aspects, respectively for living and production.

The resettlement and restoration of living mainly include the rehabilitation of the expropriated houses and living auxiliary facilities, mainly include:

- The cash compensation or provision of reconstruction for the expropriated houses shall ensure the living quality and environment be no inferior to that before house expropriation.
- In the new living environment, the APs can be provided with all facilities services as necessary to the daily life.

The resettlement and restoration of production mainly include the employment arrangement for the labor force and the reconstruction or restoration for the production facilities, including:

- The compensations for the affected expropriated population shall be reasonable to ensure that they will not lose their income sources due to expropriation of land.
- The local natural resources and the outskirt locational advantages should be fully utilized to encourage the secondary and tertiary industries, so as to improve the professional techniques of the APs and greatly develop the collective economic industry, so that the APs can restore their previous living and production levels or become better.
- The affected enterprises can recover their production on the original or new places, and the losses incurred due to operation suspension can be compensated in a reasonable way.

#### 6.1.3 Principles for resettlement and restoration

- The APs have the “rights to know” and the “rights to select”. The APs should be ensured to be fully informed of all the policy measures for compensation and resettlement. At the same time, multiple resettlement options should be provided for the APs to choose at their

own will.

- The APs shall participate in each and every link of resettlement activities throughout the whole process.

- All compensations to individuals should be fully and directly paid to the property owners.

- The compensation standards for houses, professional facilities and ground attachments shall be determined based on market appraisal, and the assessment agency shall be recruited according to the relevant law in an open and transparent way.

- The buildings and other attachments of the affected institutions and enterprises which are to be reconstructed, the reconstruction shall be conducted as per the sector standards and restore to the original functions.

- Support and care must be given to the vulnerable groups.

## 6.2 Production restoration plan for rural land-expropriated people

### 6.2.1 Number of agricultural population affected by land acquisition

The Project will expropriate a total area of 3713.28 mu of collective land, including 2222.01 of cultivated land, covering 20 villages (communities) with 4563 persons in 9 towns and 2 Districts. Details are shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Agricultural Population to be Resettled in Affected Villages

District / County	Township / Street Office	Village / Community	Permanent LA	
			Nos of households	Population
Pinggui District	Huangtian town	Anshan Village	20	109
		Gonghe village	70	485
		Yingshi Village	52	366
		Xincun village	38	190
		Changlong village	158	876
		Huangtian village	66	466
		Lining village	39	191
	Shatian town	Fanglin village	47	237
		Mintian village	23	141
	Ertang town	Xiadao village	56	390
	Xiwan street office	Shangsong village	1	7
		Xiwan Village	34	172
Babu district	Chengdong Street office	Lingfeng village	24	110
	Jiangnan street office	Xialiang village	26	134
	Babu street office	Gongqiao village	11	64
		Sanjia village	18	128
	Liantang town	Donglu village	38	264
		Meiyi village	11	79

		Butou town	20	124
	Butou town	Huangshi village	7	30
Total			759	4563

### 6.2.2 Production resettlement measures for land-expropriated agricultural population

According to survey, in the project areas, the amount of permanent land acquisition in the affected villages accounts for 6%. Among them, the land to be expropriated and that will affect income are paddy field, dryland and forest land, accounting for no more than 3.5%. From the sample survey, the annual average per-capita income of the affected villagers is RMB 7801, of which, the income from agricultural activities is about RMB 826, accounting for 10.5% of the total family income. Therefore, the annual average per-capita income of the affected rural residents in the project areas will be decreased RMB 50, accounting for 0.6% of the average total. To this end, during the process of impact survey and resettlement planning for the Project, the RAP consulting team conducted analysis of the location, amount of land resources and income structure of all the affected villages. On this basis, upon full consultation with the APs and villagers' representatives, the RAP consulting team, jointly with the local governments, have formulated the feasible resettlement production restoration plan for the affected villages. It was resolved that, all the APs will be resettled within their own communities so that they can still retain the previous production and living style without affecting the social relationship. Meanwhile, the RAP consulting team convened consultation respective meetings with the affected street offices and villages to discuss the resettlement plan, with the meeting attendants of district government, street office, village cadre, APs and villagers' representatives. All the resettlement plans were recognized by the local governments and APs. As to the affected land-expropriated people in the affected villages, the following resettlement shall be used to restore or increase their incomes and safeguard their livelihood.

(1) Cash compensation. The land-expropriated agricultural population shall get the land compensation. According to the survey, in this Project, the compensation for the contracted land shall be paid to the land contractor, while the compensation for the land which has not been contracted shall be distributed averagely among the resident population (it was found during the survey that, in the affected villages, the land compensation was also distributed in this way during the previous land acquisition). Because there will no households who will totally lose their land, the affected villages can still engage in the traditional agricultural activities. From the sample survey, the annual average per-capita income from agricultural activities of the land-expropriated farmers was approximately RMB 826. The total amount of compensation for permanent expropriation of collective land in the Project will be approximately RMB 201.44 million, averagely RMB 44100 for each affected land-expropriated person. This amount is equivalent to the total agricultural net income for 40 - 50 years of an affected farmer, which is adequate enough for the APs to restore their livelihood. Because the collective lands to be expropriated by the Project are belt-shaped distributed on both river sides, during the program of the contract responsibility system in China, distribution of land would take into consideration of the land's fertility. The project areas suffer frequent flood damages, and so the distribution of riverside land would consider the equality among all villagers. Therefore, the impacts on the incomes of the villages in the



project areas affected by permanent land acquisition would be very little. In the project areas, there are no rural resident who will totally lose their lands. After getting the compensation, the APs may buy agricultural materials such as shelter to continue the agricultural production, increase the benefits therefrom and offset the losses due to the land loss.

(2) Allocation of commercial land In addition, a commercial land, which is no more than 10% of the total expropriated farmland, will be allocated to the affected rural collective economic organization (or administrative village) for industrial development. The village collective will benefit from this commercial land through leasing or cooperative development. These benefits will be used to pay the social insurance for the displaced farmers or distributed to the farmers as dividends. According to the survey, the rent for rural commercial land of the similar land category in Hezhou City is about RMB 6000 /mu each year. The rental income for the planned 371.33 mu of commercial land shall be RMB 2.228 million each year, averagely per-capita RMB 488/year, accounting for 59% of the average agricultural income of the affected farmers.

During March - September 2017, the project Resettlement Office, in cooperation with the departments of land, planning and housing construction etc., and with the participation of the APs for consultation, planned 8 relocating areas as the reconstruction sites and commercial lands for the land-expropriated farmers according to the principle of “resettlement nearby” and “relatively concentrated for APs of same village”, as shown in Table 6-2 and Figure 6-1. Among which, the 371.33 mu shall be used to relocated the land-expropriated farmers, accounting 10% of the farmland expropriated, thus satisfying the needs of resettlement of the Project. These relocating areas have been submitted to the government for review, and are expected to be approved by end of 2017. Details are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 6-2 Summary of Planned Commercial Lands for Farmers Affected by Project Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Components	Area of LA (mu)	Area of commercial land planned (mu)	Expected date of bid opening	Expected time of LA	Location of “commercial land”
Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	62	6.2	HZ-SZ-7: April 2018	August 2017 - February 2018	Core area of ecological new city (southeast) and Xingguan neighboring land, for “two-land” resettlement
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	51	5.1			
Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	43.12	4.31	HZ-SZ-9: April 2018		
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	2003.21	200.32	HZ-SL-1: September 2018; HZ-SL-2: January 2019	November 2017 - July 2018	Ecological garden, Jiangnan west area, Jiangnan east area, for “two-land” resettlement
Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	220.75	22.08	HZ-SL-12: October 2020	January 2020 - August 2020	Core area of ecological new city, for “two-land” resettlement
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	199.95	20	HZ-SL-10: October 2021	2020 年 8 月-2021 年 8 月	Core area of ecological new city, for “two-land” resettlement
Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	155.38	15.54			

Notes: “Two-land” refers to reconstruction land and commercial land.

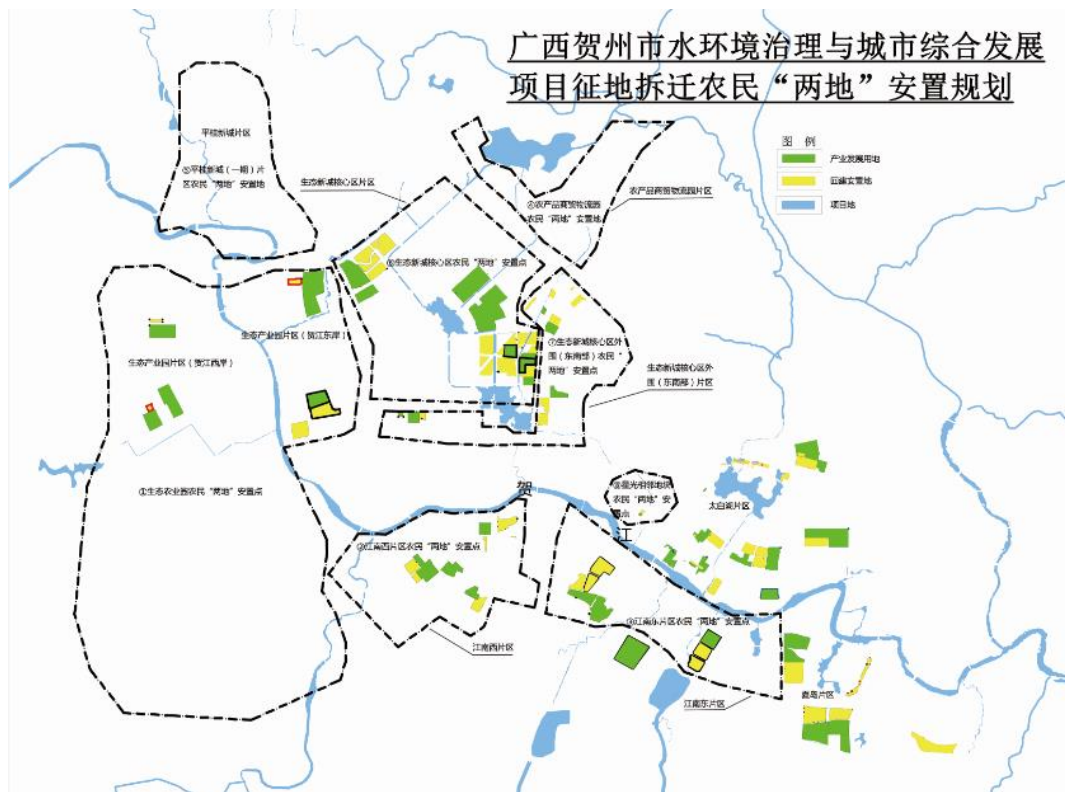


Figure 6-1 Planning of “Two-Land” Resettlement for Farmers Affected by Project Land Acquisition and House Demolition

### (3) Employment and training

The rural land expropriated working-age workforce shall be recommended, exchanged and guided to transfer to the non-agricultural employment. During the construction period, the Project will also directly offer job opportunities to the affected areas. Services related to project construction, such as the provision of raw materials and catering services, will create a large number of jobs for the local APs under the multiplier effect. During the construction, priority will be given to the employment of the affected rural residents. These jobs are more suitable for the local labor force. The affected population will be given priority to these employment opportunities, which will bring them more benefits.

So, it is necessary to strengthen the skill trainings for the land expropriated farmers to increase their labor skills and quality. The training charges for the workforce needed to be settled shall be paid by the IAs to the Hezhou Finance Bureau at RMB 1500 / person to be used in labor employment training.

#### (4) Social safeguards

(1) Endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers The Project will expropriate the rural collective land in a unified way, and so the registered population over the age of 16 who have the rights in contracting rural collective land, shall be eligible to get the subsidies of endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers. These basic endow insurance premium for displaced farmers shall be firstly disbursed from the endowment insurance subsidies, and

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shall be borne by the individual when these subsidies are used up. Those land-expropriated farmers who have got the basic endowment insurance premium, the subsidies shall be paid to the individuals at one time. The funds of the endowment insurance subsidies for land - expropriated farmers shall be budgeted and taken according to the number of people affected, number of land acquisition and the scale of land acquisition. The lowest subsidies for each land acquisition shall be: 60% of the average salary of the on-duty urban workers of the whole area  $\times$  per-capita average expropriated area (mu) among land-expropriated households. In case of one or multiple land acquisition, and the accumulative per-capita average expropriated area exceed 8 mu among the land-expropriated households, no endowment insurance subsidies shall be paid for the exceeded portion. In case of full land expropriation, and the accumulative per-capita average expropriated area is less than 1 mu among the land-expropriated households, the subsidies shall be calculated and paid as per 1 mu. The Project will expropriate 3713.28 mu of rural collective land. Calculated as per average per-capita area of 0.81 mu, the estimate shows that, the eligible persons of over age 16 who have the rights in contracting the collective land shall get an amount of RMB 29276 of endowment insurance subsidies each person, which is used for them to pay the basic endowment insurance premium.

(2) All the land-expropriated farmers have joined the New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System of Hezhou City.

It was found in the investigation that, there would be some impacts on the income of the affected families after land acquisition. However, such impacts will not be substantial. After taking some certain production restoration measures, their incomes will be restored completely. The rural residents expressed that they would support the project and agree to the permanent land expropriation or temporary land occupation if the land compensation could be fully paid on time.

### 6.2.3 Restoration measures for temporary land occupation

According to the relevant regulations of the State and Guangxi, compensation for temporary land occupation shall be computed on the basis of AAOV and the time of temporary occupation.

For convenience of calculation, such compensation shall be the standing crops compensation standard rate multiplied by the time of occupation. The time period of more than 3 months but less than 6 months shall be computed as per 6 months, while that of more than 6 months but less than 1 year shall be computed as per 1 year. As for the temporary occupation of state-owned land, the land-use units shall pay fees for temporary road occupation to the roads administrative department. The contractors shall be responsible for the restoration, for which the necessary expenses shall be covered by the construction costs. The results of restoration shall be checked for approval by the administrative department, and roads shall be opened to the traffic after recovery.

In case temporary occupation of collective land is required, the contractor shall enter agreement of temporary land occupation with the village group or the tenant and pay necessary land compensation and crops compensation according to the agreement. After

completion, the contractor shall be responsible for reclamation with the expanses covered by the construction costs. The land shall be handed over to the original land tenant after being accepted by the owner. The ground attachments shall be also compensated during temporary land occupation. The temporary land occupation may damage the original land surface and the previous irrigation facilities. The IAs shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the IAs shall make compensation as per the permanent occupation.

According to the investigation, the rural residents agreed to temporary land occupation to facilitate the project construction if the compensation could be fully paid in time. They also hoped that the land could be restored after completion of the Project.

### 6.3 Compensation and resettlement for rural house - expropriated households

The Project will demolish a total area of 55742.29m<sup>2</sup> of rural residential houses that are mostly of brick concrete structure, affecting 373 households of 1837 persons. No vulnerable groups and ethnic minority households shall be involved, as shown in Table 2-13.

#### 6.3.1 Resettlement of rural residential house demolition

The 373 households with residential houses to be demolished belong to 20 villages of the same urban planned area. After multiple negotiations, the PMO provides two resettlement options, respectively cash compensation and exchange of house site for the choice of APs at their will.

According to the survey conducted during March - June 2017, all of the 373 affected households choose the exchange of house site for resettlement, i.e. reconstruction site resettlement (List of APs getting house sites for reconstruction are shown in Appendix 3). Such is also divided into two types: (i) “unified planning and unified construction”; (ii) “unified planning and self-construction”. Regardless of “unified planning and unified construction” or “unified planning and self-construction”, the house site for reconstruction shall be included in the project construction land use, where, according to the planning, the allocation of house site shall be based on the legal area of the main house and the principle of “one for one reconstruction” but limited to a ceiling land area of 120 m<sup>2</sup> for one household. The extra legal area exceeding the ceiling area thereof shall be compensated according to the assessed price of reconstruction land. And, the government shall be responsible for the “three supplies and one leveling” and provision of water and electricity installation to each household. The villagers themselves shall be responsible for construction of the new building.

In addition to the reconstruction site, the APs will also get an amount of RMB 1000 - 1300 /m<sup>2</sup> of house compensation, which shall be determined according to the situation of decoration (full decoration, partially decoration, simple decoration and without decoration). At the same time, the affected households shall also get moving subsidies and transition subsidies: (i) transition subsidies RMB 10/ m<sup>2</sup>, which shall be paid in installments upto 12 months counting from the date of setting-out on reconstruction site after house demolition; (ii) moving subsidies RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>, which shall be paid at one time. Whoever signed the

demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household.

According to the survey conducted by the RAP consulting team, currently, the buy-back price of the “with land” buildings which had been built on the basis of “unified planning and unified construction” on the both river banks is RMB 1700 /m<sup>2</sup>, and the price for high-storied apartments is RMB 1330 /m<sup>2</sup>. The self-construction cost for brick-concrete houses (without decoration) under the mode of “unified planning and self-construction) is about RMB 707/m<sup>2</sup>, indicating a substantial difference in cost. The survey shows that 90% of the villagers tend to use the mode of “unified planning and self-construction”. This would be more adaptable to their needs and more economical. The compensations for the house - expropriated households are sufficient to meet the needs of self-construction of houses.

In recent years, among other similar urban construction projects of Hezhou City, all rural APs have chosen the mode of “unified planning and self-construction”, providing valuable experiences for the Project. For example, the consulting team investigated Chengdong new area which was initiated as early as in 2014 by the local government as the resettling site to relocate the village-level people who were affected by house expropriation. It was found that, this resettlement site was well planned, and the houses constructed by the farmers themselves are beautiful and elegant as shown in Figure 6-2 and 6-3. In many consultation meetings, the APs expressed for many times that there relocating site and houses will refer to those of Chengdong new area.

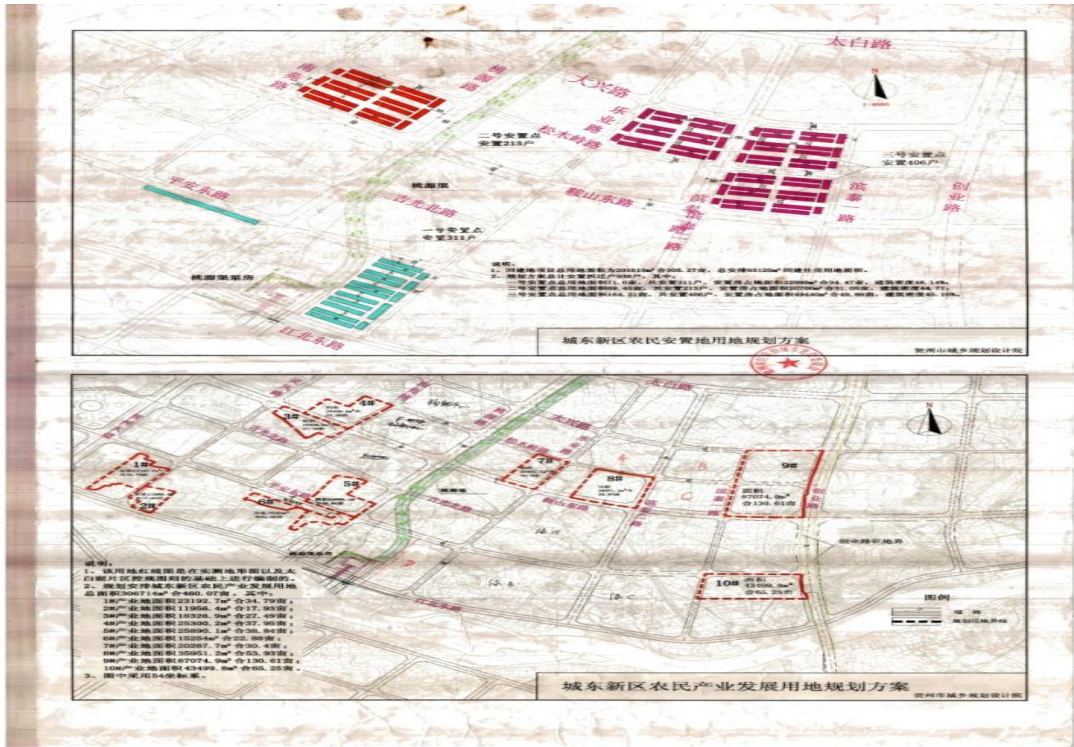


Figure 6-2 Plan of Chengdong New Area





Figure 6-3 Self-Constructed Houses of Farmers

However, some villagers believe that, compared with the compensation standards of RMB 1000 - 1300 /m<sup>2</sup> for rural brick-concrete houses, the prices of the “unified planning and unified construction” are nearly the same or slightly higher but with more complete facilities and less draining of self-energy. The differences in prices are acceptable.

Table 6-3 Cost Estimates for Rural Brick-Concrete Houses in Hezhou City

Sl	Items	Unit	Brick concrete (without decoration)			Remarks
			Qty. for unit area	Unit price (RMB/unit)	Amount (RMB)	
I	Main construction materials				565.2	
1	Cement	T	0.16	370	59.2	
2	Sand	T	0.6	130	78	
3	Stone chips	T	0.6	120	72	
4	Steel	T	0.008	4500	36	
5	Timbre	M <sup>3</sup>	0.24	800	192	
6	Red brick	Pcs	120	0.4	48	
7	Pre-made slab	M <sup>2</sup>	1	80	80	
II	Telephone, electric line and electric	M <sup>2</sup>	1	50	50	

	meter etc.					
III	Labor cost				92.28	15%* (I+II)
IV	<b>Total</b>				<b>707.48</b>	

Notes: The above figures were acquired from market survey. Because over 95% of the rural housing belongs to brick concrete structure, so only the cost for brick concrete housing was calculated.

#### 6.3.2 Arrangement of relocating site and methods of resettlement

During the period from March 2016 to June 2017, upon joint discussion among the Resettlement Office, local villagers and departments of land and planning, following the principle of “resettlement nearby”, initially 7 relocating sites have been planned to accommodate reconstruction of 373 households affected by this Project (as shown in Table 6-4, Figure 6-1). These relocating areas have been submitted to the government for review, and are expected to be approved by end of 2017. Details are shown in Appendix 1.



Table 6-4 Number of Households, Relocation Schedule and Distribution of Relocating Sites for Reconstruction

Components	Affected Households.	Expected date of bid opening	Expected time of demolition	Location of relocating sites and Nos. of relocating households	Expected time of construction of relocating site
Contract C-1: Huangansi Channel Integrated Upgrading	52	HZ-SZ-7: April 2018	November 2017 - March 2018	Land leveling has been completed, no land acquisition is needed. Core area of ecological new city “two land” resettlement: 52 households; Xingguan neighboring land, for “two-land” resettlement: 4 households. All APs will get 120 m <sup>2</sup> of housing lots.	December 2017 - March 2018, expected moving-in in April 2019.
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading					
Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	4	HZ-SZ-9: April 2018	November 2017 - March 2018		
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	58	HZ-SL-1: September 2018; HZ-SL-2: January 2019	March 2018 - September 2018	Land leveling has been completed, no land acquisition is needed. Ecological garden: 10 households; Jiangnan west area: 24 households; Jiangnan east area: 24 households. All APs will get 120 m <sup>2</sup> of housing lots.	December 2017 - December 2018, expected moving-in in February 2019.
Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	3	HZ-SL-12: October 2020	January 2020 - August 2020	Land leveling has been completed, no land acquisition is needed. Core area of ecological new city: 135 households, All APs will get 120 m <sup>2</sup> of housing lots.	March 2020 - March 2022, expected moving-in in May 2022
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	129	HZ-SL-10: October 2021	August 2020 - August 2021		
Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.					
Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	3	HZ-SL-5: April 2023	March 2022 - February 2023		
Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	124	HZ-SL-13: July 2023	May 2022 - May 2023	Land leveling has been completed, no land acquisition is needed. Pinggui new city: 124 households. All APs will get 120 m <sup>2</sup> of housing lots.	May 2022 - November 2023, expected moving-in in December 2018.
Total	373				

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The APs choosing exchange of house site shall be liable to choose the either options of “unified planning and unified construction” or “unified planning and self-construction”. Regardless of any choice, the government will be responsible for the “three supplies and 1 leveling” for the relocating sites. Water and electricity supplies will be installed to the door by the government and to be further connected inside by the owners.

**Methods of “unified planning and unified construction”:**

(i) To under unified planning and unified construction. The project land use shall be obtained through public bidding. The funds sources shall include source of government’s platform company and bank loans. For example, the resettlement project of the Ecological new city was sponsored by Hezhou Ecological New City Development Co. Ltd (a platform company under the Committee) for implementation. The actual schemes are: construct detach and single-row buildings (rough housing, area: 360 m<sup>2</sup>) and high-rise residential buildings (rough housing, commercial housing, 4 house types, respectively 89.59 m<sup>2</sup>, 90.29 m<sup>2</sup>, 118.35 m<sup>2</sup>, 129.66 m<sup>2</sup>). The specific house type shall seek the wishes of the APs. The facade shall be decorated in a unified planning, indoor shall be at rough standards, with supporting facilities, belonging to frame structure. After completion of the relocating houses, the relocated households shall get the land certificate in form of land allocation.

(ii) Buy back relocating house This is to follow the principle of “whoever signs the agreement shall have the priority in selecting houses”. In this Project, the residential houses to be demolished have the legal formalities of land use and construction. The APs shall be eligible to select houses if they can sign the demotion agreement and take compensation payment within the specified time period.

(iii) Price for buying back relocating house The buy-back price for the relocating houses shall be computed as per: deduct the costs for greening, road, supporting facilities, other charges (including construction management fee, transitional resettlement fee, preparation stage charges, design fee etc., excluding the charges for construction land), public land use fee and reimbursement of land transfer fee. The APs choosing “building with land and sky” resettlement mode shall follow the principle of “one household, one building”. The relocated area for those house - expropriated households choosing high-story apartment shall be computed as per 1:1.2, i.e. The ratio between the demolished building area and the relocated building area. The extra area shall be purchased at the average price of newly-built houses in the urban area of Hezhou City. The indicators for computation of price for buying high-story apartment are shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Computation of Buying Indicators for High-Storied Apartment

Eligible relocated area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Equal or less than 1 unit high-storied house construction area	More than 1 unit but less than 2 units high-storied house construction area	More than 2 units but less than 3 units high-storied house construction area	More than 3 units but less than 4 units high-storied house construction area	And so on
Nos. of units eligible to buy	1	2	3	4	And so on

(IV) House property certificate The resettlement office will assist the APs to apply for the house property certificate. The formalities for the equal demolished area shall be exempted from all fees. The fees for the extra area shall be shared by the IAs and the APs respectively in accordance with the resettlement conditions.

**Methods of “unified planning and self-construction”:**

(i) Under unified planning and unified design. Hezhou Planning Bureau shall be responsible for unified planning. The IAs shall recruit the design institute through bidding to determine house type, architectural style and height. The design charges shall be borne by the IAs.

(ii) The design institute shall fully solicit the views of the APs design several house types, including the size, architectural style etc. The facade decoration should be in a unified way.

(iii) The infrastructure is shall be provided by the government upto the boundary edge of the relocating area, and the infrastructure costs within the relocating site shall be borne by the APs.

(iv) Self construction by APs

(v) Handling the formalities for property certificate. The resettlement office will assist the APs to apply for the house property certificate. The formalities for the equal demolished area shall be exempted from all fees. The fees for the extra area shall be shared by the IAs and the APs respectively in accordance with the resettlement conditions.

### 6.3.3 Principle for re-construction schedule of rural houses

In order to ensure that the reconstruction of the relocating houses be implemented timely, the Resettlement Office will prepare detail construction schedule according to the progress. The following principles shall be followed during scheduling the construction time.

- House compensation. Before the APs start construction, 50% of the house compensation shall be paid, and the reset 50% shall be paid when the progress of reconstruction is 50%.

- The time for reconstruction of house shall be decided upon full consultation with the APs, so that they can have 3 months of moving and 1 year of construction.

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- If the resettlement compensation policies and the above schedule have changes, the Resettlement Office shall inform the APs and the affected units.

## 6.4 Compensation and resettlement for urban house - expropriated households

The residential houses affected by the Project are mainly concentrated in Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station) Integrated Rehabilitation, with total demolition of 37645.31 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 317 households with 1268 persons. Among them, there are 58 households of Xialiang Community; 269 households in the dormitories of the former Hexian County Ship Factory (already closed) of Xialiang Community, who were shifted as the citizens of Xialiang Community in the 1990's.

### 6.4.1 Compensation and resettlement for house demolition in urban areas

The compensation for the demolition of houses in urban areas have two options, respectively cash compensation and exchange of titles.

**(I) Cash compensation resettlement** In house compensation, the demolishing unit and the APs jointly entrust an independent assessment agency of good reputation to conduct assessment of the house to be demolished according to the market prices. Based on this approach, the demolishing unit shall make compensation to the APs for the demolished house (normally higher than the replacement price) The compensation shall include the house price and decoration cost. If the APs are still unsatisfied the assessed results, they may appeal to the arbitration agency for arbitration.

In March - May, 2017, the RAP consulting team found in the household survey that, 17 urban affected households prefer cash compensation and will buy commercial house themselves, for which, the reason is that they have more than 1 house in the urban area. According to the followed real estate investigation, it was found that the assessed average price for urban residential apartment is RMB 3000 - 4000 /m<sup>2</sup>. The prices of new commercial houses in Hezhou City are shown in Table 6-6. It can be seen that the price of RMB 3000 - 4000 /m<sup>2</sup> can buy an ordinary commercial house in Hezhou City.

Table 6-6 Offered Prices of New Real Estate Houses in Hezhou City (September 2017)

Name of real estate	Average price	Location of real estate
Zhiling - Central Town	RMB 3700	East of Guangming Ave. of Babu District, north of Hezhou Workers General Union
Yuandong Jiangbin Huangfu	RMB 5100	18 Lingfengnan Rd.
Meigong City	RMB 3400	At junction of Nanhuan Rd. and Lingfeng Rd. , Babu District
Aimin Residential Area	RMB 3600	31 Chengxi Road, Babu District
Xiangbin City	RMB 3700	53 Henan Rd., Babu District
Donghu Yayuan Garden	RMB 3100	South of Lianba Class-II highway, Babu

		District
Residential area of General Union	RMB 3300	At junction of Guangming Av. And Bada Rd., Babu District
Linghe Garden	RMB 3000	East of Hezhou Branch, Guangzhou Military Subregino, Babu District
Hengkangjiayuan Garden	RMB 3500	South of Badaxi Rd., Babu District
Hengheyuan Garden	RMB 3200	16 Anshanxi Rd., Babu District
Phase-II, Wenyuanhuadu Garden	RMB 3500	Former Porcelain Factory, 26 Fanglin Rd., Babu District
Guangming Garden	RMB 3500	Babu Jiangnan New City, by the new Bus Statin
Chuntian - Wucaijiangnan Garden	RMB 3200	South of Nanhuan Rd., Jiangnan New Area, Babu District
Hezhou Bigui Garden	RMB 5600	At junction of Anshandong Rd. and Leye Rd., Babu District

The affected urban residents to be relocated are able to buy ordinary commercial houses if they choose the cash compensation.

**(II) Resettlement with exchange of titles** In-kind compensation. The government shall undertake the unified resettlement, following the principle of one-for-one resettlement, to construct buildings in a planned and unified manner and distribute them to the urban citizens whose houses are demolished. The resettlement shall be made as per the ratio of 1:1 based on the original legal area. The area of the expropriated house of less than 50m<sup>2</sup> shall be complemented up to 50m<sup>2</sup>. The actual resettled area shall not exceed 30% of the area of the original legal house expropriated. For the exceeded area, the additional area within 10% (including 10%) of the eligible area shall be calculated at the cost price, while the additional area above 10% shall be calculated at market price. At the same time, the houses to be demolished shall be also compensated for the decoration according to the actuality. The amount of decoration compensation shall be evaluated by the reputable independent assessment agency jointly engaged by the demolishing unit and the APs.

According to the survey, there were 300 households choosing exchange of titles. In June - July, 2017, the Resettle Office and the IAs conducted joint consultation with the affected house-expropriated people in Xialiang Community. Meanwhile, on September 15, 2017, Hezhou Municipal Government convened a special meeting with the departments of land, planning, housing construction, district government and administration committee of Ecological New City etc., and resolved that, in the planned shantytown renovation project, the spare land and houses nearby shall be retained to solve the resettlement issues of the APs in urban areas of the Project in the following procedures:

#### (1) Selection of location

Upon multiple discussion and negotiation, in the shantytown renovation project, two relocating sites shall be selected to settle the house-expropriated households in urban areas of

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the Project. The first one is at Babu Jiangnan Area Shantytown Renovation Project located at the northwest corner of the junction of Xibao Rd. and Xingxingnan Rd. (as shown in in Figure 6-5). The second one is the Shantytown Renovation Project located in front of Pinggui Railway Station at the southwest corner of the junction of Yongkang Rd. and Guposhan Ave. (as shown in Figure 6-4). Based on the survey, the location of Jiangnan shantytown renovation project is relatively near to Xialiang community, approximately 1600m, among the displaced 317 urban households, there are 213 households choosing the relocating site at Jiangnan shantytown renovation site. Compared with this relocating site, the shantytown renovation site in front of Pinggui railway station is comparatively far away from Xialiang community, approximately 1km, but it is nearby Yongfeng lake where of good ecological environment, so there are still 87 households choosing this site (as shown in Table 6-7). In addition, there are 17 households choosing cash compensation. The planning and construction of the relocating sites are shown in Appendix 2.

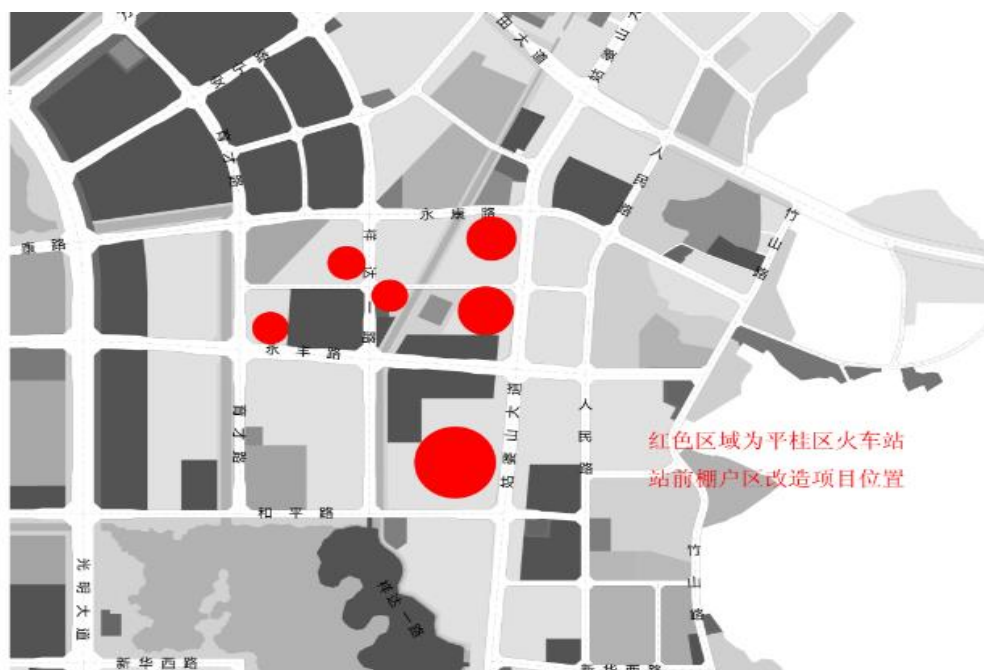


Figure 6-4 Location of Shantytown Renovation Project in Front of Pinggui Railway Station

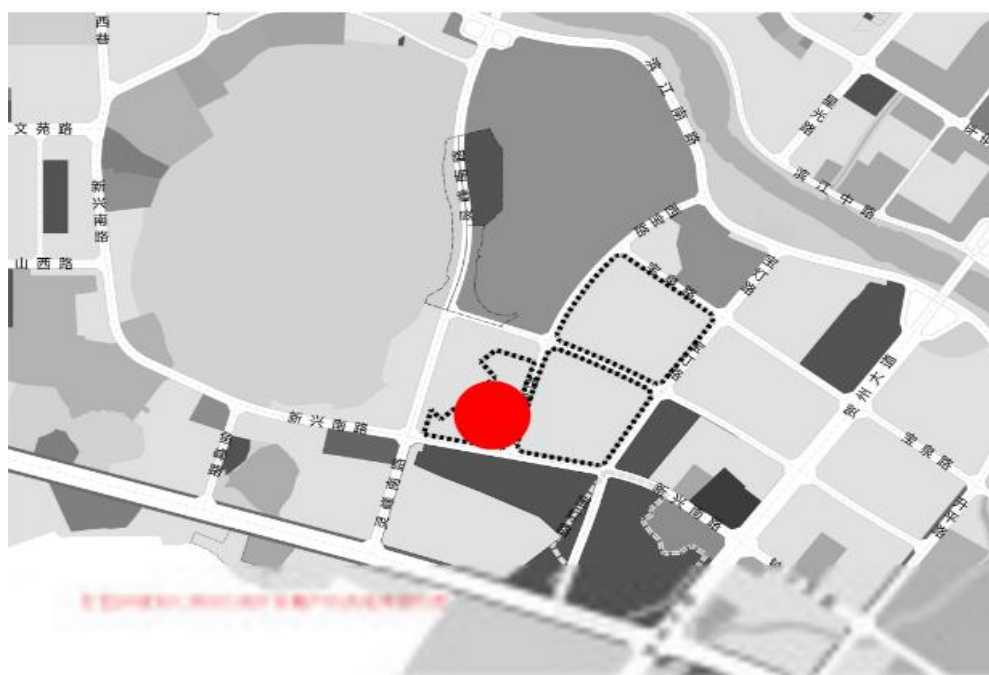


Figure 6-5 Location of Shantytown Renovation Project in Babu Jiangnan Area

Table 6-7 Locations of Relocating Sites Selected by House-expropriated Households in Urban Areas

Components	Affected Households.	Expected date of bid opening	Expected time of demolition	Relocating site for urban residents	House sources of relocating site	Expected time of construction	The survey results on selection of relocating sites by urban house-expropriated households.
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	317	HZ-SL-1: September 2018; HZ-SL-2: January 2019	March 2018 – September 2018	Northwest corner at junction of Xibao Rd. and Xinxingnan Rd. (Babu Jiangnan Area Shantytown Renovation Project)	220 households	December 2017 – December 2019, expected moving-in in February 2020	213 households
				Southwest corner at junction of Yongkang Rd. and Guposhan Ave. (Shantytown Renovation Project in front of Pinggui Railway Station)	669 households	December 2017 – June 2019, expected moving-in in August 2019.	87households

Notes: 17 households chose cash compensation resettlement, not included in the Table.



(2) Distribution scheme

(I) Follow the principle of “resettlement nearby” and “whoever signs agreement has priority in choosing house”. For those signing agreement and moving, sequence for selecting shall be determined through lottery.

(II) The designed house types for the relocating houses include: about 60 m<sup>2</sup>, 80m<sup>2</sup>, 100 m<sup>2</sup> and 120 m<sup>2</sup>. The house-expropriated households should choose the relocating houses nearby according to the available area nearest to the demolished area. The resettlement shall be made as per the ratio of 1:1 based on the original legal area. The area of the expropriated house of less than 50m<sup>2</sup> shall be complemented up to 50m<sup>2</sup>. The actual resettled area shall not exceed 30% of the area of the original legal house expropriated. For the exceeded area, the additional area within 10% (including 10%) of the eligible area shall be calculated at the cost price, while the additional area above 10% shall be calculated at market price.

(III) The property certificate of the relocating houses shall be applied and handled by the expropriating unit who will also bear the charges thereof but only for the equal demolished area. The charges for the extra area shall be borne by the house-expropriated households themselves.

6.4.2 Transition resettlement compensation

The affected house-expropriated households shall be also entitled to get a lump sum amount of moving subsidies and moving bonus at RMB10/ m<sup>2</sup> respectively. Whoever signed the demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household. The APs choosing exchange of titles shall be entitled to get transition subsidies or apply for public rental housing. The standard for transition resettlement is RMB10/ m<sup>2</sup> each month, and the transition period shall be no more than one year. Currently, there are 807 units of public rental housing in Hezhou Chengdong New Area at the corner of junction of Chuangye Rd. and Gongda Rd., and the PMO commits that the house-expropriated households affected by the Project can apply for use in priority during the transition period.

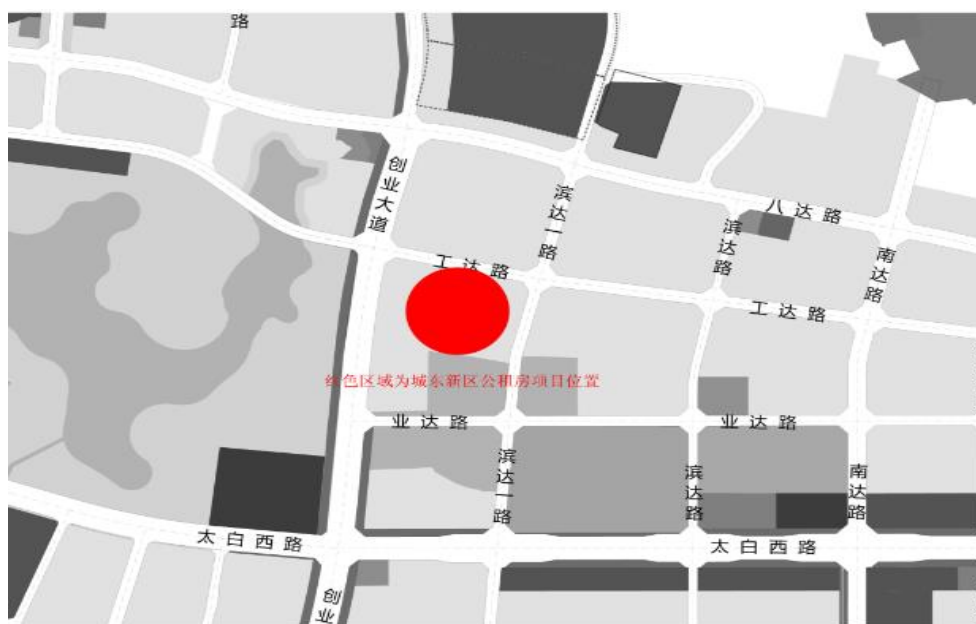


Figure 6-6 Location of Public Rental Housing in Chengdong New Area1

## 6.5 Compensation and resettlement for rural ground attached houses and urban temporary houses

### 6.5.1 Compensation and resettlement for rural ground attached houses

The Project will demolish approximately 30588.89m<sup>2</sup> of rural ground attached houses, being mostly of simple houses of cement - brick - wood tile roof structure.

These houses belong to the simple shelters built on riversides on temporary basis, which are used to store some sundries or even have been discarded. Some are used to store agricultural tools. Due to the inferior living environment and long-term flood threat, the local residents have the strong desire to improve their living environment. To this end, they all support the project construction and expressed that, if they can get the cash compensation at the compensation rate (RMB 170-850/m<sup>2</sup>), they will invest it on the ecological agriculture which has local features and good prospects. Because project construction will obviously improve the riverain ecological environment, which will attract more people. Some residents have already noticed such business opportunity and will invest their compensation on self-employed tertiary industry by running costumes, groceries, repairs, foods and hotel business on the ground floor.

### 6.5.2 Compensation and resettlement for urban temporary houses

The Project will totally demolish 18689.74 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary houses in the urban area which are located in Xialiang Community mainly along Hejiang River (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station). These houses belong to simple houses mainly used for storing sundries or even discarded. Some houses are even used for stacking garbage. The sanitary and environment conditions are very bad due to the unavailability of drainage system. The survey found that, due to the lack of improper management and without

property rights, most of these temporary houses are in dangerous conditions. The APs also feel that the environment should be rehabilitated and are willing to cooperate for demolition to facilitate the project construction. At the same time, the hope to get some material compensation.

According to the compensation standard, the IAs will engage the qualified independent assessment agency to conduct the evaluation, and will make necessary compensation to the owners. The current assessed price is RMB500/m<sup>2</sup>, which is far higher than the replacement cost (as shown in Table 6-8).

Table 6-8 Cost estimates for Temporary Houses in Urban Area of Hezhou City

Sl	Items	Unit	Brick-wood structure			Remarks
			Qty. per unit	Unit price (RMB/unit)	Amount (RMB)	
I	Main construction materials				175.8	
1	Cement	T	0.04	370	14.8	
2	Sand	T	0.1	130	13	
3	Stone chips	T	0.1	120	12	
4	Steel	T	0	4500	0	
5	Timbre	M <sup>3</sup>	0.14	800	112	
6	Red brick	Pcs	60	0.4	24	
7	Pre-made slab	M <sup>2</sup>	0	80	0	
II	Telephone, electric line and electric meter etc.	M <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	
III	Labor cost				26.37	15%* (I+II)
IV	<b>Total</b>				<b>202.17</b>	

## 6.6 Resettlement of affected administrative institutions and enterprises

The land acquisition and house demolition will affect 11 administrative institutions and enterprises. Among them, there are 4 government departments, respectively Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau, Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau, Babu District Communications Bureau, Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission; 5 enterprises, respectively Guidong Power Supply Co. Ltd., Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development co., Ltd. (Xiaodao Hydropower Station), Hezhou Minfeng Industrial co., Ltd. (Fanglin Hydropower Station), Hezhou Huangshi Hydropower Station Co. Ltd., Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team; 2 institutions, respectively Xiadao Primary School of Ertang Town and Yingshi Primary School of Huangtian Town.

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According to the investigation, the impact analysis had been conducted for the 11 enterprises and institutions in terms of degree of impacts and the natural of these units. After full consultation and negotiation, the initial resettlement scheme was prepared (Table 6-8). The compensation shall have the following options: reconstruction, cash compensation and engineering protection.

Among the affected institutions and enterprises, the office buildings of 2 government departments and 1 enterprise will be demolished and reconstructed. The attached facilities of 2 government departments will be removed. 1 private hydropower station needs to heighten the upstream dike and facade decoration but without affecting the normal operation. 1 state-owned hydropower station needs to upgrade the dam and factory on the existing location, without requirement of moving and reconstruction, nor any impacts on the normal operation one year after, nor any resettlement of labor force; but with temporary operation suspension needed to be compensated according to the standards. 2 state-owned hydropower stations need to be bought back by the government and renovated, without income loss impacts on the workers who will be transferred to other jobs. 2 schools need to be relocated. Summary of the resettlement methods for the affected enterprises and institutions are shown in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9 Resettlement and Restoration Plan for Affected Institutions and Enterprises

Components	Name of Units	Numbers of workers	Means of Resettlement
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	Xiadao primary school of Ertang Town	There are 11 faculty members and 250 students.	To be reconstructed, Xiaodao Primary School will combine with Yangmei Primary School. The location for the school campus is located at the junction of Yuquan road and Baoquan road, occupying land area of 32000 m <sup>2</sup> . The compensation for demolition of buildings are compensated in cash compensation according to the market price. The moving transition subsidies are compensated in cash compensation according to the market price.
Contract A-5: Xiadao Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Xiaodao Hydropower Station of Hezhou Pengyuan Hydropower Development co., Ltd (Private company)	10 persons	Construction will not affect normal operation, without demolition and resettlement
Contract A-6: Fanglin Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Fanglin Hydropower Station of Hezhou Minfeng Industrial co., Ltd	8 persons	Buy-back upon negotiation, staff of plant will be arranged to other post jobs without lower income
	Hejiang Hydropower Station of Babu Hydropower Construction Machinery Construction Team	8 persons	Buy-back upon negotiation, staff of plant will be arranged to other post jobs without lower income
Contract A-7: Huangshi	Hezhou Huangshi Power	15 persons	Cash compensation for suspension loss upon negotiation. After

Components	Name of Units	Numbers of workers	Means of Resettlement
Hydropower Station Integrated Upgrading.	Station Co. Ltd.		completion, the plant can restore production. Compensation as per RMB 0.32/KW.h in cash compensation.
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	Yingshi primary school of Huangtian Town	There are 19 faculty members and 406 students.	To be reconstructed, 50mu of land already planned as new campus in Ecological New City. The compensation for demolition of buildings are compensated in cash compensation according to the market price. The moving transition subsidies are compensated in cash compensation according to the market price.
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau	110 persons	Cash compensation as per assessed price.
	Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau	60 persons	Cash compensation as per assessed price.
	Hezhou Babu District Communication Bureau	100 persons	Whole building to be demolished, to be reconstructed on re-allocated land or long-term of rental office Cash compensation as per assessed price. The moving subsidies are paid in cash compensation according to market price.
	Guangxi Guidong Electric Supply Co.	200 persons	Whole building to be demolished, to be reconstructed on re-allocated land or long-term of rental office Cash compensation as per assessed price. The moving subsidies are paid in cash compensation according to market price.
	Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission	60 persons	Whole building to be demolished, to be reconstructed on re-allocated land or long-term of rental office Cash compensation as per assessed price. The moving subsidies are paid in cash compensation according to market price.

According to the investigation, it was found that, the PMO held special meeting with Hezhou Education Bureau, Pinggui District Education Bureau and Hezhou Planning Bureau for discussion. The RAP consulting team also held consultation meetings with the leaders and teachers' representatives of Xiaodao Primary School and Yingshi Primary School, and got to know that, the land area and number of students of these two school could not meet the requirement running primary school. As Such, Hezhou Municipal Government has currently decided to combine these two schools with other schools, and the resection of school locations have been planned and arranged.

Yingshi Primary School of Huangtian Town: to be removed and reconstructed. By now, the Government has planned 50mu of land at the junction of Xinyuan road and Minle road in the Ecological New City for the full relocation of Yingshi Primary School. It is planned that the construction of the new campus would be completed by end of 2018. The funds shall be from the municipal finance and the Administrative Committee of Ecological New City is the implementation agency. In order to avoid influence on the enrollment, it is planned to move during the winter holidays in 2018 before demolition of the teaching building so as not to affect the normal teaching activities. The new location and planning of Yingshi Primary School are shown in Figure 6-7.



Figure 6-7 Planned Location for Relocation of Yingshi Primary School

Xiadao Primary School of Ertang Town: to be removed and reconstructed. In July 2017, Xiadao Primary School was listed as the school to be relocated by the People's Government of Pinggui District during adjustment of master planning. Xiadao Primary School will combine with Yangmei Primary School. The location for the school campus is located at the junction of Yuquan road and Baoquan road, occupying land area of 32000 m<sup>2</sup> (accommodating 1600 students and 36 classes). The plan was approved in the 5th Session in 2017 by the Land Use Approval Leading Group of Hezhou City. Therefore, the demolition activities of the Project will not affect Xiadao Primary School. The request for land use and relocation plan of Xiadao Primary School area shown in Figure 6-11.



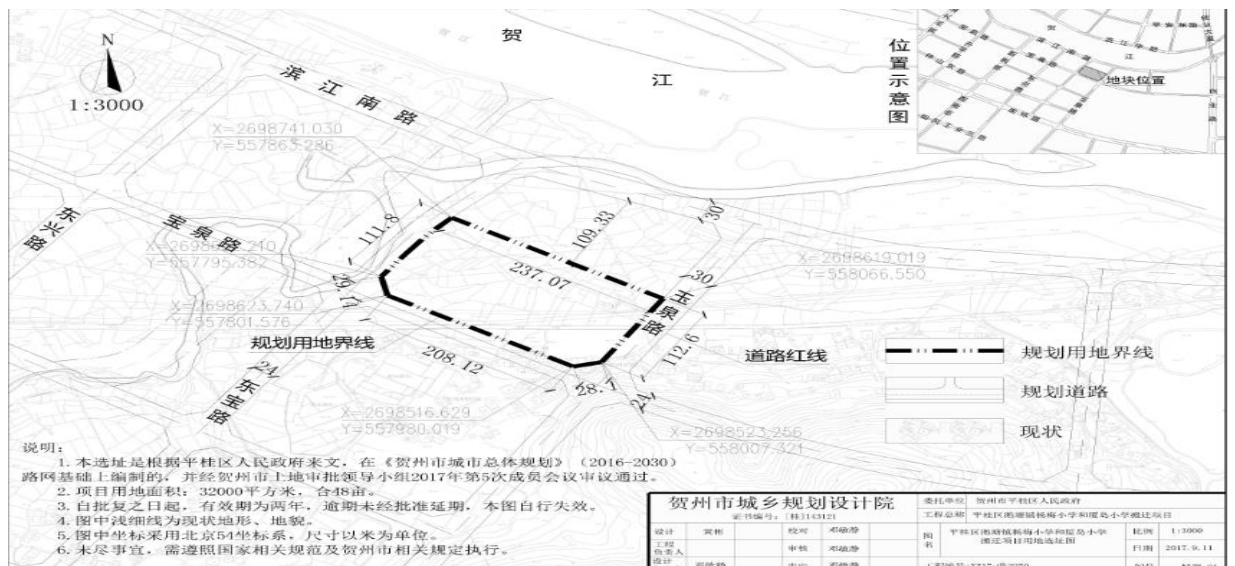


Figure 6-8 Request for Land Use and Relocation Plan of Xiadao Primary School

As to the state-owned enterprises such as Guidong Electric Power, the compensation shall be made according to the assessment conducted by the qualified appraisal company. The assessment shall be conducted in the following four aspects:



(1) The compensation for the demolition of the assets shall include compensation for the buildings, structures and ground attachments that cannot be moved, as well as for the losses incurring during moving.

(2) Compensation for the loss of production stoppage, which shall be decided according to the actual situation, generally including both the actual operating losses and expected operating losses.

(3) Demolition compensation, including preparatory costs and the costs of suspension, machinery commissioning and repair, material dismantling, packaging and transportation, compensation fees for dismissal of working staff etc. that incurred during the process of moving.

(4) Incentive costs due to the demolition policies, including quick-moving, demolition bonus etc.

(5) The land allocated for reconstruction will be resolved by the Government.

## 6.7 Resettlement for affected stores and shops

The Project will demolish 178 stores, totally 7458.93 m<sup>2</sup>, affection 124 households with 527 persons, including 3 stores of 1872.16 m<sup>2</sup> belonging to Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Management Co. Ltd (state-owned) management and operation; 175 stores of 5586.77 m<sup>2</sup> built on the flood channels respectively belong to Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau and Babu Agricultural Bureau.

The PMO and the local government held consultation with the affected runners, and will make cash compensation for the business loss and moving charges. In addition, they shall inform three months in prior the administrative institutions and enterprises the detail resettlement plan and get their consent, so to minimize the impacts on the business runners.

According to the interviews conducted by the RAP consulting team, these stores are the state-owned properties which should be handed over to the government state-owned assets management department for unified management and operation. By now, the 2 stores located in the compound of Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau at Pinganxi road has just been handed over to Hezhou Guangyuan Assets Management Co. Ltd., and so stores are staying idle without new tenants. The property rights of the stores located in the flood channel are not handed over to the state-owned assets management company and still belong to Babu Water Resources Administration Bureau and Babu Agricultural Bureau. The Project will demolish these stores and will make cash compensation according to the assessed price. The compensation standards shall be negotiated between the owners and the tenants upon negotiation. The tenants mainly engaged in daily groceries. Because these stores were built in the flood channel, while the flood channel rehabilitation project was identified three years ago the municipal government but not implemented due to the shortage funds. All tenants knew that the stores would be demolished in recent years, and they understand and will support the project construction. Because the rent was relatively low (one-time lump sum payment 50 years of leasing period, RMB 35000 - 50000; annual RMB 54000 of rent for 3 years), they expressed that they will find other sources of livelihood if the compensation for business loss and moving charges could be paid in a reasonable way. In addition, the Government has built Lingfeng Market just opposite for about 100m away (as shown in Figure 6-9). The runners of

these stores can have priority to rent stores in the new market to continue their business. As for those runners who will find other places to continue their business, the resettlement office will provide necessary market information, such as market introduction, date of commissioning etc., to help them find the suitable places. The RAP consulting team consultation with stores runners in Shizigang flood channel is shown in Figure 6-10.



Figure 6-9 Lingfeng Market Nearby Shizigang Flood Channel



Figure 6-10 Consultation and Interviews with Store Runners in Flood Channel by Consulting Team

## 6.8 Affected ground attachments and infrastructures

The ground attachments affected by the Project include fruit tree, grave, tree and infrastructures.

For the infrastructure, the local resettlement office and owner shall negotiate the compensation standards and restoration measures, to rebuild or transfer in a unified manner according to the original scope, standard and functions. Those could not be rebuilt or transferred shall be compensated according to the confirmed standards. The scattered bamboos and trees on the expropriated land shall be compensated according to the standards for crops in cash. Details are shown in Table 5-7 of Chapter 5.

The graves to be removed by the Project are mostly located on the earth slope of Xiufeng Lake, mostly of monument grave and earth grave. According to the local price and the custom of grave-moving, the compensation of RMB 2200-5500 would be good enough to remove a grave.

(1) Selection of new grave site If the new site belongs to the family or relatives, no compensation shall be paid. If the new site is located on the land of other people, they should pay RMB 1000 - 4000 charges.

(2) After selecting the new site of the grave, they need to ask people to dig graves, and the family will have to prepare the day to prepare wreath, Mingbi etc. and prepare meals dinner to entertain the family and relatives. According to the local prices, the average cost of removing a monument grave is RMB1,200. (Details are shown in Table 6-10.)

During the interviews, the RAP consulting found that, all villages strongly support the project construction and are willing to remove and relocate the graves within the construction area, being satisfied with the compensation standards.

Table 6-10 Cost Estimates for Grave Removing

Structure	Average expenses	Proportion (%)
<b>Labor charges</b>		
Geomancer	200	16.7
Persons of grave digging and bone cleaning	300	25.0
New grave construction person	200	16.7
<b>Materials Cost</b>		0.0
New monument and carving	200	16.7
New urn	100	8.3
Minbi, paper belts, joss sticks and candles	100	8.3
<b>Other costs</b>	100	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100%</b>

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## 6.9 Resettlement of affected vulnerable groups

The Project will affect 83 households, inclusive 273 persons. These 83 households are affected only by land acquisition or temporary land occupation, without residential house demolition impact. In order to improve the income and living standards for these vulnerable groups, based on the full consideration of the willingness of needs of the vulnerable groups, special measures in policy and resettlement shall be adopted.

### 6.9.1 Principle for resettlement of vulnerable groups

The Principle for resettlement of vulnerable groups are:

- (1) Improve the living standards and living quality of the vulnerable groups.
- (2) Provide more options at utmost .
- (3) Full consideration of the willingness and demand of the vulnerable groups and in place during implementation
- (4) Provide continuous attention to ensure the improvement of their life.

### 6.9.2 Measures for resettlement of vulnerable groups

In order to improve the family income and living standards, The Resettlement Office and the local government will formulate special restoration measures for the vulnerable groups, mainly including:

(1) The local Civil Affair Bureau and Human Resource and Social Security Bureau will be responsible for including these households into the social safeguard program to provide MLG subsidies, including subsidies to the “five guarantees” households. The MLG subsidies for the poverty household is RMB 430/month. The subsidies for the disabled in difficulty and the nursing subsidies for the serious disabled shall be RMB 50/month each person, and shall be adjusted along with the social economic development. The standard for unified care for “five guarantees” shall be RMB 250 /month, and that for separate care shall be RMB 240 /month each.

(2) Endowment insurance premium subsidies As for the rural groups in difficulty like people with severe disabilities who choose the lowest level of premium, in addition to the RMB 30 / person subsidies provided by the government, the government will pay partial or even all endowment insurance premium. The standards are: the rural severely disabled and the five-guarantees choosing the lowest payment level, the government shall bear the full payment of RMB 100; the rural MLG people choosing the lowest level, the government shall bear RMB 50 per person. Those choosing the payment level above the lowest one, the government shall not pay any subsidies of endowment insurance premium.

(3) The collective will pay the charges for New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System.

(4) The local credit union and bank shall provide small credit, and the IA and the local government will assist the APs to get access to such process.

(5) Job opportunities related to the Project will be offered to the vulnerable groups. During the construction period, the Project will create some jobs in land leveling, supply of construction materials etc., and the vulnerable groups will get the employment opportunities in priority, ensuring that each poverty household would get at least one project-related employment opportunity.

(6) The income of poverty households mainly depends on the limited land, and they do not have the skills to get non-agricultural employment, nor do they have suitable technology to grow the vegetables and flowers that have higher added values than grains. The PMO and local governments have formulated the special livelihood training plan for the vulnerable groups free of charge. The objectives of the trainings are to enable them to acquire the knowledge of growing vegetables, flowers or get employment in non-agricultural sectors to increase their income.

## 6.10 Protection of women's rights and livelihood restoration plan

According to the Chapter of Women and Economy documented in Women's Development Plan of GZAR (2001-2010), it clearly stated that the rights of women for work should be protected, it should be ensured that women enjoy the equal right with men on economic resources, the discrimination to women should be forbidden, women and men should have equal status for employment, and women's labor rights should be protected. Thus, women have equal entitlement and rights with men for employment and training in the Project.

In the affected villages, women have extensively participated in the local economic activities in that they are working in the fields, going out for work and doing some small business. The women's economic activities has become of the important income sources of the families. Especially, some women take more responsibility for the family especially for those with female as the head of a household. The expropriation of land and house may decrease the livelihood income for the women or even add to their economic difficulty. In addition, The household surveys showed that women from AP families are generally lacking of working skill other than housework skill, they are in inferior position of looking for job opportunities when competing with men. Therefore, focus on the gender issues in the RAP and implementation is of great importance. The RAP should give consideration to the special needs of women in all aspects, including: selection of relocating site, house design, recovery of infrastructure, provision of public services, payment of compensation funds and income restoration etc. In this Project, the major problems encountered by women are how to adapt to the new environment and acquire the skills in working in non-agricultural sectors. The PMO will, jointly with the local governments and non-government organizations, endeavor to promote the sexual equality and increase the women's income.

(1) Creation of job opportunities for women. During the construction and operation periods of the Project, the women in the affected towns and villages of the project areas shall be offered non-technical jobs in priority. As for the jobs without special requirement of high physical strength, the recruitment should extend the age limit and recruit in priority the women of aged 40-55 who are difficult to find non-agricultural jobs. The local government, the PMO and the IAs shall pay special attention to the sustainable livelihood of the woman-headed poverty households. Also, it is necessary to assist them in setting up new employment or means of income increase. Due to the unemployment is the major source of local poverty, these job opportunities would bring about more economic benefits for the women.

(2) Provision of skill trainings. Women with the need of employment are provided with regular skill trainings, especially the rural women are assisted and encouraged to learn necessary skills to enhance their competitiveness in getting jobs.

(3) Women participation All consultation process should ensure participation of women. All resettlement plan should give consideration of women's requirement, and all information

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should be disclosed to the women. In addition, during the project implementation, the PMO will also organize women's representatives meeting to discuss, negotiate and resolve the problems countered by the women in a unified way.

(4) The local government and the resettlement office shall ensure the equal rights of women with the males. The divorced or widowed women shall also have the entitlements for land and land compensation. The resettlement office require that the land or house property certificate should both have the names of the men and women.

(5) To eliminate the sexual discrimination and encourage women's enterprising spirit. The PMO should establish a partnership relationship with the local government and non-government organizations and endeavor to improve the opportunities and living quality for the women. First, the resettlement agencies should engage female staff so that they can be more convenient to assist and deal with women issues during resettlement. The women are encouraged to extensively participate in the activities of resettlement plan, management and operation, employment and income restoration etc.. Secondly, the local government, the resettlement office and the non-government organizations should endeavor to eliminate the sexual discrimination in the investment environment and encourage to engage in the institutional works and exert their potentials.

## 7 Cost estimates, Funds Sources and Management

### 7.1 Resettlement cost estimates

Since the compensations for state-owned land and buildings are based on the assessment conducted by qualified and reputable agency, and so this portion of resettlement cost would be unable to calculate. The resettlement cost estimates in this chapter can only calculate the costs for permanent acquisition of rural collective land, temporary land occupation of rural collective land, rural residential and attached houses, urban residential houses and temporary housing, ground attachments. Based on the measured resettlement amount and the compensation policies for expropriation of land and house, the total resettlement costs for this part shall be RMB503.2294 million, including 426.9740 million for resettlement basic costs. Details are shown in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2.

Table 7-1 Summary of Resettlement Costs

Unit: RMB

Components	Total resettlement cost estimates	Permanent land acquisition	Temporary land occupation	Demolition of residential houses	Demolition of rural attached houses	Demolition of ground attachments	Related land taxes
Total all Components	503229395	201517668	3772758	196977900	21412224	3293416	76255430
Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).	281021771	106728958	1204179	128757277	3107729	1541200	39682429
Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection	20912355	13841814	288831	749320	1182244	257800	4592345
Contract B-3: Lininghe River Rehabilitation.	25251556	11734351	533239	7249253	1004444	6950	4723319
Contract B-4: Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.	31828976	8482177	141277	17828563	1477768	77176	3822015
Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation	22778246	12333303	285283	947625	4491784	816750	3903502



7. Cost Estimate, Funds Sources and Management

<b>Components</b>	<b>Total resettlement cost estimates</b>	<b>Permanent land acquisition</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>	<b>Demolition of residential houses</b>	<b>Demolition of rural attached houses</b>	<b>Demolition of ground attachments</b>	<b>Related land taxes</b>
Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation	43145179	13534155	1134426	21431461	1492775	79530	5472832
Contract C-1: Huanganshi Channel Integrated Upgrading	21479089	3120745	7488	13393073	3395784	32200	1529800
Contract C-2: Shizigang Channel Integrated Upgrading	13761522	2545668	10438	5220058	4731195	180150	1074013
Contract C-3:Jiangnan Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated pipeline network.	5177002	2669231	0	1401271	0	0	1106500
Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction.	37873699	26527265	167597	0	528500	301660	10348677

Table 7-2 Resettlement Cost Estimates

SL.	Items			Unit	Quantity	Unit price (RMB)	Cost Estimates
<b>1</b>	<b>Permanent LA</b>			<b>mu</b>	<b>3713.28</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>201517668</b>
1.1	Collective land	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies	Paddy field	mu	972.08	60500	58811078
			Dry land	mu	1249.93	51800	64746374
			Forest land	mu	533.52	47000	25075272
			Other types of land	mu	957.75	47000	45014460
		Young crops compensation:	Paddy field	mu	972.08	2100	2041376
			Dry land	mu	1249.93	2100	2624853
			Forest land	mu	533.52	2100	1120384
			Other types of land	mu	957.75	2100	2011284
1.2	State Land	Young crops compensation:	River wetland	mu	34.57	2100	72587
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>			<b>mu</b>	<b>1045.67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3772758</b>
2.1	Paddy field			mu	434.96	3900	1696344
	Dry land			mu	423.58	3400	1440172
	Forest land			mu	187.13	3400	636242
<b>3</b>	<b>Demolition of residential houses</b>			<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>93207.60</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>196977900</b>
3.1	Brick-concrete structure (urban area)			m <sup>2</sup>	37465.31	3000	112395936

7. Cost Estimate, Funds Sources and Management

	Brick-concrete structure (rural area)		m <sup>2</sup>	55742.29	1300	72464976
3.2	Transition compensation for reconstruction	Transition compensation for reconstruction	RMB/m <sup>2</sup> · month	93207.60	120	11184912
		One-time lump sum compensation for house moving	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	93207.60	10	932076
4	Rural attached houses		m <sup>2</sup>	30588.89	700	21412224
4.2	Mainly of brick-wood and simple house (rural area)		m <sup>2</sup>	30588.89	700	21412224
5	Demolition of ground attachments		—	—	—	3293416
5.1	Sewer Pipes		m	220	460	101200
	Grave		nos	53	5500	291500
	Fence wall		m <sup>2</sup>	700	80	56000
	Electric pole		pcs	42	150	6300
	Telecommunication post (pcs)		pcs	22	150	3300
	Bamboo		pcs	26489	4	105956
	Tree		pcs	15162	180	2729160
Total						426973965
6	Related land taxes		—			76255430
6.1	Farmland occupation tax*		RMB30/m <sup>2</sup>			44440279
6.2	Land acquisition administration fees**		0			0.00
6.3	Administrative charges		as per 2.1% of the total resettlement direct cost			8966453
6.4	External monitoring & evaluation charges					1500000
6.5	Provisional sums		as per 5% of resettlement direct cost			21348698
Grand total						503229395

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Note: To be conservative, the estimates are based on the highest standards. The compensation for urban residential houses are based on the average assessed price for commercial housing in Hezhou City.

\* Methods of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Concerning Implementation of Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Tax on Occupation of Cultivated Land. Decree No.46 of the People's Government of Guangxi.

\*\* The land acquisition management fee was cancelled according to Notice on Cancellation, Suspension and Exemption of Administrative Fees, Ref. CS[2014]101

## 7.2 Annual funds utilization plan

The annual fund utilization plan shall be developed according to the progress of project land acquisition and resettlement. The plan for utilization of land acquisition and resettlement is shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Annual Funds Utilization Plan

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Total budge (RMB10000)	15096.89	1006.46	10064.59	5032.29	5032.29	2516.15	2516.15	50322.94
Ratio of total budget	30%	20%	20%	10%	10%	5%	5%	100%

## 7.3 Resettlement fund sources

According to the progress of the project, the funds for resettlement shall be from domestic bank loans and financial appropriation.

## 7.4 Fund flow and payment plan

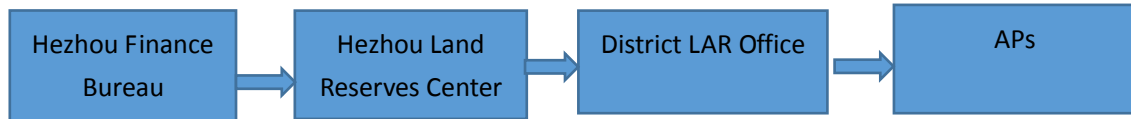
### 7.4.1 Cash Flow

In order to ensure that the compensation funds for land acquisition and house demolition shall be made and fully paid to the APs according to the standards and policies as stipulated in the RP,

The payment of funds shall attend to: (1) All costs related to resettlement will be covered by the total budget of the project; (2) Resettlement compensation shall be paid before land use; (3) In order for smooth resettlement implementation, the IAs shall establish the internal financial and supervising mechanism to ensure the prompt appropriation of all funds. The PMO shall supervise the payment of resettlement funds throughout the whole process.

The IAs will make the payment to the designated accounts of the financial departments of related districts which, according to the signed agreements, shall further pay to the township financial offices. The township financial offices will finally pay to the affected collective or the individual AP.

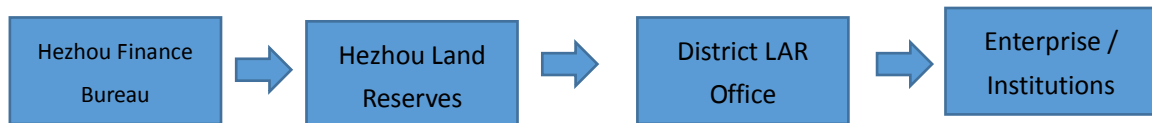
(1) Compensation procedure for contracted land, private houses and attachments.



(2) Compensation procedure for non-contracted land, private houses and attachments



(3) Compensation procedure for affected enterprises and institutions



#### 7.4.2 Payment and management

(1) The basic resettlement costs shall be under budgetary management in the exclusive account for special utilization.

(2) The expenditures for the basic resettlement cost shall follow the relevant laws and regulations of the State applicable to land acquisition and demolition, including the policies as specified in Resettlement Action Plan. No less payment and compensation standards that are inconsistent with the Resettlement Plan shall be allowed.

(3) As for the basic resettlement funds and relevant charges, the IAs shall prepare the funds utilization plans, and then the fund management section shall develop the overall funds utilization plan.

(4) When the payment is to be made, the IAs shall be responsible for verification of the scope, area and price of the acquired land and demolition, while the accounting personnel shall be responsible for checking, verifying and preparing statement.

(5) All expenses, including land compensation (including resettlement subsidies, crops and fish compensation, and turn-in charges), house transaction taxes and charges, house demolition compensation, land-attachment compensation, removal compensation, losses incurred to business operators, funds utilization plan etc. shall be verified by the concerned departments of the IAs. The payment shall be made by the PMO to the affected house-expropriated and land-expropriated people through entrusted banks.

(6) Demolition clear-up charges and real estate evaluation charges shall be paid by the IAs according to the progress.

(7) The commission charges paid to the demolition agencies shall be concluded according to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered with these agencies.

## 8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

### 8.1 Implementation principle for coordination of resettlement and project construction progresses

The implementation schedule for land acquisition and demolition of this Project shall be developed according to the construction plan of the Project by observing the following principle:

(1) Land acquisition must be completed one month prior to the land use by the project. The starting time for land acquisition shall be determined according to the actual work of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

(2) The project construction shall leave adequate time for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

The overall progress plan for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement shall be developed based on the progress of preparation and implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. The preparation of the schedule for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement shall observe the following principle:

(1) The range of land acquisition shall be finalized according to all engineering design drawings and should be completed before the land measurement.

(2) The measurement and computation of the land and houses proposed to be acquired or demolished shall be, according to the project alignment for land acquisition, undertaken jointly by the resettlement section and the property holders prior to the signing the resettlement agreement.

(3) The project resettlement section shall organize the mobilization meeting for land acquisition and demolition participated by the affected people and the units. Such meeting shall disclose all the policies and resettlement methods related to land acquisition, demolition and compensation resettlement. The meeting shall be held before signing the compensation resettlement agreement. After which, the announcement of land acquisition and demolition shall be formally issued.

(4) Signing compensation resettlement agreement between the demolition unit and APs shall be conducted after the in-kind computation and issuance of the land acquisition and demolition announcement.

(5) The APs shall be paid transition subsidies during the transition period before the removal.

(6) Resettlement of enterprises and institutions shall take prior consideration of arranging relocating land so that the business cessation losses may be minimized. If cessation is required for transition, the cessation loss subsidies shall be paid before the removal.

(7) New basic facilities shall be built before the old ones are demolished.

(8) Conclusion and payment of compensation shall be conducted after signing agreement but before removal.

(9) Resettlement shall be practically conducted to the satisfaction of the APs

### 8.2 Schedule for milestone activities for resettlement implementation

The Project plans to accomplish the preparatory works in 2017, starts construction in January 2018 and completely commissions by end 2014, the total construction period is 6 years. The resettlement schedule is prepared in accordance with the scheduled progress of

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construction. The schedule of the project is shown in Table 8-1a, 8-1b, 8-1c. However, this schedule shall be adjusted accordingly if the overall progress deviates.



## 8. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Table 8-1 Schedule for Land Acquisition and Demolition for all Components (Preparation Stage)

Stage	2016										2017											
Preparation	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Define range of LA																						
LA in-kind survey																						
Primary socio-economic survey																						
Negotiation of resettlement plan																						
Compilation of Resettlement Plan																						

Table 8-2 Schedule for Land Acquisition and Demolition (Implementation Stage)

Implementation	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
<b>Contract C-1-3: Huangansi, Shizigang channel rehabilitation components, Jiangnan WWTP and pipelines</b>																
Construction period																
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																
<b>Contract A-1-3: Hejiang River Integrated Rehabilitation (Huangshi Hydropower Station - Xiadao Hydropower Station).</b>																
Construction period																
LAR approval																

Implementation	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																
Contract B-5: Huangtian Channel Rehabilitation																
Construction period																
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																
Contract B 3-4: Lininghe river, Changlonghe River Rehabilitation.																
Construction period																
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																
Contract D-2: Central Axial Green Corridor Construction (without residential house demolition)																
Construction period																

# 8. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Implementation	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Contract A-4: East Trunk Channel Integrated Rehabilitation and Maweihe River Connection																
Construction period																
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																
Contract B-7: East No.5 Channel Rehabilitation																
Construction period																
LAR approval																
LAR mobilization &																
LAR announcement																
LA agreement																
Handover of																
Expected construction																

Table 8-3 Progress Monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan (M&E period)

Stage	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025
M&E stage	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
Conclusive evaluation															

## 9 Resettlement Institutional Framework and Construction

### 9.1 Relevant resettlement institutions

In order to ensure the smooth implementation and achieve expected results for the Resettlement Action Plan, during the project implementation, it is required to establish a vertical institutional organization to plan, coordinate and monitor the resettlement activities. The institutional organization is shown in Figure 9-1.

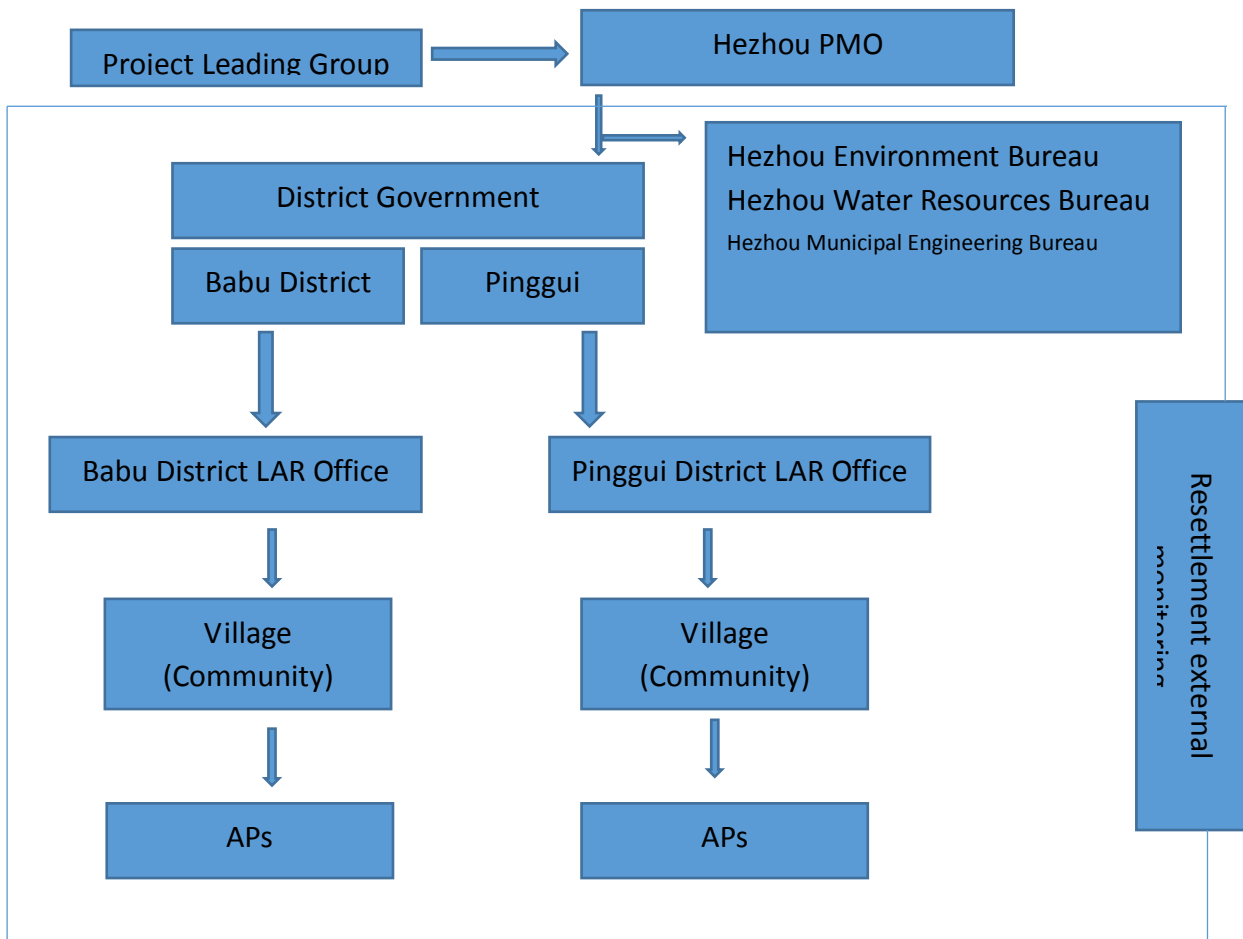


Figure 9-1 Resettlement Institutional Organization

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## 9.2 Institutional organization and responsibilities

### 9.2.1 Project Leading Group

The Project Leading Group (PLG) is the highest leading organization for Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project. In the PLG, the General Secretary of Hezhou CPC is the group leader, the executive Vice Mayor and Vice Mayor are the assistant group leader, and the responsible chiefs respectively of Hezhou Development and Reform Commission, Hezhou Finance Bureau, Hezhou Labor and Social Security Bureau, Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau, Hezhou Environmental Protection Bureau, Hezhou Housing and Construction Commission, Hezhou Communications Bureau, Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau, Hezhou Audit Bureau, Hezhou Municipal Engineering Administration Bureau, Hezhou Municipal Planning Bureau, Hezhou State-owned Assets Administration Commission, Hezhou Financing Office, Hezhou Railway and Navigation Office, Babu District, Pinggui District are the group members. Under the PLG is established Project Management Office (PMO) to be responsible for the daily activities of the PLG. The PMO is set in Hezhou Development and Reform Commission (DRC), the Deputy Director of Hezhou DRC is concurrently the Office Director.

The major responsibilities are: to provide policy guidance for project implementation, coordinate and support the project implementation from the Municipal level.

### 9.2.2 Hezhou Project Management Office

The PMO is established headed by Hezhou DRC to be responsible for the overall planning of expropriation of land and house for the Project, and also for the guidance for resettlement management of the Project. The responsibilities are:

- (1) Guide the resettlement according to the World Bank policies resettlement activities and report to the World Bank.
- (2) Pre-examine the Resettlement Action Plan and implementation schedule and submit to the Government for approval.
- (3) Supervise and inspect the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as well as the payment and utilization of the compensation funds.
- (4) Supervise the progress of resettlement implementation and report the situation to the World Bank.
- (5) Perform the internal monitoring for the Project.

### 9.2.3 Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Urban District

The Project shall be implemented in Babu and Pinggui Districts. The Land Acquisition and Demolition Office at urban district level shall be responsible for the land acquisition and house demolition activities.

- (1) Prepare the Resettlement Action Plan and implementation schedule.
- (2) Organize the work of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement according to the arrangement of the PMO.

(3) Investigate the progress of resettlement implementation, solicit the comments of relevant units and individuals, deal with the grievance and make quick response.

(4) Promptly report to the PMO the latest situation and problems of resettlement, propose comments and suggestions.

(5) Assist internal monitoring.

#### 9.2.4 Resettlement Working Group at Village Committee

(1) Participate in the social and economic survey.

(2) Organize the public consultation, publicize the resettlement policies and organize participation in public hearings.

(3) Select the resettlement location and arrange house sites for affected people.

(4) To be responsible for distribution and management of compensation distribution, organize resettlement activities such as production development and training etc.

(5) Report to the higher authorities the comments and proposals of the affected people.

(6) Report the resettlement progress of resettlement.

(7) Provide necessary assistance for the vulnerable groups.

#### 9.2.5 Independent External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

To be responsible for the monitoring of resettlement activities, promptly solicit the comments of the affected units and individuals and report and propose to the PMO and IAs. Including:

(1) Investigate regional socio-economic conditions, prepare and submit baseline survey report to the World Bank.

(2) Evaluate the detail Project impacts and the status of production and livelihood restoration of the APs.

(3) Analyze the collected data.

(4) Monitor the whole process of the RAP implementation, report to the PMO and IAs, and submit semi-annual monitoring report to the World Bank.

(5) Conduct semi-annual resettlement assessment, and submit reports to the IAs and the World Bank.

### 9.3 Institutional Competence and Staffing

All relevant institutions should mobilize full time working staff to meet the needs of work, and be equipped with necessary computers and other office facilities. Details are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Contacts of Working Staff

Unit	Name	Telephone
The PMO	Lu Wei	0774-5120559
Hezhou Water Resources	Deng Yongdong	0774-5123591

Administration Bureau		
Hezhou Environment Protection Bureau	Huang Guangcheng	0774-5129605
Hezhou Municipal Engineering Administration Bureau	Huang Long	0774-5277705
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Babu District	Zeng Fanhui	0774-5676771
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Pinggui District	Wang Guanzhong	0774-8831162

#### 9.4 Measures for Strengthening Institutional Capacities

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity building for the concerned institutions. Therefore, the following measures shall be taken:

- (1) Organize training and research activities for the working staff of these institutions.
- (2) The vertically-established institutions will set up a reporting mechanism on monthly basis.
- (3) The horizontally-established institutions will hold a coordinating meeting on seasonal basis to enhance the information exchange.
- (4) The questions proposed by the affected people shall be reported to the higher levels vertically one after another.
- (5) The problems arising during construction shall be reported by the site engineers directly to the immediate leading organization or, if necessary, directly report to the higher authorities.
- (6) The issues relating to the affected people and the contractors shall be forwarded to the villagers' committee (community) or the township project construction coordinating group, the district-level project construction coordinating group. If these issues are seriously important, such issues shall be directly forwarded to the PMO and the PLG.
- (7) Strict regulations must be formulated to prevent the relevant personnel from shifting off responsibilities or delaying implementation progress, and if any accidents occur, the responsible persons shall be seriously punished.



## **10 Public Participation and Consultation**

### **10.1 Public Participation Strategy**

This RAP was prepared on the basis of full consultation with APs and public information disclosure and strongly focuses the full participation of the APs. During the process of project planning, design and decision making for implementation, the Resettlement Office, along with its local offices, made use of the opportunities of social and economic survey and social impact assessment to, jointly with the RAP consulting team publicize and introduce the resettlement policies of the Project in an extensive way. What's more important, the concerns, comments and willingness of the APs of various groups have been extensively solicited and have been fully incorporated in the preparation of this RAP. Through the process of extensive public participation, coordination and communication, the local governments, the affected villages and people have fully understand the potential risks of the Project, the resettlement policies and the income restoration plan. On the other hand, the RAP has well absorbed and embodied the various constructive comments of the local governments, affected villages and people which were proposed during the process of investigation.

Up to date, a total 20 rounds of public consultations have been conducted covering the aspects of project engineering alignment, locations of river, tributaries and flood channel, amount of land and house to be expropriated, impact survey, land compensation standards, house compensation standards, social impacts, resettlement method and willingness, resettlement of institution and enterprise, as well as land development plan etc. Accordingly, a great quantity of comments and suggestions of the APs have been solicited in the areas of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation cost, public facilities and environment, safety, construction of auxiliary facilities, as well as establishment of the participation mechanism for the APs etc. All these aspects have been well embodied in the RAP. At the next stage, more public consultations shall be also conducted through the means of villagers' consultation meeting, discussion meeting with administrative and enterprise institutions, consultation meeting with the resettlement offices of district and village levels, interviews with urban residents, disclosure of resettlement information etc., covering the contents of comments on engineering design, selection of relocating sites and distribution method, restoration of riversides, methods for workforce resettlement, measures for restoration of agricultural production, indirect impacts outside ROW, collection of suggestions and grievances etc.

### **10.2 Methods and Measures of Public Participation**

According to Decision on Deepening Reform in Land Administration of State Council, Guofa [2004] 28), prior to submitting the land acquisition for approval according to the law, the local land administrative department must notify in written farmer, s household, whose land proposed to be requisitioned, the related information such as the purpose, location, compensation standards and means of resettlement for the land proposed to be requisitioned.

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The result of investigation on the current land situation shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organization and farmers. Hearing, if necessary, shall be organized by the land administration department according to the relevant legal procedures. The application materials for land acquisition shall include those to be informed to and confirmed by the farmers whose lands will be expropriated. The establishment of the coordination and arbitration mechanism for resettlement issues shall be expedited and perfected for the purpose of safeguarding the legal interest of the land-expropriated farmers and the land users. The approved issues relating to land acquisition shall be disclosed to the public. On the other hand, according to the requirement of the World Bank, during the whole process of resettlement, the participation of the APs should be addressed. So the RAP should be prepared on the basis of full consultation with the APs and public information disclosure, and the RAP should fully incorporate the comments and suggestions of the APs. Accordingly, based on the actuality of the Project, the following means will be adopted to strengthen the participation of the APs and information publicity activities.

(1) Publicity news media. Through the public media, the public can directly participate in and acquire the project information related to project construction and resettlement. The Project will, through suitable television station, newspaper and magazine etc. to introduce the information of the construction and resettlement, so that the public can know well the information of project construction and relevant policies, and thus increase the transparency of the project.

(2) Preparation and distribution of resettlement information Booklet on the basis of full consultation. Before the resettlement implementation, the project Resettlement Office has totally conducted 12 rounds of field survey, where it had conducted full discussion, consultation and communication with the local government, affected village and people on the various resettlement issues. Accordingly, the APs have proposed many constructive comments and concerns in the aspects of house compensation at replacement cost, unified relocation, land development plan, means of resettlement etc. For example, through survey and consultation, in terms of house replacement cost, the APs requested that the cost should consider the price escalation. For unified relocation, most APs held the opinion that the relocating sites should not be separated so serious and hope to live with the previous neighbors. As for the option of “unified planning and unified construction” and “unified planning and self-construction”, most APs chose the latter option. According to the survey, these constructive comments have been fully reported to the project Resettlement Office which fully accepts the suggestions of the APs and prepares the Resettlement Information Booklet to be distributed to the affected people and units. The Booklet focuses on the introduction of the World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement, resettlement policies of the Project, situation of affected households and units, resettlement schedule etc.

(3) The RAP has been prepared based on the above. During the next stage of project implementation, the PMO, IAs and Resettlement Office will encourage local residents, especially women in rural area, to involve in the land acquisition and livelihood rehabilitation and income restoration process.

(4) Consultation meeting According to the actual situation of the Project, the Resettlement Office would convene such meetings as needed. For such, the agenda, scope and

participants shall change according to the actual requirement. At each meeting, the representatives of vulnerable groups, especially women, shall be invited. The RAP consulting team shall also attend and explain the World Bank resettlement policies. During the process of selection and design of relocating houses, the APs shall be invited to attend to solicit their needs and suggestions to satisfy the reasonable requirement of the majority APs.

### 10.3 Women participation

Women in the Project area enjoy equal rights with men and they are playing an important role in project planning, design and implementation. According to the questionnaires conducted by the SA consulting team for the females in the project areas, among the women interviewed, 82.5% expressed their strong support for the project construction, accounting for 82.5% of the total, while 17.5% expressed their fairly support, , over 40% of women have participated in the survey on land acquisition, house demolition and inventory indexes. Meanwhile, the local government organized the resettlement consultation meeting (at least 40% participants women) and some representatives of Hezhou City Women's Federation were asked to participate in consultation meetings to fully solicit opinions of local women. They believed that the project construction could better prevent flood, reduce production losses, provide recreational amenities, improve the living environment, mitigate the water pollution and benefit the health. Some other females said that the project construction would create some jobs or business opportunities for them.

As reviewed by Social Assessment, the major demands of the local women are: (i) Hope the government could help solve the tap water supply for the villagers, so that they can use safe and clean tap water. (ii) Hope the government could strengthen water pollution control and ensure the water-use section for life and production of the villagers. (iii) Some females expressed, during interviews, their hope for the government to provide some employment trainings, enabling them to get some suitable jobs or business opportunities during project construction. (iv) The females affected by the land acquisition and demolition expressed their hope that, the government should finalize the resettlement plan as soon as possible and fulfill the relevant commitments. Some females hoped that the government should allocate commercial land for the collective after acquisition of their collective land. .

### 10.4 Public Participation Plan during RAP Implementation

In order to address the problems and needs of the APs properly and timely regarding LAR, further consultations with the APs will continue so that all issues may be addressed prior to the start of construction and the implementation of the RAP. Meetings will be arranged by the IA for LAR as appropriate. Each affected household will have the opportunity to negotiate the compensation contract, which they will sign with the Resettlement offices. Table 10-1 lists the plan and procedure of public consultation.

Table 10-1 Plan and Procedures of Public Consultations

Objectives	Forms of meeting	Time	IAS	Targeted participants	Remarks
1. Introduce the Project and the RAP to the APs and solicit their opinions.	Villagers' representatives meeting, workers' representative meeting	December 2017 - February 2018	PMO, EA, IAs, DI, District Gov. VC, unit	All LA the APs	Meeting held in affected villages or units
2. RIB disclosure	Public village meeting, enterprise meeting, public discussion	November 2017	PMO, EA, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit, Hezhou Land Bureau, Hezhou LAR office	All LA the APs	Publicize RIB, discuss key issues and the APs' suggestions
3. Submit final RAP to the APs	Public and community meetings, unit meeting, focus group discussion	September 2017	PMO, EA, IAs, DI, District Gov. VC, enterprise	All LA the APs	Publicize final draft RP to the APs, discuss key LA issues, solicit opinions from the APs
4. Conduct DMS	Site survey and household interview	January 2018 – May 2018	PMO, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit, Hezhou Land Bureau, District LAR office	All LA the APs	Survey of LA, in-kind indexes, collect socio-economic data
5. Suggestions to the APs of entitlements and date of payment	Public meetings	March - July 2018	PMO, IAs, District Gov. VC, unit	LAR beneficiaries and the APs	Organize APs meeting to introduce eligible compensation and entitlements
6. RAP disclosed to APs before the World Bank approval	Public and community meetings, enterprise meeting, focus group discussion	November 2017	PPMO, IAs, RO	All project participants, beneficiaries and the APs	Meetings with beneficiaries & the APs
7. Monitoring of the APs and beneficiaries	Household interview	January 2018 - December 2022	PMO, IAs, District Gov. Township Gov., Hezhou LAR office, VC, unit, independent agency	Random sampling	Provide RAP, Resettlement Monitoring Plan

For smooth and successful RAP implementation, the APs will be encouraged to actively participate in various land acquisition and resettlement activities. The Project construction will cause some impacts more or less on local people. In order to ensure that the APs may be benefited from the Project, we encourage the local people to actively engage in the project construction. Employment of local people shall be considered during construction and necessary assistance shall be given to them.

## 11 Complaints and Grievances

If the APs are satisfied with proposed compensation rate and means of restoration, they will sign the agreements on the eligible entitlements. The disclosure procedure can increase the transparency during the resettlement implementation. At the same time, it will advise the APs how they can raise their requests and appeal through various channels (including the Village Committee, Institution, PMO, IAs, Resettlement Office, Land bureau, district LAR office, court) and various methods (i.e. by visiting, writing letter or telephone).

### 11.1 Means for collection of complaints and grievances

The APs are provided with multiple means to report the various problems during the resettlement implementation to the resettlement offices at all levels. Including:

- (1) Report to the local resettle office the problems of grievances, progress, working measures, existing problems.
- (2) The contractors should send fax to the IAs reporting the work logs, especially reflecting the issues that should be reported through contractors.
- (3) The problems of land acquisition, house demolition found by the IAs during routine inspection.
- (4) Relevant information found by the independent monitoring agency.
- (5) Letters and visit of the APs.
- (6) Problems and information reported by the resettlement offices at all levels.
- (7) Relevant issues found by the audit, discipline inspection and other departments during checking.
- (8) Internal monitoring special investigation.

### 11.2 Grievance procedures and handling

During the preparation and implementation of the RAP for the Project, the public participation and establishment of the grievance redress mechanism are emphasized. Grievance procedures for APs:

Stage 1: If the APs are unsatisfied with RAP, they can complain orally or in written form to village group, villager committee or street office / township government. In the evident of oral complaint, the village committee or street office / township street should handle the complaint and keep written records. The village group, village committee or street office / township street shall resolve the problem within 1 week.

Stage 2: If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 1, they can lodge complaint to the IAs after receiving the resolution. The IAs should make resolution within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still unsatisfied with the resolution in Stage 2, they can lodge complaint after receiving the decision to the PMO / Letters and Visit Bureau who will make resolution within two weeks.

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At any stage, if the APs are unsatisfied with the decision, they may directly sue to the civil court.

The APs can also report the resettlement supervisor and the external monitoring agency, all complaints and grievances (oral or written) should be reported to the World Bank in the resettlement monitoring report.

### 11.3 Principle for grievance redressing

During the process of handling the complains and grievance, the following principles should be observed.

(1) All relevant institutions should have a special staff to be responsible for the custody of the letter of complaint, and a person to sort out and make records of the oral views. All complaints and grievances should be returned with effective response within 2 weeks at all levels.

(2) Relevant institutions shall accept the complaints and grievances lodged by APs from of charges. The reasonable charges incurred from the such process shall be covered by the contingency of the PMO.

(3) During the whole process of project construction, these grievance procedures remain valid so that the APs may deal with relevant issues. The above means of grievance redress shall be announced in the public meetings and in the Resettlement Information Booklet. The APs shall be informed of their rights for grievance and appeal. At the same time, the procedure for appeal and grievance shall be published through media among the affected people.

During the RAP implementation period, the relevant departments shall properly record and manage the documents of grievance and handling. The IAs should promptly collect necessary materials related to the complaints or cases, and report to the PMO in written on monthly basis. For which, the PMO will check on regular basis.

### 11.4 Record and follow-up feedback for complaints and grievances

#### 11.4.1 Registry form for complaints and grievances

During the RAP implementation period, the LAR departments shall properly record and manage the documents of grievance and handling, and report to the provincial Resettlement Office on monthly basis. For which, the provincial Resettlement Office will check on regular basis. In order to standardize and completely record the handling results of the grievances of the APs, the project Resettlement Office has designed a tabular format to record the grievance and handling results. The format is shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 Resettlement Grievance Redress Form

Name of grievant		Accepting unit	
Time		Location	
Contents of grievance			
Problems to be resolved			
Proposed means of settlement			
Result of handling			
Grievant (signature)		Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recording person shall truthfully record the complaints and demand of the grievant. 2. The whole process of making grievance shall not be hampered or interfered with. 3. The proposed solution to the grievance shall be feedback to the grievant on time.			

#### 11.4.2 Contacts for complaints and grievances

The resettlement institutions at all levels and the local competent departments of the government shall arrange a full-time personnel to be responsible for accepting and handling the complaints and grievances of the APs. The names and contacting telephones of the relevant institutions and responsible persons are shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-2 Institutions and Staff Information for Accepting Complaints and Grievances of Affected Persons

Institutions	Name	Telephone
The PMO	Lu Wei	0774-5120559
Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau	Deng Yongdong	0774-5123591
Hezhou Environment Protection Bureau	Huang Guangcheng	0774-5129605
Hezhou Municipal Engineering Administration Bureau	Huang Long	0774-5277705
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Babu District	Zeng Fanhui	0774-5676771
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Pinggui District	Wang Guanzhong	0774-8831162

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## **12 Schedule of Monitoring & Evaluation**

In order to ensure the RAP to be carried out smoothly and to achieve the target of resettlement, this Project, in accordance with the Operational Policies for Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) of the World Bank and Guidelines for Processing the Resettlement Component in World Bank Projects of China, will undertake regular monitoring and assessment of the activities resettlement activities of the Project. The monitoring includes internal monitoring by the resettlement management institution and external independent monitoring.

### **12.1 Internal Monitoring**

The Internal monitoring shall be performed by the PMO to ensure that all responsible agencies may follow the time schedule specified in RAP resettlement activities. The target of internal monitoring is to ensure that the relevant resettlement institutions may be well provided with effective functions during the process of implementation.

The PMO will promote an internal monitoring mechanism to supervise the resettlement activities, including the establishment of the resettlement basic data base that is used to prepare the RAP, monitor the APs and undertake internal monitoring throughout the entire process of resettlement activities.

The PMO, the District Government and the Street Office shall assist the village committee to establish a project supervision group of village level endowed with certain rights of supervision. This group should have the female member. The supervising activities shall be conducted on quarterly or semi-annual basis. In addition to the attention on the construction progress, the supervising group should be more focusing on the actual needs of the APs on land and compensation, demolition and dike construction etc., and convey the contractor's requirement on cooperation to the villagers, serving the function of bridge between the villagers and the contractors.

#### **12.1.1 Implementation Procedures**

During the implementation, the township government where the Project is located shall collect and record the resettlement information, promptly report the site activities to the PMO and continue such monitoring. To this end, the PMO shall undertake regular inspection on the implementation.

In the above monitoring mechanism, it is required to specify an information format to realize the effective information flow from the government departments at all levels to the PMO. For which, the PMO shall undertake regular inspection and verification.



### 12.1.2 Monitoring Contents

The monitoring contents for the Project are:

(1) Institutional organization: existing problems of the resettlement institutions at all levels, including the accountability of the staffing, working efficiency etc.

(2) Resettlement policies and compensation standards: including the formulation and implementation; implementation of the standards for permanent land acquisition, house demolition, ground attachment compensation etc. Any changes in compensation standards from the RAP shall be explained.

(3) Resettlement progress: general construction plan and annual construction plan, progress of staffing for resettlement institutions, implementation progress of land acquisition and house demolition of the Project.

(4) Resettlement budgets and implementation: the amount and time of payment of resettlement funds at all levels, use and management of resettlement funds by resettlement institutions at all levels, quantity and time of land ownership and users (village, group etc.), use and management of collective land compensation funds, supervision and audit of funds utilization.

(5) Monitoring to complaints, grievance, public participation, consultation, information disclosure and external monitoring: complaints and grievance channels, procedure and responsible agency, contents of grievance and results of handling, major activities of public participation and consultation, contents and forms, actual results of public consultation and participation, disclosure of resettlement information, external monitoring agency, its activities and results.

### 12.1.3 Internal Monitoring Report

The project internal monitoring report shall be prepared by the IAs on regular basis which should be submitted to the PMO along with the progress report. The report should tabulate the statistical data of resettlement - related activities in each period, and reflect the progresses of the project construction and resettlement in comparative approach for the land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and use of compensation etc., and accordingly fill the form as shown in Table 12-1 and Table 12-2.

Table 12-1 Progress Report on Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement

County / Town / Village					
Cut-off date:					
Date of filling:					
Items	Institutions	Planned Qty.	Completed Qty.	Accumulated Qty.	% of Completion
Acquisition of Collective Land	mu				
Demolition of rural unregistered houses					
Demolition of rural					

registered houses					
APs receiving training	Persons				
Job Provision	Persons				
Reporter:	Signature (In-charge):	Seal:			

Table 11-2 Execution Progress on Funds Utilization

County / Town / Village						
Cut-off date:						
Date of filling:						
Affected institution	Description	Unit/Qty.	Investment required (RMB)	Compensation received (RMB)	Compensation Adjusted	Ratio of Compensation
Villages						
Collective						
Relocated households						
Institutions						
Reporter:	Signature (In-charge):	Seal:				

## 12.2 External Independent Monitoring

The independent external monitoring and evaluation shall be conducted by an independent monitoring agency to conduct regular external monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities. The external monitoring and evaluation shall be conducted by an independent agency with relevant experiences.

Independent monitoring, which should be independent from the project institutions, refers to the evaluation of the resettlement activities from an overall and long-term perspective. The independent monitoring institution shall follow up the resettlement activities of the Project to evaluate whether the resettlement is implemented in accordance with the State laws on land acquisition, demolition and resettlement; whether the resettlement conforms to the Operational Policies for Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) of the World Bank; Whether the APs' productive and living conditions have been improved or at least maintained at the level without project. In addition, it shall make suggestions to the relevant IAs for the settlement of the problems identified during monitoring, enabling these problems being settled during the process of resettlement

### 12.2.1 Independent Monitoring Agency

According to the World Bank policies, the PMO will employ the independent and qualified institution which has rich experiences in the World Bank financed project as the independent monitoring agent for resettlement.

The external monitoring and evaluation institution shall undertake regular trace-up monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement implementation activities and provide with necessary consultative proposals, including the aspects of resettlement progress, quality and funds. In addition, the production and living standards of the APs shall be also monitored. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the PMO and the World Bank.

### 12.2.2 Procedure and Contents of Monitoring

- (1) Prepare terms of reference for monitoring.  
prepare outline, tabular formats and questionnaires for survey.
- (3) Design of the scheme for sample survey.
- (4) Baseline investigation: conduct baseline investigation of the APs to meet the requirements of the independent monitoring and evaluation. This process will get the baseline information of the living standards (living, production and income) of the APs.
- (5) Monitoring and evaluation investigation
  - Capacity evaluation of the resettlement implementation agency: Investigate its working capacity and working efficiency.
  - Resettlement progress, compensation standards, payment.
  - Project impacts analysis.
  - Follow-up appraisal on the income level of land-expropriated households.
  - Public participation and consultation: Investigate the activities of preparation of RAP and implementation with the public participation, monitor the results of public participation.
  - Grievances and complaints: Monitoring the record and treatment of the grievances and complaints lodged by APs.
- (6) Monitoring the archive sorting, establish data base.
- (7) Contrast analysis.
- (8) Compile the monitoring and evaluation report according to the monitoring plan.

The external monitoring and evaluation agency should, before the resettlement implementation, compile the TOR, contents and tables for survey, establish the monitoring system, confirm the task and select the monitoring targets. After resettlement implementation, the independent monitoring agency engaged by the IAs shall conduct supervision and monitoring, and submit external monitoring report the World Bank on semi-annual basis.

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### 12.2.3 Monitoring Indicators

- (1) Resettlement activities: progress, changes in quantity, funds and payment.
- (2) Socio-economic indicators: average per-capita income, GDP, employment rate; income and expenditure of affected households.
- (3) Institutional indicators: staffing structure, staff quality, regulations and rules, equipment, rate of concluded affairs.
- (4) Infrastructure: in-place of compensation funds, rate of function restoration.

### 12.3 Post Assessment

Upon completion of the project, on the basis of the monitoring evaluation, the theory and method of post assessment shall be used to review the resettlement activities of the project. In this regard, such post assessment will cover the successful experiences and lessons in the aspects of land acquisition and house demolition that can be referred to by the future resettlement projects. The post assessment shall be conducted by the external monitoring and evaluation agency engaged by the IAs. The agency entrusted to conduct the post assessment for the project must prepare the TOR for post assessment, build up the assessment index system, and undertake necessary social and economic analysis and survey. Accordingly, it should prepare Resettlement Post Assessment Reports and submit them to the PMO and the World Bank.

## 13 Entitlements Matrix

According to the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, the DPs refer to: (1) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); (2) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets -- provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and (3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under (1) and (2) are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance. Persons covered under (3) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. Those who encroach on this area after cut-off date are not entitled to the compensation or any other resettlement assistance. All persons included in (1), (2) and (3) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

In order to address the impacts caused by compulsive land acquisition resulting in (1) relocating or loss of shelter; (2) loss of assets or access to assets; (3) loss of income source or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) should be prepared that covers the following:

1. The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure DPs are:

- (1) Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (2) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

- (3) "Replacement Cost" means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value plus any transaction costs. When this method is adopted, the depreciation of construction and property is left out of account. Provided prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

2. If impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should include measure to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (1) Provided assistance (such as moving allowance) during the relocation;
- (2) Provided with residential house, or house sites, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

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3. Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

(1) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;

(2) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in para 1(3), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The entitlements are shown in the following matrix.

**Table 13-1 Entitlements Matrix**

<b>Types of Impacts</b>	<b>Degree of Impacts</b>	<b>Eligibility and entitlements</b>	<b>Compensation Policy and Standards</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
Permanent land acquisition	State-owned land: 47.13 mu Including shore wetland: 34.57 mu	The affected units can get corresponding area of state-owned land nearby. The affected households can get RMB 72587 of crops compensation on shore wetland.	(1) As for state-owned shore wetland, the project will not change the land properties and the ownership, no compensation will be made. (2) As for the state-owned allocated land, the project will allocate another patch land nearby of same area as exchange. (3) Compensation for crops in shore wetland: RMB 2100/mu	PMO, LAR office, IAs
	Totally 3713.28 mu of collective land: Including, 972.08 mu of paddy field, 1249.93 mu of dry land, 533.52 mu of forest land and 957.75 mu of other-type land.	759 households with 4563 persons. (1) Get land compensation of RMB 193647183, including RMB 58811078 for paddy field, RMB 64746374 for dryland, RMB 25075272 for forest land, RMB 45014460 for other types of land. (2) Get a total amount RMB 7797898 of crops compensation. (3) Get 371.3 mu of commercial land. (4) Job and income-earning opportunities during project implementation; free employment assistance and skill trainings. (5) The registered population of over 16 years old who have the rights of contracting collective land are eligible to get the endowment insurance subsidies for rural displaced farmers, averagely	(1) Land compensation rates: RMB 60500/mu for paddy field; RMB 51800/mu for dry land; RMB 47000 /mu for forest land; to be cautious, RMB 47000/mu for other types of land. (2) Crops compensation rates: RMB 1600 - 2100 /mu according to different kinds of crops. (3) Resettlement with reserved land: as per 10% of the total appropriated agricultural land to be reserved and allocated to the rural collective organization as commercial land. (4) The registered population of over 16 years old who have the rights of contracting collective land at the time of land acquisition are be eligible to get the endowment insurance subsidies for rural displaced farmers. The funds of the endowment insurance subsidies for land - expropriated farmers are budgeted and taken according to the number of people affected, number of land acquisition and the scale of land acquisition. The lowest subsidies for each land acquisition are: 60% of the average salary of the on-duty urban workers of the whole area × per-capita average expropriated area (mu) among land-expropriated households. In case of one or multiple land acquisition, and the accumulative per-capital average expropriated area exceed 8 mu among the land-expropriated households, no endowment insurance subsidies are paid for the exceeded portion. In case of full land expropriation, and the accumulative per-capita	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		RMB 29276 each person.	average expropriated area is less than 1 mu among the land-expropriated households, the subsidies are calculated and paid as per 1 mu.	
Temporary land occupation	Total land acquisition: 1045.67 mu Including, 434.96 mu of paddy field, 423.58 mu of dry land, 187.13 mu of forest land.	307 households with 1849 persons. (1) Get a total amount RMB 3772758 of crops compensation. (2) The IAs shall restore the surface soil quality and the related irrigation facilities to the previous level, failing to restore to the previous farmland properties and the output status, the construction unit shall make compensation as per the permanent occupation.	Compensation rates for temporary land occupation: RMB 3900/mu for paddy field; RMB 3400 /mu for dry land; RMB 3400/mu for forest land.	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Residential houses, attached houses and temporary houses	1. Demolition of 37465.31 m <sup>2</sup> of urban residential houses, brick concrete structure; 2. Demolition of 18689.74 m <sup>2</sup> urban temporary houses.	317 households with 1268 persons. (1) The people affected by demolition of residential houses may choose cash compensation or reconstructed houses. Based on the evaluation of the independent assessment agency, the average compensation rate for the affected houses is about RMB 3000 /m <sup>2</sup> . The reconstructed houses are exchanged as per the ratio of 1: 1. (2) The total amount of transition subsidies and bonus received by the people affected	(1) The PMO provides two options of resettlement for the house-appropriated households to choose at their willingness, respectively cash compensation and title exchange. (2) Cash compensation. The house-appropriated owners will get cash compensations (which is normally higher than the replacement cost). The compensations are based on the assessed house value and decoration value etc. (3) The house compensation and decoration compensation rates: as per the prices evaluated by the qualified and reputed independent agency engaged jointly by the displaced people and the government. (4) Exchange of titles: provide reconstructed houses, and along with decoration compensation. (5) The reconstructed houses will be provided as per the ratios of 1: 1, and the extra area are purchased at the market price. (6) House decoration compensation. The compensation for	PMO, IAs, LAR Office



12. Schedule of Monitoring & Evaluation

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		<p>by demolition of residential houses is RMB 4870491.</p> <p>(3) The people affected by demolition of temporary houses are compensated as per the market-evaluated prices.</p>	<p>house decoration are made according to the rates evaluated by the qualified and reputed independent agency engaged jointly by the displaced people and the government.</p> <p>(7) Provide moving subsidies and transition subsidies: moving subsidies RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>; transition subsidies RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup> per month, or selecting public rental housing.</p> <p>(8) Provide moving subsidies. Whoever signed the demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household.</p> <p>(9) The temporary houses in the urban area are compensated in cash according to the rates evaluated by the qualified and reputed independent agency engaged jointly by the displaced people and the government.</p>	
	<p>1.Demolition of 55742.29 m<sup>2</sup> of rural residential houses, brick concrete structure;</p> <p>2.Demolition of 30588.89 m<sup>2</sup> of rural attached houses.</p>	<p>373 households with 1837 persons.</p> <p>(1) The people affected by demolition of residential houses can get a total amount of compensation of about RMB 72464976.</p> <p>(2) The people affected by demolition of residential houses can get housing plots of no more than 120 m<sup>2</sup>. The government is responsible for the provision of “three supplies and one leveling” and public infrastructural facilities.</p> <p>(3) The total amount of transition subsidies and bonus received by the people affected</p>	<p>(1) The PMO provides two options of resettlement for the house-appropriated households to choose at their willingness, respectively cash compensation and house site exchange.</p> <p>(2) Cash compensation as per replacement cost: RMB 1000 - 1300/ m<sup>2</sup> for brick concrete structure. Those choosing cash compensation for the residential houses, the house site will be compensated according to the assessed price for relocating house site.</p> <p>(3) Resettlement with housing plots: each affected household may get one patch of house site as per one-for-for principle, with maximum area of 120 m<sup>2</sup>; in case of shortage, the shortage portion shall be compensated as per the assessed price. Demolition of the residential house are compensated as per the replacement cost at the same rates of cash compensation, i.e.. RMB 1000 - 1500 /m<sup>2</sup>. The government is responsible for the “three supplies and one leveling” (supplies of water, electricity and road, land leveling), including the</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		<p>by demolition of residential houses is RMB 7246498.</p> <p>(4) The people affected by demolition of attached houses can get a total amount of RMB 2141224 in cash compensation.</p>	<p>basic public facilities of school and medical service. The water and electricity supplies are installed till the door of each household and to be further connected inside by the individual.</p> <p>(4) Provide moving subsidies and transition subsidies: moving subsidies RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>, transition subsidies RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>(5) (5) Provide moving subsidies. Whoever signed the demolition and resettlement agreement, vacate and hand over the house within the prescribed time limit shall be awarded a lump sum bonus of RMB 5000 per household.</p> <p>(6) (6) Rates of compensation for rural attached houses: RMB 100 - 700/ m<sup>2</sup> according to structure, while the land thereof as per the compensation rate for rural house site.</p>	
Enterprises & institutional units	11 institutions and enterprises are affected. Demolish 14249.54 m <sup>2</sup> of institution house.	<p>(1) Hezhou Health and Family Planning Commission, Babu District Communications Bureau will be removed and reconstructed, and who are compensated in cash for the demolished buildings. The moving transition subsidies are compensated as per the market prices.</p> <p>(2) Hezhou Land Resources Administration Bureau, Hezhou Water Resources Administration Bureau: cash compensation for the demolished structures.</p> <p>(3) Guidong Power Supply Co. Ltd.: cash compensation for the building to be demolished</p>	<p>(1) Demolition of buildings of institutions and enterprises are compensated in cash payment as per the market prices.</p> <p>(2) The loss compensation for production suspension are made in cash payment based on mutual negotiation.</p> <p>(3) The moving transition subsidies are made in cash payment according to the market prices.</p> <p>(4) The affected staff workers are transferred to other posts, and the incomes are no less than before.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

12. Schedule of Monitoring & Evaluation

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		<p>according to assessed price. To be removed and reconstructed, and the transition subsidies are paid as per market prices.</p> <p>(4) Yingshi Primary School and Xiadao Primary School will be removed and reconstructed, and who are compensated in cash for the demolished buildings. The moving transition subsidies are compensated as per the market prices.</p> <p>(5) Huangshi hydropower station: cash payment for the operation suspension during construction, upon negotiation, as per the highest power generating capacity at the rate of RMB 0.32/kwh.</p> <p>(6) Fanglin hydropower station and Hejiang hydropower station: to buy back upon negotiation, workers be arranged to other working post without lower salary.</p> <p>(7) During renovation, production operation of Xiadao hydropower station will not be affected, workers are no need to be resettled.</p>		

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
Stores	Demolition of 7458.93 m <sup>2</sup> of store.	<p>124 households with 527 store tenants.</p> <p>(1) The affected people get cash compensation upon mutual negotiation.</p> <p>(2) The affected store owners have the priority to be arranged to continue their business in Lingfeng market.</p> <p>(3) Provide necessary market information to help them find the suitable places.</p>	<p>(1) Upon negotiation, business loss and moving subsidies are eligible to be compensated.</p> <p>(2) Assist the affected store owners to find suitable places for business.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Ground attachments	Sewage pipe: 220m ; grave 53 nos.; electric post 42 pcs ; telecommunication post: 22 pcs; bamboo 26489 pcs; wall fence: 700m <sup>2</sup> ; trees 15162 pcs; transformer 1 unit	All the APs or owners can get cash compensation, totally about RMB3293416.	<p>Cash payment for affected people: sewage pipe: RMB300/m; electric pole: RMB150/pcs ; telecommunication post RMB150/pcs; fence RMB70/m<sup>2</sup>; bamboo RMB 1~4/pcs; tree RMB 10~180/pcs; grave RMB 2200-5500 /unit.</p> <p>The compensation for trees are determined according to the evaluated prices based on the above range. The transformers are compensated as per market evaluated prices.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR Office
Vulnerable Groups		<p>83 households with 273 persons.</p> <p>(1) The MLG subsidies for the poverty household is RMB 430/month. The subsidies for the disabled in difficulty and the nursing subsidies for the serious disabled shall be RMB 50/month each person, and shall be adjusted along with the social economic development. The</p>	<p>(1) The local Civil Affair Bureau and Human Resource and Social Security Bureau will be responsible for including these households into the social safeguard program.</p> <p>(2) Endowment insurance premium subsidies.</p> <p>(3) The collective will pay the charges for New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System.</p> <p>(4) The local credit union and bank shall provide small credit for them.</p> <p>(5) Job opportunities related to the Project will be offered to the vulnerable groups.</p>	PMO, IAs, LAR commanding office

12. Schedule of Monitoring & Evaluation

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		<p>standard for unified care for “five guarantees” shall be RMB 250 /month, and that for separate care shall be RMB 240 /month each.</p> <p>(2) Preferential policies for paying endowment insurance premium. As for the rural groups in difficulty like people with severe disabilities who choose the lowest level of premium, in addition to the RMB 30 / person subsidies provided by the government, the government will pay partial or even all endowment insurance premium. The standards are: the rural severely disabled and the five-guarantees choosing the lowest payment level, the government shall bear the full payment of RMB 100; the rural MLG people choosing the lowest level, the government shall bear RMB 50 per person.</p> <p>(3) The collective organizations pay the charges for New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System.</p> <p>(4) Get preferential small credit loan.</p> <p>(5) Get employment and</p>	<p>(6) Job training related to the Project will be offered to the vulnerable groups.</p>	

Types of Impacts	Degree of Impacts	Eligibility and entitlements	Compensation Policy and Standards	Responsible Agencies
		training opportunities.		
Women		4148 persons (1) Get employment opportunities; (2) Get skill training. (3) Participate in the project construction. (4) Women have the equal rights with men in land and properties. (2) (5) Get assistance in business establishment.	(1) Creation of job opportunities for women. (2) Provision of skill training. (3) Ensure women's participation (4) The local government and the resettlement office shall ensure the equal rights of women with the males. (5) To eliminate the sexual discrimination and encourage women's enterprising spirit.	PMO, IAs, LAR commanding office
Grievance	Compensation standard, compensation payment, demolition and resettlement measures.	APs unsatisfied with land acquisition and demolition compensation	The dislocated people are exempt from any charges and administration fees involving grievance against resettlement.	PMO, IAs, LAR Office

## Appendix 1:

In order to resolve the problem of relocating land and commercial land for the APs, and thus promote the smooth implementation of land and house expropriation of the Project, Hezhou Land Use Approval Leading Group discussed the this issue in the meetings respectively on June 6, 2017 and August 31, 2017, and finally approved 8 relocating sites as shown in the Minutes of Meeting. The planning and land administration bureaus are now working on the planning and land use formalities according to the prescribed procedures.

Figure 1-1 Adjustment Scheme for “Two Lands” Resettlement in West Hejiang River Bank of Ecological Industrial Park

电子公文打印版	
打印单位	
打印人	
年 月 日	

贺州市土地审批领导小组

# 会 议 纪 要

2017 年第 4 期

贺州市人民政府办公室

2017 年 6 月 6 日

贺州市土地审批领导小组 2017 年  
第 4 次成员会议纪要

## 二十、审议广西贺州市生态产业园农民“两地”选址方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的广西贺州市生态产业园农民“两地”选址方案。该方案回建地分为 6 个集中安置区，产业发展用地分为 5 个集中安置区，其中回建地有 2 个集中安置区，产业发展用地有 1 个集中安置区不符合土规。

会议原则同意符合土规的其余农民“两地”选址，回建地集中安置区一位于天贺大道与正润大道交汇处东北角，用地面积为 11412.97 平方米，约合 17.119 亩；回建地集中安置区二位于天水

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路与天贺大道交汇处西北角，用地面积为 10077.03 平方米，约合 15.116 亩；回建地集中安置区三位于公保路与桂和路交汇处西北角，用地面积为 23571.55 平方米，约合 35.357 亩；回建地集中安

置区四位于滨江东路与新华西路交汇处东北角和东南角，用地面积为 179333.22 平方米，约合 269 亩。产业地集中安置区一位于天贺大道与正润大道交汇处东南角，用地面积为 108082.75 平方米，约合 162.124 亩；产业地集中安置区二位于站前大道与建贺大道交汇处西南角和天贺大道与天水路交汇处西南角，用地面积为 205857.16 平方米，约合 308.786 亩；产业地集中安置区三位于祥元路以南、祥瑞路以西、新元路以北、公保路以东，用地面积为 245290.93 平方米，约合 367.936 亩；产业地集中安置区四位于滨江东路路与三加路交汇处东北角，用地面积为 153333.54 平方米，约合 230 亩。请市国土资源局商平桂区政府，结合征地拆迁安置实际情况提出供地方案报市人民政府。

会议议定，对不符合土规的农民“两地”，请市规划局对接土规并结合农民意愿，重新考虑集中安置区位置。

## 二十一、审议贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”安置选址方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”安置选址方案。该方案回建地地块一位于人民路与八黄街交汇处东北角，用地面积为 27019.4





Figure 1-2 Other Scheme for “Two Lands” Resettlement

电子公文打印版	
打印单位	
打印人	
年 月 日	

## 贺州市土地审批领导小组

# 会 议 纪 要

2017 年第 5 期

~~贺州市人民政府办公室~~ ~~2017 年 8 月 31 日~~

2017 年 8 月 1 日，市长林冠在市委市政府办公楼七楼第二会议室主持召开市土地审批领导小组 2017 年第 5 次成员会议。现纪要如下：

## 三十八、审议贺州市江南西片区农民“两地”选址方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市江南西片区农民“两地”选

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址方案。具体如下：

（一）贺州市江南西片区八步区农民“两地”选址方案：回建地分为 4 个地块，总用地面积 79507.54 平方米，约合 119.261 亩。其中 1#回建地位于新兴南路与文苑路交汇处西南角，面积为 1607.96 平方米，约合 2.412 亩；2#回建地位于文苑路与福中路交汇处东北角，面积为 57752.19 平方米，约合 86.628 亩（2#回建地预留 25 亩用地作为幼儿园用地）；3#回建地位于文苑路与光明花园西路交汇处西南角，面积为 9600.00 平方米，约合 14.40 亩；4#回建

路交汇处西南角，面积为 9600.00 平方米，约合 14.40 亩；4#回建地位于光明大道与钟山西路交汇处东北角，面积为 10547.39 平方米，约合 15.821 亩（用做安置光明大道西侧曾屋搬迁回建）。产业地分为 2 个地块，总用地面积 83632.12 平方米，约合 125.448 亩。其中 1#产业地位于光明大道与文苑路交汇处东北角，面积为 46287.47 平方米，约合 69.431 亩；2#产业地位于南环路与光明大道交汇处东南角，面积为 37344.65 平方米，约合 56.017 亩（整合原批复芳林村第 17 组、第 18 组、三凤村、新屋村民小组产业地地块 9.000 亩）。

（二）贺州市江南西片区平桂区农民“两地”选址分为两个方案：方案一回建地分为 3 个地块，总用地面积 105778.97 平方米，约合 158.668 亩。1#回建地位于福中路与文翔路交汇处西北角，面积为 45464.59 平方米，约合 68.197 亩；2#回建地位于文达路与规划一路交汇处东南角，面积为 16872.00 平方米，约合 25.308 亩；3#回建地位于文达路与文苑路交汇处东南角，面积为 44775.72 平方

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米，约合 67.164 亩。方案一产业地分为 2 个地块，总用地面积 170595.50 平方米，约合 255.893 亩。1#产业地位于文殊路与南环路交汇处西南角，面积为 107183.89 平方米，约合 160.776 亩（将原规划商贸城产业地及处理遗留问题产业地 87.893 亩整合在内）；2#产业地位于南环路与文殊路交汇处东北角，面积为 63411.28 平方米，约合 95.117 亩。方案二回建地分为 3 个地块，总用地面积 105778.97 平方米，约合 158.668 亩，其中 1#回建地位于福中路与文翔路交汇处西北角，面积为 45464.59 平方米，约合 68.197 亩；2#回建地位于福中路与文翔路交汇处西南角，面积为 15538.65 平方米，约合 23.308 亩；3#回建地位于文达路与规划一路交汇处东北角，面积为 44775.72 平方米，约合 67.164 亩。方案二产业地分为 2 个地块，总用地面积 170595.46 平方米，约合 255.893 亩，其中 1#产业地位于文殊路与南环路交汇处西南角，面积为 113692.04 平方米，约合 170.538 亩（将原规划商贸城产业地及处理遗留问题产业地 87.893 亩整合在内）；2#产业地位于光明大道与文达路交汇处东南角，面积为 56903.42 平方米，约合 85.355 亩。

会议议定，为了避开密集村庄(厦良寨)，将规划福中路（滨江南路-文苑路段）往西平移 33.07 米，控规中位于福中路与文苑路交汇处东北角的农贸市场用地、加油站用地和停车场用地调整到

交汇处东北角的农贸市场用地、加油站用地和停车场用地调整到福中路与文苑路交汇处西北角。

会议原则同意江南西片区八步区 1#、2#、3#农民回建地和 1#、2#农民产业地选址。4#回建地拟用于安置文苑路与光明大道交汇

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处西南角的新曾屋村民，会议认为该村庄相对集中，应保留该村庄，不予征拆，取消 4#回建地地块。

会议原则同意江南西片区平桂区产业地和回建地选址方案一。会议认为江南西片区平桂区产业地和回建地选址方案二中的 2#回建地和 2#产业地不符合土规，因此不予采纳。

会议议定，原市住建委 2012 年 5 月 30 日批复的位于光明花园西路与文苑路交汇处东南角光明花园经济适用房项目 35 73 亩

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园西路与文苑路交汇处东南角光明花园经济适用房项目 35.73 亩农民产业地，无需调整，保持原选址不变。原市住建委 2012 年 5 月 30 日批复的光明花园经济适用房项目 1248.13 平方米回建地及 2011 年 8 月 8 日批复的商贸城、贺旺路、碧桂园等项目芳林村 14.000 亩回建地整合到这次确定的江南西片区农民“两地”选址中。

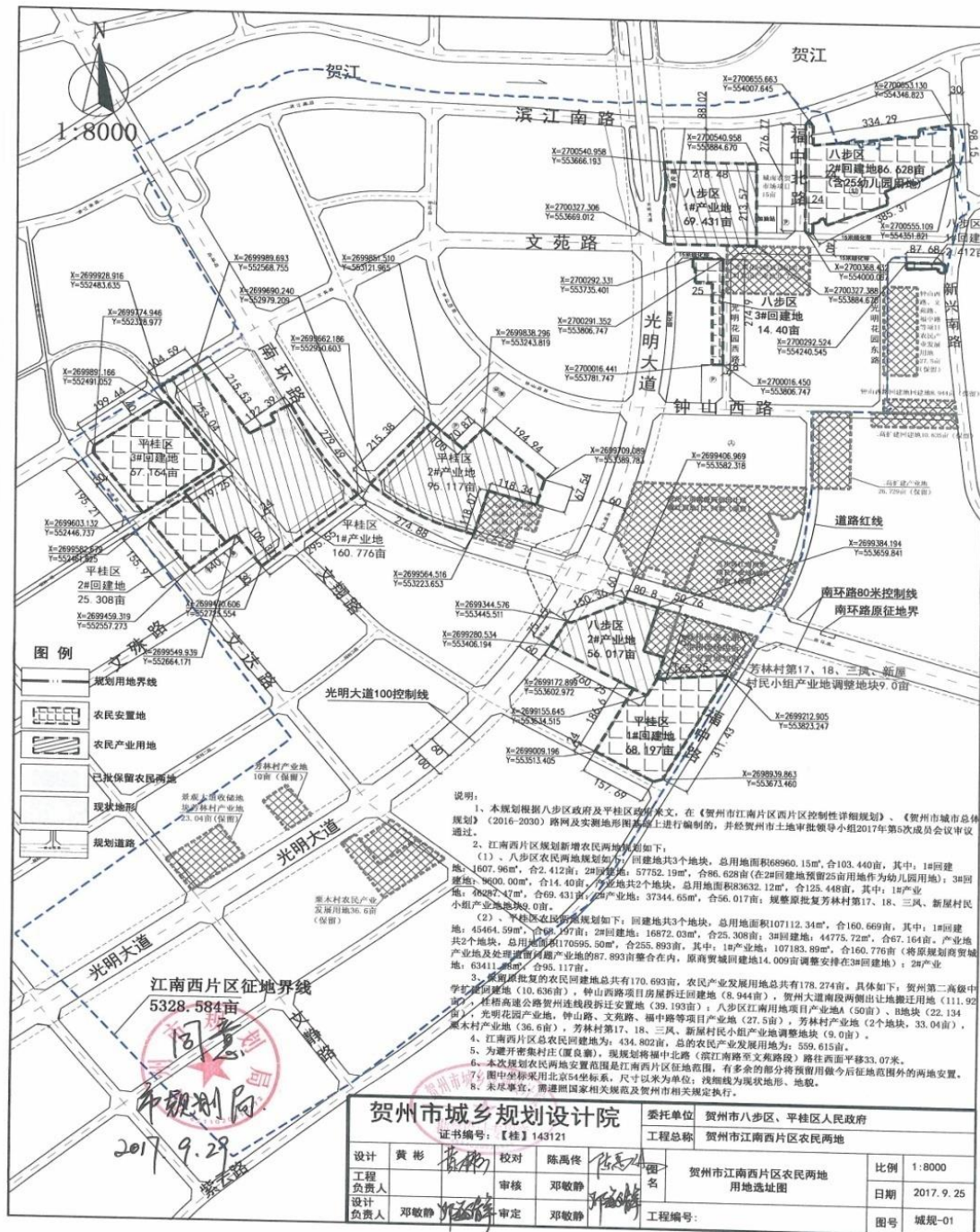
会议议定：请市规划局按会议决定适当调整江南西片区农民“两地”选址方案，请市国土资源局商八步区和平桂区政府，结合征地拆迁安置实际情况提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

### 三十九、审议贺州市“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案。具体如下：

(一)贺州市“一江两岸”核心区八步区农民“两地”选址调整方案：回建地分为三个地块，总用地面积为 185500.95 平方米，约合 278.251 亩（原批复部分回建地因为市城投公司用于银行抵押，暂无法使用，所以比原批复八步区回建地减少了 81.206 亩）。1#回建





四十、审议贺州市生态新城核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案。具体如下：

回建地分为 2 个集中安置区，总用地面积为 647847.11 平方米，约合 971.770 亩（比原批复减少 766.46 亩）。其中 1#回建地集中安置区东至姑婆山大道、西至光明大道、南至和平路、北至永康路，由 11 个地块组成，面积为 404370.22 平方米，约合 606.555 亩；2#回建地集中安置区东至光明大道、西至民乐路、南至规划水系、北至祥元路，由 5 个地块组成，面积为 243476.89 平方米，约合 365.215 亩。产业地分为 3 个集中安置区，总用地面积为 899775.35 平方米，约合 1349.663 亩（比原批复减少 623.347 亩）。其中 1#产业地集中安置区位于永丰路南北两侧以及姑婆山大道与和平路交汇处西北角，由 4 个地块组成，面积为 153655.24 平方米，约合 230.483 亩；2#产业地集中安置区东至祥达一路，西至光明大道，南至安宁路、永旺路和规划水系，北至长龙路，由 4 个地块组成，面积为 529793.87 平方米，约合 794.691 亩；3#产业地集中安置区



东至民乐路，西至中心景观大道（207 国道），南至新元路，北至祥元路，面积为 216326.24 平方米，约合 324.489 亩。

会议议定，原市建规委 2009 年 6 月 29 日批复的火车站站前东胜路与新元路交汇处西南角 75.469 亩农民回建地保留选址不变。

会议议定，原市建规委批复单个项目零散分布的农民“两地”整合到此次明确的生态新城片区农民“两地”选址中，其余则保持选址不变，具体需整合农民“两地”如下：

原市建规委 2009 年批复的站前路英石村土城脚拆迁 11.039 亩回建地、2009 年批复的英石村 10.57 亩产业地、2010 年批复的英石村 3.230 亩回建地和产业地、2009 年批复的质监局 2.370 亩产业地、2010 年批复的金泰粮油项目农民“两地”48.597 亩、2010 年批复的肖屋产业地 5.520 亩、2009 年批复的站前大道征地拆迁英石村马跻塘和肖屋产业地 7.00 亩、2009 年批复的站前大道征地拆迁英石村马跻塘和陈屋回建地及产业地 11.912 亩、2013 年批复的贺站加油站产业地 1.220 亩、2012 年批复的火车站站前商业广场农民“两地”和贵广铁路长龙村回建地及火车站广场扩征面积产业地 104.280 亩、2010 年批复的废旧金属收购中心市场产业地 11.300 亩、2010 年批复的贵广铁路长龙村回建地 44.787 亩、2009 年批复

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的贵广铁路平桂区黄田镇段房屋拆迁集中回建地 132.237 亩、2010 年批复的光明大道天井脑产业地 14.600 亩、2012 年批复的钟家寨产业地和回建地 17.219 亩、2011 年批复的光明大道黄田村产业地

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和回建地 15.476 亩、2011 年批复的光明支线八步区段拱桥村产业地 1.500 亩、2010 年批复的贺旺路项目产业地和回建地 22.600 亩、广济医院项目产业地 8.000 亩和光明加油加气站产业地 1.154 亩。

会议原则同意市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案，请市国土资源局商八步区和平桂区政府，结合征地拆迁安置实际情况提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

四十一、审议八步区八步街道办事处处理市军分区、市特殊



2007年，由贺州市中级人民法院裁定予以受理。

### 三十七、审议贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区规划八步区农民“两地”选址方案

会议审议并同意市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区规划八步区农民“两地”选址方案，具体如下：

（一）土地坐落：八步区农民产业地选址位于万宝街与规划路（新华中路与和平路之间的未命名规划道路）交汇处东北角，竹山路以西；八步区农民回建地地块 A 选址位于姑婆山大道以东，规划路（新华中路与和平路之间的未命名规划道路）与万宝街交

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汇处西南角，地块 B 选址位于新华中路与万宝街交汇处西南角，姑婆山大道以东。

（二）、土地面积：规划八步区农民安置地：72258.12 平方米



姑婆山大堤以东。

(二) 土地面积：规划八步区农民安置地：73358.13 平方米，约合 110.037 亩；规划八步区农民产业地：38391.62 平方米，约合 57.587 亩(其中包含工达路增补八步街道拱桥村第 9、10、23、24、25 小组集体产业地 272.07 平方米，约合 0.408 亩)。

(三) 请市国土资源局提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

### 三十八、审议贺州市八步区三加小学用地调整方案

会议审议并同意市规划局拟定的贺州市八步区三加小学用地调整方案。该校因规划滨江东路建设，沿滨江东路 690.40 平方米(约合 1.035 亩)用地需调整为道路用地，同时在学校东北角增加用地 1436.93 平方米(约合 2.155 亩)，学校西南角沿滨江东路增加用地 184.66 平方米(约合 0.277 亩)，调整后该校用地面积为 13320.40 平方米(约合 19.981 亩)，增加面积 931.19 平方米，约合 1.397 亩。具体如下：

(一) 土地坐落：滨江东路东北侧，现贺州学院西校区旁。

(二) 土地面积：贺州市八步区三加小学原用地面积 12389.21 平方米，约合 18.584 亩；调整后用地面积 13320.40 平方米，约合 19.981 亩；增加面积 931.19 平方米，约合 1.397 亩。

(三) 请市国土资源局提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

### 三十九、审议贺州市八步区莲塘镇第三初级中学用地选址方



#### 四十三、审议贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”选址方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”选址方案，具体如下：

（一）土地坐落：回建地分为 5 个地块，其中 1#回建地位于黄田大道与永旺路交汇处东南角；2#回建地位于八黄街与姑婆山大道交汇处西南角；3#回建地位于姑婆山大道东侧，西临已批黄田村回建地；4#回建地位于万宝街与八黄街交汇处东北角；5#回建地位于姑婆山大道与黄田大道交汇处东南角。产业地分为 2 个地块，其中 1#产业地位于姑婆山大道与黄田大道交汇处西南角；2#产业地位于姑婆山大道以东，万宝街以西，永康路以北。

（二）土地面积：回建地总用地面积为 84862.76 平方米，约合 127.294 亩。其中，符合土规的有 1#、2#、3#回建地共 41.747 亩作为近期安置点，需调整土规的 4#、5#回建地共 85.547 亩作为远期安置点。农民产业地总用地面积为 43667.72 平方米，约合 65.502 亩。其中，符合土规的 1#产业地 12.033 亩作为近期安置点，需调整土规的 2#产业地 53.469 亩作为远期安置点。

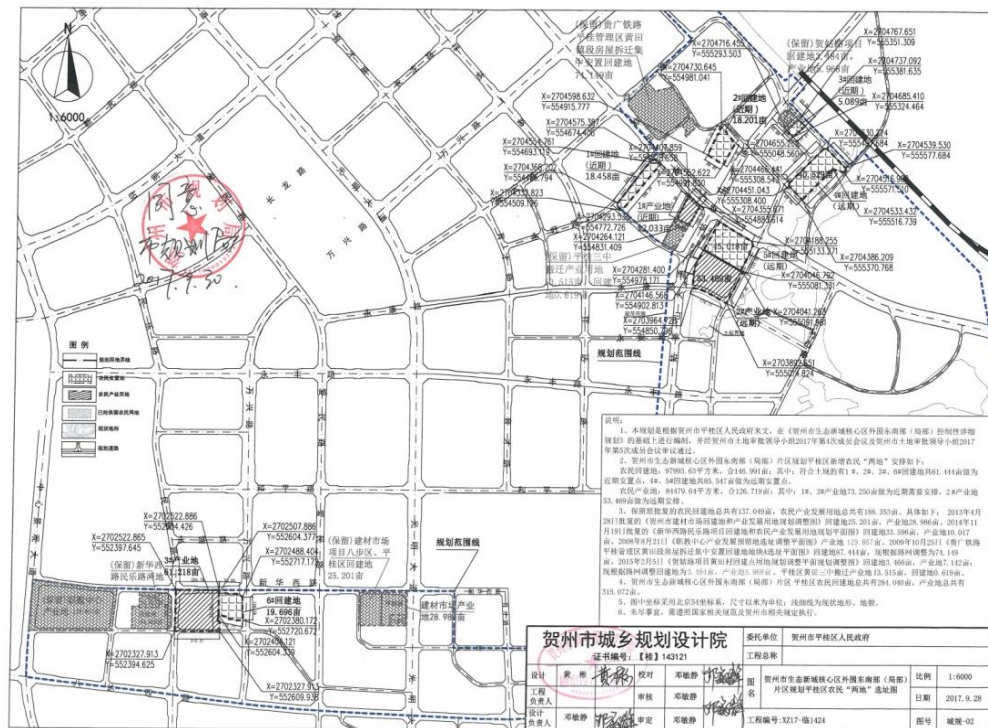
会议原则同意市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”选址方案，请市国土资源局

黄田大道与永旺路交汇处东南角；2#回建地位于八黄街与姑婆山大道交汇处西南角；3#回建地位于姑婆山大道东侧，西临已批黄田村回建地；4#回建地位于万宝街与八黄街交汇处东北角；5#回建地位于姑婆山大道与黄田大道交汇处东南角。产业地分为 2 个地块，其中 1#产业地位于姑婆山大道与黄田大道交汇处西南角；2#产业地位于姑婆山大道以东，万宝街以西，永康路以北。

（二）土地面积：回建地总用地面积为 84862.76 平方米，约合 127.294 亩。其中，符合土规的有 1#、2#、3#回建地共 41.747 亩作为近期安置点，需调整土规的 4#、5#回建地共 85.547 亩作为远期安置点。农民产业地总用地面积为 43667.72 平方米，约合 65.502 亩。其中，符合土规的 1#产业地 12.033 亩作为近期安置点，需调整土规的 2#产业地 53.469 亩作为远期安置点。

会议原则同意市规划局拟定的贺州市生态新城核心区外围东南部（局部）片区平桂区农民“两地”选址方案，请市国土资源局根据征地拆迁实际情况，适时调整土规，提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

#### 四十四、审议广西贺州市生态产业园贺江东岸农民“两地”选



### 三十九、审议贺州市“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案。具体如下：

(一)贺州市“一江两岸”核心区八步区农民“两地”选址调整方案：回建地分为三个地块，总用地面积为 185500.95 平方米，约合 278.251 亩（原批复部分回建地因为市城投公司用于银行抵押，暂无法使用，所以比原批复八步区回建地减少了 81.206 亩）。1#回建

地位于西宝路与宝泉路交汇处东南角，用地面积为 89969.66 平方米，约合 134.954 亩；2#回建地位于西宝路与康乐路交汇处东南角，

米,约合 134.954 亩;2#回建地位于西宝路与康乐路交汇处东南角,用地面积为 48601.72 平方米,约合 72.903 亩;3#回建地位于西宝路与钟山东路交汇处西北角,用地面积为 46929.56 平方米,约合 70.394 亩。产业地位于宝灯路与钟山东路交汇处以南,用地面积为 197791.44 平方米,约合 296.687 亩(与原批复位置和面积保持不变)。

(二)贺州市“一江两岸”核心区平桂区农民“两地”选址调整方案:原批复回建地分为八个地块,市中心城区新一轮征地拆迁工作现场协调会认为鸭子寨与玉泉路东面石山山脚下相对集中的自然村屯(寨),可保留该村庄,不予征拆。因此,取消东兴路以东、滨江南路以南、东宝路以西、钟山东路以北的六个回建地地块。调整方案回建地分为二个地块,总用地面积为 112622.56 平方米,约合 168.934 亩(比原批复减少 233.525 亩)。1#回建地位于钟山东路与玉泉路交汇处的西北角,用地面积为 63322.79 平方米,约合 94.984 亩;2#回建地位于南环路与玉泉路交汇处西北角,用地面积为 49299.77 平方米,约合 73.95 亩。产业地分为二个地块,总用地面积为 282541.81 平方米,约合 423.813 亩(比原批复增加 12.094 亩)。1#产业地位于玉泉路与康乐路交汇处西北角,用地面积为 73850.37 平方米,约合 110.776 亩;2#产业地位于南环路与桃源交汇处西南角,用地面积为 208691.45 平方米,约合 313.037 亩。

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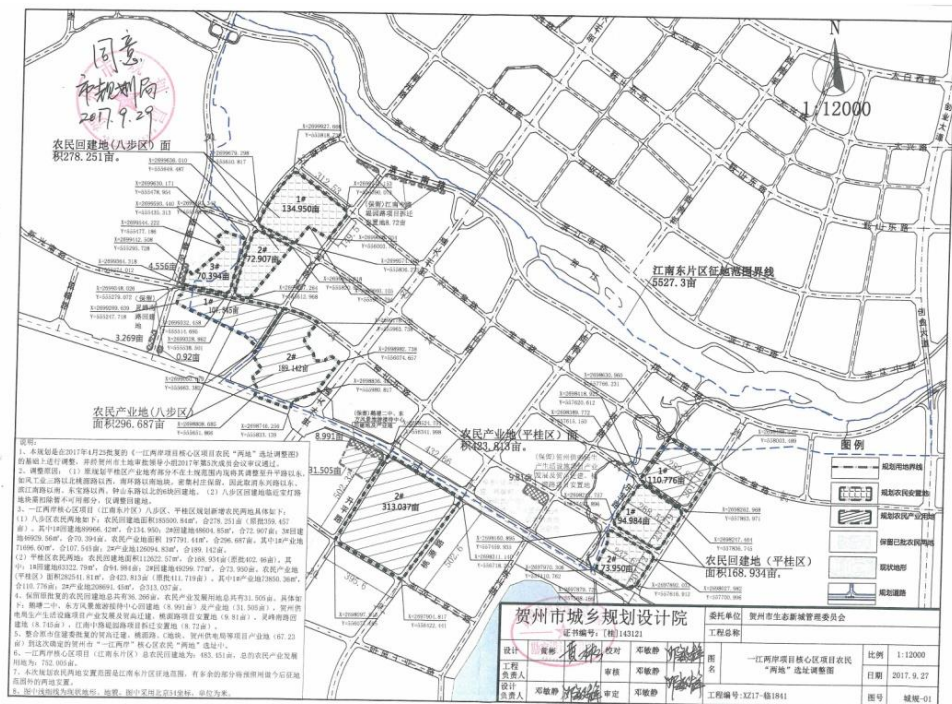
会议议定,原市住建委 2012 年 3 月 8 日批复的贺高迁建、桃源路、C 地块、贺州供电局等项目 67.23 亩产业地整合到这次确定的贺州市“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址中。

会议议定:请市规划局按会议决定适当调整“一江两岸”核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案,请市国土资源局商八步区和平桂区政府,结合征地拆迁安置实际情况提出供地方案,报市人民政府。

四十、审议贺州市生态新城核心区农民“两地”选址调整方案

会议审议了市规划局编制的贺州市生态新城核心区农民“两





民政府。

#### 四十四、审议广西贺州市生态产业园贺江东岸农民“两地”选

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#### 址调整方案

会议审议了市规划局拟定的广西贺州市生态产业园贺江东岸农民“两地”选址调整方案，具体如下：

(一) 土地坐落：将原选址位于三加路与滨江东路东北角的产业地调整至三加路与文化公园西路交汇处东南角，将原选址位于滨江东路与新华西路交汇处东北角的回建地调整至新华西路与文化公园西路交汇处东北角，其余选址地块与 2017 年 6 月批复的《广西贺州生态产业园贺江东岸农民“两地”安置调整方案》保持不变。

不变。

(二) 土地面积：调整后农民回建地 A 地块用地面积为 97154.59 平方米，约合 145.732 亩（与原批复面积保持不变）。调整后农民产业发展用地地块 2 用地面积为 85620.86 平方米，约合 128.431 亩（比原批复面积减少了 101.569 亩）。

会议原则同意市规划局拟定的广西贺州市生态产业园贺江东岸农民“两地”选址调整方案，请市国土资源局提出供地方案，报市人民政府。

#### 四十五、审议贺州市黄安寺、狮子岗排洪河改造工程项目规划范围调整图

会议审议了市规划局拟定的贺州市黄安寺、狮子岗排洪河改造工程项目规划范围调整图，具体如下：

(一) 土地坐落：旧城区现状黄安寺、狮子岗排洪河。

(二) 土地面积：贺州市黄安寺排洪河改造工程项目规划范

## Appendix 2:

### 1. Shantytown Renovation Project in Babu Jiangnan Area of Hezhou City

The total land use area of the project is 69.3 mu, of which, patch 1 land area is 12.7 mu, patch 2 land area 15 mu, patch 3 land area 41.6 mu. The project belongs to Class-II residential area, respectively: patch 1 for multi-storied building; patch 2 and patch 3 for high-rise building. By now, the project construction has already started.



Figure 1 Plan and Architectural Design Scheme for Jiangnan Shantytown Renovation Project





Figure 2 Construction Site of Jiangnan Shantytown Renovation Project

## 2. Shantytown Renovation Project in Front of Pinggui Railway Station

This project is located at the southeast corner of the junction between Yongfeng road and Yucai road. The total planned area is 95063.78 m<sup>2</sup> (142.6mu) , belonging to residential land use. It is just next to Yongfeng Lake and Ecological New City, and have a good ecological environment and advantageous location. The project will be constructed in three phases. By now, the phase - I has been completed.

平桂区（原平桂管理区）火车站站前片区统规自建工程规划及建筑设计方案



Figure 3 Plan and Architectural Design Scheme for Pinggui Shantytown Renovation Project



Figure 4 Construction Site of Pinggui Shantytown Renovation Project

## Appendix 3

### List of Affected Persons Getting House Sites for Reconstruction

District / County	Village / Community	Nos of households	Name of APs
Pinggui District	Gonghe village	35	“Li” households: 30; “Chen” households: 2; “Mo” households: 1; “Jiang” households: 1; “Liu” household:1
	Yingshi Village	32	“Zhu” households: 22; “Zhong” household”: 10
	Changlong village	44	“Mo” households: 25; “He” households: 12; “Jiang” households: 1; “Chen” household:3
	Huangtian village	40	“He” households: 23; “Li” households: 8; “Jiang” households: 3; “Chen” households: 3; “Huang” households:3.
	Lining village	14	“Zhong” households: 12; “Zhu” household”: 2
	Mintian village	10	“Huang” households:10
	Xiadao village	11	“Liang” households:11
	Xiwan Village	97	“Huang” households: 46; “Lai” households:20; “Liao” households: 15; “Huang” households: 14; “Liu” households: 1; “Lin” Households: 1
Babu district	Lingfeng village	13	Zheng Shike, Zheng Yongui, Zheng Yongbiao, Qin Dongwang, Zheng Zhiliang, Zheng Muqing, Zheng Tiancai, Zheng Chulian, 3 “Zheng” households, 2 “Lin” households.
	Gongqiao village	40	Chen Xingda, He Suzhen, Zou Zhengwei, Lin Yuan'an, Xie Shihan, Zhong Junxiu, Zhong Junhui, Zheng Junfeng, Yi Peiliang, Huang Shifu, Zou Fuping, Zou Guixiang, Huang Ruyun, Huang Xiqing, Huang Jiankui, Huang Jiangxin, Huang Yaliang, Huang Mingrui, Huang Mingyan, Zou Dingwei, Zou Fucheng, Zou Dingkai, Liu Laoban, Lin Yuan'an, Wei Yungui, Dong Jiuying, Long Ling, Liu Ling, Jiang Xinming, Huang Yuli,Zhou Xinqiu, Yuan Youqi, Li

			Xinming, Huang Rongxing, 3 “Zou” households, 2 “Huang” households.
	Sanjia village	12	“Lan” households:5; “Huang” households:4; “Wei” households:2; “Zeng” households:1
	Meiyi village	4	“Zou” households:4
	Butou town	4	“Mo” households:4
	Huangshi village	17	“Li” households:17
Total		373	

Notes:(1) This list the results of initial survey and subject to the detail measurement survey of the LAR Office.

(2) The survey found that some affected villages only had records of the family name of the affected households.