

**World Bank Financed“4.20”Lushan  
Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and  
Reconstruction Project**

**Consolidated Resettlement Action Plan**

Southwest Jiaotong University

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## Foreword

### I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

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

### II. Definition of Displaced Persons

#### Displaced persons

- 2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, “Displaced Persons” may be classified in one of the following three groups:
  - a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
  - b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
  - c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- 3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date<sup>1</sup> established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of

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<sup>1</sup> Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project areas 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 people influx.

resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

### III. Compensation and resettlement measures

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

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

- informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>2</sup>, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

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

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

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

- 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;
- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training,

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<sup>2</sup> "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

or job opportunities.

- 5 Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

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## Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HD	House Demolition
LA	Land Acquisition
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	Minimum Living Security
NRCR	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	People's Republic of China
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet

## UNITS

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

# 1 Overview of the Project

## 1.1 Background of the Project

1 This project is an important part of Lushan post-earthquake restoration and reconstruction, according to the Notice on Issuing the Lushan Post-Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Planning Program (Amended) (SDRI [2014] No. 315) published by Sichuan Development and Reform Commission, which addressing this project as an overall plan of project implementation in situ construction. This project applies for World Bank loans and is included in 2015 investment plans.

2 The Daozuo to Huojing Road (referred to as Daohuo Road), is located in the western mountain areas of Qionglai City. As an important county road, it connects Qionglai's western old revolutionary base areas of Daozuo Township and Huojing Town. Furthermore, the road is the only channel for people to travel. The old road has a cement concrete pavement and the roadbed is 5.5m wide with a longitudinal slope, and is also sharp. The road suffers severe damage after years of usage, slope landslide affected by 4.20 earthquake also caused flying rock, which leads to serious road damage. Poor traffic condition and travel inconvenience of people along the line both hamper the restoration and reconstruction of the post-earthquake development.

3 As an easy passage between Shiyang Town and Xinhua Township, Shixin Road is also an "A" form connection between G318 and G351. It is one of the most popular lines which benefit people at most in Tianquan County, crossing the areas among G318, G351 and Lisan Road, benefits a people of 45,376 people along it. The "12<sup>th</sup> Five-year" transportation plan of Tianquan County shall promote the line as county road. Due to the limited construction funds, Shixin Road is still a substandard village road with a width of 3.5~4.5m at present, also it has steep slope and sharp turning which cannot satisfy the transportation needs of two villages and towns (between Shiyang Town and Lushan County). Once upgraded and rebuilt, the road can not only improve traffic conditions in Shiyang Town and Xinhua Xiang directly, but also can act as a fundamental role in promoting economic development in the areas among G318, G351 and Lisan Road.

4 Yinglu Road is located in Sanhe Township, Yingjing County, which has a mud and

gravel pavement, at present, the roadbed is 4.5~6.5m wide. Subjected by technical and economic restrictions, the road has a narrow subgrade and is now in poor condition. Combined with disrepair, traffic has been disrupted several times. Based on the actual situation of the road, local government and authorities expect to apply for a loan from World Bank to reconstruct and expand the road between Hongshigou to Daqiaotou area.

5 According to the feasible report of this project, “4.20” Lushan Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and Reconstruction Project has a total investment of RMB 280.492042 million, among which the application of World Bank loan is USD 30 million, equivalent to RMB 180 million, accounting for 64.17% of the total investment.

## 1.2 Components

6 “4.20” Lushan Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and Reconstruction Project consists of 3 components, including 3 rural roads: (1) Daohuo Road (Zhaigou to Huojing Round-town Road) reconstruction and extension project(including 2 branch lines);(2) Yinglu Road (Hongshigou to Daqiaotou) reconstruction and extension project;(3) Shixin Road (Xinmin to Yongan) reconstruction and extension project. All components concerns LA and HD. See more details in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Plans of Reconstruction and Extension

Road	Length (km)	Level	Reply by DRC		Investment (10,000 Yuan)
			Start	End	
Daohuo Road and Branch Lines	13.41	Class-3	Zhaigou	Huojing Round-Road	15,101.3576
Yinglu Road	6	Class-4	Hongshigou	Daqiaotou	5,058.8982
Shixin Road	17	Class-4	Xinmin	Yongan	7,888.9484

## 1.3 Progress of Project Preparation and Resettlement

7 In November 2015, the RAP preparation team(School of Economics and Management of Southwest Jiaotong University) conducted a socioeconomic survey in the project area, and conducted extensive public consultation with the APs. The team also discussed the effects and compensation standards with PMOs, Land Bureaus,

Finance bureaus, etc. in 3 counties, and the effects and compensation standards in this text have been passed the final confirmation of the PMOs which issued letters of commitment .The RAP was completed and submitted to the Bank for review in December 2015.

8 According to the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (*OP4.12*), the cut-off date for the identification of APs and the determination of affected physical quantities of the project is the date on which the LA announcement was published (to be disclosed to the APs). Anyone who moves in after this date will not be qualified as an AP, and the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their houses, should not change the uses of their properties and land, and should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses. Any variation in physical quantity arising from any of the above acts will not be recognized.

9 In order to address new potential LA and resettlement issues arising from the project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (see Appendix 4) has been prepared. When any resettlement impact not included in the current RAP arises, the policies and procedures specified in the RPF will apply.

#### **1.4 Measures to Reduce Land Occupation**

10 At the planning and design stages, the design agency and owner of the project took the following effective measures to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the project:

(1) At the planning stage, the local socioeconomic impacts of the project were taken as a key factor for option optimization and comparison.

(2) The design was optimized to reduce the amount of HD and resettlement; original road boundaries are largely kept unchanged to minimize LA and HD.

(3) The design was optimized to occupy wasteland and state-owned land where possible.

11 At the RAP preparation and implementation stage, when LA or HD is unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the local impacts of the project:

(1) Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of

the local present socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the project.

(2) Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.

(3) Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

12 In order to minimize the project's resettlement impacts, SWJTU, Sichuan Province PMO and Project Feasibility Establishment Unit visited the proposed sites, identified the LA and HD impacts of different options, estimated resettlement funds, and determined the preferred options through adequate discussion.

### **1.5 Identification of Related Projects**

13 Related project refers to a project that is directly associated with the project in function or benefit, namely an extended project constructed using funds other than Bank lending during the preparation and implementation of the project.

14 At the design stage, the owner attached great importance to the identification of related projects. The PMO of local cities and counties, Implementing Agencies (IAs) and design agency conducted a correlation analysis on all components. The Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County is a related project of Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction and Extensive Project and Yinglu Road (Sanhe Xiang to Hongshigou) Reconstruction Project.

## **2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area**

### **2.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Cities and Counties**

15 The project covers 3 counties in Chengdu City and Ya'an City, involves 13 administrative villages in 7 townships. Qionglai City (a prefecture-level city) is under control of Chengdu City. Ya'an City has jurisdiction over Tianquan County and Yingjing County.

#### **2.1.1 Qionglai City**

16 Qionglai City is located in the west of Chengdu plain; a city has an area of 1,384 km<sup>2</sup>. There are 18 towns, 6 townships, 202 administrative villages and 62 communities (neighborhood committees) in Qionglai. At the end of 2014, the total household people is 657,100; the number of agricultural people is 408,400, in which Rural poverty people is 11,151 and the poverty incidence rate is 2.73%. The landscape of the city includes mountains, hills and dams, the east and northeast areas are plain, flat, and open with a little ups and downs, covering an area of 311.36 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2014, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the city is RMB 18.39 billion; The three industrial structure is 17.65:46.18:36.17. Per capita GDP is 27,978 Yuan. Per capita net income of farmers in 2014 is 12,444 Yuan. There were 2,339 ethnic minority people, 0.36% of the total and most are Tibetan or Qiang people, scattering in all city.

#### **2.1.2 Tianquan County**

17 Tianquan County is located in the western Sichuan basin, 172 kilometers away from Chengdu. The county has a high terrain in the northwest and a low one in the southeast, covering an area of 2,390.75 km<sup>2</sup>. The whole county has jurisdiction over 15 towns, 138 administrative villages and 956 villagers groups and a total people of 155,400, in which agricultural people is 122,300. The rural poverty people is 8,135 and the poverty incidence rate is 6.65%. GDP is RMB 4.418 billion in 2014, which has a 14.10% rise compared to the previous year. The three industrial structure is 14.12 :62.46 :23.42. Ecological agriculture, Characteristic industry and ecological industry develop rapidly, supporting the county's economic. Per capita net income of farmers reached 8,272 Yuan, an increase of 12.20% compared to the previous year. Urban per capita disposable income is RMB 21,875, an increase of 10.63% compared



to the previous year. There were 1,823 ethnic minority people, 1.2% of the total and most are Tibetan or Qiang people, scattering in all county.

### **2.1.3 Yingjing County**

18 Yingjing County is located in the western margin of Sichuan basin, has an area of 1,776.48 km<sup>2</sup> and a total people of 153,000, in which agricultural people is 102,600. The rural poverty people is 7,556 and the poverty incidence rate is 7.36%. By 2014, the county's GDP is RMB 5.613 billion, and the three industrial structure is 11.4:63.0:25.6. Private economy accounted for 76.3% of the GDP, becoming the main driving force of economic growth. The per capita GDP is 36,681 Yuan. Per capita net income of farmer is 9,707 Yuan in 2014. There were 3,145 ethnic minority people, 2.06% of the total and most are Tibetan or Yi people. Yizu Xiang and Baofengyizu Xiang are the main ethnic townships.

## **2.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships**

### **2.2.1 Huojing Town of Qionglai City**

19 Huojing Town is located 31 km west from Qionglai City, which is the national scenic spots and famous tourist town of Mount Tiantai. The whole town covers an area of 31.78 km<sup>2</sup>, with the highest elevation of 1,175 m, the lowest 564 m. Annual rainfall is 1,200 mm and annual average temperature is 16 °C, sunshine time is about 1,170 hours. Huojing Town has jurisdiction over 10 administrative villages, 79 villager groups, and an ethnic affair. The of cultivated land area is 123,166 mu (of which 5,656 mu are cropland, 6,510 mu are land). The town has 3,610 households with 13,786 persons. Huojing Town is rich in tea, palm, bamboo and wood. By 2014, the town's GDP is RMB 220.51 million, and the per capita GDP is RMB 10,823.

### **2.2.2 Daozuo Xiang of Qionglai City**

20 Daozuo Xiang is located in mountain areas 25 km from Qionglai city, covering a vast area of 30.5 km<sup>2</sup>, including 8,657 mu of cultivated land. The township governs 7 natural villages, 88 villager groups, and 2,516 households with 8,688 persons. Daozuo is one of the old revolutionary base area which has a humid subtropical monsoon climate, and four distinctive seasons. Summer without heat and winter without cold, annual average temperature is about 16.3 °C. Annual average sunshine

hours are about 1,050, and an average annual rainfall of 960 mm. Daozuo Xiang is abounding in fruit and bamboo, it encourages ecological agricultural tourism and animal husbandry to increase farmers' income. By 2014, the town's GDP is RMB 94 million, and the per capita GDP is RMB 10,863.

### **2.2.3 Youzha Xiang of Qionglai City**

21 Youzha Xiang is located in Qionglai city, Sichuan province, 25 kilometers west from urban area of Qionglai. The east has a common boundary with Pingyue, west borders Huojing, Nanbao, south neighbors with Huojing, Pingyue, North gets close to Shuikou Town. The entire town has a length of 9 km from east to west, and a width about 7 km from north to south, vast area of 52 km<sup>2</sup>. Youzha governs 1 community, 7 administrative villages, 92 villager groups, 3,833 households with 16,951 persons, including a non-agricultural people of 3,271. Youzha has 10,376 mu of cultivated land, the per capita arable land is 0.61 mu. The township has 1,300 mm to 1,700 mm of annual rainfall, 1,200 hours of annual average sunshine. It has abundant natural resources, fertile land, convenient irrigation facilities, mild climate and rich products, as well as plenty of oil and gas resources. Youzha has more mountains and less dams, 10,000 mu of forest, bamboo of nearly ten thousand mu, and it's also rich in herbs, tea and fruits. By 2014, the town's GDP is RMB 153.08 million, and the per capita GDP is RMB 10,973.

### **2.2.4 Shiyang Town of Tianquan County**

22 Shiyang Town is situated on 318 national road line, is the throat to pass in and out of Tibet, it is also home to Tianquan County's industrial clusters. Industrial development is mainly dominated by cement, building materials and electric power, agricultural development is given priority to the local three main industries, which are bamboo, tea and kiwi fruits. The third industry, mainly engaged in automobile parts, catering, accommodation, entertainment and façade rental. The whole town covers 50 km<sup>2</sup>, governs 14 villages (agency) and 83 villager (resident) groups. In 2014, the town has a total people of 21,507, including an agricultural people of 18,082. There are 18 units in the town, 3 garrison units, 6 schools, 6 kindergartens, a health center, a proprietary hospital, 3 gasoline stations, 19 private enterprises, 1,875 individually owned business and 8 designed size enterprises. In 2014, the whole town's family business net income is RMB 172.31 million. Agricultural income is RMB 71.6 million, a

rise of 10.6% compared to last year. Industrial output is RMB 780 million, which has an increase of 4.2% compared to last year, the third industry is RMB 220 million, also has an increase of 0.27% compared to last year. By 2014, the town's GDP is RMB 163.25 million, and the per capita GDP is RMB 7,591.

### **2.2.5 Daping Xiang of Tianquan County**

23 Daping Xiang is 12 km east from Tianquan County, the entire town covers an area of 16 km<sup>2</sup>, has jurisdiction over Renjia, Daping, Maoshan, Dawo, Xujia and Waping 6 administrative villages, 44 villager groups, and 1,480 households with 5,596 persons. Daping Xiang has a cultural station, a central school, a primary school, a health center and an agricultural service center. Till 2014, the township has 3,338.5 mu of cultivated land, including 2,413 mu of field and 925 mu of dry land. Rice, wheat, corns, canola, soybeans and other economic crops are main products of Daping. The town returns 9,717 mu of grain plots into forestry, it also has 15,000 mu bamboo. The entire town has a total output value of RMB 38.96 million in 2014, and the per capita GDP is RMB 6,963.

### **2.2.6 Xinhua Xiang of Tianquan County**

24 Xinhua Xiang is 19 kilometers away from Tianquan County, covering an area of 38 km<sup>2</sup>, and has jurisdiction over Xinhua, Yong'an, Xiaolian, Luogai, Henian, Xialeng, Yinping, Hexia, Tongshan and Baishu 10 administrative villages, 63 villager groups, 2,200 households with 7,058 persons. In 2014, Xinhua Xiang has 8,104 mu of cultivated land, 6,111.9 mu of farmland turned into forestry area. There are 700 mu of bamboo planted with Dadu River. Pig, ginger and eco-breeding are three main special industries of Xinhua Xiang. Xinhua Xiang also has 3,000 mu of ginger. The total output value of the township reaches RMB 30.06 million in 2014.

### **2.2.7 Sanhe Xiang of Yingjing County**

25 Sanhe Xiang is situated 51 km away from west Yingjing County. The entire town has an area of 332 km<sup>2</sup>, including 152,600 mu of forest and 3,338 mu of cultivated land. The main crops are corns, potatoes and grains. Sanhe Xiang governs Shuanglin, Jlanzheng, Nnalin and Baomin 4 administrative villages, 22 communities, 891 households with 2,503 persons. The township focused on post-disaster reconstruction by developing bee-keeping industry and ecological farming. With the

opportunity of developing Mountain Niubei, Sanhe Xiang is now creating green agricultural products such as "Sanhe preserved ham" and "Sanhe honey" based on "Sanhe Xiang Pig Rising Professional Cooperatives" and bee-keeping association. By 2014, the town's GDP is RMB 26.21 million, and the per capita GDP is RMB 10,475.

### **2.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages**

26 In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the affected villages, the RAP preparation agency collected local socioeconomic information in 13 affected villages. See Table 2-1.

27 Except for Xinmin Village in Shiyang Xiang, Tianquan County, Yanjiang Community in Daozuo Township, Qionglai City which are situated in areas with convenient transportation, closely tied to urban economic and has relatively active non-agricultural economy, economic development in most of the other affected villages are lagged behind, both agricultural and non-agricultural economy are below average, residents have less access to cultivated land and is also lack of modern agricultural machineries. Agricultural economic development is slow, young adults in the villages have to work as migrant workers to support their families, living standards of residents are lower than the local average.

28 Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extension Project in Yingjing County have 2 related projects: Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction Project and Yinglu Road (Sanhe Xiang to Hongshigou) Reconstruction Project. Villages affected by the 2 related projects have relatively backward economic development, both agricultural and non-agricultural economies are low, per capita income level of farmers is lower than the average. Most villagers work as migrant workers to earn wage as the main source of economic income. See Table 2-2 for more socioeconomic status details.

Table 2-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

Township	Village	People					Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Gross rural economic income (10,000 Yuan)	Where											Income from labor outflow		Per capita net income of farmers (Yuan)	Percent of agricultural income to gross rural income
		HHS	People	Agricultural People	Forces	Labor				Income from farming, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline operations and fishery (10,000 Yuan)					Industry	Construction	Transport	Commerce	Services	Other	Labor outflow	Income (10,000 Yuan)		
										Subtotal	Crop cultivation	Fruit and tree cultivation	Stock breeding	handicrafts										
Daozuo	Zhaigou	535	1353	1298	854	750	0.55	1517	287	97.4	39.6	150	37	0	25	130	39	28		432	1100	14000	18.9	
	Yanjiang	844	1984	1686	1330	1770	0.9	1469	226	136	40	38	12	0	32	55	64	4.4	200	300	980	15500	18.3	
Youzha	Chuanwang	457	1515	1439	736	785	0.52	1630	430	150	50	230		0	26	0	4			571	1202	7000	26.4	
	Yantan	540	1524	1463	913	1100	0.72	1797	281	200	40	40	1	0	28	17	9.3		4	556	1503	10400	16.2	
Huojing	Yapeng	362	1156	1109	804	1601	1.38	1086	120.5	71	25.5	24		0	23	24				269	941	8000	11.1	
	Sanhe	610	2163	1989	1536	855	0.4	1452	587.4	68.4	173	346		0	39	173	27	1.6		705	692	7980	40.4	
Xinhua	Baishu	177	559	559	362	495	0.89	475	90.2	39	8.2	42	1	0	19	32	5.7			170	354	4200	18.7	
	Xiaolian	190	647	634	385	808	1.25	711	200	120	18	60	2	0	35	6	2.8			208	507	4600	27.8	
	Yongan	320	1149	1090	312	750	0.65	924	66.5	8	7.5	51	0	0	8	5	2.1			178	478	4500	12.6	
Shiyang	Xinmin	788	2562	2177	1510	1864	0.73	2659	1265	736	6	500	23	510	52	130	523	150	116	390	1287	6000	46.7	
Daping	Dawo	354	1309	1244	648	640	0.49	1006	286	170	36	80		0	41	20	3.5			340	710	7685	28.4	
	Wapin	167	670	643	296	900	1.34	1483	982.8	425	17.8	540		0	30	0	2.4		3	206	525	8500	66.3	
Sanhe	Shuanglin	88	258	258	118	50	0.20	123.2	60	12	13	35		0		15	1.8		1	72	120	4800	51.2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>5432</b>	<b>16849</b>	<b>15589</b>	<b>9804</b>	<b>12368</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>16032.2</b>	<b>4882</b>	<b>2232.8</b>	<b>474.6</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>4397</b>	<b>10399</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>29.5</b>	

Table 2-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Related Project

Township	Village	People				Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Gross rural economic income (10,000 Yuan)	Where											Income from labor outflow		Per capita net income of farmers (Yuan)	Percent of agricultural income to gross rural income
		HHs	People	Agricultural People	Labor Forces				Income from farming, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline operations and fishery (10,000 Yuan)					Industry	Construction	Transport	Commerce	Services	Other	Labor outflow	Income (10,000 Yuan)		
									Subtotal	Crop cultivation	Fruit and tree cultivation	Stock breeding	handicrafts										
Sanhe	Shuanglin	88	258	258	118	50	0.20	123.2	60	12	13	35		0		15	1.8		1	72	120	4800	48.7
	Nanlin	364	1023	978	938	903	0.88	50	29	12	0	17	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	579	311700	2735	58
	Jianzheng	228	684	684	617	714	1.04	57	44	15	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	72481	2816	77.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>680</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>1673</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>384301</b>	<b>\</b>	<b>57.8</b>

## 2.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

29 Vulnerable groups refers to the disabled, poor, women and left-behind children, the elderly, etc. Few vulnerable groups are affected by the project, similar families are not concentrated in certain villages, so they need to be treated as individual cases. Either in poor or wealthier villages, vulnerable groups exist. They will receive a special fund to guarantee their life standards after the completion of the project are as good as before, or even better. Table 2-3 lists the vulnerable groups affected by the project.

Table 2-3 Affected Vulnerable Groups

City/County	Township	Village	People	Agricultural People	Poor	Women	Disabled	Children	The Elderly
Qionglai	Huoqing	Sanhe	2163	1989	135	870	67	156	201
		Yapeng	1156	1109	143	556	22	57	78
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>3098</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>279</b>
	Daozuo	Yanjiang	1984	1298	72	884	15	107	116
		Zhaigou	1353	1686	109	595	55	117	51
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3337</b>	<b>2984</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>167</b>
	Youzha	Chuanwang	1515	1439	112	727	69	102	165
		Yantan	1524	1463	67	717	60	64	172
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3039</b>	<b>2902</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>337</b>
Tianquan	Daping	Dawo	1309	1244	60	609	24	103	111
		Waping	670	643	117	390	16	59	67
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>178</b>
	Xinhua	Baishu	559	559	91	281	14	21	51
		Xiaolian	647	634	89	315	15	40	49
		Yongan	1149	1090	87	452	28	45	21
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>2282</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>121</b>
	Shiyang	Xinmin	2562	2177	42	1212	46	163	235
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>235</b>
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	258	258	65	122	5	23	40
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>16849</b>	<b>15589</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>7730</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>1357</b>

30 The two related projects of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive in Yingjing County, namely, Yinglu Road Daqiaotou to Luding Reconstruction Project and Yinglu Road in Sanhe Xiang to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project. See more in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Affected Vulnerable Groups in Related Projects of Yinglu Road in Yingjing County

City /County	Township	Village	People	Agricultural People	Poor	Women	Disabled	Children	The Elderly
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	258	258	65	122	5	23	40
		Nanlin	1023	978	29	413	12	8	40
		Jianzheng	684	684	200	310	15	10	30
<b>Total</b>			<b>1965</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>110</b>



### 3 Project Impacts

#### 3.1 Project Impact Area

31 The proposed World Bank Financed "4.20" Lushan Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and Reconstruction Project includes 3 components: (i) Daohuo Road of Qionglai city to branch connection way of Huojing Road) reconstruction and extension, (ii) Shixin Road (Shiyang to Xinhua) reconstruction and extension . in Tianquan country (iv) Yinglu Road of Yingjing country (Hongshigou to Daqiaotou) reconstruction and extension, This project impact3 counties of 2 cities in Ya'an City and Chengdu City, in which 2 counties are governed by Ya'an City and the another one governed by Chengdu City.

32 Daohuo to Huojing Road and Branch Connection Way Reconstruction and Extension Project in Qionglai City affects 6 villages of 3 townships, Shixin Road (Xinmin to Yong'an) Reconstruction and Extension Project in Tianquan County affects 6 villages and 3 townships, Yinglu Road (Hongshigou to Daqiaotou) Reconstruction and Extension Project in Yingjing County affects 1 village of 1 township. The details of project impact areas as follows Table 3-1

Table 3-1 Summary of the Project Area

No.	Project	City/ County	Township/Town	Villages
1	Daohuo	Qionglai	Huojing	Sanhe, Yapeng
			Daozuo	Yanjing Community, Zhaigou
			Youzha	Yantan, Chuanwang
2	Shixin	Tianquan	Shiyang	Xinmin
			Daping	Dawo, Waping
			Xinhua	Baishu, Xiaolian, Yongan
3	Yinglu	Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin

33 Land acquisition and demolition impact of this project include permanent acquisition of different kinds of land, affect different buildings and attachment, relevant equipment and infrastructures, also contain the impact on temporary land use. The physical loss and the number of affected people of this project are based on the feasibility research compiled by the relative design institute. The numbers of the above are not the final results. Not until the right-of-the- way of project civil works is determined through the further development of the design, all the physical land loss and house demolition as well as number of affected people will ultimately be assured. Only then the conditions of signing compensation agreement with all the affected villages and the persons will be acquired.

## 3.2 The Impact of the Project Impact on Index in Kind

### 3.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

34 All three subprojects involve 537.52 mu (133.2mu of cultivated land )of permanent land acquisition, including 187 mu of permanent land acquisition in Daohuo to Huojing Road of World Bank loan Lushan Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and Reconstruction Project. Among which, 37.3 mu of cultivated land, 130.9 mu of forest land, and 18.8 mu of other land accounting for 70% Shixin Road (Xinmin to Yongan) Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Tianquan County involves 256.7 mu of permanent land acquisition, including 95.9 mu of cultivated land, 48.1 mu of and forest land, and 112.7 of other land, accounting for 43.9%. Yinglu Road (Hongshigou to Daqiaotou) Reconstruction Project in Yingjing County involves 93.82 mu of permanent land acquisition, all of which are forest land(37.53mu) and waste land(56.29mu), with no cultivated land and homestead.The project also occupy 18.76mu state-owned forest land.See more details in Table 3-2. Highway land and quantity.

Table 3-2 Land Acquisition and Quantity (mu)

Town/Township	Village	Land Acquisition				Circumstance of affected Villages and Persons		
		Total	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Others	HHs	APs	Total People
Youzha	Yantan	15.9	8.7	1.4	5.8	13	46	1524
	Chuanwang	15	7.7	3.8	3.5	12	42	1515
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3039</b>
Daozuo	Yanjing Community	6	0	6	0	5	19	1984
	Zhaigou	114.8	7.2	106.9	0.7	45	196	1353
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3337</b>
Huojing	Sanhe	19.1	6.5	7.9	4.7	7	27	2163
	Yapeng	16.2	7.2	4.9	4.1	8	35	1156
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3319</b>
Shiyang	Xinmin	93.21	35.63	17.87	39.71	52	157	2562
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>93.21</b>	<b>35.63</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>39.71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2562</b>
Daping	Dawo	48.60	18.20	9.13	21.27	27	80	1309
	Waping	25.85	9.32	4.67	11.86	14	41	670
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74.45</b>	<b>27.52</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>33.13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1979</b>
Xinhua	Baishu	21.90	7.77	3.90	10.23	11	34	559
	Xiaolian	25.03	9.00	4.51	11.52	13	40	647
	Yongan	42.11	15.98	8.02	18.11	24	71	1149
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89.04</b>	<b>32.75</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>39.86</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2355</b>
Shuanglin	93.82	0	37.53	56.29	8	22	258	

Town/Township	Village	Land Acquisition				Circumstance of affected Villages and Persons		
		Total	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Others	HHs	APs	Total People
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>93.82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>56.29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>258</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>537.52</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>216.53</b>	<b>187.79</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>16849</b>

35 Land acquisition will affect some farmers. Government should purchase social security for landless peasants in accordance with the provisions. There are 82 landless peasants in Qionglai city. The social security costs is 11,289,180yuan, in which the government funded take up 60%, individual contributions occupy 40%, (Individual contributions are deducted from the resettlement allowance). There are 46 landless peasants in Tianquan county. The social security costs is 232,848 yuan, in which the government funded take up 60%, individual contributions occupy 40%, (Individual contributions are deducted from the resettlement allowance). No landless peasants in Yingjing county. Affected persons whose land are required above 20% and under 20% in different counties and cities are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Persons and Households Affected by Land Acquisition

County/City	Land-losing is under 20%		Land-losing is over 20%		Landless farmers
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons	
Qionglai	70	268	20	97	82
Tianquan	113	331	28	92	46
Yingjing	8	22	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>128</b>

36 As for the two linkage project of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County, Sanhe Xiang Government to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project involves 225.4 mu of permanent land acquisition, including 53.47 mu of cultivated land, 171.93 mu of forest land, accounting for 76.28%. The project also occupy 159.47 state-owned forest land. See more details in Table 3-4. Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction Project involves 900 mu of forest land, all of which are state-owned.

Table 3-4 Land Acquisition and Quantity of Related Projects of Yinglu Road in Yingjing County

Town	Village	Land Acquisition			Circumstance of affected Villages and Persons		
		Total	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Total	Cultivated Land	Total People
Sanhe	Shuanglin	70.15	0	70.15	4	11	258
	Nanlin	69	53.47	15.53	44	135	1023

Town	Village	Land Acquisition			Circumstance of affected Villages and Persons		
		Total	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Total	Cultivated Land	Total People
	Jianzheng	86.25	0	86.25	61	181	684
	<b>Total</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>53.47</b>	<b>171.93</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1965</b>

37 Affected persons whose land are required above 20% and under 20% in the related projects of Yingjing County are shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Persons and Households Affected by Land Acquisition

County	Affected households			Affected persons		
	Households	Required land is under 20%	Required land is over 20%	Households	Required land is under 20%	Required land is over 20%
Yingjing	109	102	7	327	303	24

38 Generally, this project involves 537.52 mu of permanent land acquisition, including 133.2 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 24.8%. Only the sub-projects in Qionglai city and Tianquan county involves the problems of cultivated land. And 216.53 mu of forest land, accounting for 40.28%, is involved, which is mostly private forest land in Qionglai city and Tianquan county. And the forest land involved in Yingjing county is collective forest land. 187.79mu of waste land and other land, accounting for 34.92%, is involved. Moreover, the amount of waste land and other land acquisition in Tianquan county is larger than the other two places. In this way, this project not only protects the cultivated land, but also reduces the impact on the local households. According to the statistics, the permanent land acquisition of the project affects 239 households and 810 people, accounting for 4.8% of the whole project area, of which 621 people lose less the 20% of their land and 189 people lose more than 20% of their land. The number of the landless farmers is 128, including 82 people in Qionglai city and 46 people in Tianquan county. In order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the landless farmers, Qionglai city government and Tianquan county government would purchase social security for landless peasants in accordance with the provisions. According to the investigation, the agricultural income is meager in the project area, leading young adults have to work as migrant workers to support their families. So, the project could hardly impact the economic income of the landless farmers.

39 In addition, as for the two linkage projects of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County, Sanhe Xiang Government to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project involves 225.4 mu of permanent land acquisition, including 53.47 mu of cultivated land in Nanlin, 171.93 mu of forest land accounting for 76.28%. The project also occupies 159.47 state-owned forest land. All the land, involved in

Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction Project, is state-owned forest land. The two linkage projects greatly reduce the occupation of cultivated land, and reduce the impact on the local households. In addition, the permanent land acquisition of the two linkage projects affect 109 households and 327 people, accounting for 15.4% of the whole project area, of which 303 people lose less the 20% of their land and only 24 people lose more than 20% of their land. According to the investigation, most of the young adults have been living in other counties or working outside the town. Most people, involved in this two linkage projects, are left-behind elderly. They consider the wage incomes of their children as main economic incomes of the families. The agricultural income is meager in this area. So, the project could hardly impact the economic income of the landless farmers.

### 3.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

40 A certain number of temporary land are occupied during the construction . The design institute estimates that about 168.955mu of land will be occupied for temporary use, which will be returned to the owner right after the completion of the reconstruction project, with the restoration of farming conditions at the same time. Construction Company will sign an agreement with the landowners on temporary land occupation. To be sure, the number of temporary land above is only an estimation of the design institute based on its experience, the actual quantity will not be assured until construction company negotiate and make a final decision with the local government. See more details in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Temporary Land Occupation and Quantity

City /County	Townships	Villages	Temporary Occupation
Qionglai	Huojing	Sanhe	22.5
		Yapeng	36.955
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>59.455</b>
	Daozuo	Yanjiang	1.2
		Zhaigou	26.8
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28.0</b>
	Youzha	Chuanwang	13.01
		Yantan	20
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33.01</b>
Tianquan	Daping	Dawo	3.5
		Waping	2.6
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6.1</b>
	Xinhua	Baishu	1.7
		Xiaolian	14.3
		Yongan	4.6

City /County	Townships	Villages	Temporary Occupation
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20.6</b>
	Shiyang	Xinmin	12.6
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	9.19
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.19</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>168.955</b>

41 As for the two linkage projects of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County, namely, Sanhe Xiang Government to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project and Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction Project require about 93 mu of temporary land occupation. See more details in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Temporary Occupation and Quantity of Related Projects of Yinglu Road in Yingjing County

County	Township	Village	Temporary Occupation
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	41
		Nanlin	18
		Jianzheng	34
<b>Total</b>			<b>93</b>

### 3.2.3 House Demolition

42 The three components require a total amount of 8,234m<sup>2</sup> house demolition, affecting 50 households and 212 people. Daohuo Road Project involves 6,410m<sup>2</sup> of demolition area, including 1,180m<sup>2</sup> of masonry concrete structure, 4,920m<sup>2</sup> of masonry timber structure, and 310 m<sup>2</sup> of simple construction, which affect 35 households with 142 persons. Shixin Road Project covers a demolition area of 1,824m<sup>2</sup>, including 1,654m<sup>2</sup> of masonry concrete structure and 170m<sup>2</sup> of simple structure, which affect 15 households with 70 persons. Yinglu road pass by the second group of Shuanglin village(only this 1 group),and all houses are outside of the red line, so Yinglu Road does not involve the demolition of houses.No house demolition is involved in Yinglu Road Reconstruction Project. See more details in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Summary of House Demolition

County	Township	Villages	Structures (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total	Affected	APs
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			Frame Structure	Masonry Concrete	Masonry Timber	Earth Timber	Simple	(m <sup>2</sup> )	HHs		
Qionglai	Huojiang	Sanhe	0	215	1380	0	0	1595	7	29	
		Yapeng	0	600	1630	0	70	2300	14	47	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>3010</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3895</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	
	Daozuo	Yanjiang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Zhaigou	0	90	340	0	240	670	2	8	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	
	Youzha	Chuanwang	0	275	1570	0	0	1870	12	58	
		Yantan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>4920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>6435</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>142</b>	
Tianquan	Daping	Dawo	0	450	0	0	35	485	5	21	
		Waping	0	580	0	0	46	626	3	15	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	
	Xinhua	Baishu	0	0	0	0	26	26	1	5	
		Xiaolian	0	0	0	0	27	27	1	2	
		Yongan	0	0	0	0	13	13	1	6	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	
	Shiyang	Xinmin	0	624	0	0	23	647	4	21	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1824</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>4920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>8234</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>212</b>		

Note: No house demolition is involved in Yanjiang Community and Yantan Village in Qionglai City, as well as Shuanglin Village in Yingjing County.

Table 3-9 Summary of Households Affected by HD

City/ County	Township	Village	Head of Household	Family Size	HD area (m <sup>2</sup> )						
					Subtotal	Frame structure	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Simple	
Qionglai	Huojiang	Sanhe	CTZ	2	140			140			
			WTZ	4	200			200			
			WHL	5	260		80	180			
			WHC	4	210			210			
			YH	4	285		65	220			
			YSQ	4	185			185			
			WFQ	6	315		70	245			
		Yapeng	LJJ	3	150			150			
			DZC	10	160			160			
			LTL	3	170			170			
			LTZ	3	120			120			
			CWP	4	100			100			
			DKQ	1	70					70	
			LYS	4	260		200	60			
			LTJ	3	260		200	60			
			LTX	2	200			200			
			LTP	3	160			160			
			LW	2	120			120			
			LKP	4	170			170			
			LYX	3	160			160			
	YJQ	2	200		200						
	Daozuo	Zhaigou	GDC	3	220			220			
			CPW	5	450		90	120		240	
	Youzha	Chuanwang	HKW	4	150		35	115			
			HKH	4	130			130			
			HKP	5	140			140			
			GGM	5	155		30	125			
			HCL	5	170		35	135			
			HCX	5	175		40	135			
			HCF	5	140			140			
			WYQ	5	130			130			
			HC	8	245		55	165			
			HZP	3	115			115			
HXY			6	180		45	135				
LSM			3	140		35	105				
<b>Total</b>				<b>142</b>	<b>6410</b>		<b>1180</b>	<b>4920</b>		<b>310</b>	
Tianquan	Daping	Dawo	LYK	3	70		70				
			DHC	4	70		70				
			LYQ	3	130		95			35	
			LR	5	105		105				
			GZZ	6	110		110				
		Waping	DYX	5	166		120			46	
			WZQ	7	260		260				
		WZX	3	200		200					
	Xinhua	Baishu	TXS	5	26					26	
		Xiaolian	WZS	2	27					27	
		Yongan	GCW	6	13					13	
	Shiyang	Xinmin	LBH	5	150		150				
			LXJ	6	180		180				
			LB	4	130		130				
			LBC	6	187		164			23	
	<b>Total</b>				<b>70</b>	<b>1824</b>		<b>1654</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>170</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>212</b>	<b>8234</b>		<b>2834</b>	<b>4920</b>		<b>480</b>

Note: No house demolition is involved in Yinglu Road Reconstruction Project in Yingjing County



43 The project involves 8,234 m<sup>2</sup> housing demolition, including 4,920 m<sup>2</sup> brick wood structure, 2,834 m<sup>2</sup> masonry structure and 480 m<sup>2</sup> simple structure, meanwhile the frame structure and civil structure haven't been involved. Most housing demolition took place in Huojing town and Youzha Xiang of Qionglai, Shiyang Town and Daping Xiang of Tianquan. All houses in Shuanglin village of Yingjing county are not affected, so there is no housing demolition in Yingjing county. 50 households (35 households in Qionglai, 15 households in Tianquan) and 212 people were affected because of the housing demolition, accounting for 1.25% of the total people of the project area. In order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the residents, Qionglai city and Tianquan County will give them appropriate compensation and benefits basing on the national and local relevant laws and regulations.

44 According to statistics, 239 households, 810 persons are affected by land requisition; 50 households, 212 persons are affected by demolition; 16 households, 64 persons are affected by land requisition and demolition (13 households, 51 persons in Qionglai city; 3 households, 13 persons in Tianquan county). Therefore, 273 households and 958 persons are affected by LA.

45 No house demolition is involved in the two related projects of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County, namely Sanhe Xiang Government to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project and Yinglu Road (Daqiaotou to Luding) Reconstruction Project.

### 3.2.4 Affected Enterprises and Public Institutions

46 None of the three components involves land acquisition and demolition of enterprises and public institutions. Only Shixin Road Reconstruction Project covers an demolition area of 715 m<sup>2</sup>, which is a brickyard for stacking bricks and wood shed.

### 3.2.5 Affected Ground Attachments

47 Affected isolated trees refer to trees need to be cut down or transplanted surrounding affected houses and fields or other trees in acquired land. Attachments include walls, water wells and pigsties etc. Affected attachments include 4514 isolated trees, 222 m<sup>2</sup> of walls, 244 m<sup>2</sup> of pigsties and 8,056 m<sup>2</sup> of courtyards. Yinglu road only pass by the second group of Shuanglin village. There are few people along the road, which both sides are wasteland. See more details in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

City/ County	Town- ship	Village	Tress			Tomb	Wall	Water- Well	Pigsty (m <sup>2</sup> )	Courtyard (m <sup>2</sup> )
			6cm-10cm	11cm-15cm	16cm-20cm					
Qion glai	Huo jing	Sanhe	100	50	30	0	15	0	0	0
		Yapeng	200	150	30	0	36	0	20	2778

City/ County	Township	Village	Tress			Tomb	Wall	Water-Well	Pigsty (m <sup>2</sup> )	Courtyard (m <sup>2</sup> )	
			6cm-10cm	11cm-15cm	16cm-20cm						
	Daouzo	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2778</b>	
		Yanjiang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Zhaigou	520	315	273	10	50	0	150	350	
	Youzha	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>350</b>	
		Chuanwang	520	380	280	12	40	2	0	0	
		Yantan	687	489	289	20	0	0	0	0	
	Tianquan	Daping	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
			Dawo	26	5	3	0	24	0	12	925
			Waping	35	6	4	1	18	0	14	786
Xinhua		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1711</b>	
		Baishu	22	17	4	1	12	0	26	1023	
		Xiaolian	26	15	3	0	7	0	14	1132	
		Yongan	2	7	3	0	8	0	0	140	
Shiyang		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2395</b>	
		Xinmin	12	6	5	0	12	0	8	822	
Yingjing	Sanhe	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>822</b>	
		Shuanglin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2150</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>8056</b>	

48 Two related projects of Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project mainly pass by the forest land, far from the residential location, only involve 4 tombs.

### 3.2.6 Specialized Facilities

49 Affected specialized facilities are mainly about electronic wires, communication cables and poles, which shall be protected or restored during construction by the construction company. The construction unit and the government is responsible for the recovery of major special facilities affected by the project and the cost is included in the resettlement fee. Therefore, the cost will be included in the construction cost instead of the resettlement budget. More details are in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Demolition of Electricity, Communication and Other Pipeline Equipment

City/County	Township	Village	Electricity, Communication and Other Pipeline Equipment					
			Pole	Wire Rack	Wire (m)	Transformer	Fiber Optic Cable (m)	Pipeline (m)
Qingling	Huo	Sanhe	38	126	0	0	0	200
		Yapeng	87	0	20000	3	0	,64000

City/County	Township	Village	Electricity, Communication and Other Pipeline Equipment						
			Pole	Wire Rack	Wire (m)	Transformer	Fiber Optic Cable (m)	Pipeline (m)	
	Daozuo	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64200</b>	
		Yanjiang	5	0	1500	0	0	0	
		Zhaigou	131	38	6000	1	3500	0	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7500</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Youzha	Chuanwang	36	0	762	0	760	500	
		Yantan	20	0	900	0	600	0	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>500</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>317</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>29162</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4860</b>	<b>64700</b>
	Tianquan	Daping	Dawo	8	0	1528	0	0	0
			Waping	6	0	1146	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Xinhua		Baishu	2	0	382	0	0	0	
		Xiaolian	9	0	1352	0	0	0	
		Yongan	7	0	1337	0	0	0	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3071</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Shiyang		Xinmin	9	0	1719	0	0	0	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	25	0	240	0	0	800	
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>383</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>36866</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4860</b>	<b>65500</b>	

50 Two related projects of the Yinglu Road Reconstruction and Extensive Project in Yingjing County, namely, Yinglu Road Daqiaotou to Luding Reconstruction and Project and Yinglu Road in Sanhe Xiang to Hongshigou Reconstruction Project. Affected specialized facilities are mainly electronic wires, communication cables and poles, which shall be protected or restored during construction and the cost is also included in the resettlement fee. See more details in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Demolition of electricity, communication and other pipeline equipment in Related projects in Yinglu Road Reconstruction Project

County	Township	Village	Electricity, Communication and Other Pipeline Equipment					
			Pole	Wire Rack	Wire (m)	Transformer	Fiber Optic Cable (m)	Pipeline (m)
Yingjing	Sanhe	Shuanglin	2	0	200	0	0	0
		Nanlin	20	0	2000	0	1100	0

County	Township	Village	Electricity, Communication and Other Pipeline Equipment					
			Pole	Wire Rack	Wire (m)	Transformer	Fiber Optic Cable (m)	Pipeline (m)
		Jianzheng	11	0	1547	0	300	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>0</b>

## 4 Legal Framework

51 The preparation and implementation of resettlement plan for this project shall strictly follow the laws and regulations promulgated by the PRC and Sichuan Province, and the requirements of WB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy as well. All the land acquisition and corresponding resettlement measures shall strictly follow the compensation standards in the plan, and any changes through the implementation process must seek permission from the World Bank.

### 4.1 Relevant Policies and Regulations

52 This resettlement plan follows the laws and regulations promulgated by the PRC and Sichuan Province, and the requirements of WB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. Policies and regulations are as follows:

- (1) *Land Administration Law of the PRC (August 28, 2004)*
- (2) *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)*
- (3) *Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law of Sichuan Province (2012 Revision).*
- (4) *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management (GTZF [2010] No.96,)*
- (5) *Reply of the Agreement on Compensation Standard of Young Crops and Ground Attachments of Chengdu City (CFH [2012] NO.99);*
- (6) *The Provincial Government Office's Opinions on Adjusting the Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Standards and Related Questions by Sichuan Ministry of Land and Resources) (CFBF [2008] No.73);*
- (7) *The Government of Chengdu (Notice of Strengthening Social Security Work of Peasants Involved in Land Acquisition) (CFF [2009] No.31);*
- (8) *Notice of Adjusting the Primary Endowment Insurance Expend Base and Proportion of Peasants Involved in Land Acquisition (CFF [2010] No.8)*
- (9) *Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Yaan City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFH [2012] No.90)*
- (10) *Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)*
- (11) *The Implementation Method of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFB [2014] No.9)*
- (12) *The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation*

(13) *Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes*

## **4.2 Key Provisions of the Project Policies**

### **4.2.1 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

53 The Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement has been described clearly in *OP 4.12* as follows:

(1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

(2) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

(3) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

54 Required measures:

(1) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are 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) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(4) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(5) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(6) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are 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; and

(7) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

(8) Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

(9) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. 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,<sup>16</sup> or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or 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 Bank.

(10) Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction<sup>17</sup> of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

(11) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

(12) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

(13) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

(14) Without the above measures, the rights of the displaced persons cannot be protected.

#### **4.2.2 Land Administration Law of the PRC**

55 Article 47:

56 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

57 The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural people to be resettled. The number of agricultural people to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

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

59 Compensation standards of young crops and ground attachments on acquired land are prescribed by province, municipality or municipality directly under the Central Government;

60 In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

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

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

#### ***4.2.3 Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)***

63 **Article 12** Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers



affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or composite land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. Compensation rates and resettlement measures for large and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.

64 **Article 13** Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

65 **Article 14** Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

66 **Article 15** Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

#### ***4.2.4 Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (June 2010)***

##### **I. Complete land acquisition compensation mechanism and allocate land acquisition compensation reasonably**

67 (1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and also an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land is located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based composite land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

68 All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not be pass land use examination.

69 (2) Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees, and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition

compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

70 Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

71 (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

72 Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

## **II. Adopt diversified resettlement modes to ensure land-expropriated farmers' production and livelihoods**

73 (1) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

74 (2) Regulate resettlement on reserved land. Where land acquisition is conducted within the range of urban construction land identified in a master plan for land utilization, the resettlement mode on reserved land may be adopted based on local conditions. However, guidance and management shall be strengthened. Reserved land shall be provided in the range of urban construction land and converted into state-owned land; where farmland conversion is involved, it shall be included in annual land utilization plans to prevent expanding the size of urban construction land due to resettlement on reserved land; reserved land development shall comply with the urban construction plan and pertinent provisions. In areas where resettlement on

reserved land is practiced, local governments shall develop strict administrative measures to ensure that reserved land is arranged normatively and orderly, and developed and utilized scientifically and rationally.

75 (3) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

76 In areas where trials on the new rural social endowment insurance system are conducted, the social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be linked up with the new rural social security system. Where land-expropriated farmers are included in the new rural social security system, the social security system for land-expropriated farmers shall also be implemented, and the new rural social security system shall not be used in place of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers.

### **III. Implement compensation and resettlement for the demolition of farmers' residential house in land acquisition to solve the housing problem of land-expropriated farmers.**

77 (1) Implement compensation and resettlement for houses demolished in land acquisition practically. All localities shall attach great importance to farmers' house demolition in land acquisition, and strengthen management practically pursuant to the Emergency Notice. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and also such social issues as public security, environmental management and folk customs. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall establish a coordination mechanism, develop measures and implement house demolition properly together with the departments concerned under the unified leadership of local governments. The applicable laws, regulations and policies shall be complied with strictly, and the relevant procedures performed, so that displaced rural households are resettled before their houses are demolished, and illegal or nonconforming compulsory demolition shall be avoided or corrected.

78 (2) Reasonable compensation and resettlement shall be provided for house demolition. Farmers' houses demolished in land acquisition shall be compensated for reasonably, and diversified resettlement modes suited to local conditions adopted to solve the housing problem for displaced rural households properly. In far suburbs and rural areas, the mode of relocation and reconstruction shall be adopted mainly, where housing sites shall be allocated for house construction. Compensation for house

demolition shall cover both demolished houses and acquired housing sites. Demolished houses shall be compensated for at replacement cost, and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

79 In outskirts and urban villages, no housing site shall be allocated separately for house construction in principle, while the mode of compensation in cash or in kind shall apply mainly, where displaced rural households shall purchase houses themselves or accept resettlement housing provided by the government. The sum of compensation fees and government subsidies received by displaced rural households shall be sufficient for them to purchase houses at reasonable levels.

80 (3) Carry out LA and HD orderly under unified planning. In outskirts and urban villages, local governments shall forecast the scale of farmers' house demolition and resettlement within a certain period based on urban development plans, make advance arrangements for resettlement sites and housing, and organize house demolition orderly. Resettlement housing construction shall comply with urban development plans, and "repeated demolition" shall be avoided. In far suburbs and rural areas, in case of resettlement by relocation and reconstruction, relocation and reconstruction land shall be provided within village and town construction land, giving priority to the utilization of idle land and unused housing land. For villages included in the range of demolition and merger, relocation and reconstruction land shall be as close to planned settlements as possible. Where conditions permit, resettlement housing for displaced rural households shall be constructed in a unified manner in conjunction with new countryside or central village building.

#### **IV. Regulate land acquisition procedures and improve the transparency of land acquisition.**

81 (1) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

82 (2) Simply post-approval implementation procedures. In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be

drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement, and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

## **V. Performing duties practically and strengthening land acquisition management**

83 (1) Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

84 (2) Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land (for urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland conversion and land acquisition programs by province-level governments), municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

### ***4.2.5 Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law of Sichuan Province (2012 Revision).***

85 The province shall conduct a system of cultivated land compensation in accordance with the law. Land administrative Departments of the local people's government shall charge cultivated land reclamation fees when the transformation of cultivated land is approved. The special fund must be used to reclaim new cultivated land, and shall not be used for any other purposes.

### ***4.2.6 The Implementation of Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Tianquan County (TCG [2014] No.9)***

86 **Article 7** Land acquisition compensation, resettlement and social security insurance programs shall be approved by the provincial people's government. People's government of Tianquan County shall publish the *Announcement of Land Acquisition* within the scope of collective economic organizations according to law, after which the county bureau of land resources shall issue the *Announcement of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement*. After the publication of the two announcements, the owner, user and other obliges of acquired land should take the land certificate, building (attachment) certificate or other valid documents to the designated place to registration of procedures of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement compensation in the prescribed period of time.

87 If the owner, user and other obliges of acquired land have dispute over land acquisition and resettlement compensations, they shall propose to the office of land acquisition and resettlement within 10 days after the release of the Announcement. The implementation of land acquisition shall not be affected by any controversy over land acquisition or resettlement.

88 **Article 8** The acquisition of collective land shall be in accordance with the state provisions of land classification standards, present situation investigation, surveying and bounding, physical verification and publication, announcement system, etc.

89 **Article 10** Standards of Land Compensation and Resettlement Fees

(1) The sum of land compensation and resettlement fees within the county and Shiyang Planning Area are RMB 48,000 and RMB 45,000 per mu respectively.

(2) The land compensation and resettlement fees of acquired cultivated land outside the planning area for paddy field and dry land (including private plots) are RMB 35,000 and RMB 30,000 per mu respectively. Other land is calculated as half of the compensation for cultivated land (RMB 15,000 per mu). Contracted cultivated land that has been returned to forestland shall be compensated in dry land standards. Homestead is compensated in the corresponding standards of land acquisition.

(3) Cultivated land beyond contracted ones shall be offered with young crops and land reclamation fees by the collective economic organizations.

90 Farmers who reclaimed on state-owned but unused land shall only be compensated with young crops compensation and reclamation fees for cultivated land. Young crops compensation is compensated according to the provisions of subparagraph (1) in Article 9. Reclamation fees are RMB 6,000 per mu.

91 **Article 11** The land compensation and resettlement fees shall be given to the collective economic organizations whose land has been acquired. The affected persons shall get the land compensation, resettlement fees, and compensation for green crops and ground attachments from the collective economic organizations. All the compensations will be transferred to the "one-card" account of the affected persons, and be noticed in accordance with the requirements of the government

(village) affairs in order to accept supervision from the public. Any unit or individual must not divide, intercept or misappropriate use the fund.

**4.2.7 Implementation Method of the Qionglai City Government of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures(QFF (2012) No.6)**

92 **Article 5** After the approval and publication of land acquisition programs according to law, the owner, user and other obliges of acquired land should take the land certificate, building (attachment) certificate or other valid documents to the designated place for registration procedures of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement compensation in the prescribed period of time.

93 Land administrative department shall draft compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition according to approved land acquisition programs with relevant department. Published in villages (communities) and groups where land is acquired by counties/townships, after which soliciting opinions from the members and collective economic organizations. After the approval of compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition in accordance with law, the land administrative departments are responsible for implementation. Any controversy over land acquisition and resettlement compensation shall not affect the implementation of land acquisition.

94 **Article 6** Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, young crops compensation fees and compensation for ground attachments shall be paid to the affected persons in accordance with law.

95 **Article 7** Multiple of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for collective land.

96 The compensation fees of cultivated land per mu are calculated as 10 times based on the average annual output value for the last 3 years of the land. Resettlement subsidies are calculated according to the per capita cultivated land of the collective economic organizations whose land has been acquired. The calculation is draw on the following criteria: if the affected persons have 1 mu or more of cultivated land per capita, the compensation shall be calculated as 6 times according to the average annual output value. If less than 1 mu, resettlement subsidies shall be calculated as 6 times based on the average annual output value in the last 3 years. The sum of multiple of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times.

97 The land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies of non-cultivated land shall be calculated as half the number according to the above standard. Only land compensation fees are counted when it comes to collective land of towns/townships, villages (communities).

98 **Article 13** Compensations and subsidies of land acquisition shall be fully paid within 3 months since the date of the compensation and resettlement programs for



land acquisition is approved.

99 The compensation fees of young crops and ground attachment shall be paid to the owners.

100 Land compensation fees shall be paid directly to rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition, which shall be used by the organizations in accordance with relevant regulations. Those who participate in social insurance, the cost of basic endowment insurance should be beard jointly by the affected person himself and the municipal government. Among which, the individual pay part shall be paid directly from the resettlement subsidies, and the municipal government shall make up for the insufficient part. Spare fees will be handed to affected persons by collective economic organizations.

101 Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, young crops and ground attachment compensation for land acquisition shall not be partitioned, transferred, embezzled or withheld.

102 **Article 17** Compensation standards of collective land acquisition which involve relocation of buildings are shown in the table of housing replacement cost standards. House relocation is performed in the form of monetized resettlement, housing or self-built with relocate.

103 If independent site selections outside the urban planning area involve housing relocation, relocated households shall be resettled according to the approval of municipal government. Resettled persons are counted by the main members of the family in registration. People who have already enjoyed housing allocation shall not have the right again. Allocation standards: housing area=number of allocated people\*30m<sup>2</sup> per person (basic housing area). For affected persons who sign the contract of house relocation within time limits set by the Announcement of Relocation shall enjoy a preferential price of allocating housing for less than 5m<sup>2</sup> per person. (Preferential price: linqiong Town, Wine Industry Area: 1800 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, Yangan Town, Pingle Town: 1600 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>)

**4.2.8 Implementation Method of the Yingjing County Government of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures(QFF (2011) No.27)**

104 **Article 4** County People's Government issues the land expropriation announcement in affected villages according to the laws after the project is approved by Superior government, and the announcement time is 10 days. County Land Resources Bureau shall publish the announcement of land requisition compensation and resettlement announcement after the government announcement, and the announcement time is also 10 days.

105 **Article 5** After the announcement of land expropriation and the announcement land compensation and resettlement are published,the land owner and the person with land use rights within the range of the collection of land shall hold land ownership

certificates, construction property certificates or other effective certificates to the designated location for land acquisition and relocation compensation and resettlement procedures.

106 The owner of the land expropriation, the person with land use rights and other obligees can put forward their controversy within 10 days after the announcement if they have disputes over the compensation for land requisition. County Land Resources Bureau, Township People's government, Land consolidation reserve center, Land use unit, the township and village representatives shall carry out land expropriation survey and review. The dispute over Land requisition compensation and resettlement does not affect the implementation of land acquisition.

107 **Article 8** *The Provincial Government Office's Opinions on Adjusting the Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Standards and Related Questions by Sichuan Ministry of Land and Resources* is the document that Land acquisition compensation standards must be followed. Expropriation of curtilage should be compensate according to the standard compensation of farmland.

108 Crops, trees and ornamental trees for grabs can not be compensate after the land expropriation announcement is published.

#### **4.3 Instructions and Differences Between the Domestic Policies and WB's Policies**

109 Conditions as follows shall not be compensated by the domestic land acquisition and compensation policies,

(1) Illegal or unlicensed buildings and attachments, namely, buildings and attachments without legal approval procedures, or which exceed the approved or planning construction area. But as WB puts in its Involuntary Resettlement Policy, the buildings and attachments mentioned above are reflects of affected people's living standard and situation, which shall be compensated and resettled in accordance with the standards of legal construction, in order to avoid property damage or negative impact to the project, and help the affected persons to restore or even increase the existing living standard. The resettlement agency of the project pay special attention to the presence of undocumented and illegal buildings in field survey and found that all houses demolished and relocated in the project are compensated as legal constructions.

(2) For the compensation of the buildings, WB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy stipulates that the compensation shall be calculated according to the full replacement costs, without consideration of the depreciation of the property. The full monetary compensation is the main method for people whose house are dismantled and other means of compensation are complement. The PMO provides monetary compensation and resettlement costs for people whose houses are dismantled to protect their property rights so that they can purchase houses that is not less than the housing standards at the same grade section.

## 5 Land Acquisition Compensation Standard and Budget

### 5.1 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

#### 5.1.1 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition

110 According to the compensation standard initially proposed during the project preparation period and requirements of Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law of Sichuan Province (2012 Revision), Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management [2010], Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6), The Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFF [2014] No.9), Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFF [2012] No.90), The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation Measures of Yingjing County (Trail) (YFF [2011] No.27), compensation of land and resettlement shall be calculated based on local agricultural statistics annual report of 2014 as well as the market price of main local agricultural products. Different compensation standards of counties are shown specifically in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition

County/City	Category	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	In which	
			Land compensation fee	Young crops compensation
Qionglai	Cultivate land	23744	22400	1344
	Non cultivated land	11200	11200	0
Tianquan	Paddy field	41000	35000	1600
	Dry land	31600	30000	1600
	Non cultivated land	16600	15000	1600
Yingjing	Cultivated land	48200	38200	1000
	Waste land	33000	33000	0
	Forest land	18000	15000	3000

### 5.1.2 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Acquisition

111 Land will be occupied temporarily for the purpose of stacking construction materials, building sheds or places maybe affected by construction, etc. The temporary land acquisition for infrastructure projects normally lasted for 1 year, and temporary land occupation fees shall be paid for owners or users (that is, the collective or individual) of the land. When it comes to the situation of cultivated land, the owner shall be compensated according to the agricultural output value of the land by year. What's more, after the completion of the project, the original reclamation conditions shall be restored and then be returned or the compensation shall be paid equivalently to the owner. Construction units need to consult with Local Government to formulate class and time of the compensation of temporary land. Details are shown in Table 5-2

Table 5-2 Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Acquisition

City/County	Compensation Standard (Yuan/mu)	Note
Qionglai	3000	Fees of temporary use +young crops compensation fees
Tianquan	4100	Fees of temporary use 2500 Yuan+young crops compensation fees 1600 Yuan
Yingjing	4000	Young crops compensation for 3 months

### 5.1.3 Compensations Standards for House Demolition and Other Resettlement Subsidies

112 Compensation standards of house demolition of three components:

113 (1) As *The Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFF [2014] No.9)* prescribes, hierarchy and compensation standards of land acquisition and house demolition in Tianquan County are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Classification and Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Tianquan County

Structure	Classification	Classification criteria	Compensation Standards
Frame structure	First-class	With reinforced concrete as bearing pillars and beams, brick (stone) and other building materials as filler wall structure	980 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>

Structure	Classification	Classification criteria	Compensation Standards
Masonry concrete	First-class	Meet 4 of the following criteria: face brick or emulsion paint as exterior walls, emulsion paint as interior walls. The floor is made of floor tiles, terrazzo, laminate flooring or wood floor. With aluminum alloy window, ceiling decorations, kitchens and toilets.	880 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Second-class	Meet 3 of the following criteria: Exterior wall plastered replica interior walls, pisolite floor, wood doors or windows.	850 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Third-class	The exterior are dry walls, general water-based painted interior walls, cement mortar floor, wood doors and windows.	810 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
Masonry timber	First-class	Meet 4 of the following criteria: plastered exterior walls, painted interior walls, terrazzo or tile floor, aluminum alloy windows and doors, tiled roof.	730 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Second-class	Meet 4 of the following criteria: plastered or painted interior walls, pisolite floor, tile roof, doors and windows are in good condition.	700 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Third-class	Both interior and exterior walls are joint pointed, tiles or other roof, cement mortar or wood floor.	680 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
Timber	First-class	Wood floor, wood walls, wood windows and doors which are all in good conditions and quality, tile roof.	650 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Second-class	Have walls and floor made of wood or cement mortar, tile roof.	550 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Third-class	Walls and floor are basically complete, fiberglass asphalt shingles or felt roof.	450 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
Wing room	First-class	Eave height (lowest) is above 2.2m, with complete walls, cement mortar floor and tile roof.	260 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Second-class	Eave height (lowest) is between 1.9~2.2m, walls on three sides, cement mortar floor and tile roof.	220 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
	Third-class	Eave height (lowest) is between 1.3~1.9m, walls on two sides, fiberglass asphalt shingles or felt roof.	180 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>
Shed house		Simple shed house in incomplete structure.	50~100 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>

114 (2) As Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6) prescribes, the compensation standards of house demolition in Qionglai City are shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Compensation Standards of House Demolition in Qionglai City

No.	Project	Compensation Standards(Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	
1	Houses	Masonry concrete	700
		Masonry timber	500
2	Enterprises, offices, collective-possess buildings	Steel	850
		Frame structure	700
		Masonry concrete	700
		Masonry timber	500
3	Outbuildings	Masonry concrete	350
		Masonry timber	300
		Masonry timber	80

115 (3) As *Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFF [2012] No.90)* prescribes, the compensation standards of house demolition subsidies in Yingjing County are shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Compensation standards of house demolition in Yingjing County

Structure	Masonry concrete	Frame structure	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Masonry timber
Compensation standards	750	800	600	440	160

#### 5.1.4 Compensation Standard for Young Corps and Ground Attachments

116 All of the three components cover compensation of young corps. As *Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)*, *The Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFF [2014] No.9)*, *Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFF [2012] No.90)*, *The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation Measures of Yingjing County (Trail) (YFF [2011] No.27)* describe, the compensation standards of young crops are showed in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Compensation Standards of Young Crops

City/County	Compensation Standards (Yuan/mu)	Notes
Qionglai	1344	Standard of annual production, 2240 Yuan/mu (3 months)

Tianquan	1600	3 months
Yingjing	1000 Yuan from May to September, 900 Yuan from October to next April,	3 months

117 Compensation standards for ground attachments and other ancillary facilities of all the three components:

118 (1) *As Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)* describes, the compensation standards for attachments on acquired land are showed in Table 5-7.

119 (2) *As Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)* describes, the compensation standards for forest land are showed in Table 5-8.

Table 5-7 Compensation Standards for Attachments on Acquired Land (Qionglai City)

No.	Compensating project		Unit	Compensation standard(Yuan)	Note
1	Walls	Riprap, mud	m <sup>2</sup>	40	
		Brick, stone	m <sup>2</sup>	65	
2	Courtyards	Concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	45	
		Brick, stone, cement, mortar	m <sup>2</sup>	30	
		Stone dam	m <sup>2</sup>	25	
3	Cesspools	Mud	m <sup>3</sup>	15	
		Cement or concrete	m <sup>3</sup>	35	
		Boulder strip	m <sup>3</sup>	45	
4	Water wells	Mud		260	
		Boulder strip		650	
		Pressure well (including mechanical pressure)		500	
		Motor-pumped well		2400	Aperture over 80cm
5	Tombs	Mound		800	
		Brick, stone, cement		1000	
		Brick, stone, cement with tombstone made of granite or other materials		1200	
6	Biogas	Production biogas		1600	
		Non-production biogas		960	
7	Pigsties		m <sup>2</sup>	30	
8	Fixed stoves			400	
9	Water towers		m <sup>3</sup>	200	
10	Gates	Masonry concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	700	
		Masonry timber	m <sup>2</sup>	600	
11	Barns		m <sup>3</sup>	30	
12	Pools			35	
13	Fishponds (including the loss of fish)	Wet masonry	mu	4800	
		Masonry bounding	mu	6400	
		Mud	mu	3200	
14	Concrete roads	Thickness is over 12 cm	m <sup>3</sup>	350	
15	Wet masonry ditches			30	
16	Gas	Within the urban planning area	hu	3700	Be compensated in the name of cancellation procedures
		Outside the planning area	hu		Be compensated in the name of cancellation procedures by move-in bills
17	Tap water	Within the urban planning area	hu	3400	Be compensated in the name of cancellation procedures
		Outside the planning area	hu		Be compensated in the name of cancellation procedures by move-in bills
18	Three-phase		hu	3000	Be compensated in the name of cancellation procedures
19	Poles	Under 10m		120	
		Above 10m		100	
20	Pools		m <sup>3</sup>	35	
21	Fees of allocated air-condition	Wall-mounted	Set	200	
		Standing	Set	200	



Table 5-8 Compensation Standards for forest land (Qionglai City)

No.	Compensating project			Unit	Compensation Standards (Yuan)	Note	
	Name	Growing stage	Illustration				
1	/	Seedling		Colonization (within 1 year)	mu	1900	
		Sapling		Colonization (over 3 years)	mu	3800	
		Bearing stage	Primary fruit	Fruit bearing period, 3~9 years	mu	7000	
			Fruit stage	Fruit bearing period, over 10 years	mu	9000	
			Decay stage		mu	4800	
2	Grape	Seedling		Colonization (within 1 year)	mu	2800	
		Sapling		DBH under 1cm	mu	5800	
		Bearing stage	Fruit Period	DBH over 5cm	mu	9600	
			Middle yield	DBH between 2~5cm	mu	8400	
			Fruit bearing	DBH between 1~2cm	mu	7600	
3	Mulberry	Seedling			mu	1600	
		Mature			mu	2000	
4	Tea gardens	Full fruiting stage		Coverage rate over 80%	mu	6000	
		Beginning stage		Coverage rate between 40%-80%	mu	4000	
		Uncollected stage		Coverage rate under 40%	mu	2500	
5	Herbaceous flowers				mu	5000	
6	Woody flowers			Compensated in accordance with variety, size, planting density	mu	4800-18000	
7	Herb	Herbaceous			mu	3000-4500	
		Woody			mu	5000-6000	
8	Nursery	Herbaceous			mu	3000-6000	
9	Strawberry fields	Woody			mu	2400-3400	
10	Lotus root				mu	2000-2500	
11	Edible bamboo				mu	5—8	
12	Edible fungi				m <sup>2</sup>	10—20	
13	Kiwi fruits	Bearing stage	Fruit stage	Ground diameter over 5cm	mu	18000	Over 220 strains per mu
			Middle yield	Ground diameter between 2~5cm	mu	14000	
			Fruit bearing	Ground diameter between 1~2cm	mu	10000	
			Sapling	Ground diameter under 1cm	mu	5000	

120 (3) As *Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)* describes, the compensation standards for isolated trees are showed in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9 Compensation Standards for Isolated Trees (Qionglai City)

No.	Compensation Standards			Unit	Compensation Standards (Yuan)	Note
	Name	Growth stage	Illustration			
1	General trees (including fruit trees)	Sapling	Diameter 2~5cm	Strain	8	
		Arboret	Diameter 5~10cm	Strain	20	
		Medium	Diameter 10~20cm	Strain	63	
		Big trees	Diameter over 20cm	Strain	140	
2	Rare trees (Ficus virens, Camphor etc.)			Strain	Classification is the same as general trees but double the price.	
3	Bamboo	DBH over 3cm		Strain	2	
4	Fruit trees	Fruit stage		Strain	50	
		Fruit bearing		Strain	30	
		No fruits		Strain	10	

121 (4) As *The Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFF [2014] No.9)* describes, the compensation standards for ground attachments and other ancillary facilities on acquired land are showed in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 Compensation Standards for Attachment and Other Ancillary Facilities on Acquired Land (Tianquan County)

Compensation Standards for Attachment and Other Ancillary Facilities on Acquired Land in Tianquan County				
1	Brick wall	First-class	90 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Double-sided plastering
		Second-class	80 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	Single-sided plastering
		Third-class	70 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
2	Mud wall		30 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
3	Stone wall	First-class	50 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	Cement mortar
		Second-class	40 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
4	Cement courtyard		60 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
5	Mud dam		20 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
6	Stone dam	First-class	40 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	Cement mortar
		Second-class	30 Yuan /m <sup>2</sup>	
7	Fence	Concrete	150 Yuan /m <sup>3</sup>	
		Stone bound	120 Yuan /m <sup>3</sup>	
		Stone	70 Yuan /m <sup>3</sup>	
8	Water tank		180 Yuan	Unmovable
9	Cellar		150 Yuan	Brick and mortar
10	Cesspool		50 Yuan /m <sup>3</sup>	Brick and mortar
11	Pools		90 Yuan / m <sup>3</sup>	Laundry and hand-washing
12	Water well	Simple well	260 Yuan	
		Mechanical well	1000 Yuan	
13	Cooker		240 Yuan	
14	Tomb	1~3 years	7000 Yuan	Single tomb
		4~10 years	6500 Yuan	
		11~30 years	5500 Yuan	
		Over 31 years	3500 Yuan	
15	Biogas digester		400 Yuan /m <sup>3</sup>	
16	Fish pound	Mud crater	10 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	Contain the loss of fish
		Masonry concrete	40 Yuan / m <sup>2</sup>	

122 (5) As *The Implementary Measure of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFF [2014] No.9)* describes, the compensation standards for forest land are shown in Table 5-11

Table 5-11 Compensation Standards for forest land (Tianquan County)

Compensation Standards for forest land in Tianquan County					
No.	Project	Classification or standard	Compensation standard		
			Forest land (Yuan/mu)	Isolated trees (Yuan/strain)	Planting density (strain/mu)
I	<b>Amphisarca</b>	Compensation Standard			
1	Watermelon		5000		
2	Chinese yam		8000		
3	Ginger		6000		
II	<b>Plants</b>	<b>Classification or standard</b>	<b>Forest land</b>	<b>Isolated trees</b>	<b>Planting density (strain/mu)</b>
1	Mulberry field	Nonproducing	1200	1	1200
		Producing	3000	2.5	
2	red-fleshed kiwifruit	Nonproducing	1800	15	110
		Producing	8800	80	
3	Citrus, orange, grapefruit	Nonproducing	1000	8	110
		Producing	6600	60	
4	Plums, peaches, cherries, perisimmons, figs	Nonproducing	1000	8	110
		Producing	6600	60	
5	Pears	Nonproducing	2000	9	220
		Producing	8000	35	
6	Walnuts, Chinese chestnuts pomegranates	Nonproducing	1000	15	55
		Producing	5500	100	
7	Tea gardens	Nursery		0.1	200000 strains/mu
		Nonproducing	2000	0.5	4000
		Producing	6000	1.5	
8	Other fruit trees	Nonproducing	1000	8	Calculated as 110 strains per mu, if less than 110 strains, count based on the actual number.
		Producing	5500	50	
9	Strawberries	Seedling	2500		3000
		Fruiting	5500		
10	Grapes	Nonproducing	1000	8	110
		Producing	5500	50	
11	Bergamots	Seedling	1100	20	55
		DBH 2~3cm	2200	40	
		DBH 4~10cm	3300	60	
		DBH over 10cm	5500	100	
12	Atractylodes	1 year old	1500	0.3	5000
		2 years old	3500	0.7	
13	Phellodendron, eucommia ulmoides, magnolia officinalis	DBH under 5cm	1100	10	110
		DBH 5~10cm	5500	50	
		DBH over 10cm	8800	80	
14	Zanthoxylum	Nonproducing	1100	20	55
		Producing	3500	60	
15	Toona sinensis	DBH under 5cm		15	Calculate based on strains
		DBH 5~10cm		60	
		DBH over 10cm		100	
16	Jujubes, Apricot, plums, loquat	Nonproducing	1000	18	55
		Producing	5500	100	
17	Thysanolaena	Seedling (less than 10 slices)	400	2	200
		Medium (10~50 slices)	1200	6	
		Mature (over 50 slices)	2000	10	

Notes: 1.Nonproducing refers to seedlings for less than 3 years.  
 2.If actual plating density is greater than standards, calculate acreage based on standard planting density and compensate with acreage  
 3If actual plating density is less than standard, the compensation is based on actual strains.

Table 5-12 Compensation Standards for Isolated Trees (Tianquan County and Yingjing County)

No.	Compensating project			Unit	Compensation standard (Yuan)	
	Name	Growth stage	Illustration			
1	Glorious oranges, blood oranges, navel oranges, valencia oranges, ponkens, grapefruits, citrus kiwi fruits	Bearing stage	Primary stage	Fruit bearing period 3~9 years	Strain	80
			Fruit stage	Fruit bearing period over 9 years	Strain	100
			Decay stage		Strain	80
		Seedling		Colonization within 3 years	Strain	8
		Sapling		Colonization over 3 years	Strain	10
2	Peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, apricots, persimmon, jujubes, grapes, leeches, longans, loquats, pepper	Bearing stage	Primary fruit	Fruit bearing period 3~11 years	Strain	80
			Fruit stage	Fruit bearing period over 12 years	Strain	100
			Decay stage		Strain	80
		Seedling		Less than 1m	Strain	5
		Sapling		Over 1m with no fruits	Strain	10
3	Chinese chestnuts, walnuts	Bearing stage	Primary fruit	Fruit bearing period 3~9 years	Strain	180
			Fruit stage	Fruit bearing period over 10 years	Strain	200
			Decay stage		Strain	160
		Colonization with no fruits		Colonization over 3 years	Strain	20
		Colonization with transplanted saplings		Colonization within 3 years	Strain	5
4	Mulberries	Seedling		Less than 1m	Strain	2
		Mature			Strain	5
5	Other trees such as <u>camellia</u> , <u>tungoiltrees</u> , <u>tallow trees</u> and plum trees	Sapling		No fruits	Strain	5
		Arboret		Initial fruiting stage	Strain	20
		Medium		Middle yield stage	Strain	40
		Mature		Full fruiting stage	Strain	50
Ageing tress	Strain			20		
6	Bamboo		Over 25			80
			10~25			50
7	Sugimura, pines, cypress	Sapling		Main DHB is less than 2cm	Strain	5
		Arboret		Main DHB 2~5cm	Strain	20
		Medium		Main DHB 6~15cm	Strain	80
		Mature		Main DHB is greater than 16cm	Strain	100

123 (6) As Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFH [2012] No.90) describes, the compensation standards for isolated trees in Tianquan County and Yingjing County are the same. See more details in Table 5-12.

124 (7) As Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFH [2012] No.90) and The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation Measures of Yingjing County (Trail) (YYBF [2011] No.27) describe, the compensation standards for ground attachments and other ancillary facilities on acquired land are showed in Table 5-13.

Table 5-13 Compensation Standards for Attachment and Other Ancillary Facilities on Acquired Land (Yingjing County)

No.	Projects		Unit	Compensation Standards (Yuan)
1	Walls	Riprap, mud	m <sup>2</sup>	40
		Brick, stone	m <sup>2</sup>	90
2	Courtyards	Concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	25
		Brick, stone, cement, mortar	m <sup>2</sup>	35
		Stone dam	m <sup>2</sup>	30
3	Cesspool	Mud		200
		Cement or concrete		1000
		Boulder strip		1200
4	Water wells	Mud		450
		Boulder strip		650
		Pressure well (including mechanical pressure)		1000
		Motor-pumped well		1200
5	Tombs	Mound		1500
		Brick, stone, cement		2000
		Brick, stone, cement with tombstone made of granite or other materials		2500
6	Biogas pool	Operational		4500
		Non-operational		4000
7	Fish pounds	Wet masonry	m <sup>2</sup>	40
		Masonry bounding	m <sup>2</sup>	30
		Mud	m <sup>2</sup>	10

125 (8) As Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments

on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFH [2012] No.90) and The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation Measures of Yingjing County (Trail) (YFBF [2011] No.27) describe, the compensation standards for forest land are showed in Table 5-14.

Table 5-14 Compensation Standards for forest land (Yingjing County)

No.	Compensating project			Unit	Compensation standard (Yuan)	
	Name	Growth stage	Illustration			
1	Glorious oranges, blood oranges, navel oranges, valencia oranges, ponkens, grapefruits, citrus kiwi fruits	Bearing stage	Primary	Fruit bearing period 3~9 years	mu	5000
			Fruit	Fruit bearing period over 10 years	mu	6000
			Decay		mu	4000
		Seedling	Colonization within 3 years	mu	3000	
		Sapling	Colonization over 3 years	mu	2000	
2	Peaches, cherries, plums, pears, apples, apricots, persimmon, jujubes, grapes, leeches, longans, loquats, pepper	Bearing stage	Primary	Fruit bearing period 3~11 years	mu	5000
			Fruit	Fruit bearing period over 12 years	mu	6000
			Decay		mu	4000
		Seedling	Less than 1m	mu	2000	
		Sapling	Over 1m with no fruits	mu	3000	
3	Chinese chestnuts, walnuts	Bearing stage	Primary	Fruit bearing period 3~9 years	mu	6000
			Fruit	Fruit bearing period over 10 years	mu	6500
			Decay		mu	5000
		Colonization with no fruits	Colonization over 3 years	mu	3000	
		Colonization with transplanted saplings	Colonization within 3 years	mu	2000	
4	Grapes	Full fruiting	DHB over 5cm	mu	5000	
		Middle yield	DHB 2~5cm	mu	4500	
		Fruit bearing	DHB 1~2cm	mu	4000	
		Sapling	DHB under 1cm	mu	2000	
5	Mulberries	Seedling	Less than 1m	mu	1500	
		Mature		mu	2000	
6	Camellia, tungs, tallows, plum trees	Sapling	No fruits	mu	500	
		Arboret	Initial fruiting stage	mu	1000	
		Medium	Middle yield stage	mu	3000	
		Mature	Full fruiting stage	mu	4000	
Ageing tress	mu		2500			
7	Bamboo		Over 5cm	mu	3500	
			Under 5cm	mu	2000	
8	Tea gardens		Non-producing	mu	3000	
			Producing	mu	5000	
9	Nurseries			mu	4000	

## **5.2 Budget for Resettlement Compensation**

126 Resettlement direct cost in budget contains compensations for permanent land acquisition, house demolition subsidies, compensation for ground attachments on affected land, as well as planning and monitoring fees, training fees, relevant tax for land acquisition, subsidies for vulnerable groups and contingencies costs etc.

127 Resettlement budget for this project is 47,213,310Yuan. See more details in Table 5-15. Budget for three components are shown in Appendix 1

128 The budget of related project is 63,086,580 Yuan, details are shown in Table 5-16. Budget for components are shown in Appendix.



Table 5-15 Budget for Resettlement Compensation

No.	Item	Total		Percent	
		Physical quantity	Budget (10000 Yuan)		
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic resettlement costs</b>	\	4167.996	88.47%	
1.1	<b>Compensation fees for permanent LA</b>	\	2235.244	47.44%	
1.1.1	Paddy field (mu)	8.1	28.35	0.60%	
1.1.2	Dry land (mu)	125.1	346.952	7.36%	
1.1.3	Forest (mu)	235.29	303.193	6.44%	
1.1.4	Waste land (mu)	162.89	326.832	6.94%	
1.1.5	Household (mu)	20.6	28.198	0.60%	
1.1.6	Other (mu)	4.2	4.704	0.10%	
1.1.7	Young crops compensation fees (mu)	\	54.12712	1.15%	
1.1.8	Social insurance fees (per person)	\	1142.888	24.26%	
1.2	<b>HD compensation fees</b>	\	1661.584	35.27%	
1.2.1	Masonry concrete (m <sup>2</sup> )	2834	216.57	4.60%	
1.2.2	Masonry timber (m <sup>2</sup> )	4920	246	5.22%	
1.2.3	Earth timber (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.4	Simple (m <sup>2</sup> )	480	6.9	0.15%	
1.2.5	Workshop (m <sup>2</sup> )	715	7.15	0.15%	
1.2.6	Moving subsidies (m <sup>2</sup> )	8949	1170.23	24.84%	
1.2.7	Subsidies for suspension economic losses (m <sup>2</sup> )	212	5.72	0.12%	
1.2.8	Transmission subsidies (m <sup>2</sup> )	8949	9.014	0.19%	
1.3	<b>Compensation fees for ground attachments</b>	\	142.4883	3.02%	
1.3.1	Courtyards (mu)	8056	29.646	0.63%	
1.3.2	Tombs	44	6.44	0.14%	
1.3.3	Isolated trees	DBH 6cm-10cm	2150	4.904	0.10%
		DBH 11cm-15cm	1440	8.8392	0.19%
		DBH 16cm-20cm	924	5.7826	0.12%
1.3.4	Forest land	235.29	81.49	1.73%	
1.3.5	Other ground attachments	\	5.3865	0.11%	
1.4	<b>Special facilities compensation</b>	\	128.68	2.73%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement planning and M&amp;E costs</b> <b>( 1.5% of basic costs )</b>	\	62.52271	1.33%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Training costs</b> <b>(1% of basic costs)</b>	\	41.67847	0.88%	
<b>4</b>	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>	\	0	0.00%	
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	\	0	0.00%	
4.2	Land reclamation costs	\	0	0.00%	
<b>5</b>	<b>Subsidy for vulnerable groups</b> <b>(1% of LA costs)</b>	\	22.35135	0.47%	
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingency costs</b> <b>(10% of basic costs)</b>	\	416.8027	8.85%	
<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>	\	4711.351	100.00%	

Table 5-16 Budget for Resettlement Compensations of Related Projects

No.	Item	Total		Percent	
		Physical quantity	Budget (10000 Yuan)		
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic resettlement costs</b>	\	<b>5575.6964</b>	88.29%	
1.1	<b>Compensation fees for permanent LA</b>	\	3554.5404	66.85%	
1.1.1	Paddy field (mu)	0	0	0.00%	
1.1.2	Dry land (mu)	53.47	204.2254	8.67%	
1.1.3	Forest (mu)	1231.4	2975.548	53.74%	
1.1.4	Waste land (mu)	0	0	0.00%	
1.1.5	Household (mu)	0	0	0.00%	
1.1.6	Young crops compensation fees (mu)	1284.87	374.767	4.45%	
1.2	<b>HD compensation fees</b>	\	0	0.00%	
1.2.1	Masonry concrete (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.2	Masonry timber (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.3	Earth timber (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.4	Simple (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.5	Workshop (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.6	Moving subsidies (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.7	Subsidies for suspension economic losses (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.8	Transmission subsidies (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0.00%	
1.3	<b>Compensation fees for ground attachments</b>	\	1918.95	17.10%	
1.3.1	Courtyards (mu)	0	0	0.00%	
1.3.2	Tombs	4	20	0.31%	
1.3.3	Fruit trees	DBH 6cm-10cm	0	0	0.00%
		DBH 11cm-15cm	0	0	0.00%
		DBH 16cm-20cm	0	0	0.00%
1.3.4	Forest land (mu)	1231.4	1898.95	16.26%	
1.4	<b>Special facilities compensation</b>	\	102.206	4.34%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement planning and M&amp;E costs ( 1.5% of basic costs )</b>	\	<b>83.641</b>	<b>1.32%</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Training costs (1% of basic costs)</b>	\	<b>55.761</b>	<b>0.88%</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>	\	0	<b>0.00%</b>	
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	\	0	0.00%	
4.2	Land reclamation costs	\	0	0.00%	
4.3	Fees for new construction land use	\	0	0.00%	
<b>5</b>	<b>Subsidy for vulnerable groups (1% of LA costs)</b>	\	<b>35.549</b>	<b>0.67%</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingency costs (10% of basic costs)</b>	\	<b>557.610</b>	<b>8.83%</b>	
<b>7</b>	Total	\	<b>6308.658</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

## **6 Resettlement and Livelihood Development**

129 The local government will carry out the execution of resettlement plan. On the basis of extensive investigations of the impact on affected people, appropriate plan for villagers to produce and develop is discussed in accord with domestic laws and WB's Resettlement Policy. In the three components, only Yinglu Road Project of Yingjing County does not involve any resettlement issue.

### **6.1 Resettlement Target**

130 The overall objective of resettlement and rehabilitation is to ensure that the affected production infrastructures will be restored, the affected labor force will be re-employed, and the income and livelihood of affected people will be improved or at least restored to their previous levels before resettlement.

### **6.2 Resettlement Guidelines**

131 The basic resettlement policy of the project is to respect the wishes of affected people and maintain their current production and living traditions. Land and farming based resettlement activities should be in original towns/townships, villages and village groups. The resettlement should be set firstly in the foundation of basic living materials and long-term potential of development, fully take the advantage of local resources and technological progress and adjust resettlement approaches to suit local conditions to explore the development method. Efforts should be made to increase the income of APs' simultaneously with local villagers in order to have a coordinative development of regional economy, maintain the communities more stable and safe in long run.

### **6.3 Resettlement Principles**

132 In order to ensure the progress of resettlement, the execution of resettlement shall be complied with the following principles:

(1) The resettlement plan shall be based on detailed inventory of land acquisition and house demolition in accordance with compensation standards and subsidies.

(2) The resettlement shall be combined with local development, resource utilization and economic growth as well as environment protection and reflect the sustainability of development of local economies and affected households.

(3) The resettlement planning should be based on the principle of "be beneficial to the production and convenient for living".

(4) The reconstruction standards and scale shall be based on the principle of recovery to the original ones. Combining the local development, the cost for enlarging the scale, raising standard and future plan shall be solved independently by local

government and relevant departments.

(5) Making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, handling the relations between the state, collective and individuals correctly.

(6) Fully utilize local natural resources, build water conservancy facilities, and develop new farmland, in order to improve land quality, strengthen agricultural strength and make the APs' living standards reach or exceed the original level step by step.

(7) The resettlement plan should include provisions to improve the living standards of poor people and other vulnerable people who are adversely affected by the project.

## **6.4 Resettlement Plan**

133 As a complicated and sensitive task, the resettlement does not only directly related to the affected persons' long-term living standards, but also related to social stability and whether the project can be conducted smoothly. The overall objective of resettlement and rehabilitation is to ensure the living standards, income and production abilities will be improved or at least restored to their previous levels before the resettlement. Since no resettlement issue is involved in Yingjing County, this chapter only compiles the relevant resettlement work in Tianquan County and Qionglai City.

### **6.4.1 Resettlement Plans of Land Acquisition**

134 The following compensation and restoration programs for LA have been developed in accordance with the applicable policies, and based on local conditions and the APs' expectations. However, actual situations differ in variety of areas therefore have different levels of impact as well. So, restoration programs are based on impact levels, actual situations in different areas and the willing of affected persons. Restoration programs for different areas are as follows.

#### **(1) Qionglai City**

135 Affected village groups and households shall be compensated in accordance with compensation and resettlement programs of land acquisition drafted by Land Administrative Department and relevant departments. The program shall be published in villages (communities) and groups where land is acquired by counties/townships, opinions from the members and collective economic organizations shall be solicited. See more details in Table 5-1.

136 According to the opinions of public participation and consultation, compensations and subsidies of land acquisition, resettlement subsidies, compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments shall be fully paid within 3 months since the date when the compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition is approved. Compensation fees shall not be partitioned, transferred,

embezzled or withheld by any units or individuals.

137 Resettlement subsidies are calculated according to the per capita cultivated land of collective economic organizations. The calculation is draw on the following criteria: if the peasants have 1 mu or more of per capita cultivated land, the compensation shall be calculated as 6 times according to the average annual output value. If less than 1 mu resettlement subsidies shall be calculated as 6 times based on the average annual output value of the last 3 years. The sum of multiple of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times. The land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies of non-cultivated land shall be calculated as half the number according to the above standards. Only land compensation fees are counted when it comes to collective land of towns/townships, villages (communities).

138 Those who participate in social insurance, the cost of basic endowment insurance should be beard jointly by the affected person himself and the municipal government. Among which, the individual pay part shall be deducted directly from resettlement subsidies, and the municipal government shall make up for the insufficient part. Spare fees will be handed to peasants by collective economic organizations.

139 This project belongs to the local urban planning area, per capita cultivated land is sufficient after land acquisition, which can be incorporated into local rural social security with agricultural resettlement based on the willing of affected persons. Furthermore, social insurance shall be attended for affected persons in accordance with relevant regulations. Land department and relevant departments shall pay related fees of social insurance. At the same time, the relevant departments are responsible for intensifying employment training of the affected persons, and recommending employment actively. According to the age of affected persons who are resettled as urban people, if the affected persons are over 16 years old when the compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition is approved, they shall join the social insurance as the social insurance system for urban employees.

140 Roads or water conservancy facilities that need to be restored shall be recovered by affected towns/townships through coordination.

## **(2) Tianquan County**

141 Compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition shall be conducted by Announcement of Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement published by the county Land Resource Department after the approval of county municipal government, which will provide corresponding compensation to affected village groups and households. Details are shown in Table 5-1.

142 The land compensation and resettlement fees shall be given to the collective economic organizations whose land has been acquired. The affected persons shall get the land compensation, resettlement fees, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments from the collective economic organizations. All the

compensations will be transferred to the “one-card” account of the affected persons, and published in accordance with the requirements of the government (village) affairs in order to accept supervision from the public. Any unit or individual must not divide, intercept or misappropriate use the fund.

143 Resettlement numbers of affected persons are calculated according to the acquired land area, which is divided by the per capita number of land occupied by collective economic organizations. Persons who are qualified shall become urban residents in accordance with law and incorporated into social security. The specific measures shall be conducted according to relevant regulations.

144 The number of affected persons who change from agricultural to non-agricultural status shall be determined in accordance with the relevant provisions strictly, and implemented to specific households and individuals. The calculation base date of age cognizance shall be the exact approval day of the Announcement of Land Acquisition. Date of birth is prevailed by the household registration management department. Affected persons change from agricultural to non-agricultural status shall be determined by collective economic organizations, and reported to the county bureau of land and resources for approval after the verification of towns/ townships municipal government.

145 In combination with the construction land situation of Shixin Road, in the basis of in Tianquan County people's government of the relevant provisions of compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, affected persons who are qualified shall be included in the social insurance. What's more, following measures shall be taken to decrease the impact on employment and resettlement caused by land acquisition. First, strengthen policy advocacy, help the affected persons to change their mind on employment. Second, the government's resettlement departments at the county level shall conduct survey on the employment conditions of the affected persons, find out the age, educational degree, skills, training intentions and social insurance of affected persons, compile files and manage the data dynamically. Third, take advantage of the vacant created by the reconstruction and extensive project of Shixin Road, help the affected persons learn more skills and allocate them nearby. Forth, with the completion of Shixin Road reconstruction project, jobs in public service will become available for the affected persons. Fifth, local government shall organize training programs, provide guidance, training and consults for free, and help them find jobs as soon as possible.

#### **6.4.2 Compensation for House Relocation and Resettlement**

##### **(1) Qionglai City**

146 The house relocation and resettlement programs are determined by public participation and negotiation with related departments. Since this project is outside the urban planning area, relocated households shall be resettled according to the measures approved by the municipal government. Resettled persons are counted by

the main members of the family in registration..

147 Specific compensation standards of land acquisition and house relocation in this project are shown in Table 5-3. Basic housing area of  $30\text{m}^2$  / person and  $5\text{m}^2$  / person placement preferential area can be compensate in accordance with the 1,800 RMB /  $\text{m}^2$  .

148 The government of towns/townships, which are involved in land acquisition, shall sign a contract of compensation for house allocation and resettlement with affected persons. Compensation shall be paid within 15 days since the day the contract is signed.

149 The affected people who vacate and deliver the house in accordance with the contract within agreed period will be given 30 yuan /  $\text{m}^2$  of relocation grants. Those people who can sign the contract on time can be given the relocation reward which is not more than 400 yuan /  $\text{m}^2$  .

150 The town/townships can not provide available houses for affected persons in transmission period, the affected persons shall be compensated with transmission subsidies which is 140 Yuan per month per person. Transmission subsidies shall be doubled if the transmission period lasts over 1 year. If the affected person want choose the form of monetize, three months' transmission subsidies shall be paid at one time.

## **(2) Tianquan County**

151 The properties of land and floorage area of acquired land in this project are determined by land use certificate, or registration area in certificate of house ownership. Classified by structure and compensated correspondingly. See more details in Table 5-3.

152 The demolition of commercial real estate with complete certificates and licenses shall be compensated with the evaluation results given by real estate appraisal agency. Other real state for production, office or auxiliaries shall be compensated in accordance with housing compensation standards.

153 Subsidies for house demolition contain moving subsidies, transmission subsidies and subsidies for suspension economic losses. Among which, moving subsidy is paid to the owner calculated by the construction area to the standard of 10 Yuan per square meters in full payment one-time. Transmission subsidy is calculated by the construction area to the standard of 12 Yuan per square meter per month since the date when the scope of house demolition is determined, but the transmission period should not exceed 12 months. As for the demolition of non-housing real state with complete certificates and licenses which is affected by this project, subsidy for suspension economic losses shall be calculated by construction area to the standard of 270 Yuan per square meter in full payment one-time to the affected persons.

154 Since this project is outside the planning area of the county, the amount of

dismantled houses and people who need replacement is relatively small, scattered resettlement and site placement are the main principles. There are 3 resettlement ways:

1) Monetary compensation. First of all, the land management departments, housing security departments, project construction units and local township governments jointly identify the area and the structure form of those dismantled houses. Then calculate the resettlement compensation fee according to the *Land requisition compensation and resettlement measures of Tianquan county* after reaching an agreement with the affected people about the problems above. These people will sign with local township government house demolition agreements after agreeing compensation. According to the provisions in article 2, paragraph 18 of the *Land requisition compensation and resettlement measures of Tianquan county*, these people can get 12 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month during the demolition of houses. 5%-10% of the total fee will be awarded if the demolition is finished before the deadline. After completion of housing demolition, the land management departments will give local township government compensation fee for the resettlement, then these affected people can get this from township governments.

2) Take the full monetary compensation and the local governments guide farmers to buy houses. These affected people can purchase commercial housing under the government's lead after getting the demolition subsidy. According to *Notice of Tianquan County People's Government Office on issuing the implementation measures to encourage the purchase of commodity housing in the urban area of Tianquan county*, the commercial housing registered will be rewarded as 400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

3) Build houses after land replacement. The progress including the acquisition of land, assignment of housing demolition compensation, and construction of houses:

① Acquisition of Homestead. The demolition area of the homestead has been confirmed by Land Management Department, project-constructing units and local authorities. According to paragraph 15 of *Opinions of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government on policies and measures supporting the restoration and reconstruction of Lushan earthquake*, land Management department should take responsibility for redistributing or replacing the same area of the homestead to the house owner in corresponding collectives. According to article 9, paragraph 1 and article 10, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of *Land requisition compensation and resettlement measures of Tianquan county*, land department will offer local township governments land acquisition fee. The local government will pay affected people compensation fee in accordance with the land acquisition agreement with the ownership of the collective economy, after the implementation of the demolition.

② Appropriation of house removal compensation. Housing security department, the project construction unit and the local government need to conduct joint identification for the structure of the houses, as soon as the affected people get their homestead for self-build houses. Then calculate the compensation fees according to the identification. If the affected people take no objection to the compensation fees, they



could sign an agreement for house demolition with the local government. 10%-5% of total cost will be given as a reward, if the affected people complete the relocation in advance. After the completion of housing demolition, the land management departments will put the compensation into the accounts of township governments. Then the township governments give it to the people affected. The self-build houses will be built according to their own wishes.

③Construction of self-build houses. By analysis and calculation, the house removal compensation (See table 5-3 Tianquan County Housing Units compensation standards) is about 10%-15% higher than the cost of rebuilding (See Appendix 5 for housing cost analysis) in Tianquan County. For the affected people, capital and technical standards of self-build houses can be guaranteed explicitly.

## **7 The implementation of resettlement plan**

### **7.1 Implementation Process**

155 The specific procedures for the implementation of resettlement contains four major parts, namely, land acquisition and compensation, production recovery and subsidies, housing demolition and reconstruction, demolition of specialized projects. Concrete processes are as follows:

#### **(1) Land Acquisition and Compensation**

156 The relevant authorities should cooperate and take are responsibility for land acquisition and compensation, the specific processes are as follows:

- a. Project Feasibility Establishment Unit shall provide a detail view for land acquisition, determine the range and quantity of acquired land;
- b. Project office of local cities and counties shall submit application for land acquisition to land administration department;
- c. Approval of land acquisition;
- d. The local government shall negotiate with PMO about compensation issues for land acquisition, sign the compensation contracts and handle registration procedures;
- e. POM shall determine the scope and quantity of land acquisition with affected villages or groups,
- f. PMO shall sign the “Agreement On Land Acquisition” with affected villages or groups;
- g. Allocate compensation fees
- h. Handle relevant procedures of relevant land certificates
- i. Delivery of land.

#### **(2) Production Recovery and Allocation of Subsidies**

157 Relevant villages shall carry out production recovery and resettlement according to actual conditions in accordance with the following procedures:

- a. Representative meeting of villagers shall be convened to study the allocation programs;
- b. Publish allocation programs and solicit opinions from all the villagers;
- c. Allocate resettlement subsidies.

#### **(3) House Demolition and Reconstruction**

158 The workflows of House demolition and reconstruction are as follows:

- a. Project Feasibility Establishment Unit shall determine the scope of house demolition affected by this project;
- b. Towns/townships, villages, and groups shall investigate the quality and quantity of houses to be demolished;
- c. Villages and towns/townships shall negotiate with affected persons about compensation standards of houses and related appendages, and sign a compensation agreement on house demolition;
- d. PMO shall sign the agreement on compensation for house demolition with affected persons;
- e. The related project team shall publish the number of houses to be demolished, compensation standards and time for demolition and reconstruction in order to solicit opinions from the affected persons;
- f. The local government shall organize the allocation of homesteads;
- g. Affected persons shall be compensated;
- h. Affected persons can build their new houses and move in;
- i. Demolition of the old houses

#### (4) Demolition of Specialized Facilities

159 The workflows of demolition of specialized facilities are as follows:

- a. Project Feasibility Establishment Unit shall provide the scope of each affected specialized facility;
- b. The related project team and special department shall investigate the numbers and levels of affected specialized facilities;
- c. Compensation standards are determined through negotiation between the special department and related project team and sign the contract of Agreement on Compensation for Restoring Specialized Facilities (compensation is included in other construction cost of this project);
- d. Demolition of specialized facilities.

## **7.2 Project Schedule**

160 The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement of the project will be based on the construction progress, specific schedule should follow the principles below:

(1) Affected persons should be informed at least 3 months in advance of house demolition. From the notice day to the deadline of house demolition, affected persons shall have at least 3 months for building their new houses. Affected persons can stay in existing houses before the new ones are completed.



## 8 Resettlement Organizations

### 8.1 Organizational Structure

163 In order to organize the preparation and construction of the project, Sichuan Province has established the Provincial PMO, and composed of leaders from the county departments concerned and town/township governments. The Sichuan PMO under the leading group is affiliated to the Development and Reform Bureau, responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation, reporting the progress of project implementation to the county government and Bank, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, and coordinating technical assistance, research and training, etc.

164 Provincial and local PMO will future explicit the responsibilities of management. Each affected village has 1~2 chief leaders responsible for resettlement. See Figure 8-1.

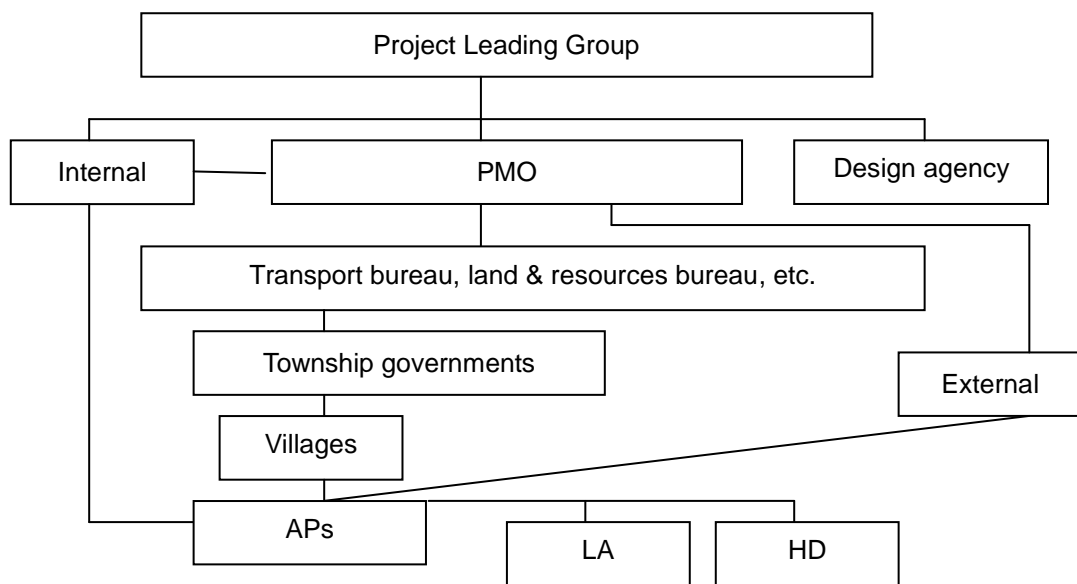


Figure 8-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

### 8.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### (1) Project Management Office of Sichuan Province

165 Responsible mainly for organizing the resettlement of the project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels.

(1) Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;

(2) Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.

## **(2) PMO of Local City and Counties**

166 Responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency

(1) Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;

(2) Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Sichuan Provincial Government and the Bank;

(3) Organizing bid invitation and procurement;

(4) Preparing annual financial plans;

(5) Organizing the preparation of the RAP;

(6) Project quality control;

(7) Coordinating technical assistance, research and training for the affected city;

(8) Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress reports;

(9) Appointing an external M&E agency and assisting in external M&E

## **(3) Transportation Bureau of Local City and Counties**

(1) Providing industry plans, basic data, texts, topographic map and other data for design;

(2) Responsible for project site selection, and handling planning, site selection and land approval formalities;

(3) Conducting relocation survey, supervision and public participation, and examining relocation programs;

(4) Organizing an LA and relocation office, and taking charge of project LA, relocation and compensation for APs

## **(4) Land Resource Department of Local City and Counties**

167 Main responsibilities are land acquisition, application and conduct surveys, handout opinions on preliminary review and handle relevant procedures of land use.

(1) Carrying through the state policies and regulations on construction land

(2) Entering into compensation agreements with the affected households, enterprises and public institutions

(3) Conducting the DMS and registration

(4) Implementing LA and HD

(5) Handling issues arising from LA and HD

## **(5) Township Resettlement Offices**

168 The office is headed by the township leader in charge, and composed of officials from the land and resources bureau, and villages. Its main responsibilities are:

- (1) Participating in the project survey and assisting in preparing the RAP;
- (2) Organizing public participation and communicating resettlement policies;
- (3) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement and ethnic minority development activities in the township;
- (4) Going through the HD formalities;
- (5) Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- (6) Supervising LA, the demolition of properties and attachments, housing reconstruction, and resettlement;
- (7) Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the municipal land and resources bureau, and resettlement office;
- (8) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work

#### **(6) Village Committees and Village Groups**

169 The resettlement working team of each village committee or village group is composed of its key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- (1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- (2) Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- (3) Selecting resettlement sites and allocating housing sites to APs;
- (4) Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- (5) Disbursing and managing relevant funds;
- (6) Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- (7) Reporting the progress of implementation of resettlement;
- (8) Providing assistance to displaced households in difficulties

#### **(7) Design Agency**

(1) At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the project area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings.

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

#### **(8) External M&E agency**

170 The Sichuan PMO will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external

resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

(1) Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the Bank; and

(2) Providing technical advice to the Sichuan PMO in data collection and processing.

### **8.3 Training Programs**

171 Purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the project, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the project is fully implemented.

172 Trainees: There are two types of training:

173 For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the project on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in road resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the project.

174 Resettlement staff— The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the project, and ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

175 Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The management staff training will be given by the Provincial PMO, and World Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the PMO of Sichuan Province.

176 Scope of training: overview and background of the project, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc.

177 To strengthen the efficiency of institutions, the resettlement institutions are equipped with specialized computers, telephones, fax machines etc., to ensure the timeliness of the resettlement. In the preparation period of this project, qualified training agencies are delegated to conduct systematically training programs to help the main staff understand and master relevant policies and regulations, learn the requirements of World Bank and study from the successful experience of other systems, as well as the skills of information collecting and processing. Various of relevant training will be arranged in the implementation period in the future.



## **9 Consultation, Public Participation and Appeal**

### **9.1 Consultation, Public Participation**

178 According to the policies and regulations of the state, Sichuan Province, Yingjing County, Tianquan County and Qionglai city on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

#### **9.1.1 Stakeholders**

179 According to the feasibility study document, M&E agencies investigate all the stakeholders in the project, the respondents are as follows:

(1) Relevant government departments: Transportation Bureaus, Planning Bureaus, Construction Bureaus, Land Resources Bureau and other relevant institutions of local counties. Institutions in all villages for land acquisition, relocation and resettlement.

(2) Residents and communities along these roads: 7 towns and 13 villages in 3 counties.

(3) Construction company: Project contractor.

#### **9.1.2 Stages, Methods and Contents of Public Participation**

180 The public participation of this project is reflected in:

- a. Preparation period,
- b. Implementation period
- c. And the completion of the project.

181 Methods and contents of public participation:

- a. Consultation: Negotiated with the public in site selection, project scope, red line delineated, compensation standards, resettlement method, schedule etc.
- b. Resettlement Forum: Informed affected persons with implementation of land acquisition, compensation policies and standards, construction of resettlement area and resettlement measure for individuals, meanwhile collect feedbacks from participants.
- c. The investigation of potential property loss and social economic situation,

external monitoring agencies will investigate potential property loss and social economic situation.

- d. Assistance, suggestion and training for income recovery.

### **9.1.3 Public Participation in the Preparation Phase**

182 Public participation and consultation is a major part of the planning process of the resettlement plan. Mainly includes: negotiation with local governments and relevant departments, survey on impacts, socioeconomic investigation and social impact assessment. In-depth discussion and negotiation about project optimization, impact investigation and restoration measures. Many public participation and negotiation are conducted during the preparation period of this project. Among which, the most important thing is to ascertain the affected villages and households. The contents of the specific public participation and consultation activities include:

(1) From May to October 2015, the PMO of Qionglai city, Tianquan county and Yingjing county conducted field surveys in the project area several times to give publicity to basic information of the project, and learn resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic profile of the affected people.

(2) From November to December 2015, external-monitoring agencies made 39 forums and 50 depth interviews (26 women, accounting for 52%; 8 poor people, accounting for 16%) in 13 villages. All sample families are support for reconstruction and extension of the roads. Especially for Yinglu Road in Yingjing County. Villagers in Sanhe Xiang applied to the government many times about the poor conditions and inconvenience of the road, and showed great enthusiasm for the reconstruction and extensive project. At the same time, most families believe that the construction of this project can improve the local traffic conditions effectively as well as living environment, increase employment opportunities and improve the income and living standards of residents.

(3) During the DMS and socioeconomic survey, the APs' expectations for compensation and resettlement were learned. Their opinions about LA and HD are as follows: The compensation and resettlement policies should be open and transparent, and compensation should be fair and reasonable, and be granted under public supervision; compensation should be based on the applicable laws and regulations; the resettlement process should improve their productive and living conditions.

(4) During the preparation stage, the PMO of Qionglai city, Tianquan county and Yingjing county visited the relevant government departments of villages and provide a variety of support measures for the resettlement of the project. The crucial visited agencies: Land and Resources Bureau, Planning bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Bureau of human resources and social security, Civil affairs bureau, the Women's Federation and other related agencies.

(5) FGDs were held in the village groups, involving township leaders in charge, group officials and AH representatives. During this process, the distribution programs

of compensation fees of these groups were learned preliminarily, and post-LA development measures and income restoration programs were discussed, and consultation was conducted on resettlement community planning.

Table 9-1 Main Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Organizer	Time	Participants	Topic	Key opinions and suggestions	Actions and effects
PMO	May,2015-October,2015	Design agency, APs, township governments, village groups	Consultation on site selection and construction plan	LA and HD impacts should be minimized.	Optimize the project site and design without breach of the plan to minimize LA and HD impacts. Control negative environmental impacts during construction as much as possible.
PMO	May,2015-October,2015	Design agency, APs, township governments, village groups	DMS	The DMS should be fair, just and accurate.	Obtain DMS results, which should be accepted by the village groups and APs.
PMO	June,2015-November,2015	Design agency, APs, township governments, village groups	Publicity of project information, and policies on compensation and resettlement	Information should be disclosed; policies should be transparent and fair.	Enhance the understanding of the project, and provide greater support for the compensation and resettlement policies.
PMO	October, 2015-December, 2015	Design agency, APs, township governments, village groups	Socioeconomic survey; resettlement willingness survey; consultation on resettlement programs	<p>1. Most APs expect cash compensation after LA due to the low efficiency of cultivation and require that compensation cover losses from LA;</p> <p>2. Compensation for HD should be sufficient to buy resettlement housing.</p>	<p>1. LA is subject to cash compensation mainly, and land reallocation within village groups is available; diversified resettlement measures are offered, such as endowment insurance, training, employment promotion, agricultural development and secured lending;</p> <p>2. Demolished houses are compensated for at full replacement cost, resettlement housing is planned and constructed centrally, and the government offers supporting infrastructure.</p>



Figure 9-1 The Public Participation and Consultation Scene

#### 9.1.4 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage

183 Each affected village or group will hold the two following categories meetings in the implementation Stage:

(1) Meetings of villager representatives. The main topic of the meeting is to illustrate the significance of the project; the scope, location and time of land acquisition and related national, provincial regulations and policies.

(2) Meetings of all villagers or householders shall be held at least one month before the decision. The main topic of the meeting is to explain related national, provincial regulations and policies; explain the scope and quantity of land acquisition, compensation standards and resettlement measures; relevant restoration plans, income recovery; proportion of compensation allocated between collective and affected households; investment on collective compensation; training programs; opinions and suggestions of respondents etc. Meetings are usually held before the implementation of land acquisition and before the affected persons sign the agreement on compensations.

184 Fully negotiation shall be made with the stakeholders and affected persons at least one month before the implementation of resettlement.

#### 9.2 Publicity and Information Disclosure

185 Publicize and release information in the preparation stage. Illustrate the purpose and significance of the project through a variety of media, such as radio, television, newspapers, publications, etc. Propagate the purpose and meanings, time and location of the project, as well as the specific provisions of land acquisition and resettlement made by provincial and local governments issued by the country. The purpose of propagation is to inform the local residents of relevant issues about land acquisition and resettlement.

186 After the announced deadline, an announcement of land acquisition and resettlement shall be published to all the affected persons. Its purpose is to let the affected people understand related issues and scope about land acquisition and resettlement, compensations and resettlement policies, relevant provisions of account

freeze.

187 The information handbook of resettlement has begun drafting, and its draft has been hand out by the local government departments to all affected villages and households. The handbook will be distributed in a larger scope during the implementation period of resettlement. The information handbook contains resettlement project profiles, land acquisition, house demolition and the scope, procedures and principles of resettlement, as well as the introduction of comprehensive compensation cost per unit area and the complaint mechanism.

188 Resettlement meeting is also a kind a main form of information disclosure. The purpose of this meeting is to allow the participants preferred to understand the implementation of land acquisition, compensation policies and standards, the construction of resettlement communities and resettlement strategies, and collect the feedback information of the participants at the same time.

### **9.3 Grievance redress**

189 Resettlement is a complex task. In the process of implementation, the situation where affected persons are dissatisfied or complained occurs. In order to ensure the interests of affected persons, resettlement agency will set up a highly transparency and simple process to collect dissatisfaction and complaints to deal with the dissatisfaction and complaints of the affected persons objectively and efficiently, to ensure the smooth progress of resettlement.

#### **9.3.1 Method of Collection of Dissatisfaction and Complaints**

190 Methods of collocating dissatisfaction and complaints of the affected persons are as follows:

(1) Village cadres collect oral complaint of affected persons and and report to the resettlement agencies of towns/townships;

(2) Collect dissatisfaction from resettlement agencies of towns/townships, including complaints, schedule, measures and existing problems;

(3) PMO (Transportation Bureaus) at local cities/counties shall conduct field survey to find out problems of land acquisition and resettlement;

(4) Related resettlement problems reflected by audit and disciplinary departments;

(5) Investigation of internal and external monitoring.

191 The project collect information of people's grievances and complaints from village cadres, township resettlement agencies, PMOs, Discipline Inspection Departments.

Table 9-2 Contact Telephone of complaint handling Institution

Appeal Institution		Contacts	Phone
Sichuan PMO		Du Fei	85580221
Affected PMO	Qionglai City	Lu Li	13541283959
	Yingjing County	Xiong Wenwu	18283539779
	Tianquan County	Zhang Yi	13508164763
Affected village institution	Huojing Township	Li Jiuhu	13980015102
	Youzha Xiang	Yang Lin	13881863106
	Daozuo Xiang	Wang Maowen	13458562151
	Shiyang Township	Yang Bentao	13981635661
	Daping Xiang	Gao Haiyan	13678351734
	XinHua Xiang	Feng Binglin	13551596168
	Sanhe Xiang	Yue Xianlin	13458863337
Discipline Inspection Departments		/	02812388
External monitoring mechanism		Li Huimin	15928491268

### 9.3.2 Grievance Redress Procedure

192 The grievance redress mechanism is set up during the preparing and implementing processes of the resettlement action plan during for the purpose that channels are always available for the affected people to raise their complaints concerning land requisition and resettlement.

#### 9.3.2.1 The complaint consists of four stages

193 Stage 1: The affected person can report his/her complaints to local community committee or village committee if he/she has any questions about land requisition, compensation and resettlement. The community committee or village committee will solve such complaints within 2 weeks after receiving the same; the affected person can, if he/she is unsatisfactory at the handling decision given by the community or village committee, report in written or oral to local town government of sub-district office. If report in oral, the town government or the sub-district office will handle the complaints and record the same in written. The town government or the sub-district office will solve the complaints within 2 weeks.

194 Stage 2: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the handling decision given in Stage 1, he/she can report to the Project Management Office of its local County or municipal District according to related laws and ask for solutions.

195 Stage 3: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the handling decision

given in Stage 2, he/she can report to the Provincial Project Management Office of Sichuan Province according to related laws and ask for solutions.

196 Stage 4: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the decision given in Stage 3, he/she can, after receiving the decision, file a suit to a civil court.

#### **9.3.2.2. Principles to handle complaints and grievances**

197 It is a must that the resettlement offices at all levels shall investigate and study grievances of the public and provide the treatment results and fair solutions according to related national laws and principles of the resettlement action plan after sufficiently taking into consideration the public opinions and patient consultation with the public. Grievances exceeding capability of such office shall be reported to higher resettlement office and assistance shall be provided for investigation.

198 The complainants are entitled to report his/her complaints to higher authority if the decision-making institution fails to give reply within given deadline.

199 During the resettlement process, women may have some special complaints and grievances. Thus, it is recommended to arrange female worker if necessary to handle complaints and grievances of the women. Local governments and non-governmental organizations (such as the civil management authority and women's federation) can supervise the resettlement action too and protect the action plan, especially rights of the women.

200 Contents of the reply mainly include the following:

- 1) Brief introduction to the reported complaints;
- 2) Results of field investigation;
- 3) Related national laws and regulations, principles and standards of the resettlement action plan;
- 4) Solutions and reference standards;
- 5) If the complainant is entitled to report to higher resettlement office or civil court, Yingjing Planning and Construction Bureau shall cover all the legal fees.

201 Ways of reply mainly include the follows:

- 1) Reply to exceptional reported cases shall be made to the complainant in written;
- 2) Reply to common reported cases shall be notified to the village or team of the complainant by ways of villager meeting or sending documents;
- 3) All replies, regardless of reply ways, shall be reported to the resettlement office where the complaints belong to.

202 In addition, during the implementation of resettlement work, the resettlement office shall record down the complaints and corresponding solutions and report to the provincial-level Project Office in written on monthly basis. The provincial-level Project Office shall check record of complaint solutions and other related information at regular intervals. To standardize the complaint records and realize complete registration of complaints, all the affected counties/districts have set up a format to



make convenient registration of complaints and corresponding solutions. See Table 9-13 for details.

Table 9-13 Registration sheet for complaints of all subprojects of the Project

Name of the complainant		Applicant office	
Date		Complaints received at	
Contents of complaints			
Problems to be solved			
Alternative solutions			
Actual results of solutions			
Signature of complainants		Signature of registrar	
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The registrar shall record contents of complaints and requirements of the complaint truthfully;</li> <li>2. No obstacle or hinders are allowed during the complaint process;</li> <li>3. Alternative solutions taken for the reported problem shall be reported to the complaint in planned time.</li> </ol>			

### 9.3.2.3 Filing and Final Feedback

203 Township level resettlement agencies should record the complaints and solutions during implementation period and report to the city/county level resettlement organizations in written form. The provincial PMO should review the records and conditions of the complaint regularly.

## **10 Monitoring and Evaluation**

204 In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy *OP4.12* on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in November 2015, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the project, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually.

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

#### **10.1.1 Purpose and Mission**

205 The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that all levels of resettlement agencies can maintain the good function in the process of implementation of resettlement plan, to ensure that the legitimate interests of affected persons will not be violated, and to ensure the progress of the project construction to be carried smoothly. The audit organs at all levels shall exercise the right of supervision over the relevant units independently. Resettlement institutions shall comply with the principles and timetable of Resettlement plan. All units should monitor the work of their own subordinate institutions.

#### **10.1.2 Institutions and personnel**

206 The internal monitoring is presided by the local Planning and Construction Bureau with towns/townships and villages. In order to perform the functions of internal monitoring effectively, resettlement agencies at all levels are equipped with specialized personnel to engage in this work. They have been involved in the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, and will conduct interior monitor in accordance with control the process of the plan.

#### **10.1.3 Monitoring Contents:**

207 Main contents of internal monitoring include:

- (1) The allocation and use of resettlement compensations.
- (2) Selection and distribution of new homestead.
- (3) Rebuilt of new houses
- (4) Support for vulnerable groups.
- (5) The employment arrangements for affected labor force

- (6) Land adjustment and allocation.
- (7) Grant of land resettlement subsidies.
- (8) Resettlement of enterprises and commercial households.
- (9) Demolition of specialized facilities.
- (10) The implementation of the policies and regulations of the resettlement plan.
- (11) Participation of and consultation with affected people
- (12) Staffing, training, operation of work schedule and Resettlement agencies at all levels

#### **10.1.4 Reporting**

208 Each implementing agency will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the resettlement office, which will in turn submit it to the Sichuan PMO and World Bank at the end of each year.

### **10.2 Independent External Monitoring**

#### **10.2.1 Purpose and Mission**

209 External M&E means the regular M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities from out of the resettlement organization to see if the objectives of resettlement are met. Through external M&E, opinions and suggestions are proposed on the whole resettlement process, and the restoration of the production level and standard of living of APs, an early warning system is established for the management agencies, and a feedback channel provided for APs.

210 The external M&E agency will serve as the consultant to the management and implementing agencies of the project, conduct follow-up monitoring on the implementation of the RAP, and give opinions for decision-making.

#### **10.2.2 Institutions and Personnel**

211 As WB required, a qualified agency will be appointed as the external M&E agency through bidding, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

#### **10.2.3 Main Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation**

212 Main indicators of external monitoring include:

##### **(1) Main indicators of external monitoring:**

a. Schedule: The preparation and implementation of land expropriation, housing demolition and resettlement.

b. Quality: Effect of resettlement measures and satisfaction degree of affected people

c. Investment: Compensation for land expropriation and relocation and the payment and usage of resettlement funds.

## **(2) Main indicators of assessment**

Resettlement:

a. Economic situation: family economic development before and after resettlement, including production, information of living standards, assets, income.

b. Living community environment: living environment before and after resettlement, including the change and development of transportation, education, health, business services and other public facilities.

c. Employment: the change of occupation and labor employment rate before and after resettlement, provide help to different affected persons especially the vulnerable groups.

d. Development of villages: the development of local villages' economic, environment, interpersonal relations and the situation of public opinion after affected people are settled in the new resettlement site.

e. Infrastructure: infrastructure changes before and after the implementation of the project.

f. Enterprises and commercial households: the change in operation environment and condition of enterprises and commercial households.

213 Generally, external M&E agencies will implement the following tasks:

### **(1) Public consultation**

214 The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings at villages and towns. In this way, it's able to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the willingness of APs to cooperate in the RAP. These activities will be conducted during and after resettlement.

### **(2) Collecting opinions from the APs**

215 The external M&E agency will meet township resettlement offices and villagers from time to time to learn opinions collected by them from APs. The external M&E agency will report such opinions to the resettlement offices so as to make resettlement more effective and smoothly.

### **(3) Other duties**

216 The external M&E agency will give advice on the improvement and implementation of the RAP to the resettlement offices.

#### **10.2.4 Reporting**

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

##### **1. Frequency**

218 The baseline survey and M&E will begin in 2016, and half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year during the peak time once a year at the end of the project since the beginning of resettlement. A mid-year monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and IAs in the middle of each year, and an annual monitoring report submitted to the Bank and owner at the end of each year.

##### **2. Contents**

- (1) Baseline survey of APs;
- (2) Progress of LA, HD and resettlement;
- (3) Production resettlement and restoration;
- (4) Property demolition and reconstruction;
- (5) Restoration progress of special facilities;
- (6) Standard of living of APs;
- (7) Availability and utilization of resettlement funds;
- (8) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (9) Functions of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- (10) Existing issues and suggestions.

#### **10.2.5 Post-evaluation**

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

## 11 Entitlement Matrix

220 According to the resettlement plan, the Entitlement Matrix is shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Application	Entitled persons / groups	Compensation policy	Entitlement to compensation	Compensation rate
Permanent loss of land	Acquiring 537.52 mu of collective land permanently, including 133.20 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 24.78%, and 216.53mu of forest land, accounting for 40.28%.	239 households with 810persons in 13 villages in 7 townships	Cash compensation sufficient to maintain socioeconomic conditions. LA compensation standards will be in accordance with the relevant resettlement documents. Agricultural development; social security; employment promotion;	Providing cash compensation for the village groups and households affected by LA Providing diversified resettlement measures to ensure that the production level and standard of living are restored stably	The compensation standard of land in Qionglai city: Cultivate land ,22400yuan/mu, non-cultivate land, 11200yuan/mu; The compensation standard in Tianqian county: paddy field, 35000yuan/mu, dry land 30000yuan/mu, non-cultivate land, 15000yuan/mu; The compensation standard of land in Yingjing county: cultivate land, 38200 yuan/mu, waste land, 33000yuan/mu, forest land, 15000yuan/mu; The young crops compensation in 3 counties is 1344yuan/mu, 1600yuan/mu, 1000yuan/mu respectively.
Loss of housing and attachments	Demolishing rural residential houses totaling 8234m <sup>2</sup> ; including Masonry concrete, Masonry timber and Simple , accounting for 34.42%, 59.75%, 5.84% respectively.	50households with 212 persons in 10villages in Youzha Xiang, Daozuo Xiang, Huojing Town, Daping Xiang , Xinhua Xiang and Shiyang Town.	Compensating for premises at full replacement cost without regard to depreciation, reuse of old building materials Providing moving subsidy and transition subsidy	Demolished rural residential houses will be subject to cash compensation at replacement cost. Based on consultation, the households affected by HD may build or rebuild houses on remaining housing land.	Daohuo road project: Masonry concrete structure: 700 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Masonry timber structure: 500 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Shixin road project : Masonry concrete structure: 880 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Masonry timber structure: 730 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Yinglu road project: Masonry concrete structure: 750 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Masonry timber structure: 600 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Loss of business properties	1 simple room will be demolished, caused by Shixin road project.	With a demolition area of 715m <sup>2</sup> , including masonry concrete and masonry timber structure.	The demolished properties are compensated for in cash on a full replacement basis.	Granting cash compensation by reference to the compensation rates for residential houses	100Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups in the affected people	Disabled, poors, women, left-behind children, left-behind elderly, 385 persons totally.	Having priority in resettlement, receiving subsidies, relief policies and extra financial support	Priority in resettlement and extra assistance; Having priority in receiving urban and rural MLS, social assistance, small-amount secured loans for women, and medical assistance for urban and rural residents, etc.	1% of the LA costs
Ground attachments	All types of ground attachments	Proprietors	Compensate proprietors on a full replacement basis	Compensate proprietors on a full replacement basis	
Grievance and Appeal	Subproject area	All affected APs / entities	Appeals of APs on property demolition and resettlement are exempt from costs and management fees.	Appeals of APs on property demolition and resettlement are exempt from costs and management fees.	

Appendix1: Resettlement Budget by Component

No.	Item	Budget (10,000 Yuan)			Total	Percent	
		Daohuo Road	Shixin Road	Yinglu Road			
1	<b>Basic resettlement costs</b>	3122.2473	747.17	298.579	4167.996	88.47%	
1.1	<b>Compensation fees for permanent LA</b>	1385.035	563.13	287.079	2235.244	47.44%	
1.1.1	Paddy field	0	28.35	0	28.35	0.60%	
1.1.2	Dry land	83.552	263.40	0	346.952	7.36%	
1.1.3	Forest land	146.608	72.15	84.435	303.193	6.44%	
1.1.4	Wasteland	5.712	152.25	168.87	326.832	6.94%	
1.1.5	Housing land	10.528	17.67	0	28.198	0.60%	
1.1.6	Other land	4.704	0	0	4.704	0.10%	
1.1.7	Young crop compensation fees	5.01312	15.34	33.774	54.12712	1.15%	
1.1.8	Social security fee	1128.918	13.97	0	1142.888	24.26%	
1.2	<b>HD compensation fees</b>	1507.274	154.31	0	1661.584	35.27%	
1.2.1	Masonry concrete	82.6	133.97	0	216.57	4.60%	
1.2.2	Masonry timber	246	0	0	246	5.22%	
1.2.3	Earth timber	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
1.2.4	Simple	2.48	4.42	0	6.9	0.15%	
1.2.5	Plant	0	7.15	0	7.15	0.15%	
1.2.6	Moving subsidy	1170.23	\	0	1170.23	24.84%	
1.2.7	Business economic loss subsidy	0	5.72	0	5.72	0.12%	
1.2.8	Transmission subsidy	5.964	3.05	0	9.014	0.19%	
1.3	<b>Compensation fees for ground attachments</b>	119.9383	22.55	11.5	153.9883	3.27%	
1.3.1	Courtyard	14.076	15.57	0	29.646	0.63%	
	Crave	5.04	1.4	0	6.44	0.14%	
1.3.2	Scattered trees	DBH(6cm-10cm)	4.054	0.85	0	4.904	0.10%
		DBH(11cm-15cm)	8.7192	0.12	0	8.8392	0.19%
		DBH(16cm-20cm)	5.6826	0.1	0	5.7826	0.12%
1.3.3	Woods	78.54	2.95	0	81.49	1.73%	
1.3.4	Others	3.8265	1.56	0	5.3865	0.11%	
1.4	Special facilities compensation	110	7.18	11.5	128.68	2.73%	
2	<b>Resettlement planning and M&amp;E costs(1.5% of basic costs)</b>	46.83371	11.21	4.479	62.52271	1.33%	
3	<b>Training costs (1% of basic costs)</b>	31.22247	7.47	2.986	41.76847	0.88%	
4	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
4.1	Land reclamation costs	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
4.2	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
5	<b>Subsidy for vulnerable groups (1% of LA costs)</b>	13.85035	5.63	2.871	22.35135	0.47%	
6	<b>Contingency costs (10% of basic costs)</b>	312.22473	74.72	29.858	416.8027	8.85%	
7	<b>Total</b>	3526.37856	846.20	338.772	4711.351	100.00%	

## Appendix 2: Resettlement Budget by Component of Related Items

No.	Item	Budget (10,000 Yuan)		Total	Percent
		Daqiaotou to Ludingjie	Sanhexiang to Hongshigou		
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic resettlement costs</b>	<b>3496</b>	<b>2080.0964</b>	<b>5575.6964</b>	<b>88.29%</b>
1.1	<b>Compensation fees for permanent LA</b>	1980	1574.9404	3554.5404	66.85%
1.1.1	Paddy field	0	0	0	0.00%
1.1.2	Dry land	0	204.2254	204.2254	8.67%
1.1.3	Forest land	1710	1265.948	2975.548	53.74%
1.1.4	Wasteland	0	0	0	0.00%
1.1.5	Housing land	0	0	0	0.00%
1.1.6	Young crop compensation fees	270	104.767	374.767	4.45%
1.2	<b>HD compensation fees</b>	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.1	Masonry concrete	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.2	Masonry timber	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.3	Earth timber	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.4	Simple	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.5	Plant	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.6	Moving subsidy	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.7	Business economic loss subsidy	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2.8	Transmission subsidy	0	0	0	0.00%
1.3	<b>Compensation fees for ground attachments</b>	1516	402.95	1918.95	17.10%
1.3.1	Courtyard	0	0	0	0.00%
	Crave	0	20	20	0.31%
1.3.2	cattered trees	DBH(6cm-10cm)	0	0	0.00%
		DBH(11cm-15cm)	0	0	0.00%
		DBH(16cm-20cm)	0	0	0.00%
1.3.3	Woods	1516	382.95	1898.95	16.26%
1.4	Special facilities compensation	0	102.206	102.206	4.34%
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement planning and M&amp;E costs(1.5% of basic costs)</b>	<b>52.440</b>	<b>31.201</b>	<b>83.641</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Training costs (1% of basic costs)</b>	<b>34.960</b>	<b>20.801</b>	<b>55.761</b>	<b>0.88%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
4.1	Land reclamation costs	0	0	0	0.00%
4.2	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	0	0	0	0.00%
<b>5</b>	<b>subsidy for vulnerable groups (1% of LA costs)</b>	<b>19.800</b>	<b>15.749</b>	<b>35.549</b>	<b>0.67%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingency costs (10% of basic costs)</b>	<b>349.600</b>	<b>208.010</b>	<b>557.610</b>	<b>8.83%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3952.800</b>	<b>2355.858</b>	<b>6308.658</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



### Appendix 3:Public Participation in the Preparation Phase

Date	Research community / institution	Participants in Forum	Participants' specific situation	Remark
November 16-17,2015	Reconstruction and Extension Project of Yinglu Road in Yingjing County.	The research group launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation and resident intention interview in Shuanglin Village.		
November 16-17,2015	Shuanglin Village	3 women,6 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,8 villager representatives ,2 village officials,14 persons totally.	1) General residents' forum: 8 persons including 3 women and 5 men. 2)Vulnerable groups forum: 8 persons including 6 elderly persons,2 poor persons. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 10persons.	The research group was divided into three groups. The first (2 person) was responsible for the general residents forum and vulnerable groups forum; The second (1person) was responsible for the Village officials and villager representatives forum; The third (1person) launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Shuanglin village
November 23-26,2015	Reconstruction and extension project of Shixin Road in Tianquan County	The research group launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation and resident intention interview in Xinmin Village, Dawo Village, Waping Village, Baishu Village, Xiaolian Village, Yongan Village.		

<p>November 23 am, 2015</p>	<p>Xinmin Village</p>	<p>5 women,5 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,18 persons totally.</p>	<p>1) General residents forum: 7 persons including 5 women and 2 men. 2 )Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons including 5 elderly persons, 1 poor person.1 disabled. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 6persons.</p>	<p>The first group(2 person)was responsible for the general residents forum and vulnerable groups forum. The second (2 person) was responsible for the Village officials and villager representatives forum, The third(2 person)launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Xinmin Village</p>
<p>November 23 pm, 2015</p>	<p>Dawo Village</p>	<p>3women,5elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,16persons totally.</p>	<p>1) General residents forum: persons including 3 women and 2 men. 2) Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons including 5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 6persons.</p>	<p>Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in DawoVillage.</p>
<p>November 24 am, 2015</p>	<p>Waping Village</p>	<p>5 women,5 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,18 persons totally.</p>	<p>1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.5 women and 2 men. 2) Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons,1 poor persons.1 disabled. 3) Village officials and villager representatives forum :6 persons.</p>	<p>Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Waping Village.</p>

November 24 pm, 2015	Baishu Village	4 women, 4 elderly persons, 2 vulnerable persons, 3 villager representatives, 2 village officials, 15 persons totally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General residents' forum: 7 persons totally. 4 women and 3 men.</li> <li>2) Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally. 5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons.</li> <li>3) Village officials and villager representatives forum: 5 persons.</li> </ul>	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Baishu Village.
November 25, 2015	Xiaolian Village	4 women, 4 elderly persons, 2 vulnerable persons, 4 villager representatives, 2 village officials, 12 persons totally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally. 4 women and 3 men.</li> <li>2) Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally. 5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons.</li> <li>3) Village officials and villager representatives forum: 5 persons.</li> </ul>	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Xiaolian Village.
November 26, 2015	Yongan Village	4 women, 4 elderly persons, 2 vulnerable persons, 4 villager representatives, 2 village officials, 14 persons totally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally. 4 women and 3 men.</li> <li>2) Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally. 5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons.</li> <li>3) Village officials and villager representatives forum: 5 persons.</li> </ul>	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Yongan Village.
December 1-4, 2015	Reconstruction and extension project of Daohuo Road in Qionglai City	The research group launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation and resident intention interview in Sanhe Village, Yapeng Village, Chuanwang Village, Yantan Village, Yanjiang Village, Zhaigou Village.		

December 1.am,2015	Sanhe Village	5 women,5 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,18 persons totally.	1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.5 women and 2 men. 2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons, 1 poor persons.1 disabled. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 6 persons.	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Sanhe Village.
December 1.pm,2015	Yapeng Village	4 women,4 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,14 persons totally.	1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.4 women and 3 men. 2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons,2 poor persons. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 5 persons.	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Yapeng Village.
December 2.am,2015	Chuanwang Village	4 women,4 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,3 villager representatives,2 village officials,15 persons totally.	1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.4 women and 3 men. 2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 5 persons.	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Chuanwang Village.
December 2.pm,2015	Yantan Village	4 women,4 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,3 villager representatives,2 village officials,15 persons totally.	1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.4 women and 3 men. 2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons. 3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 5 persons.	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Yantan Village.

December 3, 2015	Yanjiang Village	4 women,4 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,14 persons totally.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General residents forum: 7 persons totally.4 women and 3 men.</li> <li>2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons.</li> <li>3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 5 persons.</li> </ol>	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Yanjiang Village.
December 4, 2015	Zhaigou Village	4 women,4 elderly persons,2 vulnerable persons,4 villager representatives,2 village officials,14 persons totally.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) General residents' forum: 7 persons totally.4 women and 3 men.</li> <li>2)Vulnerable groups forum: 7 persons totally.5 elderly persons, 2 poor persons.</li> <li>3) Village officials and villager representatives' forum: 5 persons.</li> </ol>	Launched the social evaluation questionnaire investigation in Zhaigou Village.

**Appendix 4: Resettlement Policy Framework**

**World Bank Financed“4.20”Lushan  
Post-earthquake Rural Roads Restoration and  
Reconstruction Project**

**Resettlement Policy Framework**

Sichuan Provincial People’s Government

World Bank Financed“4.20”Lushan Post-earthquake Rural Roads  
Restoration and Reconstruction

PMO

December 2015

## **1 Overview of the project and Description of Objectives**

1 This project is an important part of Lushan post-earthquake restoration and reconstruction, according to the Notice on Issuing the Lushan Post-Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Planning Program (Amended) (SDRI [2014] No. 315) published by Sichuan Development and Reform Commission, which addressing this project as an overall plan of project implementation in situ construction. This project applies for World Bank loans and is included in 2015 investment plans.

2 The Daozuo to Huojing Road (referred to as Daohuo Road), is located in the western mountain areas of Qionglai City. As an important county road, it connects Qionglai's western old revolutionary base areas of Daozuo Township and Huojing Town. Furthermore, the road is the only channel for people to travel. The old road has a cement concrete pavement and the roadbed is 5.5m wide with a longitudinal slope, and is also sharp. The road suffers severe damage after years of usage, slope landslide affected by 4.20 earthquake also caused flying rock, which leads to serious road damage. Poor traffic condition and travel inconvenience of people along the line both hamper the restoration and reconstruction of the post-earthquake development.

3 As an easy passage between Shiyang Town and Xinhua Township, Shixin Road is also an "A" form connection between G318 and G351. It is one of the most popular lines which benefit people at most in Tianquan County, crossing the areas among G318, G351 and Lisan Road, benefits a people of 45,376 people along it. The "12th Five-year" transportation plan of Tianquan County shall promote the line as county road. Due to the limited construction funds, Shixin Road is still a substandard village road with a width of 3.5~4.5m at present, also it has steep slope and sharp turning which cannot satisfy the transportation needs of two villages and towns (between Shiyang Town and Lushan County). Once upgraded and rebuilt, the road can not only improve traffic conditions in Shiyang Town and Xinhua Xiang directly, but also can act as a fundamental role in promoting economic development in the areas among G318, G351 and Lisan Road.

4 Yinglu Road is located in Sanhe Township, Yingjing County, which has a mud and gravel pavement, at present, the roadbed is 4.5~6.5m wide. Subjected by technical and economic restrictions, the road has a narrow subgrade and is now in poor

condition. Combined with disrepair, traffic has been disrupted several times. Based on the actual situation of the road, local government and authorities expect to apply for a loan from World Bank to reconstruct and expand the road between Hongshigou to Daqiaotou area.

5 An RAP has been prepared for the project in accordance with the Bank's operational policy *OP4.12*. However, in order to address potential LA and resettlement issues arising from the project, this RPF has been prepared. When any resettlement impact not included in the current RAP arises, the policies and procedures specified in this RPF will apply.

## **2 Objectives of Resettlement, Definitions and Key Principles**

6 In a project funded by the World Bank, the borrower should take all necessary measures to mitigate the project's negative social impacts, including those arising from land acquisition. The provisions on involuntary resettlement in the World Bank's *Operational Policy OP4.12* provide guidance on necessary policy objectives and principles, and apply to project impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement.

7 All reasonable measures should be taken to avoid or minimize land acquisition and all negative impacts related to resettlement. The purpose of this RPF is to ensure that properties and other losses of those affected by the project (as defined below) are compensated for at replacement cost (as defined below), and appropriate assistance and restoration measures are offered so that they have sufficient opportunities to improve or at least restore their income and standard of living.

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

9 "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive



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

10 "Land acquisition" means the involuntary loss of the title to, right to use or access to land of anyone due to the implementation of a project. Land acquisition may lead to a series of relevant impacts, including loss of housing and other fixed assets (enclosing walls, wells, tombs or other structures or facilities attached to such land).

11 "Resettlement" means the process of providing sufficient opportunities to APs to restore productivity, income and standard of living. Compensation for assets is usually insufficient to realize full restoration.

12 "Cut-off date" is a date of delimitation before which the affected people identified based on title or use right is entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The cut-off date is specified in the RAP, and is usually consistent with the date of census of the affected people or the date of announcement of the civil work resulting in property demolition. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

13 The *World Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12* provides key guidelines for the RAP

and its implementation, and the principles related to this RPF are as follows:

(1) In any case, the project design and the RAP should be prepared with a view to improving development opportunities for the displaced persons, so that the displaced persons fully benefit from the implementation of project activities, services, and the construction of relevant facilities.

(2) All displaced persons should be entitled to compensation for lost assets or equivalent assistance in lieu of compensation; anyone who has no legal title to lost assets should not be excluded from compensation.

(3) The compensation rates in the RAP should be based on compensation to all collectives or individuals suffering asset losses, and the amount of compensation should never be discounted or reduced on the ground of depreciation or otherwise.

(4) In case of acquisition of arable land, the first option is to reallocate co-owned land. If income on arable land accounts for a small part of a displaced person's income, cash compensation or job placement may be taken as an alternative at the discretion of such displaced person.

(5) The cost of alternative residential housing, housing sites, business premises, and agricultural sites to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the corresponding asset lost.

(6) The transition period should be minimized, and compensation for lost assets should be paid before residents are affected so that they can build new housing, relocate or replace fixed assets, and take measures to mitigate resettlement impacts before the beginning of resettlement. A certain level of transition assistance should be provided to residents who fail to obtain replacement housing until replacement housing is available.

(7) The RAP should be developed in consultation with the displaced persons, and incorporate their requests and suggestions. The RAP should be disclosed to the displaced persons in an understandable manner.

(8) In host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced

persons.

(9) The borrower should provide all costs for land acquisition and resettlement, and meet financial and material demand adequately during resettlement and restoration.

(10) The RAP should include appropriate institutional arrangements so as to design, plan and implement resettlement and restoration measures timely and effectively.

(11) Effective internal and external monitoring mechanisms should be established to monitor the implementation of resettlement measures.

(12) A necessary appeal channel should be established and the appeal procedure disclosed to the displaced persons.

### **3 Legal and Policy Framework for Resettlement**

14 The primary purpose of this RPF is to ensure that the RAP and its implementation comply with the *World Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12*. In addition, all land acquisition and resettlement activities under the project should observe a series of state laws and regulations. The detailed RPF is as follows:

(1) *Land Administration Law of the PRC (August 28, 2004)*

(2) *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)*

(3) *Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law of Sichuan Province (2012 Revision).*

(4) *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management (GTZF [2010]e No.96,)*

(5) *Reply of the Agreement on Compensation Standard of Young Crops and Ground Attachments of Chengdu City (CFH [2012] NO.99) ;*

(6) *The Provincial Government Office's Opinions on Adjusting the Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Standards and Related Questions by*

*Sichuan Ministry of Land and Resources) (CFBF [2008] No.73) ;*

*(7) The Government of Chengdu (Notice of Strengthening Social Security Work of Peasants Involved in Land Acquisition) (CFF [2009] No.31) ;*

*(8) Notice of Adjusting the Primary Endowment Insurance Expenditure Base and Proportion of Peasants Involved in Land Acquisition (CFF [2010] No.8)*

*(9) Agreement on Compensation Standards of Young Crops and Attachments on Acquired Land in Ya'an City by Sichuan Province People's Government (CFH [2012] No.90)*

*(10) Notice of Printing the Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures by Qionglai City Government (QFF [2012] No.6)*

*(11) The Implementation Method of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Tianquan County (TFB [2014] No.9)*

*(12) The Implementation of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation Measures of Yingjing County (Trail) (XFB [2011] No.27)*

*(13) Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes*

*(14) Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes*

15 The above laws, regulations and policies constitute the legal basis and policy framework for providing compensation, and production and livelihood restoration measures to those affected by land acquisition and resettlement. The key provisions of some laws and policies are as follows:

**Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement:**

16 The Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement has been described clearly in OP4.12 as follows:

(1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

(2) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should

have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

(3) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

#### 17 Required measures:

(1) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are 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) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(4) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(5) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(6) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are 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; and

(7) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

(8) Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

(9) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. 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,<sup>16</sup> or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or 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 Bank.

(10) Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction<sup>17</sup> of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

(11) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

(12) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

(13) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the

existing social and cultural institutions of resettlement and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

(14) Without the above measures, the rights of the displaced persons cannot be protected.

### **Land Administration Law of the PRC:**

#### **Article 47:**

18 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

19 The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural people to be resettled. The number of agricultural people to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

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

21 In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

22 Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the

combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.

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

**Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28):**

24 **Article 12** Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or composite land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. Compensation rates and resettlement measures for large and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.

25 **Article 13** Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for



construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

26 **Article 14** Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

27 **Article 15** Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly.

Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

### **Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (June 2010)**

#### **I. Complete Land Acquisition Compensation Mechanism and Allocate Land Acquisition Compensation Reasonable**

28 (1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and also an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land is located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based composite land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

29 All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not be pass land use examination.

30 (2) Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation

fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees, and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

31 Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

32 (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

33 Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

## **II. Adopt diversified resettlement modes to ensure land-expropriated farmers' production and livelihoods**

34 (4) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective

resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

35 (5) Regulate resettlement on reserved land. Where land acquisition is conducted within the range of urban construction land identified in a master plan for land utilization, the resettlement mode on reserved land may be adopted based on local conditions. However, guidance and management shall be strengthened. Reserved land shall be provided in the range of urban construction land and converted into state-owned land; where farmland conversion is involved, it shall be included in annual land utilization plans to prevent expanding the size of urban construction land due to resettlement on reserved land; reserved land development shall comply with the urban construction plan and pertinent provisions. In areas where resettlement on reserved land is practiced, local governments shall develop strict administrative measures to ensure that reserved land is arranged normatively and orderly, and developed and utilized scientifically and rationally.

36 (6) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

37 In areas where trials on the new rural social endowment insurance system are conducted, the social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be linked up with the

new rural social security system. Where land-expropriated farmers are included in the new rural social security system, the social security system for land-expropriated farmers shall also be implemented, and the new rural social security system shall not be used in place of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers.

**III. Implement compensation and resettlement for the demolition of farmers' residential house in land acquisition to solve the housing problem of land-expropriated farmers.**

38 (7) Implement compensation and resettlement for houses demolished in land acquisition practically. All localities shall attach great importance to farmers' house demolition in land acquisition, and strengthen management practically pursuant to the Emergency Notice. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and also such social issues as public security, environmental management and folk customs. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall establish a coordination mechanism, develop measures and implement house demolition properly together with the departments concerned under the unified leadership of local governments. The applicable laws, regulations and policies shall be complied with strictly, and the relevant procedures performed, so that displaced rural households are resettled before their houses are demolished, and illegal or nonconforming compulsory demolition shall be avoided or corrected.

39 (8) Reasonable compensation and resettlement shall be provided for house demolition. Farmers' houses demolished in land acquisition shall be compensated for reasonably, and diversified resettlement modes suited to local conditions adopted to solve the housing problem for displaced rural households properly. In far suburbs and rural areas, the mode of relocation and reconstruction shall be adopted mainly, where housing sites shall be allocated for house construction. Compensation for house demolition shall cover both demolished houses and acquired housing sites. Demolished houses shall be compensated for at replacement cost, and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

40 In outskirts and urban villages, no housing site shall be allocated separately for

house construction in principle, while the mode of compensation in cash or in kind shall apply mainly, where displaced rural households shall purchase houses themselves or accept resettlement housing provided by the government. The sum of compensation fees and government subsidies received by displaced rural households shall be sufficient for them to purchase houses at reasonable levels.

41 (9) Carry out LA and HD orderly under unified planning. In outskirts and urban villages, local governments shall forecast the scale of farmers' house demolition and resettlement within a certain period based on urban development plans, make advance arrangements for resettlement sites and housing, and organize house demolition orderly. Resettlement housing construction shall comply with urban development plans, and "repeated demolition" shall be avoided. In far suburbs and rural areas, in case of resettlement by relocation and reconstruction, relocation and reconstruction land shall be provided within village and town construction land, giving priority to the utilization of idle land and unused housing land. For villages included in the range of demolition and merger, relocation and reconstruction land shall be as close to planned settlements as possible. Where conditions permit, resettlement housing for displaced rural households shall be constructed in a unified manner in conjunction with new countryside or central village building.

#### **IV. Regulate land acquisition procedures and improve the transparency of land acquisition.**

42 (10) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

43 (11) Simply post-approval implementation procedures. In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement, and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

#### **V. Performing duties practically and strengthening land acquisition management**

44 (12) Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

45 (13) Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land (for urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland conversion and land acquisition programs by province-level governments), municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and

Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

#### **4 Preparation and Approval of the RAP**

46 The borrower should prepare and implement the RAP (including meeting all funds related to resettlement). However, many aspects of land acquisition and resettlement are implemented by the district/county level land administration department. The borrower will coordinate project activities through the PMO to ensure that an effective RAP is prepared and implemented. The RAP should be combined with local construction, resources exploitation, economic development and environmental protection, and fully embody the sustainability of local economic development and the development of the displaced persons. A feasible RAP should be prepared in consideration of the local natural and socioeconomic conditions in order to restore the production level and standard of living of the displaced persons effectively, and maintain sustainability.

47 Once it is determined that land acquisition is unavoidable in project implementation, it is necessary to conduct involuntary resettlement, and determine the amount of land acquisition and resettlement impacts. At this point, relevant resettlement report documents, such as the RAP, the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and the Due Diligence Report on Resettlement, should be prepared and submitted to the World Bank. Only when these report documents have passed the examination of the World Bank can the PMO and the project implementing agencies begin to implement land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities.

48 The RAP should estimate a transition period according to the time possibly required for restoring livelihoods and the standard of living, and ensure that displaced persons can receive assistance during the transition period. The borrower identifies



and enumerates the persons to be acquired of land or displaced in the project through a census, determines which persons are entitled to assistance and prevents the influx of those without such entitlement; the borrower determines the scope and extent of potential impacts in the project area through a socioeconomic survey. The census must cover all persons directly affected, and the socioeconomic survey may be conducted on a sampling basis. If the census and the socioeconomic survey are conducted concurrently or separately depends on if a full RAP or an ARAP (see Annex A to OP 4.12) is prepared. If over 200 persons are affected, a full RAP should be prepared. If the whole displaced people is affected slightly, or less than 200 persons are affected, an ARAP may be sufficient. If the APs do not have to be displaced, and the loss of means of production is less than 10%, the project is deemed to have a “slight impact”.

49 If an RAP has to be prepared, it should be prepared in accordance with the policy principles, programs and implementation arrangements in this RPF. The RAP should be based on accurate census and socioeconomic survey results, and incorporate measures to mitigate negative impacts arising from resettlement (e.g., compensation for assets, assistance during the transition period, and assistance for economic restoration). To ensure that necessary resettlement measures will not displace or restrict the use of resources and assets before implementation, resettlement activities should be implemented in conjunction with the investment plan of the project. For different types of negative impacts, the RAP should pay special attention to the following:

- (1) Description of activities resulting in land acquisition;
- (2) Scope and extent of potentially negative impacts;
- (3) Baseline results of socioeconomic survey and census;
- (4) Review of laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement;
- (5) Compensation rates for all types of affected assets (or other options);
- (6) Other necessary resettlement measures to provide economic restoration opportunities to the displaced persons;
- (7) Acceptable rates of compensation and other assistance;
- (8) Replacement arrangements, including assistance measures during the transition period if necessary;

- (9) Selection or preparation of resettlement site if necessary;
- (10) Restoration or replacement of community infrastructure and services;
- (11) Organizational arrangements for implementation;
- (12) Consultation and information disclosure arrangements;
- (13) Resettlement implementation schedule;
- (14) Costs and budget;
- (15) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements;
- (16) Grievance redress procedure; and
- (17) Summary entitlement matrix

50 If an RAP has to be prepared, it should be prepared in accordance with the policy principles, programs and implementation arrangements in this RPF. It should at least include the following:

- (1) Census and appraisal of affected assets;
- (2) Description of compensation and other assistance measures to be provided;
- (3) Acceptable compensation rates;
- (4) Consultation and information disclosure arrangements;
- (5) Organizational arrangements for implementation;
- (6) Schedule and budget;
- (7) M&E arrangements; and
- (8) Grievance redress procedure

51 Any RAP prepared in accordance with this RPF should be examined and approved by the World Bank before the civil work contract that causes resettlement can be entered into.

## **5 Entitlement to Compensation and Resettlement**

52 All APs are entitled to compensation and/or other forms of assistance, which are related to the nature of their impact.

53 Generally, persons entitled to compensation include those affected in the following ways:

54 Permanent acquisition of land, including A) villagers having formal rights to land

in the affected village, and B) villagers from non-affected villages who farm on or rent land there

55 Type A displaced persons are entitled to compensation at replacement cost. Type B displaced persons are entitled to compensation for crops and properties.

56 Loss of housing, other properties and fixed assets, including trees and young crops: proprietors of properties and other assets (whether they hold a land use or building permit before the cut-off date or not)

57 Losses related to temporary impacts, including temporary land loss, transitional costs related to displacement or interference with business during the construction period

58 The purpose of the RAP is to ensure that the displaced persons have sufficient opportunities to replace lost assets, and improve or at least restore their income and standard of living. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to identify their entitlement so that all displaced persons are entitled to the assistance in the RAP. In particular, the displaced persons will be entitled to the following types of compensation and resettlement measures (see Table 4 for a summary):

**(1) Affected people losing farmland**

59 a) Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. 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 or 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. If the project causes land acquisition, the compensation rates will not be less than those of the project, as detailed below.

Table 1 Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition

County/City	Category	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	In which	
			Land compensation fee	Young crops compensation
Qionglai	Cultivate land	23744	22400	1344
	Non cultivated land	11200	11200	0
Tianquan	Paddy field	41000	35000	1600
	Dry land	31600	30000	1600
	Non cultivated land	16600	15000	1600
Yingjing	Cultivated land	48200	38200	1000
	Waste land	33000	33000	0
	Forest land	18000	15000	3000

60 b) The affected people will receive compensation at market price for young crops, at net present value for commercial forests, and replacement cost for other fixed assets (attached structures, wells, enclosing walls, irrigation improvement facilities, etc.).

61 c) Compensation will be paid for temporary land use at a rate associated with the period of use, and the occupied land and any affected asset will be restored to the pre-use condition at no expense for the proprietor or the user.

**(2) Affected people losing properties**

62 a) The displaced persons losing properties will be compensated in kind (through replacement of land for construction and housing of the same size and satisfied to the displaced persons), or in cash at replacement cost, and will receive assistance in displacement. For any property demolished on rural collective land, a housing site of equivalent conditions in a nearby area will be offered for housing rebuilding, and cash compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, or resettlement housing will be

offered directly to the displaced person, and the price difference settled; for acquisition of housing on the state-owned land, a qualified real estate appraisal agency will be selected in consultation with the displaced person to appraise the market value of the property, and the amount of compensation and mode of resettlement will be determined on this basis; the acquirer should also provide resettlement housing at the displaced person's option, and the price difference between the resettlement housing and the acquired property will be settled at market value.

63 b) If after partial acquisition, the remaining housing land is insufficient to rebuild or restore housing of the same size or value in any other structure, the whole plot and all buildings thereon will be acquired at replacement cost upon the displaced person's request.

64 c) For fixed assets, compensation will be paid at replacement cost.

65 d) The tenant of a property will consult with the proprietor about compensation for the loss arising from the termination of the lease, and receive assistance for looking for another property and a moving subsidy from the borrower.

### **(3) Affected people losing business**

66 Compensation for loss of business includes: (a) offering a replacement operating plot of the same size and customer accessibility, and satisfactory to the operator; (b) cash compensation for the lost operating property; (c) income lost during the transition period (including employee wages); and (d) moving subsidy.

### **(4) Vulnerable groups**

67 Vulnerable groups involved in the project include the elderly, the disabled and woman-headed households, and should be identified in the census.

68 The compensation and resettlement terms for all APs apply to these groups. In addition, vulnerable groups will receive extra assistance to ensure that their income and livelihoods are restored or improved as a result of project implementation.

### **(5) Ethnic minorities**

69 Resettlement of ethnic minorities is particularly complex and may have significant

adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the borrower should explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them.

**(6) Infrastructure and services**

70 Infrastructure (e.g., water resources, road, sewage system or power supply) and public services (e.g., school, clinic or community center) should be restored or replaced for free for any affected community. In new resettlement sites, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons. Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities are preserved and the displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

Table 2 Entitlement of displaced persons affected in different ways to compensation and resettlement

Type of impact	Type of APs	Type of compensation	Resettlement policy
Permanent acquisition	land Villagers having formal or traditional rights to land in the affected village	Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees	Land reallocation in the village or cash compensation, skills training, employment support, and social security for land-expropriated farmers
	Individuals farming on rented land temporarily	Young crop compensation fees	Assisting in looking for other farmland
Property demolition and rebuilding	Proprietors of affected properties on rural collective land	New housing site, cash compensation for affected property based on full replacement cost, moving subsidy and transition subsidy	New housing site acceptable in size and accessibility
	Proprietors of affected properties on state-owned land	Providing cash compensation for the property based on the appraised market value, offering resettlement housing at the displaced person's option; moving subsidy and transition subsidy	Resettlement housing of equivalent size, location and quality, and satisfactory to the displaced person, or cash compensation sufficient to purchase such housing
	Property tenants	Consulting with the proprietor about compensation for the loss arising from the termination of the lease	Assisting in looking for another property
Loss of non- residential buildings	Business operators and employees forced to move	1) New operating plot or cash compensation based on replacement cost; 2) cash compensation for loss of operating property; 3) transitional support for loss of income (including employee wages); 4) moving subsidy	A new operating plot acceptable in size, location and operating conditions
Loss of attachments and other assets	Proprietors of attachments and other assets	Cash compensation based on replacement cost	
Loss of infrastructure	Proprietors or management agencies of affected facilities	Funds for restoring the affected facility to the original condition and function, or paid to competent authority for restoration	Infrastructure and services should be restored timely to avoid any adverse impact on the host community.
Direct losses of various types	Vulnerable groups, such as the poor, the elderly and the disabled	Offering extra support so that their income level and standard of living are restored or improved	

## 6 Implementation Procedures

71 The RAP should include all detailed implementation schedules. Compensation payment and other restoration measures (in cash or otherwise) must be completed at least one month before land acquisition. If full compensation is not paid or necessary assistance measures are not available before land acquisition, a transition subsidy should be provided. In addition, the following basic legal procedures should be followed during land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement.

### 1. General procedures of land acquisition and property demolition on collective land

72 **Article 20** Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC stipulates that land occupation for the purpose of urban planning within the range of urban land for construction specified in the master plan for land utilization shall be carried out as follows:

(1) The municipal or county people's government shall draft farmland conversion programs, arable land replenishment programs and land acquisition programs according to the annual land utilization plan, and submit them to competent people's governments level by level in batches.

(2) The competent department for land administration of a competent people's government shall examine farmland conversion programs, arable land replenishment programs and land acquisition programs, give opinions, and submit them to the competent people's government for approval; an arable land replenishment program shall be approved by the people's government approving the corresponding farmland conversion program together with such farmland conversion program.

(3) Approved farmland conversion programs, arable land replenishment programs and land acquisition program shall be implemented by the municipal or county people's government, and land shall be provided for specific construction projects.

73 **Article 25** Municipal, county people's government of the locality whose land has been acquired shall, upon approval of the land acquisition plan according to law,



organize its implementation, and make an announcement in the village (township), hamlet whose land has been acquired on the approval organ of the land acquisition, number of the approval document, use, scope and area of the acquired land as well as the rates for compensation of land acquisition, measures for the resettlement of agricultural personnel and duration for processing land acquisition compensation.

74 Persons of ownership and persons of use right of the acquired land should, within the duration prescribed in the announcement, go to the competent department of people's government designated in the announcement to go through the registration for land acquisition compensation on the strength of land ownership certificates.

75 The competent departments of municipal, county people's governments shall, on the basis of the approved land acquisition plan and in conjunction with the departments concerned, draw up land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan, make an announcement thereof in the village (township), hamlet wherein the acquired land is located to solicit the views of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants on the acquired land. The competent departments of land administration of municipal, county people's governments shall, upon approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan submitted to the municipal, county people's governments, organize its implementation. Where a dispute arises over the compensation rates, coordination shall be carried out by local people's government above the county level; where coordination has failed, arbitration shall be resorted to by the people's government that approved the land acquisition. Land acquisition compensation and resettlement dispute shall not affect the implementation of the land acquisition plan.

76 Payment of various expenses for land acquisition should be effected in full within 3 months starting from the date of approval of the land acquisition and resettlement plan.

## **2. General procedure of property acquisition on state-owned land**

77 According to the Regulations on the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefore, the following general procedure should be followed when properties on state-owned land are acquired for the project:

(1) Making a decision of property acquisition according to legal conditions and procedures

(2) Issuing an announcement of property acquisition and an announcement of withdrawal of the right to use state-owned land;

(3) Selecting a qualified appraisal agency for appraisal, and disclosing the appraisal result

(4) Entering into a compensation agreement for property acquisition

(5) Disclosing compensation information and establishing acquisition files

(6) Demolishing acquired properties and transferring to land acquisition

## **7 Resettlement Budget and Arrangements**

78 The borrower should assume all responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement. Any RAP prepared in accordance with this RPF should include costs and budget. All persons adversely affected by land occupation are entitled to compensation and appropriate resettlement measures, whether they are identified at the RAP stage or not, and whether sufficient relief funds are available. Therefore, the RAP should include contingency costs, which should account for at least 10% of total resettlement costs to pay unforeseeable resettlement costs.

79 The compensation rates in the RAP provide a basis for resettlement compensation. All collectives or individuals losing properties should be compensated at full replacement cost, and discount for any reason is prohibited. The RAP should describe the flow of compensation fees from the borrower to the APs. As a principle, funds should be paid to the affected people as directly as possible, with minimum intermediate processes, such as coordination and arbitration.

## **8 Consultation and Information Disclosure**

80 At the resettlement policy-making, RAP preparation and implementation stage, great importance should be paid to the participation of and consultation with the displaced persons, and the resettlement policies of the project should be introduced extensively for comments from the affected people by any means, such as the socioeconomic survey and the impact evaluation survey. Through extensive public participation, coordination and communication, the local governments, affected village

collectives and affected people have fully understood the potential impacts, resettlement policies and income restoration program of the project.

81 The participation of or consultation with the APs is the starting point of resettlement activities. Consultation can facilitate the successful implementation of the project, and is a basic means of meeting the resettlement and restoration objectives. The RAP must describe measures for consultation with the displaced persons about the RAP. Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups to restore or improve their income level. In order that the APs' opinions and choices are fully considered, consultation will be conducted before the project design and the mitigation measures are finalized. Through external monitoring (see below), public participation will run through the whole implementation process of the RAP.

82 The PMO and the local resettlement implementing agencies can encourage the participation of and consultation with the affected people in the following ways:

**(1) Publicity of resettlement information**

83 To ensure that the displaced persons and the local governments fully understand the RAP, and the compensation amounts and RAPs of the components, the PMO should also compile and sum up resettlement information approved by the World Bank, disclose it by posting or through broadcast, TV or online media in the project area, and prepare a resettlement information booklet for distribution to each displaced person. Resettlement information includes all lost assets, compensation rates, amount of compensation, resettlement policies, displaced persons' rights and interests, feedback and appeal channels, etc.

**(2) Holding public consultation meetings**

84 Depending on the progress of land acquisition and property demolition, the PMO will hold consultation meetings with the affected people irregularly. Each meeting should involve representatives of vulnerable groups, especially women, and be monitored by the external monitoring agency. The scope and progress of construction, and the resettlement policies of the project will be publicized through broadcast, TV, newspaper or online media.

### **(3) Holding village congresses**

85 The PMO should also disclose the draft and final version of the RAP to the displaced persons and the public in the project area, and hand them out at a place easily accessible to the displaced persons. The place of disclosure of the RAP may be a public library, the villager activity room of the affected village committee, and a government public information website, and the language should be understandable. The draft RAP should be disclosed one month before submission to the World Bank for approval, and the final version will be disclosed after approval by the World Bank.

## **9 Grievance Redress Procedure**

86 Ensuring that the APs' production operations and livelihoods are restored or improved is the primary purpose of resettlement. Therefore, no grievance will arise in most cases if resettlement is conducted after consultation with the displaced persons. However, during project implementation, problems may arise more or less. In order to solve problems timely whenever they arise, so as to ensure that resettlement is implemented successfully, and that the displaced persons have an appeal channel in respect of land acquisition and resettlement, the following grievance redress procedure will be adopted for the project:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or demolition implementing agency orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or demolition implementing agency shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the town resettlement office/management agency after receiving such

disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the competent administrative authorities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations after receiving such disposition for arbitration, and the government approving LA and HD shall make a judgment.

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

87 The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

## **10 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

88 The basis of resettlement M&E includes: (1) state laws and regulations on resettlement; (2) operational guidelines of the World Bank; and (3) legal documents related directly to the project, such as the RAP accepted by both the World Bank and the project owner.

89 The principles for resettlement M&E include: (1) studying and evaluating the implementation of the RAP regularly; (2) conducting data collection and analysis accurately to ensure the accuracy of M&E results; (3) evaluating the implementation of the RAP scientifically, objectively and fairly; (4) reporting to the project owner and the World Bank timely so that they can learn the progress of the project timely for scientific decision-making.

90 Internal monitoring should usually cover the following:

(1) Organization: setup and division of labor of resettlement implementation and related agencies, staffing of the resettlement agencies, capacity building of the

resettlement agencies;

(2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: enactment and implementation of resettlement policies; practical implementation of compensation rates for different types of losses, with particular stress on if the compensation rates in the RAP are complied with, and the reason for any difference;

(3) Implementation progress of land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement

(4) Resettlement budget and implementation

(5) Resettlement by production and employment: main modes of resettlement for rural areas (land reallocation, new land development, resettlement of enterprises and public institutions, resettlement of enterprises and public institutions, self-employment, endowment insurance, etc.), workforce, employment of displaced persons in the reallocation of commercial stores and enterprises, resettlement of vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities, woman-headed households, the elderly, the disabled, etc.), land reclamation for temporarily occupied land, effectiveness of resettlement, etc.

(6) Housing rebuilding and livelihood resettlement of displaced persons: modes of resettlement for rural areas, allocation of housing sites, form of housing rebuilding, “three supplies and one leveling” of housing sites, payment of compensation fees, provision and relocation of infrastructure (water, electricity, traffic, commerce, etc.); modes of resettlement for urban areas, construction of resettlement sites and housing, selection and allocation of resettlement housing, construction and relocation of infrastructure, reconstruction and allocation of premises for commercial stores, enterprises and public institutions;

(7) Restoration and reconstruction of industrial and mining enterprises, public institutions, commercial stores, (market) towns and various special facilities (water resources, electricity, post and telecom, communication, traffic, pipelines, etc.);

(8) Grievances, appeals, public participation, consultation, information disclosure and external monitoring;

(9) Handling of issues in the Memorandum of the World Bank Mission;

(10) Existing issues and solutions

91 External M&E will be conducted by an agency independent of the project owner and the resettlement implementing agencies, and having resettlement M&E capabilities. External M&E should usually cover the following:

(1) Resettlement agencies: monitoring the setup, division of labor and staffing of the project owner and the resettlement agencies, and capacity building and training activities of the resettlement agencies through investigation and interview; evaluating the appropriateness thereof through comparison with the RAP;

(2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: studying the main policies for resettlement implementation, and evaluating the appropriateness thereof through comparison with the RAP; verifying the implementation of the compensation rates for different types of losses (especially major losses such as permanent land acquisition and property demolition) through sampling, and evaluating the appropriateness thereof through comparison with the RAP;

(3) Progress of resettlement implementation

(4) Resettlement costs and budget

(5) Resettlement by production and employment: evaluating the production and employment resettlement of the displaced persons, and the implementation of the income restoration program through sampling survey and the follow-up monitoring of typical displaced households;

(6) Housing rebuilding and livelihood resettlement of the displaced persons: conducting analysis and evaluation through sampling survey;

(7) Restoration and reconstruction of enterprises and public institutions: learning the relocation and reconstruction of enterprises, public institutions and commercial stores through literature review, sampling survey and follow-up monitoring; evaluating the appropriateness thereof through comparison with the RAP;

(8) Restoration and reconstruction of (market) towns and special facilities:

learning the reconstruction and restoration of (market) towns through literature review and field investigation; evaluating the appropriateness thereof through comparison with the RAP;

(9) Restoration of the income, production level and standard of living of the displaced persons: learning the income sources, amount, structure and stability , and expenditure structure and amount of typical displaced households through baseline survey before land acquisition and property demolition, and sampling survey and follow-up monitoring thereafter, evaluating the level of fulfillment of income restoration and other resettlement objectives through a comparative analysis; analyzing and evaluating the level of fulfillment of income and standard of living restoration objectives of the displaced persons through comparison in residential conditions, traffic, infrastructure, community environment, culture, amusement and economic activities, etc.;

(10) Grievances and appeals: monitoring the appeal channel and procedure for the displaced persons, main grievances and handling thereof through literature review and sampling survey

(11) Public participation, consultation and information disclosure: monitoring public participation and consultation activities, and the effectiveness thereof, the preparation, issue and feedback of the resettlement information booklet, and information disclosure activities and the effectiveness thereof during resettlement implementation through literature review and field investigation;

(12) Handling issues proposed in the Memorandum of the World Bank Mission and the last resettlement M&E report;

(13) Conclusion and suggestions: summing up resettlement activities to arrive at a conclusion; tracking existing issues until they are solved.

92 During resettlement, the external M&E agency will conduct two rounds of M&E through field investigation per annum. After the completion of resettlement, M&E may be conducted annually or less frequently as necessary, subject always to the consent of the World Bank. External M&E will usually continue until the fulfillment of the resettlement objectives. Through external M&E, opinions and suggestions will be



given on the whole resettlement process, and the restoration of the production level and standard of living of the displaced persons. External M&E reports will be submitted to both the PMO and the World Bank.

### **11. Institutional arrangements for implementation**

In order to organize the implementation of this framework of the project, Sichuan Province has established Provincial PMO for component 1 and 2 separately, and each project county has a PMO with dedicated staff. The Sichuan Provincial PMO under the leading group is affiliated to the Development and Reform Bureau, responsible for overall coordination, supervision and service in project implementation. County level PMOs will be responsible for daily management, periodic reporting of the progress of project implementation to the county government and PPMO, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing county level annual financial plans, project quality control, and coordinating technical assistance, research and training, etc. Provincial and local PMO will have explicit responsibilities of project management, each has dedicated staff to take charge. Each affected village has 1~2 chief leaders responsible for resettlement under coordination and support of township government. Each RAP will need to be submitted to the World Bank for review and no objection in advance. Each RAP shall be disclosed in appropriate language to local people in project localities. Then the RAP can be implemented.

### Appendix 5: Housing construction costs

County/City	Item	Unit	Price	Masonry concrete		Masonry timber		Earth timber		Frame	
				Unit area							
			(yuan/unit)	Consumption	Investment	Consumption	Investment	Consumption	Investment	Consumption	Investment
Qionglai	<b>Main material</b>				329.05		302.7		176.3		613.3
	1.wood	m <sup>3</sup>	1400	0.03	42	0.05	70	0.032	44.8	0.056	78.4
	2.cement	kg	0.35	50	17.5	35	12.25	15	5.25	55	19.25
	3.brick		0.4	215	86	300	120	80	32	170	68
	4.concrete iron	kg	2.2	16	35.2	9	19.8	0	0	62	136.4
	5.lime	kg	0.35	51	17.85	43	15.05	7	2.45	15	5.25
	6.stone	m <sup>3</sup>	120	0.3	36	0.2	24	0.7	84	0.6	72
	7.sand	m <sup>3</sup>	130	0.45	58.5	0.32	41.6	0.06	7.8	1.8	234
	8.asphalt	kg	4	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Other material</b>				76		56		40		60
	<b>Labor cost</b>		150	2	300	2	300	2	300	3	450
	<b>Total cost</b>	m <sup>2</sup>			<b>705.05</b>		<b>658.7</b>		<b>516.3</b>		<b>1123.3</b>

Tianquan	<b>Main material</b>				302.25		263.05		155.75		504.8
	1.wood	m <sup>3</sup>	1200	0.025	30	0.05	60	0.035	42	0.05	60
	2.cement	kg	0.33	55	18.15	30	9.9	15	4.95	50	16.5
	3.brick		0.4	220	88	280	112	85	34	200	80
	4.concrete iron	kg	2.2	15	33	3	6.6	0	0	55	121
	5.lime	kg	0.35	50	17.5	33	11.55	8	2.8	18	6.3
	6.stone	m <sup>3</sup>	110	0.2	22	0.3	33	0.6	66	0.7	77
	7.sand	m <sup>3</sup>	120	0.5	60	0.25	30	0.05	6	1.2	144
	8.asphalt	kg	4.2	8	33.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Other material</b>				68		57		42		70
	<b>Labor cost</b>		120	2	240	2	240	2	240	3	360
	<b>Total cost</b>	m <sup>2</sup>			<b>610.25</b>		<b>560.05</b>		<b>437.75</b>		<b>934.8</b>

#### Appendix 6: Commitment Letter of Tianquan county

# 天全县人民政府

天府函〔2016〕16号

## 天全县人民政府 关于天全县始新路灾后重建工程征地拆迁与移民安置管理工作的承诺函

四川省交通运输厅公路局：

世行贷款建设项目天全县始新路灾后重建工程涉及征地拆迁与移民安置。为保障移民基本权益，使移民搬迁后的生产生活水平得以恢复或有所提高，根据世界银行非自愿移民政策（OP4.12）和国家及地方相关法律法规要求，编制了《移民安置行动计划》，作为该项目征地拆迁和移民安置实施依据。

四川省天全县人民政府对《移民安置行动计划》进行了审核，同意按照《移民安置行动计划》相关政策、补偿标准和安置方案组织实施，并确保移民安置费用足额及时到位，对受影响人进行合理补偿和妥善安置。特责天全县移民安置实施机构协调相关单位做好本项目征地拆迁与移民安置的实施与管理工作。

天全县人民政府  
2016年1月22日



天全县人民政府办公室

2016年1月22日印制

# 荣经县人民政府

## 荣经县人民政府 关于承诺按照《移民安置行动计划》对受影响人 进行合理补偿和妥善安置的函

四川省交通运输厅公路局：

世界银行贷款项目雅安市荣经县荣泸路（红石沟至大桥头）公路改扩建工程涉及征地拆迁与移民安置。为了保障移民的基本权益，使移民搬迁后的生活生产水平得以恢复或有所提高，根据世界银行非自愿移民移民政策（OP4.12）和国家及地方相关法律法规的要求，县交通运输局编制了该项目的《移民安置行动计划》，作为该项目征地拆迁和移民安置实施的依据。

我县对《移民安置行动计划》进行了审核，同意按照《移民安置行动计划》中的相关政策、补偿标准和安置方案组织实施，并确保移民安置费用足额及时到位，对受影响人进行合理补偿和妥善安置，并由我县移民部门协调相关单位做好本项目征地拆迁与移民安置的实施与管理工作。

荣经县人民政府  
2016年1月22日

何井 2016.1.22

## Appendix 8: Commitment Letter of Qionglai city

### 承 诺 书

四川省交通运输厅公路局（省项目办）：

成都邛崃市道佐乡—火井镇公路为我市争取世界银行贷款的“4·20”芦山地震灾后重建项目，世行贷款资金1600万美元。该道路是我市火井镇、道佐乡等地震重灾镇乡对外联接邛名高速的重要干线公路。目前，由于道路等级低，弯多路窄，无法满足群众日常出行和灾害应急救援需求。本次改造拟将该道路沿原路升级为三级公路，需新增土地约187亩，房屋拆迁约35户（该数据为初步摸底数据，最终以道路施工图实际占用为准），并由我市地方财政配套约4900万元用于征地拆迁和前期勘察设计、咨询等费用。

我市承诺：成都邛崃市道佐乡—火井镇公路涉及征地拆迁和前期勘察设计、咨询等费用由我市财政承担，并纳入2016年财政预算。

