

World Bank Loan Supporting Project

Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project

Resettlement Action Plan

The Foreign Loan Supporting Project

Management Office of Shaanxi Province

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Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this resettlement action plan

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

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

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 Resettlement Plan; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

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

To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) relocation 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, a Resettlement Plan or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:

- (a) The Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

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

(iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costⁱ, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

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

(i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

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

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

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

(ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

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

ⁱ "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.

Commitment Letter

World Bank Loan Supporting Project Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project involves resettlement. Therefore, in order to guarantee relocated persons' basic rights, to make the relocated persons's life and production level recover or rise, the RAP is formulated according to World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12) and relevant national and local laws as the policy of resettlement of the project.

Shaanxi Provincial Government supervises the RAP and agrees to implement the resettlement according to the RAP, to make sure the resettlement fee paid in full amount and in time, to compensate the affected persons reasonably and resettle them. Shaanxi Provincial Government entrusts the Foreign Loan Supporting Project Management Office of Shaanxi Province to coordinate the four districts and five counties to deal with the relevant implementation and management of resettlement related to World Bank Loan Supporting Project Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project.

(signature)

(date)

1. Project description

1.1 Project background

1. In order to carry out the Guanzhong-Tianshui Economic Development Zone Plan approved by the State Council and to propel the development of rural and urban area in Shaanxi, and to search for a urbanization way suitable to our country, Shaanxi Province will implement WB-supported Small Town Infrastructure Project, whose purpose is to improve the socioeconomic development of small towns. With the example of these small towns, the project tries to cultivate new growth point of urban economy, to optimize the scientific urban planning and a rational layout, to transfer more rural surplus labor force, to improve the province's urban infrastructure construction level, to promote the urban industrial development, to further utilize the Economic Zone urban system, and to coordinate urban and rural development. The principle of the project is to set an example, to take towns in Guanzhong as emphasis, and to consider the small towns in south Shaanxi. The standard of choosing the project town is as follows:

(I) Key towns with a certain size of population, industry; urgent municipal needs such as roads, water supply and drainage, and highly correlated with Township development planning.

(II) With the principle of a high degree of relevance of the project; to demand urgent implementation time in line with the project.

(III) Good industrial base, location and traffic conditions, development potential, population absorptive capacity and the industrial town with capacity of radiation, commerce city and tourism town;

2. According to the above criteria, project implementation towns are selected as follows:

Table 1 Selected project towns

city	County/district	Project town
Xian	Yanliang	Wutun
Baoji	Chencang	Guo
		Qianwei
Xianyang	Xunyi	Chengguan
		zhitian
	Chunhua	Run
	Wugong	Wugong
Weinan	Chengcheng	Chengguan
Tongchuan	Yinta	Chenlu
		Beicheng
Hanzhong	Hantai	Pu
Ankang	Hanyin	Chengguan

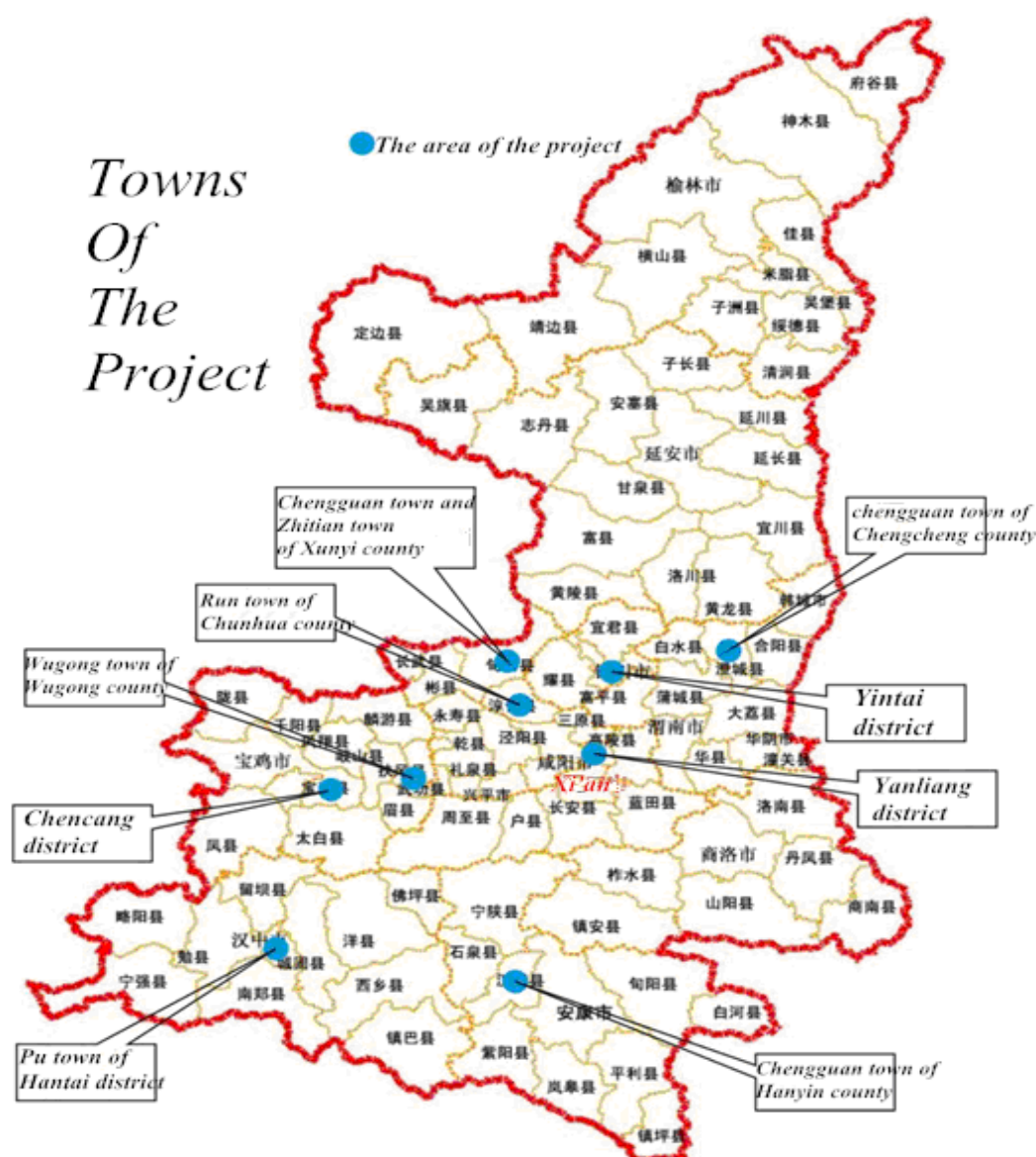


Figure 1 Towns of the project

3. As the above figure shows, the Small Towns Infrastructure Project chooses nine counties and districts in 7 cities as project implementation area. The 12 project towns (subdistricts) are Wutun town of Yanliang district in Xian city; Chengguan town and Zhitian town of Xunyi county, Run town of Chunhua county, Wugong town of Wugong county in Xianyang city; chengguan town of Chengcheng county in Weinan city; Chenlu town and Beicheng town of Yintai district in Tongchuan; Guo town and Qianawei subdistrict of Chencang district in Baoji,; Pu town of Hantai district in Hanzhong city; and Chengguan town of Hanyin county in Ankang city. The project towns are mainly county towns and members for "a hundred towns in Guanzhong". The project mainly chooses the towns within Guanzhong-Tianshui Economic Development Zone, but also some towns in south Shaanxi considering that examples to the province and the differences between towns in south and middle Shaanxi. The project will make use of fund and experts from World Bank to improve the infrastructure in the key towns and county towns and to set an example for town construction in Shaanxi.

4. The construction of the project is two kinds: traffic infrastructure and water supply

and drainage system, involving road construction, channel digging, water supply and drainage pipeline layout or relay, which will affect local people's life. In order to define relocation affect and to avoid as far as possible, FL_PMO entrusts Project Assessment Center of Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences to work out the RAP of Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project. RAP will base on the field survey, public consultation and participation.

1.2 Overview of project and construction affect

1.2.1 Overview of project

5. The project development objective is to improve infrastructure service delivery in selected small and medium towns in Shaanxi Province. The objective will be achieved through financing new construction and rehabilitation of urban infrastructure, and expanding coverage of urban services, and introducing key management improvement approaches in project counties/districts.

6. "WB-supported Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project" (the project hereafter) mainly involves road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction.

7. The project involves 12 towns of 9 counties and districts in 7 cities, the total population of the 12 project towns is 705589, male 361121, female 344468. The construction includes: road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Wutun town of Yanliang district in Xian city; road construction and drainage construction at Chengguan town of Chengcheng county in Weinan city ; road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Chengguan town and Zhitian town of Xunyi county , road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Run town of Chunhua county, Wugong town of Wugong county in Xianyang city; road construction and sanitation at Chenlu town and Beicheng town of Yintai district in Tongchuan; road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Guo town and Qianawei subdistrict of Chencang district in Baoji, road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Pu town of Hantai district in Hanzhong city; and road construction, water supply construction and drainage construction at Chengguan town of Hanyin county in Ankang city. The details are in Table 2.

Resettlement Action Plan of the WB-supported Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project

No.	County/district			note
		Traffic infrastructure	Water supply and drainage construction	
A	Xian			
1	Yanliang	1、New road :North Guangyang Street (L=808.224m, W=12m) ;	2、 water supply pipe from Shuibei Water Plant Guanshan, L= 13300m; Chengdong to Wutun L=3300 3、 Wutun drainage and road construction : Hongyao Road L=10293.225m, W=18, GuangsanRoad L=1346m, W=12mZhenguan Road L=1245m,W=30m, Water supply pipeline L=1250m, Rainwater pipes L=1230m, Sewers L=1245m;Xihuan Road L=2413m,W=30m; 给 Water supply pipeline L=1320m, Sewers L=2413.71m, Rainwater pipes L=1369.1m; South Guangyang Street L=1045m,W=9m; Water supply pipeline 1000m, Sewers L=1045m, Rainwater pipes L=1040m。	
B	Baoji			
2	Chencang	1、 new road: (1) North Longhai Road (L=3494m, W=24) ; (2) Beikai Road (L=755m, W=24) ; (3) Heping Road (L=1313m, W=24);	2、 drainage and road constuction: (1) Dazhong Road (L=900m, W=24) ; (2) West Shuilian Road (L=843m, W=15) ; (3) Pljiu South Gate Road (L=923m, W=18) ; (4) Dongxin Road (L=910m, W=18) ; (5) water supply pipe on Chencang RoadL=1601m。	
C	Xianyang			

Resettlement Action Plan of the WB-supported Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project

3	Wugong (wugong)		<p>1、water supply construction at old town, a new water plant (4000m³/d) , water supply pipe at old town;</p> <p>2、drainage and road reconstruction at old town (Remuo RoadL=1363m、East StreetL=667m、Nanguan StreetL=455m、Old North Xibao Railway ,L=1445m) ;</p> <p>3、drainage and road reconstruction, L=5385m。</p>	
4	Xunyi		<p>1、drainage and road reconstruction at Chengguan town:</p> <p>(1) North street (L=268m) ; (2) South Street (L=370m) ; (3) Taita Road (L=463m) ; (4) East Hedi Road (L=725m, W=6m) , Songjiagou West Hedi Road (L=460m, W=6m) , Nanzigou West Hedi Road, (L=470m, W=12m) ; (5) Yangguang Road drainage pipe, (L=2800m W=26m)) ;</p> <p>2、water supply and drainage pipe at Zhitian town: (1) Zhitian Road (L=1359m w=26) ; (2) New Zhitian Road (L=1220m W=26m) 。</p>	
5	chunhua (Run town)		<p>1、water supply and drainage and road reconstruction:</p> <p>(1) Chuagnxin Road (L=1149m, W=12m) ; (2) North Chuangye Road (L=1385m, W=12m) ; (3) Huimin Road (L=730m, W=12m) ; (4) Chuangye Road (L=1388m, W=22m) ; (5) path and street (L=2518m, W=5m) ; (6) Runwu Road (L=1383m) ; (7) Runpu Road (L=1497m) ; (8) Zhenxing Road , L=2040m。</p> <p>2、sewage pipe from Run town—city town, L=12062m。</p>	
D	Weinan			

Resettlement Action Plan of the WB-supported Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project

6	Chengcheng	1、new road : (1) Huifu Street (L=3210m, W=27); (2) Yangguagn Road (L=1727m, W=30); (3) Dongba Road (L=405m, W=25) ;	2、sewage and road reconstruction: (1) Qingzheng Street (=2206m, W=26) ; (2) Dongliu Road (L=665m, W=22) ; (3) Changning Street drainage reconstruction (L=2920m) 。	
E	tongchuan			
7	Yintai	1、new road: (1) west part of west Binhe Road (L=3002m, W=15m); (2) East Binhe Road (L=3366m, W=14m); (3) 6 link roads (L=1202m, W=12m) ; (4) improvement of traffic facilities on south Shunjin Road	2、Road reconstruction at Chenlu town: (1) parts of Napo-Chenlu Road will be rebuilt (L=4466m, W=3m) ; (2) Parts of Ceramics Factory-Chenlu Road will be rebuilt (L=2180m, W=3m) 。	
F	Hanzhong			
8	Hantai	1、new road: (1) the north section of Lianfeng Road (L=817m, W=16m) ; (2) Lianhua Road (L=2364m, W=32m) ; (3) No.2 North Road (L=2867m, W=12m) ;	2、path and street at old town and drainage reconstructed: (1) East street and West street (L=1059m) ; (2) path and street at old town reconstruction, L=2300m, including lighting, drainage, pavement; (3) lighting and traffic safety construction on New South Street and Puhan Road	Protection of old town research
G	Ankang			

9	Hanyin	<p>1、new road: (1) Nanqu Road(L=2357m, W=16/24m); (2) west part of South Binhe Road, (L=1400m, W=19m);</p> <p>2、traffic sign improvement at newly built-up area</p>	<p>3.water supply pipeline on G316 (L=6550m) sewage pipeline on newly built east part of Phenix Road</p>	
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Table 2 Construction contents

1.2.2 Related project

8. **A、description of related project:** related project refers to the project which affect each other in contents, function and section with the project. According to the requirement of WB, the report about the project should include related project, that is, in line with the formal identification time of WB, the project finished within two years should be considered as related project, including link road, water supply, drainage and sewage facilities. The project was formally identified in April, 2013, so the projects in April 2011 –April 2013 should be expressed as related projects. During the work-out of RAP, the related projects are chosen in the counties and districts, and in the end, Shuibie Water Plant of Yanliang district is related with water supply construction at Guanshan and Wutun, Yanliang, and Hanyin County Sewage Treatment Plant is related with the sewage treatment facilities of Hanyin Phenix Road.

9. **B、Yanliang Shuibei Water Plant:** At present, water supply at Wutun town of Yanlaing is rural central water supply, and the water supply is Shuibei Watr Plant. Shuibie Water Plant is one of the four water resources for "every village" construction in Yanliang district. It was built in 2012, and began operations in 2013. Now the water supply volume is 10000 tons per day, when completely built, the water supply will be about 20000 tons every day. The project is located south of Nanhuan Road, Guansha town, Yanliang in Xi'an city, west of Yanyou Road. The total construction size is 20000 m3/d, including two new 2000m3 reservoir. A new pump station and subsidiary management facilities will be built. The total investment is 73.1887 million yuan.

10. The plant is located in Guansha town of Yanliang, and its water source is underground water and urban water supply network. The land is 6.75 mu, which is from Shuibei village and Xixing village. According to the response to Yanliang water supply project from the Land Resources Bureau of Xian (No. 40 Shiguotuyanhan 2012), the land use plan met the requirement of using land. The response of Xian Planning Bureau Yanlaing Branch (No. 42 Shiguotuyanhan 2012) agrees the plan of water supply plan and the site of the plant. So, the site of the plant meets the needs of the overall plan of Guanshan, Yanliang, Xian. The site is slope land, and the land form is released collective, the fee is 1000yuan/mu (from 2012). According to assessmentm the annual output value of this land is 600yuan per mu in 2011, the release time is 20 years, the rent money will be adjusted according to the rise of price.

The project and the village collective benefit form the release contract, which is helpful for the project.

11. **C、Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant :** The constroction in Hanyin includes road construction and water supply and drainage pipelines. In the part of Fenghuang Road, the project involves only sewage pipeline, whose sewage is treated by Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant.

12. Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant, which was proposed on December 15, 2009, built in November 2011 and finished on November 8, 2012. The plant occupies 36 mu land, and acquired land is from Wuyi village. The investmet for land acquisition is 1.8 million yuan (including land acquisition for building and pipeline)., but without demolition and relocation. The land compensation is 40000 yuan/mu, which meets the requirement of the document of the office of Hanyin government (No. 59 Hanzhengbanfa 2013) and Notice on Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and Ground Attachment for Urban Construction of Hanyin County issued by the office of Hanyin government. In the document, the compensation standard is 54000 yuan/mu for irrigating land and 40000 yuan/mu for other land (including compensation for young crops). The compensation for housing is 560yuan/m2 for brick and concrete and 450 yuan/m2 for brick and wood housing.

13. The project has no housing demolition and relocation. The total investment of the plant is 70.2 million yua. The first-stage construction has finished, with a short-term daily treatment capacity of 10,000 ton, a long-term daily treatment capacity of 20,000 ton and real daily treatment capacity of 3100m³. the plant treats mainly sewage from city town. The water treated will flow into Yuehe River. The province, city, county and the plant monitors the water strictly. By now the plant has no complaint. On December 25, 2013, the plant passed the check of the national key emission reduction project.

14. In Item 2.2.3, there is introduction of the choice for related project.

1.2.3 Project fund and implementing time

15. A、estimated investment:

(I) The estimated investment of the project is 1.574659 billion yuan, among which 977.8065 million yuan is construction fee, accounting for 62.09 % of the investment of Shaanxi province.

(II) Other construction fee is 287.4366million yuan, accounting for 18.25% of the investment of Shaanxi province.

(III) Skill support and ability costrucion investment is USD 3 million, about RMB 18.39 million yuan (exchange rate is USD 1 = RMB 6.1 yuan), accounting for 1.17% of the investment of Shaanxi province.

(IV) The preparation fee is 217.6161 million yuan, accounting for 13.82% of the investment of Shaanxi province.

(V) Interest during the construction period and front-end fee is 74.3068 million yuan, accounting for 4.66% of the investment of Shaanxi province. The details are in Table 3.

Table 3 Estimated investment

No.	item	fee (million yuan)	rate	note
1	construction fee	977.8065	62.09%	
2	Skill support and ability costrucion	18.39	1.17%	
3	Other construction fee	287.4366	18.25%	
4	preparation fee	217.6161	13.82%	
5	Interest during the construction period and front-end fee	74.3068	4.66%	
6	total	1539.0568	100%	

16. B、fund raising

(I) Apply for WB loan USD 150 million, the same as RMB 915 million yuan, accounting for 59.45% of the investment of Shaanxi province.

(II) Matching fund from project area is 624.0568 million yuan, accounting for 40.55% of the investment of Shaanxi province.

The exchange rate used is USD 1 = RMB 6.1 yuan.

1.2.4 Project implementing schedule

17. According to the arrangement of World Bank, along with the reality of the project area, the implementation of the project is divided into seven stages.

a) Preparation stage: July 2013---October 2013;

b) Pre-assessment stage: November 2013---December 2013;

c) Assessment stage: January 2014---March 2014;

d) Negotiation stage: April 2014---July 2014;

e) Approval of WB Board: August 2014---September 2014;

f) Implementing stage: October 2014---2019;

g) Post-assessment stage: When the project finished, the account of WB loan will be shut down, and the experts from WB will hold a provincial independent assessment to confirm the achievement and real affect of the project .

1.2.5 Number and amount affected by the project

18. The construction contents of the project are in Table 4, and impact to different counties and districts is in Item 2.2.3.

A、 Impact of land acquisition :

19. According to the project feasibility report and the field investigation, in the nine project counties and districts, 1414.4 mu land will be acquired, among which 1263.1mu is farmland, residential land 151.3 mu.

B、 Impact of housing demolition

20. 76278.45 m² housing will be demolished, among which 62452.45 m² is brick and concrete building, 6805 m² is brick and wood, 4206 m² is clay and wood and 2815m² is simple houses.

C、 Impact of residents to be relocated

21. 27 villages at 12 towns (subdistricts) in 9 project counties/districts are affected by land acquisition, housing demolition and relocation. 2487 persons are affected by land acquisition, 1337 residents of 359 families are affected by housing demolition. And four enterprises are affected by housing demolition and relocation. The four

enterprises are Baoji Beer Factory, Nitrogenous fertilizer Factory, Forging Factory and Dongshun Machinery Factory. The original sites of the four factories are changed into the industry zone, so they are moving from the sites and the rights of land are transferred to the industry zone, but the procedure is not finished. So, the project takes the four enterprises as affecter ones. The number and amount of LA&R is in 2.2

Table 4 Construction contents of project

project		Acquired land	Affected village	Affected person	Demolished building	Building type	Person affected by demolition	Speicla facilities	Other attachment
		mu		HH/person	m²		HH/person		
yanliang	Hongyao Road	278	4 (Beitun, Sanhe, Xixiang Hongfeng)	280/ 1018	8378	Brick and concrete (B&C)	38/127	pole: 31; cable: 1150m; telecommunication wire : 1210m; transformer: 5	Grown tree: 668; young tree: 30
	Guangsan	36	1 (guangyang)	6/21	0		0	pole: 14; cable: 600	Grown tree: 145; young tree: 115g grown fruit tree: 24
	North Guangyang	24	1 (guangyang)	1/4	0		0	pole: 12; cable: 450m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 154; young tree: 121; grown fruit tree: 52
	Water supply pipeline construction in Yanliang	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Water supply and drainage of Zhenguan Road and Xihuan Road	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total in Yanliang		338	5	287/1043	8378	(B&C)	38/127		
chencang	North Longhai Road	126	2 (Jiajiaya, Beibu)	62/202	9950	8899(B&C), 1051 (earth and wood, E&W)	54/182	pole: 23; cable: 1210m; telecommunication wire: 750m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 300; young tree: 150;
	Beikai Road	35	1 (Dongbu)	7/30	0		0	pole: 11; cable: 750m; telecommunication wire: 550m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 270; young tree;
	Heping	47	1 (Dazhong, Group 1)	9/37	9228	(B&C)	22/79	pole: 13; cable: 990m; telecommunication wire:	Grown tree: 190; young

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								350m	tree: 150;
	West Shuilian Road	20	1 (shuilianzhai)	5/19	3248	(B&C)	17/59	pole: 10; cable: 500m; telecommunication wire: 300m;	Grown tree: 130; young tree: 120;
	Dazhong Road	33	1 (dazhong)	6/20	4372	(B&C)	7/27	pole: 13; cable: 800m; telecommunication wire: 550m	Grown tree: 130; young tree: 120;
	Pijiu South Gate Road	30	1 (shuilianzhai)	7/28	0		0	pole: 10; cable: 680m; telecommunication wire: 300m;	Grown tree: 110; young tree: 30;
	Dongxin Road	44	1 (Jiajiaya)	8/33	3491.4	(B&C)	4/18	pole: 15; cable: 1000m; telecommunication wire: 650m	Grown tree: 110; : 30;
	New Water supply Middle Chencang Road	0	0	0			0	0	0
	Total (Chencang)	335	5	104369	30289.4	(B&C)29238.4, E&W1051	104/365		
	A new water plant, water supply pipeline at old town	10 (transfer)	Former Weiyuan Company (state-owned land)	0	0		0	0	0
wugong	Rain and sewage pipeline and road reconstruction (Renyi Road, East Street, South Street, Old Xibao North Railway	0	1	0	778.95	(B&C)	9/38	pole: 22; cable: 2000;	Grown tree: 7; young tree: 12; landscape tree: 59
	Sewage and road reconstrciton at old town	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Total (Wugong)	10 (transfer)	1	0	778.95	(B&C)	9/38		
Xunyi	1、sewage and road reconstruction at Chengguagn town:	0	0	0	0		0	pole: 27; cable: 2300m; telecommunication wire: 1100m; transformer: 2	0

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	(1) North Street (2) South Street (3) Taita Road (4) East hedi Road, West hedi Road, SONgjiagou West hedi Road, Nanzigou West Hedi Road, totalL=2310m; (5) rain pipeline of Yangguagn Road								
	2、water supply and drainage at Zhitian town 水: (1) Zhitian Road, (2) Zhitian New Road	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total (Xunyi)		0	0	0	0		0		
Chunhua	(1) Chuangxin Road (2) Chuangxinbei Road (3) Huimin Road (4) Chuangye Road (5) Path and street (6) Runwu Road (7) Runbu Road (8) Zhengxing Road	55	2 (Wuai,Wuyi)	55/228	1748	1248(B&C), 500(B&W)	34/ 141	pole: 54; cable: 1500m; telecommunication wire: 1300 米; transformer: 1 ↑	Grown tree: 320; young tree: 4000; grown fruit tree: 860
	Sewage pipeline from Run town to county town	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total (Chunhua)		55	2	55/228	1748	1248(B&C), 500 brick and wood	34/141		
chengcheng	Huifu Street	130.05	2 (Yangzhuang, Yangjiazhuang)	17/65	5175	285 brick and wood, 4890(B&C)	23/77	pole: 20; cable: 3800m; telecommunication wire: 50m;	young tree: 500;

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	Yangguang Road	62.18	1 (Yangzhuang)	11/49	3975	(B&C)	15/49		Grown tree: 50; young tree: 50;
	Dongba Road	9.38	1 (Yangzhuang)	6/19	2100	(B&C)	14/45		Grown tree: 50; young tree: 50;
	Qingzheng Street	0	0	0	0		0	pole: 90; cable: 8000m; telecommunication wire: 2100m; transformer: 3	Grown tree: 700;
	Dongliu Road	0	0	0	0			pole: 14; cable: 2400m; telecommunication wire: 350m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 180;
	Drainage reconstruction of Changning Road	0	0	0	0		0		
Total (Chengcheng)		201.61	2	34/133	11250	10965(B&C) 285 brick and wood	52/171		
Yintai	(1) north part of West Binhe Road(2) East Binhe Road (3) six link roads	141.3	2 (Shunhe, Liuwan)	27/96	1990	(B&C)	26/100	pole: 5; cable: 200m; telecommunication wire: 100; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 10; young tree: 10; grown fruit tree: 20
	parts of Napo-Chenlu Road	0	0	0	0		0	pole: 4、cable: 200m;	Grown tree: 140; young tree: 670; grown fruit tree: 130
	Parts of Ceramics Factory-Chenlu Road	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total (Yintai)		141.3	2	27/96	1990	(B&C)	26/100		

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Hantai	Northe section of Lianfeng Road	19.7	1	13/56	6870	2780(B&C), 2530 brick and wood, 420 E&W, 1140 simple	12/50	pole: 10; cable: 800m; telecommunication wire: 220m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 150; young tree: 100; 3210 m ² courtyard
	Lianhua Road	113.48	2	26/101	5266	2151(B&C), 1100 brick and wood, 1220 E&W, 795 simple	26/108	pole: 15; cable: 1200m; telecommunication wire: 500m	Grown tree: 220; young tree: 170; 1100 m ² courtyard
	Beier Road	51.61	3	32/131	6403	3258(B&C), 1180 brick and wood, 1085 E&W, 880 simple	32/128	pole: 18; cable: 1500m; telecommunication wire: 860m	Grown tree: 310; young tree: 130; 1085 m ² courtyard
	East street, West Street	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Street reconstruction at old town	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Lighting along Xinnan street, Zhongxue Road, and Puhan Road, and traffic management construction	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total (Hantai)		184.79	6	71/288	18539	8189(B&C), 4810 brick and wood, 2725 E&W, 2815 simple	70/286		
Hanyin	Nanqu Road	83.7	3	33/160	3305.1	1665.1(B&C), 1210 brick and wood 430 E&W	26/109	pole: 12; cable: 500m; telecommunication wire: 200m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 180; young tree: 300; grown fruit tree: 200
	West part of South Binhe Road	65	1	40/170	0		0	pole: 14; cable: 8000m; telecommunication wire: 1000m; transformer: 1	Grown tree: 65; young tree: 72;
	Sewage pipe on new east section of Fenghuagn Road	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

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	Water supply pipe from Beicheng Street to Yuhe Logistics Zone	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total (Hanyin)		148.7	4	73/330	3305.1	1665.1(B&C), 1210 brick an dwood, 430 earth and wood	26/109		
Total (project)		1414.4	27	649/2487	76278.45	62452.45 (B&C), 6805 brick and wood, 4206earth and wood, 2815simple	359/1337		

1.2.6 Principles and measures to reduce project impact

22. The construction of the project will improve the socioeconomic development and people's life in the project area. However, the construction of the project also involves LA&R, which will affect local people's daily life and production.

23. Meanwhile, during the implementation of the project, because of the technology and safety requirement of construction, the project will affect the transport, telecommunication, and water resources etc. For example, the construction site should be enclosed for construction, which may damage some roads, and may affect local people's normal life and work.

1.2.6.1 Principles

24. The basic principle of the project implementation is to reduce the affect of project impacts to the socioeconomic development and people's life as far as possible, and the preparation work of the project shows the principal. During the stage of survey and design, the project is discussed by local government and experts. The project will not decrease its technical standard and environment protection standard, and then, the location and direction of the project is decided according to the following principles:

a) The design institute should design the project so as not to occupy basic farmland and quality farmland. Meanwhile it should occupy farmland as less as possible, taking advantage of barren hill, barren land and barren beach to minimize land acquisition.

b) To avoid humane scenery (including temples for religious activities) and the key protection unit of cultural relics.

c) To avoid densely inhabited area to minimize affected persons.

d) To avoid villages with limited farmland to minimize affected farmers.

1.2.6.2 Measures

a) At the stage of feasibility study, when choosing the project place, we first decide key area and key place to avoid, and decide the project area taking construction, environment, resettlement into consideration.

b) To have an fieldwork survey of the road and pipe line, to collect topography, landforms, cultural relics, mineral resource and economy development program, and to solicit local government and residents' opinion of the plan for route selection. Analyze the LA&R affect of different route selection.

c) To have fieldwork measure of land acquisition and resettlement, survey of residents' opinion and social economy. According to the relevant laws and policy of our country, to determine the compensation standard of affected land and resettlement, to survey the number of all kinds of land and building, and to survey land, farmland,, population construction, economic condition..., etc.

d) To collect detailed data of cultural relics in the affected area.

e) To carry out site selection based on full negotiations with the affected villages and plan design department, with minimum occupying high-quality farmland.

f) According to the results of the survey, to compute the total expenses of land

acquisition and resettlement and the project (including the environmental protection fee). To have a joint meeting with three parties of engineering, environmental protection and resettlement, to consider local development program, government, and residents' opinions, to analyze and compare the survey result as follows.

-----Comparison of construction investment

-----The possibility of the labor force setting, the analysis of environment capacity in certain area

-----The project affection to irrigation and domestic water, determining whether it is easy to restore

-----From the point of local economy develop potential, to analyse whether it is easy to resume or raise the living level of local residents after land acquisition and to make sure the production and living level will not decrease after land acquisition

----- The analysis and comparison of the construction benefit and social benefit of the project.

----- Through different forms of public consultations and collection of the opinions of the local people, esp. those of the affected families, the placement buildings will be constructed on both sides of the road so that AHs may build hotel and restaurant business.

25. After comparing the above items, improving the plan, and soliciting local residents' ideas, the final draft will be decided.

26. In the stage of survey, the construction unit will make further survey on the implementation area to choose the best draft option and to minimize land acquisition. In the stage of implementation, the project owner and supervision engineers will check construction design of the construction unit to minimize land occupation and farmland damage; in the stage of resettlement, the resettlement unit will minimize fertile land occupation when they choose place for rebuild housing and other buildings.

27. In the stage of construction, the following measures will be taken:

----To reduce the impact of the project by implementing the RAP and to start the construction of placement buildings as early as possible.

---- To shorten the transitional period as much as possible if there has to be a transitional period.

---- Segmental construction will be practiced so as to minimize the affect on the local people.

---- The project construction will be carried out according to the environment management plan throughout the construction.

----The contractor will build roads leading to the living and producing area of the persons affected by the project construction.

----To hand out the information leaflet to all the affected persons to make sure that they know their rights.

----To set up monitoring system participated by the public in order to monitor and assess the social result of the project.

1.2.6.3 The selection of the plans

28. The red line is 40 m wide in the original draft of Lianfeng Road reconstruction project in Hantai district. The LA&R of the project will affect Pu Town Mosque, the acquired land is 3 mu, and the demolished housing is 210 m² brick and concrete building. After the discussion between Pu town government and the mosque, land exchange is employed for the mosque as the compensation after the implementation of the project. The new site is a bit behind the present one. The compensation draft will be confirmed by the villagers' meeting.

29. During the social assessment stage, the expert panel made a further survey for the Pu town mosque. After discussion with ethnic minority's representatives, religious people and Pu town government, they agreed that it was necessary to protect local ethnic minority, for the affect from the LA&R will affect ethnic minority's daily pray. It is advisable that the design adopted by the project office should be changed. The present draft is to avoid the mosque in the east when Lianfeng Road meets the mosque and the width of the road is 16m. Meanwhile, to meet the need of safe transport, more traffic signs will be equipped to eliminate the risk of transport resulted by the change of the design.

30. Hanyin urban project planned to build garbage collection station,compression/transfer station and public toilet. When discussing the draft design, the site of public toilet is considered to conflict with local people's interest. Furthermore, the social interests have other options, that is, taking advantage of the public organ's and enterprises' public toilets in the project area, or to rebuild them to meet the need of the public. So, Hanyin urban project cancelled the content of public toilet at last.

1.3 Socioeconomic situation of the project area

31. The affected area of the project include Yanliang District of Xian City, Xunyi County, Chunhua County, and Wugong County of Xianyang City, Chengcheng County of Weinan City, Yintai District of Tongchuan City, Chencang District of Baoji City, Hantai District of Hanzhong City, and Hanyin County of Ankang City. The socioeconomic development of the counties and cities is as following.

1.3.1 Socioeconomic situation of the counties/districts in the project area

1.3.1.1 Socioeconomic development of Yanliang District, Xian

32. Yanliang District is located in the northeast of Xi'an City, about 60 km from the city center. It is contiguous to Linwei District of Weinan City on the east, Lintong District of Xian on the south, Sanyuan County of Xianyang City on the west, and Fuping County of Weinan City on the north. The district are rich in melons, fruits, vegetables, grain, cotton, dairy and other agricultural and sideline products. It owns sound transportation network, good infrastructure. Aviation resources are its obvious advantages, known as the "China Seattle". Yanliang District administrates 5 subdistrict offices, 2 towns, 22 neighborhood committees, and 80 village committees. Yanliang District has more than 242,000 mu farmland, and the total population is 280,000 people, of whom agricultural population is 162,000 people. In 2008, the total agricultural output value is 1.437 billion yuan, and the various business output value is 1.294 billion yuan. The per capita net income of farmers is 5,939 yuan. For five consecutive years, the net income rising amount ranks first in the city.

33. In Yanliang District, there are some state-owned aviation companies, research and teaching institutes such as AVIC Xi'an Aircraft Industry (Group) Limited Company, AVIC No. 1 Aircraft Design and Research Institute, AVIC Flight Test Research Institute, 623 Aircraft Structure Strength Research center, and Xi'an Aerotechnical Polytechnic College. Yanliang is Asia's largest aircraft research, design, manufacture, strength test identification, flight test, and aviation teaching, known as "Aviation City". Yanliang owns a first-class airport in Asia with the area of 4 square kilometers, the only aviation technology incubators, and XAC state-level technology center, which are the most advanced aircraft test and experiment center.

1.3.1.2 Socioeconomic development of Xunyi County, Xianyang

34. Xunyi County is located in the north of Xianyang City. It connects Yaozhou District of Tongchuan City on the east, Zhengning County of Gansu Province on the north, Chunhua County of Xianyang City on the south, and Bing County of Xianyang City on the west. The area is 1,811 square kilometers and the farmland is 450,000 mu. Xunyi County administrates 2 towns, 3 neighborhood committees, and 275 village committees. The total population is 294,221 people in 86,743 households, of whom 156,540 persons are male and 137,881 persons are female. In 2012, the total GDP is 8,684 billion yuan. Xunyi has the advantage in agriculture, and it is rich in grain, fruits, vegetables, herbs, cattle, grass and tobacco. The total agricultural output value is 3.86944 billion yuan, and the per capita net income of farmers is 6,662 yuan. The industry develops fast and has a bright future, and the industry value is 5.32 billion yuan..

1.3.1.3 Socioeconomic development of Chunhua County, Xianyang

35. Chunha County is located in the middle-west in Shaanxi Province and the north of Xianyang City, in the south of the Loess Plateau. It locates in east longitude 108 ° 18 ' - 50', north latitude 34 ° 43 ' - 35 ° 03'. It connects Sanyuan County and Yao County on the east, Xunyi County on the north, Jingyang County and Liquan County of Xianyang City on the south, and Yongshou County and Bing County across the Jing River on the west. The terrain slopes from northwest to southeast, the north higher and the south lower. The area is 983.81 square kilometers and the population is 203,800. It administrates 12 towns and 204 village committees. The total GDP is 3.222 billion yuan and the revenue is 65.4 million yuan, of which 42.9 million yuan is local revenue.

The annual fixed assets investment is 1.58 billion yuan and the total retail sales of social consumer goods are 699 million yuan. The per capita net income of farmers is 4,476 yuan. The disposable income per capita for urban residents is 14,900 yuan. The total agricultural output value is 2.97 billion yuan, and the industry value is 1.56 billion yuan.

36. Chunhua has the advantage in agriculture such as fruit, animal husbandry and vegetables. The area for fruit is up to 600,000 mu and the total output is 810,000 ton. Now, two famous apple brand “Chuanhua” and “Beige” won the gold medal of China's famous fruit. Chunhua fastens its pace to industrialize its specific industries and sells its green pollution-free agricultural products in supermarkets in Xian and Xianyang, which increases farmers' income.

1.3.1.4 Socioeconomic development of Wugong County, Xianyang

37. Wugong County is located in the west of Guanzhong Plain. It connects Xingping City on the east, Qian County on the north, Zhouzhi County on the south across the Weihe River, and Yangling District and Fufeng County on the west. Wugong County administrates 8 towns, 4 rural towns, 6 neighborhood committees, and 212 village committees. The total population is 411300 persons (data in 2011). The residents are mainly Han nationality and there are 11 minor nationalities. The area is 397.8 square kilometers and the farmland is 425,000 mu, so it is a county with dense population but less farmland per capita in Shaanxi Province. In the county, there are Xibao Expressway, Longhai Railway, Xibao Middle Expressway, Xibao North Expressway and S107 Highway. The county town is only 70 km from Xian, 50 km from Xiangyang International Airport, and 80 km from Baoji, the important industry city. With flat open terrain and superior geographical position, Wugong is an important transportation hub and distribution center for goods in Guanzhong area. The total GDP is 5.54 billion yuan with the GDP per capita is 12,900 yuan and the local revenue is 67.44 million yuan. The annual fixed assets investment is 2.48 billion yuan. The disposable income per capita for urban residents is 176,66 yuan, and 5,592 yuan for farmers.

38. Wugong has 29 enterprises mainly dealing with four important industries such as food, building material machinery, medicine and paper. It won the "national food industry strong county" and the "national food processing base county".

1.3.1.5 Socioeconomic development of Chengcheng County, Weinan

39. Chengcheng County is located in the middle east of Guanzhong Plain, and in the the hinterland of Qin Jin Yu Yellow River Golden Triangle Economic Cooperation District, and 180 km from Xian. The total area is 1,121 square kilometers, among which highland accounts for 54.5%, gully hill 34.8%, and mountains 10.7%. The farmland is 890,000 mu, and the farmland per capita is 2.8 mu. The area of barren mountains and barren slopes is 346,000 mu (296,000 mu can be used). The terrain is high in the north and low in the south, and four rivers divide the county as “three highland and one plain”. The county is the Guanzhong Plain warm temperate semi humid monsoon region, with an average annual temperature of 12 °C, annual precipitation 680 mm, and frost free period 204 days. The temperature difference between day and night is obvious, with annual sunshine hours for 2616 hours. The altitude is 406.9-1268 meters above sea level. Chengcheng is the highest value of heat radiation to the south of Yanan in Shaanxi, and with no pollution of industrial sources. Chengcheng is rich in coal, grain, cotton, oil, fruit and animals, so it is a agricultural county with rich natural resources, outstanding regional advantage, and great development potential. The total GDP is 7.707 billion yuan, among which the first industry is 1.753 billion yuan, the second industry 3.949 billion yuan, and the third industry 2.005 billion yuan, and the proportion of the third industries is 23:51:26. The

local revenue is 289 million yuan. The annual fixed assets investment is 10.139 billion yuan and the total retail sales of social consumer goods are 1.958 billion yuan.. The disposable income per capita for urban residents is 22,079 yuan (100.82% of the annual plan), and the net income per capita is 5,938 yuan for farmers. The above-scale industrial output value reaches 6.513 billion yuan.

1.3.1.6 Socioeconomic development of Yintai District, Tongchuan

40. Yintai District is located in the transition strip from the central Guanzhong Plain and the northern Loess Plateau, between east longitude 108 ° 51 '-109 ° 27 ', and north latitude 34 ° 51 '-35 ° 22 '. The distance from east to west is 64.5 km, north to south 44.8 km, and the total area is 629.54 square kilometers. It connects Baishui County and Pucheng County on the east, Huangling County and Yijun County on the north, Fuping County and Wangyi District on the south, and Xunyi County and Yaozhou District on the west. The district government location is 95 km from Xian and Xiangyang International Airport, 250 km from Yanan City. There are Xianyang –Tongchuan Railway, Tongchuan-Hanjing Railway, Meijiaping-Qilizhen Railway, Xian-Tongchuan Expressway, Tongchuan-Huangling Expressway, 210 National Highway, and S305 Highway through the district, which is the traffic throat to North Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Gansu and Ningxia. The population is 235,300, among which 130,000 is non-agricultural population. It administrates 7 towns, 2 rural towns, 2 subdistrict offices, 23 neighborhood communities and 107 village communities. There are over 150 state, province and city-owned enterprises. Enterprises, mines, towns and rural area mutually crisscross in Yintai, which owns prominent location advantages, superior natural conditions, and is a typical suburban economic zone. The total GDP is 7.002 billion yuan. The socioeconomic development is that the grain output has got a good harvest for 9 years, that industry increases steadily, that investment enlarges, that consuming increases steadily, that the revenue rises, and that the resident living level improves a lot. In general, the economic situation keeps a steady and a bit quick increase, which shows Yintai is in the process of quick development and fulfills its target "steady and quick development". The income of residents' income rises a lot. The district is always taking maintaining and improving residents' living level seriously and investing to improve living level. The income of urban and rural residents grows steadily. The new jobs are up to 4,302, and 19,029 rural residents find their jobs in towns. The disposable income per capita for urban residents is up to 21,325 yuan, 16.5 percent more than last year, which is the first time to be over 20,000 yuan. The net income per capita for rural residents is 6,863 yuan, 17.5 percent more than last year.

1.3.1.7 Socioeconomic development of Chencang District, Baoji

41. Chencang District is located in the west of Guanzhong Plain of Shaanxi. The district government is at Guozhen Town. At present, it administrates 11 towns, 3 subdistrict offices, 12 neighborhood communities and 332 village communities with the population of 600,000. (Chengcang District administrates 15 towns and 3 subdistrict offices: Yangping Town, Muyi Town, Zhouyuan Town, Jiacun Town, Xiangong Town, Xinjie Town, Pingtuo Town, Xiangquan Town, Chisha Town, Tuoshi Town, and Fenggeling Town, Guozhen subdistrict office, Dongguan subdistrict office, and Qianwei subdistrict office. In January 2010, Qianhe Town, Fanxi Town, Tianwang Town, and Diaowei Town were under the administration of Baoji High-tech Industry Development Zone.) The distance of Chencang from east to west is 119 km, north to south 68 km, and the total area is 2580 square kilometers.

42. In 2012, the total GDP of Chencang is 15.154 billion yuan, increasing at 13.3%. The local revenue is 283 million yuan, increasing at 20%. The annual fixed assets investment is 12.86 billion yuan, increasing at 20%. The disposable income per capita

for urban residents is 25,971 yuan, increasing at 15.2%. The per capita net income of farmers is 8,678 yuan, increasing at 16.3%.

1.3.1.8 Socioeconomic development of Hantai District, Hanzhong

43. Hantai District, the politics, economy, culture, and information center of Hanzhong City, is located in the middle of Hanzhong Basin. It administrates 7 towns, 7 subdistrict offices, 33 neighborhood committees and 214 village committees. The total area is 556 square kilometers with 245,000 mu farmland. The total population is 562,900 with 240,000 non-agricultural population. Hantai District administrate 7 towns and 7 subdistrict offices: Beiguan subdistrict, Dongdajie subdistrict, Hanzhong Road subdistrict, Zhongshan Road subdistrict, Dongguan subdistrict, and Longjiang subdistrict, Qili subdistrict; Puzhen Town, Wuxiang Town, Hedongdian Town, Zongying Town, Hanwan Town, and Xuwang Town.

44. In 2012, the total GDP of Hantai is 15.629 billion yuan, among which, the first industry is 1.444 billion yuan; the second industry is 6.375 billion yuan; and the third industry is 7.81 billion yuan, and the proportion is 9.2:40.8:50.0. In 2012, the annual output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing is 2.487 billion yuan, and the output value of industry is 4.134 billion yuan. The total population is 562,900 in 204,200 households, that is, the average persons of each household is 2.76. In 2012, the disposable income per capita for urban residents is 20,966 yuan with the expenditure per capita 13,631 yuan. The per capita net income of farmers is 8,171 yuan with the expenditure per capita is 5,555 yuan. The housing area per capita for urban resident and rural resident is respectively 26.51 square meter and 42.47 square meter.

1.3.1.9 Socioeconomic development of Hanyin County, Ankang

45. Hanyin County is located in Qinba Mountain of south Shaanxi Province. It connects with Hanbing District, Ziyang County, Shiquan County, and Ningshan County of Ankang City and Zhenba County of Hanzhong City. It was once called Cicheng, Anyang, and Ankang in ancient times. Since 757 AD, Hanyin has been used as its name until now. It administrates 18 and 179 village committees. The total area is 1,365 square kilometers with the population of 305,678. Hanyin has beautiful mountains and rivers, various products and rich people, glorious land and outstanding people, known as "land of rice and fish" of Ankang.

46. Hanyin is rich in natural resources, especially in minerals, animals and plants. The county has proven mineral resources such as gold, limestone, marble, tile, granite, quartz sand, and coal, altogether 19 kinds at 64 different places. Hanyin is famous for the world-renowned Chinese rust red slate and the gold county. The farmland is 320,000 mu (including 120,000 mu irrigating farmland), and the basic farmland per capita is 1.05 mu. In 2012, the total GDP of Hanyin is 3.51 billion yuan. The annual output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing is 1.509 billion yuan, and the output value of industry is 3.915 billion yuan. In 2012, the disposable income per capita for urban residents is 17,289 yuan and the per capita net income of farmers is 5,123.

1.3.2 Basic data of socioeconomic development of sample villages

47. In order to analyse the project impact and to make out practicable RAP, from July 2013 to December 2013, a detailed socioeconomic survey on the affected households and villages was carried out by the experts. The sample survey method was employed. According to the quantity and time limit, 30 villages of the 13 towns in the

project area were chosen as sample villages, accounting for 14% of the total 218 villages. The principle for choosing sample villages are: one sample village in a project town where there are less 10 villages, and two villages between 11 and 20 villages. There are 218 villages in the project area, 30 sample villages were chosen, including 21 affected villages and 9 villages not affected by the LA&R. Concrete survey method adopts both collecting materials in room and visiting villages and families outside, both having an informal discussion and questionnaire survey. That is to say, we collect relevant characteristics, report form and drawing materials from project implementation bureau and other relevant bureaus. At the same time, we have an informal discussion with the project implementation area villagers, observe and survey on the spot, and fill out fixed tables. All these make the survey as aimed as possible.

48. The basic information of the 30 sample villages in the project area are in Table 5.

Table 5 basic data if sample villages

No.	County /district	Town (subdistrict)	village	Project	Socioeconomic development
1	Yanliang, Xian	Wutun	Sanhe	Road reconstruction, water supply and drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	16km east of Yanliang, experiment town of reform in Xian. 2109 persons in 451 households, farmland per capita is 2mu, annual net income per capita is 9686yuan
2			Xixiang	Road reconstruction, water supply pipeline, affected by LA&R	south to Guanshan, 1867 persons in 412 households, farmland per capita is 1.8mu, annual net income per capita is 8617yuan
3			Hongfeng	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R	7km east to Yanliang, 2310 persons in 513 households, farmland per capita is 1.5mu, annual net income per capita is 7916yuan
4		Guanshan	Guangyan	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R	east to Xingdong, 2228 persons in 502 households, farmland per capita is 1.8mu, annual net income per capita is 8230yuan
5	Xunyi, Xianyang	Chengguan	Majia	Road reconstruction, no LA&R	Suburb area, 1897 persons in 542 households, farmland per capita is 1.1mu, annual net income per capita is 8600yuan
6		Zhitian	Zhitian	Road construction, water supply and drainage pipeline, lighting, afforesting, no LA&R	1235 persons in 268 households, farmland per capita is 1.0mu, annual net income per capita is 6840yuan
7	Chunhua, Xianyang	Run	Wuyi	Road construction, water supply and drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	Middle of Chuanhua, 820 persons in 216 households, farmland per capita is 1.0mu, annual net income per capita is 7500yuan
8			Gangou	Road construction, water supply and drainage pipeline, no LA&R	908 persons in 239 households, farmland per capita is 0.8mu, annual net income per capita is 6640yuan
9			Wuai	Road construction, water supply and drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	3034 persons in 750 households, farmland per capita is 0.6mu, annual net income per capita is 8053yuan
10	Wugong, Xianyang	Wugong	Huashan	Road reconstruction, water supply and wastewater drainage pipeline, no LA&R	16km northwest of Wugong, 638 persons in 136 households, farmland per capita is 0.6mu, annual net income per capita is 3870yuan
11			Luye	Road reconstruction, wastewater drainage pipeline, no LA&R	929 persons in 228 households, farmland per capita is 0.6mu, annual net income per capita is 3900yuan
12			Wuta	Road reconstruction, water supply and wastewater drainage pipeline, no LA&R	1975 persons in 502 households, farmland per capita is 0.8mu, annual net income per capita is 3900yuan

13			Jisha n	Road reconstruction, water supply and wastewater drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	1335 persons in 341 households, farmland per capita is 0.9mu, annual net income per capita is 3600yuan
14	Cheng cheng, Weina n	Chen ggua n	Yang zhua ng	Road reconstruction, drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	Couty town, 3151 persons in 801 households, farmland per capita is 1.05mu, annual net income per capita is 7230yuan
15			Yangj ia	Road reconstruction, drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	east of Chengcheng, 1105 persons in 247 households, farmland per capita is 2.2mu, annual net income per capita is 6360yuan
16	Yintai, Tong chuan	Beich eng	Liuw an	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R	20km north of Tongchuan, 1371 persons in 352 households, farmland per capita is 0.4mu, annual net income per capita is 6840yuan
17			Shun he	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R	1108 persons in 291 households, farmland per capita is 0.24mu, annual net income per capita is 6150yuan
18			chen ggua n sidui	Road reconstruction, no LA&R	District town, 20km northeast of Tongchuan, 2179 persons in 534 households, no farmland,income from jobs, annual net income per capita is 12500yuan
19		Chenl u	Beigo u	Road reconstruction, no LA&R	20km southeast of Tongchuan, 2028 persons in 509 households, farmland per capita is 1.8mu, annual net income per capita is 5800yuan
20			Chen lu	Road reconstruction,garbadg e collection station, no LA&R	2436 persons in 624 households, no farmland, annual net income per capita is 9800yuan
21		Chenc ang, Baoji	Guoz hen	Xiba	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R
22	jiajiay a			Road reconstruction, water supply and wastewater drainage pipeline, affected by LA&R	northwest of Chencang, 2108 persons in 580 households, farmland per capita is 0.9mu, annual net income per capita is 11133yuan
23	Qian wei		Dazh ong	Road reconstruction, affected by LA&R	Northeast of Shuilianzhai, 2455 persons in 730 households, farmland per capita is 0.4mu, annual net income per capita is 11133yuan
24			Shuili anzh ai	Road reconstruction,drainag e pipeline, affected by LA&R	Northeast of Chencang, 1771 persons in 454 households, farmland per capita is 0.9mu, annual net income per capita is 10384yuan
25	Hantai, Hanzh ong	Pu	Yangj iayin g	Road reconstruction, sanitation construction, affected by LA&R	9km from Hanzhong, 967 persons in 232 households, farmland per capita is 0.9mu, annual net income per capita is 8964yuan
26			Jiang ba	Road reconstruction, sanitation construction, affected by LA&R	Southeast of Yangjiaying, 1045 persons in 251 households, farmland per capita is 0.6mu, annual net income per capita is 8752yuan
27	Hanyin ,Ankan g	Chen ggua n	Huab a	Road reconstruction,water supply pipeline, sanitation, affected by LA&R	Southeast of Chengguan, 1963 persons in 436 households, farmland per capita is 0.8mu, annual net income per capita is 6200yuan
28			Jiefa ng	Road reconstruction,water supply pipeline, sanitation, affected by LA&R	1927 persons in 580 households, farmland per capita is 0.8mu, annual net income per capita is 6330yuan
29			Taipe ng	Road reconstruction,water supply pipeline, sanitation, affected by LA&R	3298 persons in 1113 households, farmland per capita is 0.7mu, annual net income per capita is 6158yuan
30			Zhon	Road	north of Huaba, 1827 persons in 406

		gyan	reconstruction,water supply pipeline, affected by LA&R	households, farmland per capita is 0.8mu, annual net income per capita is 6400yuan
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1.3.3 Investigation data of the sample households

49. The socioeconomic survey also includes the survey of sample households in the project area. The total sample households are 15225 households at the 30 sample villages. In the project area, 30---40 households in each village are chosen as sample households, accounting for 7.2% of the total households and the total sample households are 1090. The data are in Table 6. The data of sample households in each county and district are in the appendix.

Table 6 Basic data of the 1090 affected sample households

item		1090 affected sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		4691	
Labor force		4076	
Agricultural population		3570	
Farmland per capita （mu）		1.08	
Annual average net income (yuan)		7529	
Farmland per household		3.3	
Yearly output value per mu		1200	
Average net income per household	planting	4457	32406
	poultry	2252	
	sideline	25697	
Average cost	Production cost	3712	17672
	Life cost	13960	
Housing per capita		30.8	
Production Machinery		2	
Life apparatus		2	

Note: the planting income contains income from orchard. The yearly output value per mu is the average value of that of irrigating land and dry land.

50. According to the investigation, in 2012, the average income per household is 32406 yuan a year for the 1090 sample households in the 30 project affected villages, and income per capita is 7529 yuan, which is a bit lower than 8200 yuan for that of the 30 villages (The highest is 13089 yuan a year for Xibao village, Guo Town, Chencang district, and the lowest is 3600 yuan for Jishan village, Wugong Town, Wugong county). The farmland output value contains dry plain land and slope land average annual output value. The average annual value is 1100 yuan from 2007 to 2009. The above two figures are a little bit different from that of the village, for example, 10% different for the income per capita. The reason may be the villagers' expectation, and so on. However, the data are nearly the same. The village data is yearly data, whose requirement of method are different from those of the survey. In general, the formal data given by organizations are always a bit higher than reality. So, the sample household data of the survey are objective considering the socioeconomic development in the project area.

51. The investigation data from the sample households show that the annual income per capita of the sample households is 7529 yuan (USD 1240), and that the life standard of the sample households is 30.64% higher than that of Shaanxi Province

(see Table 7), but a bit lower than that of China, 7919 yuan. The reason is that most project area is the towns enjoying economic development in some degree and that the living standard is higher than that of other rural area in Shaanxi Province. However, the socioeconomic development in the project area is lower than that of coastal area. The main income source is planting, poultry, part-time job, and a little third industry.

Table 7 Comparison of income between affected area and other places in 2012

area item	China	Shaanxi	Samle household
Net income for rural people (yuan)	7917	5763	7529
Rate compared with (%)	100	72.8	95.1

1.3.4 Women in project area

1.3.4.1 Current situation of women in project area

52. a) In the stage of survey, the project paid much attention on the women's development. During the survey, public consultation and interview, women are invited to take part in the activities. The survey found that most villages are "hollow villages", that is, the middle-aged and young labor go to cities for jobs, and the old, women and children stay at the villages. In general, the women's social role and affect in the project area are as follows.

53. b) In the project area, men and women play different roles in the family and the society. Women usually bear the responsibility of bringing up children and agricultural production (as well as cooking, washing and caring for the old). But many young women would become migrant workers just like men do.

54. c) The concept of men being inferior to women has greatly changed. As more and more women work outside and their income become an important part of family income, women's status in the family has improved, and they even become the head of the household in some families. Because of the popularization of education, women enjoy high status in the family. Events in the family and the education of their children are jointly decided by men and women. Women are relatively independent financially. But women are not interested in participating public affairs.

55. d) In the project area, the education level of young women is usually middle school education and that of elderly women is lower with many illiterates. Most women who are staying at home are middle aged or the elderly. They have few contacts with the outside world and simple social relations. Their range of activity is usually their family.

56. e) Women usually get married between 22 to 25 years old. Pregnant women in rural areas now give birth to child in hospital for the safety of both the mother and child. In the aspect of reproductive health, situation for women in the project area is still not optimistic. Many married women are bothered by gynecological diseases at different levels.

57. f) Women's methods of producing are not highly technical. Their planting, cultivation and processing techniques are still conventional with high labor intensity and low economic benefits.

58. g) As more and more women work outside, their view has been broadened and they become more open-minded.

59. h) The difference in family financial conditions leads to the difference in labor intensity and pace of life of women. For the few women whose family economic condition is better, their labor intensity is lower than other women.

60. i) In families without members working outside, they still follow the traditional gender division of labor of men doing agricultural production and women staying at home. While in families that men work outside, women and the elderly become the major force of agricultural production. Women shoulder almost all the housework and agricultural production, so they are under heavy pressure. They are always under a heavy load since there is no difference between busy season and slack season for them.

61. j) Women in the project area are all aware of this project. They wish this project can bring them a better life, so they support this project.

1.3.4.2 Women's participation

62. a) Women of the project area participate actively in project selection. During the survey, the expert panel found that women in project village took active role of selection. Especially during feasibility report and demonstration stage, women widely participate in symposium, assessment meeting and villagers representative Conference, especially support road reconstruction project, and village community water supply, drainage pipeline and sewage processing.

63. b) In public consultation, seminars and other project advisory activities, women took part actively and spoke their views, and voluntarily accept interviews and participated in focus group interviews. During the public consultation, the role of women was highlighted, accounting for 50% in every forum. Women spoke enthusiastically, to express their ideas and comments in a unique perspective.

64. c) Women put forward their own unique understanding on the sub- project with their own perspectives, and showed special support to some projects such as sewage treatment works. They always have to wash clothes in the river, and the water is often contaminated, so they cannot get clothes clean, and furthermore, it is easy to be contaminated with bacteria, which is very bad for health. Therefore, the sewage pipeline construction becomes their most concern. Another example is some new road projects, women accept them happily, because new roads are more convenient for women to go to town and urban for shopping. New roads will save their travel time. The original travel ways are either detour, or muddy path, and even slipping into ditch. This is neither safe nor convenient. New roads will also reduce the worry about the children's travel.

65. d) Women show a strong will to involve in the project and make recommendations. In project villages, in general, male young labour work out in city. Women stay at home to look after the family. During the survey, we found women have strong desire to participate the project. Most women said that if they had free time, they hoped to participate in the project activities, such as training of feature agricultural technology. Most women thought they were willing to learn advanced agricultural technology, then they could plant greenhouse vegetable or flowers and trees, then the family would get more income .

66. e) Because the gender advantages, women themselves have unique angle of view and exquisite skill, and they are suitable for handicrafts. The project has a number of handicraft training programs to train local women. Based on the

combination of women's unique advantage for handicraft production, they can have the chance to show their own advantages.

67. f) The project needs some services and sanitation services. Because of "hollow village" phenomenon in the project villages, many women stay at home to look after the family. Then, they can take such kind of job and increase the family income.

1.3.5 The situation of minorities

68. Within the project area, there are a few Hui people living together in Puzhen Town, Hantai District of Hanzhong City. The other 8 project areas have no ethnic families living together. At Pu town of Hantai District, there are 350 persons in 120 households settling together. Most of them settle there to farm or trade. But the LA&R involves no Hui family, so it has no direct negative impact on the local Hui people's life and production caused by the implementation of the project. When the project is completed and the local infrastructure conditions are improved, the project will promote local economic development, and is conducive to the improvement of production and living conditions of local Muslims. So, the Muslims along the project area will benefit from the project.

69. The survey shows that the Hui people in the affected area moved here for some historical reasons, and they live here more than three generations. The majority of them moved here in 1920s and 1930s from other area. Now, they mainly engage in business with a small capital, the life and production seldom depend on land. Although their religion and some eating habits also show some features of their own, on the whole, in the long course of living with and Han, there is no large difference between Hui and Han in language, culture and living habit. According to the World Bank OP4.10 "indigenous people", it can be seen that the indigenous people of Hui in this area do not belong to the World Bank definition, so the project does not need a plan and policy in the national minority specially.

1.3.6 Public consultation and participation

70. During the implementation of RAP, three field survey was carried out from June 21, 2013 to July 5th, October 8th to October 20th and from December 10th to December 18th. In each survey, the expert panel held public consultation. In the first survey, the main points of consultation is the recommendation and selection the project, and local people's overall cognition as well as land use of the project. The panel timely feedbacked the information to the project office and the feasibility study organization in order to carry out more reasonable adjustments to the project. The final confirmation of the project in Hantai, Hanyin and Wugong all took local people's opinions and suggestions into consideration. For example, for the project of New Xibao Expressway in Wugong, 12 households should be demolished in the original plan. During the consultation, the involved residents commonly think the compensation standard set by the 20th paper issued by Wugong government in 2005 is too low (640 yuan/m² for brick and concrete). After several negotiations, eight involved households demanded to raise the compensation standard to 1,200RMB/m², with which the project office agreed. The other four households have refused the demolition because their houses are newly built and have good structure. After site investigation, investigators and project officers have decided to modify the road design to avoid involved houses.

71. During the second and third survey, the main points of public consultation is the LA&R policy and economic recovery plan. The panel understands local people's will, needs and expectations. The panel also focuses on the issue of women's development.

72. Every public consultation was held in different ways in different counties and districts by the expert panel from Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences, the villagers involved in the project can voluntarily participate in consultation activities

73. The main ways of public consultation are:

a) In a number of affected villages, seminars are held with villager representatives for local socio-economic situation, opinions about resettlement

b) For the households affected by the land expropriation severely, interview with them to know the basic situation and the economic situation of their families, and questions about possible effects of the project, advice and suggestions for resettlement.

c) For the villagers not participating public consultation (seminar or interview), the form of questionnaires employed to know the impact of the project as much as possible.

74. In this survey, a total of 30 project affected villages took part in various types of public activities. In 27 of those villages affected by LA&R, seminars were held and 12000 copies of questionnaire were handed out, and 1090 were handed in. The panel interviewed 81 affected families affected, covering land use, resettlement, publicizing the policy, seeking the views of local people, and the formulation of the initial RAP.

Table 8 Interviews and seminars

time	County/district	village	activities	Concern of people
June 21, 2013--- June, 30, 2013	PMO of Yanliang district in Xian ; Xunyi county , Chunhua county, Wugong county in Xianyang; Chengcheng in Weinan; f Yintai in Tongchuan; Chencang district in Baoji;; Hantai in Hanzhong ; and Hanyin in Ankang		Discussing with leaders of the PMO of the 9 counties and districts in the 7 cities, deciding the survey site, training of WB's resettlement policy	
June 22---June24	Yangliang (first group)	Xixiang Sanhe Beitun Hongfeng Guangyang	Village-level discussion, seeking opinions and suggestions to the project	1、when the project begins. 2、 why some problems don't be considered? 3、 Whether the project hire local labor? Can women participate? 4、 During the implementation of the project, Whether the road is shut down, is there temporary way 5、 Can opinions and suggestions be responded? When the compensation standard can be decided?
	Hantai (second group)	Yangying Jiangba Yuanfang Shuangmiao Lianfeng Huילong		
June 25---June27	Chengcheng (first group)	Yangzhuang Yangjia		
	Hanyin	Taiping		

	(second group)	Zhongyan		
		Huaba		
		Jiefang		
June 28---June30	Chunhua	Wuyi		
		Wuai		
	Chencang	Dongbu		
		Beibu		
		Jiajiaya		
		Dazhong		
		Shuilianzhai		
July 1--- July 2	Yintai	Liuwan		
		Shunhe		
	Wugong	Jishan		
October 8 --- October 11	Yangliang (first group)	Dongxing		1、When the compensation standard can be decided? 2、Is there compensation for temporarily occupied land? How to? 3、Why after so many surveys the project never begins 4、The investment can be used in the project? 5、When the compensation can be distributed? How to? 6、What is the policy for young crop compensation? 7、What is replacement price for housing compensation 8、The price of housing is decided by assessment organ, why there is compensation standard? 9、How long is the transitional period, and any subsidy? What is the standard? 10、The standard of other projects is higher compared with this one, why? Can the standard be the same as others/? 10、Can poor family get other subsidy? What is the Policy
		Xinghe		
		Guanshan		
		Hongfeng		
		Guangyang		
	hantai (second group)	Yangying		
		Jiangba		
		Yuanfang		
		Shuangmiao		
		Lianfeng		
October 12---October 14	Chengcheng (first group)	Huilong		
		Yangzhuang		
	Hanyin (second group)	Yangjia		
		Taiping		
		Zhongyan		
		Huaba		
October 15---October 17	Chunhua (first group)	Jiefang		
		Wuyi		
	chencang (second group)	Wuai		
		Dongbu		
		Beibu		
		Jiajiaya		
		Dazhong		
		Shuilianzhai		
October 18---October 20	Yintai	Lianwa		
		Shunhe		
	Wugong	Jishan		
October 18---October 20	Discussing with leaders of PMO and towns and villager representatives in		Informing the process of RAP, informing the survey, discussing with leaders of	Note: the survey was done by two groups at the same time, the different groups

	Yanliang, Chunhua, Chengcheng, Chencang, Hantai, and Hanyin	Xunyi, Wugong, Yintai, and	PMO, project leaders, town leaders, village leaders and and villager representatives in Yanliang, Xunyi, Chunhua, Wugong, Chengcheng, Yintai, Chencang, Hantai, and Hanyin	survey at different area
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75. During discussion and interview, we found following questions the local people most care about:

76. First, about the policies of LA&R:

a) Compared with other city development projects, the compensation of this project is lower, why? Can the same standard be formulated?

b) The compensation of housing is based on the assessment price, why is there a compensation standard? How to carry out the standard?

c) The compensation for temporarily occupied land is not reasonable. It only takes the annual output value into account, but does not consider the affect to planting and growing of crops. How to compensate the loss?

d) Which organization distributes the compensation and what is the procedure? When will the compensation be given to the affected persons?

77. Secondly, some questions about the project itself:

a) Why does the project need several field surveys? Why is the preparation time very long? When does the project come into the stage of implementation?

b) What is the access standard of the project? Why are some projects selected while others not?

c) When will the project begin? When will the subprojects of road construction begin?

78. During the symposium and other consultation, the PMO and the expert panel answered the above questions, especially the question that different prices of building at different counties of the same city and compensation of housing demolition and relocation.

79. About the questions relevant to the project, the PMO introduced the access standard, the process of the project preparation, time table of implementation, and asked the local people to understand, support and cooperate in order to implement the project smoothly.

80. During the survey, the expert panel entrusted the local government to hand out questionnaire and to take back them on October 20, which is helpful to cover local people as more as possible and to seek information of local people's opinions and suggestions about the project and relevant social policies. The data are in Table 9.

81. This public attitude survey took county/district as a unit, and the questionnaire handed out were 900, 893 of which were taken back, accounting for 99.2%. Among them, 449 persons are affected by project land acquisition and demolition, accounting for 50.2% of the total number of survey. 56 persons are poor, accounting

for 6.3% of the total number of the survey.

Table 9 Form of questionnaire

Questions	Survey Results
Introduction of the project	
Basic Information about Respondents	(1)Total number; (2) proportion of nature of work; (3)Gender proportion; (4)Affected persons; (5) proportion of low income residents
What do you think of the current economic condition?	(1) Very good (2) Good (3) Average (4) Bad
What's the major problem of economic development currently?	(1) Power supply (2) Transportation and other infrastructure (3) Natural resources (4) Others (5) No idea
Will this project promote local economic development?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Ordinary (4) No idea
Do you support this project?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't care
Do you know the basic information about this project?	(1)Yes (2)A little (3)No idea
Through what kind of way that you know about this project?	(1)Media (2)Announcement (3)Publicity (4)Town talk
After this project put into operation, local people's living standards will	(1)Greatly improve (2)Improve (3)Be slightly changed (4)Become worse
After this project put into operation, local environment will	(1)Greatly improve (2)Improve(3)Be slightly changed(4)Become worse
After this project put into operation, local employment rate will	(1) Increase greatly (2)Increase (3)Be slightly changed(4)Reduce
You___ the supporting social policies of this project.	(1) Support (2) Object to (3) Basically support but hold reservation (4) No idea

82. In the above survey,76.4% of the respondents think the project will promote local economic and social development, increase job opportunities, and improve local people's living. 13.6% think it slightly changes or have no idea. No one think it will have no affect.

83. 45.2% of respondents think that the restriction of local economy mainly comes from laggard infrastructure such as roads, natural resources, power and others.

84. 86.11% of respondents support the project and 13.89% have reservation. No one is against the project.

85. 72.56% of the respondents think that the project will improve greatly or improve the local environment, and only 1.46% think the project will hurt the environment..

86. 89.24% of respondents believe that the project will enhance the well-being of local people great or in some degree. No one think the project will hurt their life. .

87. 75.81% of respondents think that the project will create jobs for local people

88. For the social policies of the project, such as compensation for LA&R, measures

to decrease the impact, and assistance policies for poor households, 72% of the respondents support or support in some degree, among whom, 48.4% support but hold reservation, and 28% don't know the policy. The data show that the implementation of the project should be publicized further to the local people. It is necessary to perfect and revise the policies after discussing with the local people and the affected persons. The expert panel traces the 18 questionnaires showing opposing views. The expert panel found 14 questionnaires are from Wugong (6) and Chengcheng (8), and 4 questionnaires for other areas. They are not satisfied with the compensation policy of LA&R. The information was sent to local PMO who replied quickly. The compensation for standard 8 households of the 12 in Wugong have been raise, and 4 households will not be affected by LA&R after the design change of the project. In Chengcheng county, the affected persons mainly inquire that the buildings at the same section receive different compensation. Chengcheng PMO responded that the compensation standard of a public welfare project is different from that of a land development of the same section. The compensation of land was given according to the annual output value and the compensation of the house was given according to the rebuilt value. The project was a public welfare project, the masses of the project area will benefit from the project construction, and the compensation standard of the public welfare project was the same in Chengcheng county. The respondents accepted the response with reservation. Other 4 questionnaires were responded in time, and the affected persons are satisfied public welfare project execution is a standard, survey response to retain recognition of this. The other 4 also got timely response, the masses satisfied. In general, the data show that most respondents support the construction of the project. Some people who hold reservation are worried about that the compensation policy cannot meet their requirements. Many respondents suggest that the project should pay attention to pollution control, affectation, environment protection, and water resource protection, etc.

1.3.7 RP and preparation

89. According to the requirements of country's law and WB's policies, the project should work out RAP. The FL-PMO entrusts Project Assessment Center, Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences to survey the affect of LA&R and to work out the RAP. During the implementation of RAP, the Center will fulfil the task within the construction area decided by the owner and project design organ. The implementation of RAP includes two aspects: material survey and socioeconomic survey.

1.3.7.1 Affected objects survey

90. The field survey on the project is carried out in two sections: From June 2013 to September 2013, when the experts were doing the feasibility study to this project, they carried on a preliminary socioeconomic survey of the affected area, and solicited the local government and some villagers' opinions in certain scope. From October to December of 2013, the experts, along with the project offices of all the counties/districts, had a total investigation on the socioeconomic condition of the project affected villages, and affected persons, land, houses and attached facilities. According to different affect, the affected objects are: land occupation, affected people, housing demolition, and special facilities relocation.

1.3.7.2 Socioeconomic survey

91. In order to analyze the affect of the project and make out a practical RP, from July to December of 2013, the survey panel made a detailed socioeconomic survey on the affected villages and households. Sample survey is employed in the survey. To meet the need of time and quantity, 30 villages in the 13 towns in the affected area were

chosen as sample villages. 30--40 households in each village are chosen as sample households, accounting for 7.2% of the total 15225 households and the total sample households are 1090. Concrete survey method adopts both collecting materials in room and visiting villages and families outside, both having an informal discussion and questionnaire survey. That is to say, we collect relevant characteristics, report form and drawing materials from project implementation bureau and other relevant bureaus. At the same time, we have an informal discussion with the project implementation area villagers, observe and survey on the spot, and fill out fixed tables. All these make the survey as aimed as possible.

92. The project impact survey and socio-economic survey mainly covered following items:

93. (i) The survey of socio-economic conditions and people living styles in the project affected area. The main contents are:

- a) Administrative area, including the basic situation of county, city and province affected by the project
- b) Main economic index in 2012 in the above affected area
- c) The impoverished population distribution in the above affected area
- d) The living condition of minority households, and women in the above affected area.
- e) the highway condition in the project affected area
- f) The information of the affected villages, including population, farmland, per capita income
- g) The information of the sample households, including the percentage of income from planting, breeding, sideline and industry
- h) The working composition and average property of the sample households
- i) The living condition, drinking water condition and life style at the affected village
- j) The affected individuals' attitude and opinion to the project, the compensation policy of land expropriation, housing demolition and resident relocation, and economic resume plan

94. (ii) The survey of impacts of land expropriation, housing demolition and resident relocation. The main contents are:

- a) The quality, output per mu and output value of occupied farmland of the project
- b) The construction value and rebuilt value of demolishing buildings of the project
- c) The economical situation of the affected households
- d) The economical situation of the affected villages and enterprises
- e) The duration to the land expropriation, housing demolition and resident relocation of the affected
- f) The opinions and attitude of the project given by people

95. The Project Office of Shaanxi and all the counties/districts, along with the consultant expert panel, base on analyzing and discussing the data from the survey, worked out the RP of this project according to the relevant policies of the World Bank and China;

1.3.8 The target of working out RP

-----To employ engineering, technical and economic measures in order to avoid or minimize the quantity of land acquisition, housing demolition and relocation. If land acquisition and housing demolition are not inevitable, any possible and effective measure should be employed to minimize the impact to the local people's life and production.

-----in the preparation stage, socioeconomic survey and making-out of RP should be carried out.

-----the base of relocation and resettlement is quantity of objects and compensation standard, the purpose of which is to raise or at least maintain the life and production standard of the relocated people.

-----The relocated people are encouraged to take part in the making-out of RP.

-----Whether the affected building is legal or not, the compensation standard is its replacement cost.

-----The original people in the affected area will benefit from the project.

2. Project Impact

2.1 The definition of project impact

96. The scope of the object survey affected by the project is the actual occupied land based on the project design organization. The scope is the land occupied by nine subprojects ---WB's loan project Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project. During the object survey, the project is on the design stage and the design organization may optimize the design, so the scope of the occupied land may be changed. The Project Office will fulfill the relocation according to the final affected data. Meanwhile, any great change about the project will be submitted to the World Bank before the implementation, along with the reason for the change. If the affected quantity rises, the relocation policies in the RP will also be applied to the added affected people and villages.

97. The definition of the project impact is as follows:

a) The permanently occupied land: any land within the project area which is occupied permanently.

b) The temporary occupied land: any land which is occupied temporarily during the construction and will be resumed after the construction. According to the survey, the temporary occupied land will affect a little and cannot be confirmed in the stage of feasibility study, so there is no relevant datum. The project offices of all the counties/districts have promised that if there is possible temporary occupied land, the affected persons will be paid compensation as market price.

c) The demolished building: all the buildings within the project area which will be demolished, including brick and concrete, brick and wood, clay and wood, and simple house.

d) The affected ground attachment: any ground attachment within the project area, mainly including trees, power poles, telecommunication poles, etc.

e) The affected households: any household whose land, building or ground attachment are within the project area or affected directly by the project.

f) The affected village: any village whose land, building or ground attachment are within the project area or affected directly by the project.

g) The affected person: any person or household who is affected by land acquisition, housing demolition and relocation.

h) The vulnerable group: The vulnerable group refer to the people who lack of the ability to deal with the problems in the society and are easy to suffer because of their ability, poverty or physical disability. The vulnerable group often consists of households enjoying five guarantees, elderly person with no family, orphan, poor family, and the disables, etc.;

2.2 General project affect

98. According to the implementation plan of the project, from June to December of 2013, the implementation agency and the expert panel surveyed the affected number

and categories. The details are in the following tables. However, the final number and kinds will be finalized according to the measure and check before implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

2.2.1 Types of project impacts

- a) 3 kinds of occupied land: irrigating land, dry land, residential land;
- b) 4 kinds of houses: Brick and concrete, brick and wood, earth and wood, simple
- c) ground attached facilities :Fruit trees, useful woods, young crop, etc
- d) 4 kinds of special facilities: transport facilities, telecommunication facilities, electricity facilities and power facilities.

2.2.2 Quantities of project impacts

a) Building

99. The project needs to demolish 76278.45 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 62452.45 square meters, brick and wood building 6805 square meters, earth and wood 4206 square meters, and simple 2815 square meters.

b) Land

100. The Project will expropriate 1414.4 mu land in the project area, including 1263.1 mu farmland, among which, irrigating land is 1022.47 mu, dry land 240.63 mu, residential land 151.3 mu.

c) Affected area

101. There are 218 villages at 12 towns of 9 counties/districts in 7 cities. 27 villages are affected by LA&R, they are: Beitun, Sanhe, Xixiang, Hongfeng and Guangyang village at Wutun town of Yanliang district; Wuyi and Wuai village at Run town of Chunhua county; Yangzhuang and Yangjia village at Chengguan town of Chengcheng county; Liuwan and Shunhe village at Beicheng town of Yintai district; Dongbu, Beibu and Jiajiaya village at Guo town, Dazhong and Shuilianzhai village at Qianwei subdistrict of Chencang district; Jishan village at Wugong town of Wugong county; Yangying, Jiangba, Yuanfang, Shuangmiao, Lianfeng and Huilong village at Pu town of Hantai district; Taiping, Zhongyan, Huaba, and Jiefang village at Chengguan town of Hanyin district. In Xunyi county and Chenlu town of Yintai district, the project only involves rebuilding road, laying pipes, moving some trees, and some special facilities such as power poles and wire, but there is no land acquisition and housing demolition. (see Table 10) .

d) Trees and Special facilities

102. 13654 trees have been transplanted in the 9 counties involved in the project .Of the trees transplanted, grown trees 4586, young trees 7030, fruit trees 2035. At the same time , 457 posts, 40530meter-long electric wire, 12440 meter-long cable, and 19 transformer have been replaced.

Table 10 Village, town of the affected county/district

No.	County/ district	Project town	Village affected by LA&R	Note	
1	Yanliang	Wutun	Xixiang	Newly built road, rebuilding road, Water supply and drainage, LA&R, removing ground attachment and special facilities	
2			Beitun		
3			Sanhe		
4			Hongfeng		
5	Chunhua	Guanshan	Guangyang		
6		Run	Wuyi		
7			Wuai		
8	Chengcheng	Chengguan	Yangzhuang		
9			Yajia		
10	Yintai	Beicheng	Liuwan		
11			Shunhe		
12			Chenlu		Rebuilding road, no LA&R, removing ground attachment and special facilities
13	Chencang	Guo	Dongbu	Newly built road, rebuilding road, Water supply and drainage, LA&R, removing ground attachment and special facilities	
14			Beibu		
15			Jiajiaya		
16		Qianwei	Dazhong		
17	Shuilianzhai				
18	Wugong	Wugong	Jishan		
19	Hantai	Pu	Yangying		
20			Jiangba		
21			Yuanfang		
22			Shuangmiao		
23			Lianfeng		
24			Huilong		
25	Hanyin	Chengguan	Taiping		
26			Zhongyan		
27			Huaba		
28			Jiefang		
29	Xunyi	Zhitian	Rebuilding road and pipe, no LA&R, removing ground attachment and special facilities		
30		Chengguan			

e) Affected residents

103. 2223 villagers of 568 households will be affected by land acquisition. 1252 villagers of 334 households and four enterprises are affected by housing demolition and relocation. The number and amount of LA&R is in 2.2.

f) Vulnerable group

104. The vulnerable group: The vulnerable group refers to the people who lack the ability to deal with the problems in the society and are easy to suffer because of their ability, poverty or physical disability. The vulnerable group often consists of households enjoying five guarantees, elderly person with no family, orphan, poor family, female single parent family, and the disables, etc. In the survey and analysis, this group is identified carefully. Among the affected groups, only a few vulnerable groups are affected by the project. After the implementation of the project, they can share the benefit from the project. According to field survey and consultation, the project will supply special subsidy for the vulnerable group affected by LA&R, accounting for 0.5% of the total fee of LA&R. The special attention to the vulnerable group can help them share the interests from the project, which will also be under the monitoring of the project.

105. According to field survey, the socioeconomy in the project area owns the base for development, but some population is still under the line of absolute poverty. In 2012, there are 57134 persons in 15225 households at the 30 sample villages,

among which, 1462 persons of 457 households are from poor households, accounting for 3% of the total households. The proportion of poor households is smaller than that of Shaanxi, 5.2%. but the above data are confirmed by the Civil Affairs Department. However, there are a few households needing helping because of temporary poverty, which accounts for 1% of the total households although it is very difficult to make clear how many households there are.

106. Poverty-stricken people as a part of the underprivileged group scatter in all the counties involved in the project. According to the survey, the socioeconomy of these areas is still in the early developing stage, but some people are still suffering poverty. In 2013, the out of the 9 projects implemented, 5 are in poverty counties, which are Chengcheng, Chunhua, Xunyi, Yitai District and Huayin. 25% of the population are suffering poverty, which is 1.8 times of the provincial poverty percentage, 9%. The poverty percentage of the other 4 counties ranges from 4%-20%, a little bit higher than the provincial percentage. The involved 12 towns in the project has a population of 705589, out of which the poverty population is 89117, equaling to 12.63%, obviously higher than the provincial poverty ratio.

Table 11 Overview of poverty status of project counties/district (2013)

Name of Coun ty	County							Project area							Remark (povert y guideli ne of Urban)
	Total pop ulati on	Poverty people						Popu latio n	Poverty people						
		Sub-total		Urban		rural			Sub-total		Urban		rural		
		house hold s	Popu latio n	house hold s	Popu latio n	house hold s	Popu latio n		house hold s	Popu latio n	house hold s	Popu latio n	house hold s	Popu latio n	
Yanlia ng	2840 00	3885	1045 2	1227	2434	2658	8018	1317 00	2427	6747	262	367	2165	6380	480yua n/month
Chenc ang	6000 00	3318 9	1117 01	5514	1166 6	2767 5	1000 35	1430 00	6885	1660 6	4962	1049 9	1923	6107	372 yuan/m onth
Wugo ng	4210 00	2164 6	8305 8	1846	4158	1980 0	7890 0	4680 0	635	2042	239	561	396	1481	340 yuan/m onth
Chunh ua	2040 00	1501 2	4733 2	1432	2632	1358 0	4470 0	8227	975	2999	172	316	803	2683	340 yuan/m onth
Xunyi	2944 21	2598 8	8180 1	2756	8358	2323 2	7344 3	4006 2	4014	1355 0	618	2107	3396	1144 3	270 yuan/m onth
Cheng chen g	4060 00	2593 2	9351 1	2082	4901	2385 0	8861 0	1350 00	2664	8044	1355	3313	1309	4731	360 yuan/m onth
Yintai	2262 00	1590 0	6070 0	1130 0	3980 0	4600	2090 0	7060 0	5100	2140 0	3400	1390 0	1700	7500	540 yuan/m onth
Hantai	5400 00	2588 0	7600 0	5340	1600 0	2054 0	6000 0	5300 0	1999	4944	609	1064	1390	3880	350 yuan/m onth
Hanyi n	3088 72	3004 3	7430 0	4206	1040 2	2583 7	6389 8	7720 0	4304	1278 5	689	2046	3615	1073 9	355 yuan/m onth
Total	3284 493	1974 75	6388 55	3570 3	1003 51	1617 72	5385 04	7055 89	2900 3	8911 7	1230 6	3417 3	1669 7	5494 4	

107. Based on the design of this project and the survey on the route, the land acquisition and resettlement affects 30 poverty-suffering households, 95 people, covering 5.3% of the households affected (See Table 12). This percentage is officially acknowledged and get regular impoverished subsidy from the welfare department. However, there may arise some temporarily impoverished families which will need reliefs. The percentage is hard to tell, probably, 3-5% of the whole affected population.

Table 12 name list of vulnerable group

County/ District	village	name	subproject	note
Yanliang	Guanshan	Wen qiangwa	Hongyao Road	disabled
		Zhang xinghu	Hongyao Road	ill, Subsistence allowances
Chengcheng	Yajia	Zhai jinshen	Huifu Road	disabled
		Yang junping	Yangguan Road	ill
	Yangzhuang	Zhang xingxi	Dongba Road	ill
Yintai	Liuwan	Zhang huxian	West Binghe Road, north section	disabled
		Duan xingmin	East Binghe Road	disabled
Chunhua	Wuyi	Xie fachao	Chuangye Road	five guarantees
		Xun puxuan	Chuangye Road	disabled
		Nan youmin	Chuangye Road	five guarantees
	Wuai	Sun jiangzhang	North Chuangye Road	disabled
		Yu changquan	Waste water pipe and road rebuilding	disabled
Wugong	Jishan	Wang hongxing		disabled
Chencang	Dongbu	Liu yawei	Beikai Road	disabled
	Beibu	Zhang weiquan	North Longhai Road	disabled
	Beibu	Ju chuanxiang	North Longhai Road	ill
	Jiajiaya	Liu suotang	North Longhai Road	ill
	Jiajiaya	Lu nengke	Dongxin Road	ill
	Jiajiaya	Fan guaiyan	Dongxin Road	ill
	Dazhong	Zhang zonghu	Dazhong Road	disabled
hantai	Yangying	Lei guangcheng	Lianhua Road	disabled
	Yangying	Tang xiaohua	Lianhua Road	ill
	Jiaba	Zhang minggui	Lianhua Road	disabled
	Yuanfang	Liu changzhong	Beier Road	disabled
	Shuangmiao	Jiang zhiping	Beier Road	ill
	Lianfeng	Zhou runsheng	Lianfeng Road	ill
	Lianfeng	Lin hong	Lianfeng Road	ill
Hanyin	Taiping	Zhang dexi	Nanqu Road	ill
	Zhongyan	Deng zecheng	Nanqu Road	disabled
	Huaba	Deng zejun	Nanqu Road	disabled
	Huaba	Jiang fangsheng	Nanqu Road	ill

2.2.3 LA&R affect in the project county/district

108. In the stage of selection, the project tries not to use villagers' contract land in order to avoid relocation. In many subprojects, the road construction causes most of the termination of contract land. And water supply, drainage pipeline, wastewater

pipeline have to occupy temporarily the contract land. This section will introduce the subprojects and its affection to relocation.

2.2.3.1 Yanliang district, Xian city

109. Newly built Road construction in Yanlaing district is Guangyang Road construction (L=808.224m, W=12m)

110. Road and Drainage construction at Wutun town is Guangsan Road L=808.224m , W=12m) ,Hongyao Road(L=10293.225),Zhenguan Road(L=1245,w=30),Xihuan Road(L=2413,W=30) and Guangyang Road (L=1045 W=9).

111. Water supply pipe from Shuibe Water Plant to Guanshan and Chengdong to and Wutun, the length is 16.60km.

112. The project needs to acquire 338 mu land, among which, 278 mu is farmland. And the project will demolish 8378 square meters of brick and concrete buildings. 5 villages are affected by LA&R. 1043 villagers of 287households are affected by land acquisition and 127 villagers of 38 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Chengcheng are in Table 12.

113. Description of related project: Related project refers to the project which affect each other in contents, function and section with the project. According to the requirement of WB, the report about the project should include related project, that is, in line with the formal identification time of WB, the project finished within two years should be considered as related project, including link road, water supply, drainage and sewage facilities. The project was formally identified in April, 2013, so the projects in April 2011 –April 2013 should be expressed as related projects. During the work-out of RAP, the related projects are chosen in the counties and districts, and in the end, Shuibe Water Plant of Yanliang district is relaed with water supply construction at Guanshan and Wutun, Yanliang.

114. **Yanliang Shuibe Water Plant:** At present, water supply at Wutun town of Yanlaing is rural central water supply, and the water supply is Shuibe Watr Plant. Shuibe Water Plant is one of the four water resources for "every village" construction in Yanliang district. It was built in 2012, and began operations in 2013. Now the water supply volume is 10000 tons per day, when completely built, the water supply will be about 20000 tons every day. The project is located south of Nanhuan Road, Guansha town, Yanliang in Xi'an city, west of Yanyou Road. The total construction size is 20000 m³/d, including two new 2000 m³ reservoir. A new pump station and subsidiary management facilities will be built. The total investment is 73. 1887 million yuan.

115. The plant is located in Guansha town of Yanliang, and its water source is underground water and urban water supply network. The land is 6.75 mu, which is from Shuibe village and Xixing village. According to the response to Yanliang water supply project from the Land Resources Bureau of Xian (No. 40 Shiguotuyanhan 2012), the land use plan met the requirement of using land. The response of Xian Planning Bureau Yanlaing Branch (No. 42 Shiguotuyanhan 2012) agreed to the water supply plan and the site of the plant. So, the site of the plant meets the needs of the overall plan of Guanshan, Yanliang, Xian. The site is slope land, and the land form is released collective , the fee is 1000yuan/mu (from 2012) . According to assessment the annual output value of this land is 600yuan per mu in 2011, the lease length will be 20 years, the rent money will be adjusted according to the rise of price. The project and the village community both benefit from the release contract, which is helpful to

the project.

Table 13 Construction Contents for Yanlaing

No	Project	contents	length	Roads Connection	Related Projects
1	Water supply	Water supply pipeline from Shuibei water plant toGuanshan and Chengdong to Wutun	16.60km		Yanliang Shuibei Water Plant was built in 2012, and began operations in 2013. Now the water supply volume is 10000 tons per day, when completely built, the water supply will be about 20000 tons every day. It is a related project. Thereis a sewage treatment plant in Yanliang, managed by aeroplane base. It was buit in 2009 and occupies 120 mu, dealing with the sewage in Yanliang. The design capacity is 50000 ton, now is 25000 ton. It is not a related project.
2	Road construction	North guangyang raod	L=808. 224m, W=12m	East-west road, from Xihuan Road to Chunzhognbei Street	Xihuan Road and Chunzhognbei Street were built in 2007, not related project
3	Water supply, sewage construction at Wutun town	Zhenguan, Xihuan ,Guang yang. Hongyao and Guansan, Road, sewage, rain, lighting, greening	Zhenguan road L=1245m,W=30m, Xihuan road L=2413m,W=30m; Guangyang road L=1045m,W=9m; Hongyao road L=10293.225m, W=18m; Guangsan road L=1346m, W=12m	East-west road, from 207 county road to 107 province road	Through 207 county road (built in 2010), west to Yinbin Road, and through Guangsan Road(this project construction) east to 107 province road)built in 2009). The two link roads are not related project.

2.2.3.2 Xunyi county, Xianyang city

116. The construction in Xunyi county involves two towns: Chengguan town and Zhitian town. The construction at Chengguan town is drainage and road reconstruction on North Street, South Street, Taita Road, East Hedi Road, West Hedi Road, Songjiagou West Hedi Road,

Nanzigou West Hedi Road, and Yangguan Road; the construction at Zhitian town is drainage and road reconstruction. The reconstruction is within the original site so there is no LA&R, but there are a few trees and power poles to move. The construction and related project are in Table 13.

Table 14 Construction Contents for Xunyi

No.	Project	Length (m)	Construction Content	Roads Connection	Related Projects
1	Sewage and road reconstruction at Chengguan town				
1.1	North street	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	L=268m	South-north road, north to Taita Road, south to South Street	Taita Road and South Street were built in 2001, not the related project
1.2	South street	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	L=370m	South-north road, north to North Street, south to Yinbing Street	North Street and Yinbing street were built in 2009, not the related project
1.3	Taita road	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	L=463	East-west road, east to Yucai Road, no road on the west	Yucai Road is built years ago, not the related project
1.4	East Hedi Road, West Hedi Road, Songjiagou West Hedi Road, Nanzigou West Hedi Road	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	L=1655m	South-north road, South-north road, north to West Street, south to Yinbing Street	West Street and Yinbing Street are not the related project
1.5	Rain pipeline on Yangguan Road	Sewage, rain pipeline	L=2800m w=26m		Water plant was built in 1980s, the capacity is 2500m ³ , water source is 4 wells on the south bank of Linba river. There is a sewage treatment plant at Chengguan town locating on the bank of Bahe river, west of Xunyi. It was built in 1990s. not the related project
2	water supply and drainage construction at Zhitian town				
2.1	Zhitian Street	Rain, sewage pipeline	L=1359m W=26m		
2.2	New Zhitian Street		L=1220m W= 26m		

2.2.3.3 Chunhua county, Xianyang city

117. The construction contents in Chunhua is road reconstruction and drainage pipeline at Run town:

a) North Chuangye Road: this road will be broadened; as a result it only involves a small number of resettlement households and basically doesn't involve housing demolition and relocation issues.

b) Chuangye Road: this road is divided into eastern part, middle part and western part, with the width of 40m, 22m and less than 22m respectively. The western part is earth road needed to be reconstructed. According to plan, the housing demolition and relocation work will start from the north side of the road. Some courtyard walls and houses will be torn down.

c) Huimin Road: most roadside households have moved to new village without new LA&R.

d) Chuangxin Road and other subprojects: no LA&R.

118. The drainage pipeline will built a network through North Chuangye Road, Chuangye Road, Chuangxin Road, Huimin Road, Runwu Road, Runpu Road and Zhenxing Road. Run Town Sewage Treatment Plant, total invest 57.67 million yuan, will treat the wastewater. The feasibility study has been approved by city DRC and the country's investment plan will be given.

119. The project needs to acquire 55 mu land, among which, 40 mu is farmland, 15 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 1748 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 1248 square meters, brick and wood building 500 square meters. 2 villages are affected by LA&R. 228 villagers of 55 households are affected by land acquisition and 141 villagers of 34 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Chunhua are in Table 14.

Table 15 Construction Contents for Chunhua County

No.	Project	Length (m)	Construction Content	Roads Connection	Related Projects
I	drainage works and road reconstruction				No related project
1	Chuangxin Road	1,149	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	west-east road, from Zhengxing Road in the east to Huimin Road in the west	Zhengxing Road and Huimin Road are involved in the project.

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2	Chuangxinbei Road	1,385	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	west-east road, from Zhengxing Road in the east to Huimin Road in the west	Zhengxing Road and Huimin Road are involved in the project.
3	Huimin Road	730	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	north-south road, from Chuangxin Road in the south to Chuangyebei Road in the north	Chuangxin Road and Huangyebei Road are involved in the project.
4	Chuangye Road	1,388	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	west-east road, from Zhengxing Road in the east to Huimin Road in the west	Zhengxing Road and Huimin Road are involved in the project.
5	Runwu Road	1,383	water supply, drainage, roads	north-south road, from the national road 211 in the south to Guihua 2 Road in the north	Connection road was built in 2010 and is not the related project. Guihua 2 Road is a planned road and isn't built yet.
6	Runbu Road	1,497	water supply, drainage, roads	north-south road, from Chuangxin Road in the south to Guihua 2 Road in the north	Chuangxin Road is involved in the project. Guihua 2 Road is a planned road and isn't built yet.
7	Zhengxing Road	2,040	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening	north-south road, from Chuangxin Road in the south to Xianxun Highway in the north	Chuangxin Road is the involved in the project.
8	Jiexiang Path	2,518	water supply, drainage, roads, lighting, greening		
9	the trunk sewer from Run Town to Chuanhua County	12,062	Laying of sewer pipelines	Main sewage pipeline connecting with Run Town Sewage Treatment Plant	Run Town Sewage Treatment Plan, total investment of 57.67million yuan, the feasibility study approved by city DRC and the country's investment plan will be given.

2.2.3.4 Wugong county, Xianyang city

120. The construction project of Wugong County includes water supply works of old township, drainage works and reconstruction of main roads and paths of old township.

121. Water supply works of old township will occupy 10mu land, which belongs to former Weiyuan Company whose property has been transferred to Wugong government by now, so the land for water plant will be allotted by the government. Drainage works and reconstruction of main roads and paths of old township will need LA&R along New Xibao Railway at Wugong town. 12 households and 1014.6m² building will be affected by the original design.

122. During the survey, the involved residents generally think the compensation standard set by the 20th document issued by Wugong government in 2005 is too low (640 yuan/m² for brick and concretet). After several times negotiation, eight involved households including Dang Xinguo, Xue Zhuguo, Dang Xiaolin, Feng Yulin, Li Decheng, Zhang Hulin, Dang Haijun ang Hu Xinshe demanded to raise the compensation standard to 1,200RMB/m², with which the project office agreed. The other four households have refused the demolition because their houses are newly built and have good structure. After site investigation, investigators and project officers have decided to modify the road design to avoid involved houses. Therer is a little ground attachment to be removed. By now, the Wugong project affects 778.96m² to be demolished, which affects 38 persons of 9 households and one of the household needs to remove its gathouse. The project office and the affected persons have agreed the compensation and the affected persons will remove it by themselves. The construction contents and associated project are in Table 15.

Table 16 Construction Contents for Wugong County

No.	Project	Project Contents	Project Scale	Connection Road	Related Projects
1	water supply works in old township				The project will build a new water supply plant.
1.1	build a new water supply plant; lay water supply pipelines of old township	water supply plant and pipelines	3,000m ³ /d		
2	reconstruction of rain pipelines of main roads and road reconstruction	Roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	Renyi Road L=2,063m、 East Street L=667m、 Nanguanzheng Street L=944m、 old Xibaobei Road L=1,445m	Reconstruction of Renyi Road, from below the Dongyuan slope to Yanglin Road. Reconstruction of East Street, from the village committee of Jishan Village to Yanglin Road. Reconstruction of Nanguanzheng Street, from up Xi slope to Yanglin Road. Reconstruction of old Xibao Road, from the Nanguan crossing to new Xibao Road.	All the subprojects are built before April 2011 and are not included in the related projects of the World Bank
3	reconstruction of sewer pipelines of Jiexiang Path and road reconstruction	Roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	Total length L=4,885m		Now in old township, rain and sewer flow into the same pipeline, and then directly flow into Qihe River without treatment.

2.2.3.5 Chengcheng county, Weinan city

123. The construction in Chengcheng is: road construction, road reconstruction, and drainage pipelines. The details are:

124. Newly built road- Huifu Road: it is a north-south road. It starts from the joint of provincial road and national highway 106 and connects with Yangguang road at the south end. It runs through Zhuangtou town and Chengguan town. The project affects farmland mainly at Zhuangtou town, while the demolition and relocation are within two villages, Yangjiazhuang village and Yangzhuang village at Chengguan town.

125. Newly built road- Yangguang Road: it starts from Chuangye Road in the west, passes through Guhui Street and Wanquan Street, and ends at Huifu Street. This road involves a large amount of demolition and relocation, which mainly involves No. 3 and No. 6 group of Yangguang village.

126. Newly built road- No.8 East Road: it starts from Guhui Street (built in 1996) in the west and connect Wanquan Street (built in 2011) in the east. The land on the south side of the eastern part of the road has been bought by Chengqinyuan, an under construction residential area. 100-meter wide land on the south of the western part of the road needs to be expropriated, which involves relocation of households from group 7, Yangzhuang Village.。

127. Reconstruction roads---No. 6 East Road, Erqing Road, Changning Road need not large demolition and relocation, mainly involving to remove trees and power poles.

128. The project needs to acquire 201.61 mu land, among which, 190.61 mu is farmland, 11 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 11250 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 10965 square meters, brick and wood building 285 square meters. 2 villages are affected by LA&R. 133 villagers of 34 households are affected by land acquisition and 171 villagers of 52 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Chengcheng are in Table 16.

Table 17 Construction Contents for Chengcheng County

No.	Project	Project Contents	Project Scale	Connection Roads	Related Projects
1	newly built roads				(no related projects)
1.1	Huifu Street	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	L=3,210m, W=27m	north-south road, from North Ring Road in the north to Yangguang Road in the south	The project will build Yangguang Road; North Ring Road was built in 2010.
1.2	Yangguang Road	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	L=1,727m,W=30m	west-east Road, from Qiangzheng Street in the west to Huifu Street in the East	The project will build Huifu Street and rebuild Qingzheng Street.
1.3	No.8 East Road	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	L=405m, W=25m	west-east Road, from Guhui Street in the west to Wanquan Street in the east	Guhui Street was built in 2008.
2	reconstruction of rain and sewer pipelines and road reconstruction				(no related projects)
2.1	Qingzheng Street	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	L=2,206m,W=26m	north-south street, from No.1 East Road in the north to No.9 East Road in the south	No.1 East Road and No.9 East Road were built in 1996.
2.2	No.6 East Road	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting, and greening	L=665m,W=22m	west-east road, from West Ring Road in the west to Changning Road in the east	West Ring Road and Changning Street were built in 2010 and 2001 respectively.
2.3	Reconstruction of the drainage works of Changning Street	Sewer and rainwater	L=2,200m		Chengcheng County has Chengbei Water Supply Plant and No.2 Water Supply Plant, which were put into use in 1995. The wastewater treatment plant is located at the southeastern corner of the county with an area of 40mu. It was put into use before the year of 2011.

2.2.3.6 Yintai district, Tongchuan

129. The construction in Yintai involves two towns: Chenlu town and Beicheng town. The contents are drainage reconstruction and road reconstruction.

130. At Chenlu town, parts of Napo-Chenlu Road will be rebuilt (L=4,466m; W=3m); Parts of Ceramics Factory-Chenlu Road will be rebuilt (L=2,180m; W=3m). The two subprojects are constructed within the original sites, so there is no LA&R.

131. At Beicheng town, the construction is :

a) Northern part of West Binhe Road (L=3,002m; W=15m);

b) East Binhe Road (L=3,366m; W=14m);

c) Six west-east link roads (from No.1 Wei Road to No.6 Wei Road) (L=1,200m; W=12m).

132. There is affect of LA&R, but ther is no related project.

133. The project needs to acquire 141.3 mu land, among which, 133.3 mu is farmland, 8 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 1990 square meters of brick and concrete buildings. 2 villages are affected by LA&R. 96 villagers of 27 households are affected by land acquisition and 100 villagers of 26 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Yintai are in Table 17.

Table 18 Construction Contents for Yintai District

No.	Project	Project Contents	Project Scale	Connection Roads	Related Projects
1	newly built road				No related projects
1.1	the north part of West Binhe Road	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting and greening	L=3,002m, W=15m	north-south road, from Tongchuan Bridge to reroute G210	G210 was built in the 30's and have been rebuilt many times. The most recent reconstruction was in March 2010. Tongchuan Bridge separates the north side and south side of Yintai District. The recent maintenance of the bridge was in August 2010.
1.2	East Binhe Road	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting and greening	L=3,366m, W=14m	north-south road, from G210 to South Shunjin Road	South Shunjin Road was built in 2005. Its traffic safety facilities will be improved in the project.
1.3	six west-east connection roads (No.1 Wei Road - No.6 Wei Road)	roads, sewer, rainwater, lighting and greening	L=1,200m, W=12m	No.1 Wei Road, from South Shunjin Road to East Binhe Road; No.2 Wei Road, from South Shunjin Road to West Binhe Road; No.3 Wei Road, from the National Road G210 to East Binhe Road No.4 Wei Road, from South Shunjin Road to West Binhe Road; No.5 Wei Road, from South Shunjin Road to West Binhe Road; No.6 Wei Road, from South Shunjin Road to West Binhe Road.	East Binhe Road and West Binhe Road will be rebuilt in the project. Tongchuan Wastewater Treatment Plant was built in 2003, with the capacity of 30,000 m ³ /d. The plant was ungraded in June 2012.
1.4	improvement of traffic safety facilities of South Shunjin Road			from Tongchuan Bridge to South Shunjin Road. Now it is the National Road G210	
2	reconstruction of roads in Chenlu Town				No related projects

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2.1	reconstruction of parts of Napo-Chenlu Road	roads	L=4,466m, W=3m	from Napo Village of Xinzhen District in the north to streets of old township of Chenlu in the south	Streets in old township of Chenlu and Napo village street were built before the year of 2010.
2.2	reconstruction of parts of Ceramics Factory-Chenlu Road	roads	L=2,180m, W=3m	From Ceramics Factory in the north to Chenlu Middle School in the South	

2.2.3.7 Chencang district, Baoji city

134. Chencang District Project involves water supply and drainage in three newly constructed roads: Heping Road, Beikai Road, North Longhai Road, West Shuilian Road. It also involves water supply and drainage in four renovated roads: Dazhong Road, Pijiu South Gate Road, Dongxin Road and Middle Chencang Road (Middle Chencang Road only involves water supply and drainage).

a) Heping Road (L=1313, W=24)

b) Beikai Road (L=755, W=24)

c) North Longhai Road (L=3494, W=24)。

135. Water supply and drainage in five reconstructed roads:

a) West Shuilian Road (L=843, W=15)

b) Dazhong Road (L=900, W=24)

c) Pijiu South Gate Road (L=923, W=18)

d) Dongxin Road (L=910, W=18)

e) Middle Chencang Road (L=1601: only including water supply and drainage pipelines)

136. Three newly constructed roads involve LA&R, and parts of five reconstructed roads involve LA&R.

137. The project needs to acquire 335 mu land, among which, 309 mu is farmland, 26 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 30289.4 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 29238.4 square meters, brick and wood building 1051 square meters. 5 villages are affected by LA&R. 318 villagers of 88 households are affected by land acquisition and 365 villagers of 104 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Chencang are in Table 18.

Table 19 Construction Contents for Chencang District

No.	Project	Length (m)	Construction Contents	Roads connected	Related Projects
I	Transportation Infrastructure				
1	North Longhai Road	L=3,494, W=24	Roads, water supply, sewage, rainwater, lighting, greening	East-West Road, connecting Guofeng Road in the west and Shangyuan Road in the east	Guofeng Road and Shangyuan Road were built before April, 2011, which are not related projects of the World Bank.
2	Beikai Road	L=755, W=24	Roads, water supply, sewage, rainwater, lighting, greening	North-South Road, starting from Xi'an-Baoji Middle Road in the north to North Longhai Road in the south	North Longhai Road is in the road construction project.
3	Heping Road	L=1,313 W=24	Roads, rainwater, lighting, greening	East-West Road, connecting Dazhong Road in the east and Middle Chencang Road in the west	Dazhong Road is in the road construction project..
II	Water Supply and Drainage Project				
1	West Shuilian Road	L=843 W=15	Water supply and drainage pipeline, valve well, road repair	North-South Road, stretching from Chencang Avenue in the south to Longhai Railway in the north	Chencang District has two water plants. NO.1 water plant, located in Quanjia Lane in urban area of Guozhen Town and completed in 1982, is designed to have a water supply capacity of 10,000 m ³ per day, and it can supply 8,000 m ³ of water in real terms per day.No.2 water plant is located in the junction of Xihuan Road in urban area of Guozhen Town and Heping Road, with designed water supply capacity of 19,500 m ³ and real capacity of 12,000 m ³ . Guozhen Town sewage disposal plant started construction in March, 2005 covering an area of 57.5mu. Its daily disposal capacity in the first-stage of the project is 50,000 ton, which will reach to 300,000 ton per day in the future. Neither of the two projects is included in the related projects.
2	Pijiu South Gate Road	L=923 W=18	Water supply and drainage pipeline, valve well, road repair	North-South Road, extending from Chencang Avenue in the south to Heping Road in the north	
3	Dazhong Road	L=900 W=24	Water supply and drainage pipeline, valve well, road repair	North-South Road, stretching from Chencang Avenue in the south to Longhai Railway in the north	
4	Dongxin Road	L=910 W=18	Drainage pipeline, valve well, road repair	North-South Road, connecting Longhai Railway in the north and Chencang Avenue in the south	
5	Middle Chencang Road	L=1,601	Water supply pipeline		

2.2.3.8 Hantai district, Hanzhong city

138. The construction in Hantai district is within Puzhen Town. The construction includes road construction, drainage and road renovation of alleys in the old township. Road construction involves LA&R, but others not.

139. 3 new roads: the north section of Lianfeng Road (L=817m, W=16m), Lianhua Road (L=2364m, W=32m) and No.2 North Road (L=2867m, W=12m). There is no related project.

140. The project needs to acquire 184.34 mu land, among which, 163.24mu is farmland, 21 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 18539 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 8189 square meters, brick and wood building 4810 square meters, earth and wood 2725 m² and simple house 2815m². 5 villages are affected by LA&R. 288 villagers of 71 households are affected by land acquisition and 286 villagers of 70 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Hantai are in Table 19.

Table 20 Construction Contents for Hantai District

No.	Project	Construction Contents	Construction Scale		
1	Newly constructed roads				No related projects
1.1	The north section of Lianfeng Road	Roads, sewage, rainwater, lighting, greening	L=817m, W=16m	Starting from the already constructed section of Lianfeng Road in the south to NO.2 North Road in the north	No.2 North Road is a renovated road in this project. The completed roads in south section of Lianfeng Road, approach of Xihan Highway, No.1 East Road and Puhan Road are all completed before April, 2011. They aren't related projects of this project.
1.2	Lianhua Road	Roads, sewage, rainwater, lighting, greening	L=2,364m, W=32m	Stretching from the approach road of Xihan Highway in the west to NO.1 East Road in the east	The water supply source of Puzhen Town is water plants in Hanzhong. After chlorination in the Puzhen Town tank station, the water is put into use in Puzhen Town. Daily output of water supply network in Hanzhong is 90,000 m ³ . The Puzhen Town tank station, completed in 2010, can supply 10,000 m ³ of water per day. Without sewage treatment facilities in Puzhen Town, domestic sewage is directly discharged into Hanjiang River. Therefore, a new sewage treatment plant is planned to be built in southeastern Puzhen Town with a daily treatment capacity of 200,000 m ³ , covering an area of 200 mu. The preliminary work has been initiated. It will be able to dispose sewage for the entire town when completed three years later.
1.3	No.2 North Road	Roads, sewage, rainwater, lighting, greening	L=287m, W=12m	Starting from the lead of Xihan Highway in the west to Puhan Road in the east	
2	Drainage and road renovation of alleys in the old township.				
2.1	East street and West street	Roads, sewage, rainwater,	L=1,059m	East Road is a reconstructed East-West Road, starting from Lianfeng Road in the west to Puhan Road in the east. West Road is a reconstructed East-West Road, starting from No.2 West Road in the west to Lianfeng Road in the east	
2.2	Renovation project for other alleys in the old township	Roads, sewage, rainwater,	Total: length L=2,344m		

2.2.3.9 Hanyin county, Ankang city

141. There are three items in Hanyin project: 1. road construction, 2. reconstruction of wastewater pipeline, 3. construction of water supply pipeline. Road construction is affected by LA&R, and the affected villages are Zhongyan, Huaba, Jiefang and Taiping. Reconstruction of wastewater pipeline and construction of water supply pipeline are not affected by LA&R.

142. Road construction affected by LA&R is:

a) Nanqu Road: L=2357m, W=16/24m

b) west section of South Binhe Road (Xida bridge---Shangyue River bridge): L=1400m, W=19m

143. The project needs to acquire 148.7 mu land, among which, 124.7 mu is farmland, 24 mu residential land. And the project will demolish 13305.1 square meters of buildings, among which, brick and concrete building is 1665.1 square meters, brick and wood building 1210 square meters, and earth and wood 430 square meters. 4 villages are affected by LA&R. 330 villagers of 73 households are affected by land acquisition and 109 villagers of 26 households are affected by housing demolition. The construction contents and associated project of Hanyin are in Table 17.

144. Related project: The related project is Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant. The sewage in Hanyin is treated by Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant, which was proposed on December 15, 2009, built in November 2011 and finished on November 8, 2012

145. The plant occupies 36 mu land, and acquired land from Wuyi village. The investment for land acquisition is 1.8 million yuan (including land acquisition for building and pipeline), but without demolition and relocation. The land compensation is 40000 yuan/mu, which is 29 times of the annual output value of Hanyin county and higher compared with 25 times of Shaanxi province. And the affected households get the support of subsistence allowance and pension insurance.

146. The total investment of the plant is 70.2 million yuan. The first-stage construction has finished, with a short-term daily treatment capacity of 10,000 ton, a long-term daily treatment capacity of 20,000 ton and real daily treatment capacity of 3100m³. the plant treats mainly sewage from city town. The water treated will flow into Yuehe River. The province, city, county and the plant monitors the water strictly. By now the plant has no complaint. The related project is in Table 20.

Table 21 Construction Contents for Hanyin County

No.	Project	Construction Scale	Construction Contents	Roads Connected	Related Projects
I	Transportation Infrastructure				
1	Nanqu Road	L=2,357m, W=16/24m	Road paving, diversion of Nanqu Road, construction of bridge over river, drainage pipeline, greening, lighting, etc.	North-South Road, starting from the east section of South Binhe Road and connecting South Binhe Road, Fenghuang Avenue and Yingbin Avenue one by one	The west section of South Binhe Road is in the road construction project. The east section of South Binhe Road, Fenghuang Avenue and Yingbin Avenue were built before April, 2011, which are not related projects of this project.
2	West Section of South Binhe Road (Xiqiao Bridge-Shang Yuehe Bridge)	L= 1400m, W=19m	Road paving, ecological river bank, drainage pipeline, construction of bridge over river,, greening, lighting, etc.	East-West Road, starting from Shang Yuehe Bridge in the east to Xiqiao Bridge in the west	Yuehe Bridge and Xi Bridge were built before April, 2011, which are not related projects of this project.
3	Perfection of traffic safety facilities in Jiancheng District		Traffic signal system, traffic signs and traffic marking in Jiancheng District and along G316 national road		
II	Water Supply and Drainage Project				
1	Construction of sewer line in the east section of Fenghuang Avenue	1,500	Pipeline burying, inspection well, etc.	It is planned to connect to the DN1000 main pipe in the north of Yujia River, then lay it southward. Use inverted siphon to pass through Yujia River and lay the main pipe to No.4 East Bridge of Yuehe River according to planned pipeline routes and then insert it into the reserved DN1000 interface in the sewage treatment plant.	Located in Wuyi Village of Chengguan Town, Hanyin Sewage Treatment Plant was constructed in November, 2011 and put into trial operation in November 8th, 2012. The plant covers an area of 36mu, with a short-term daily treatment capacity of 10,000 ton, a long-term daily treatment capacity of 20,000 ton and real daily treatment capacity of 3100m ³ . It is a related project in this project. Longling Water Plant is the second phrase project of Guanyin Gorge Water Plant. The preliminary work has

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2	Construction of main water supply line on G316	L=6550m	Pipeline burying, sluice valve well, etc.	Connect the reserved DN400 water supply line at the gate of the new campus of Hanyin Middle School and bury it along G316 national road. Longling Water Plant will supply water to Huapa District and Yuehe River Industrial Park.	already started. It's planed to put it into operation in 2015 with a water supply capacity of 20,000m ³ /d. It is located in Longling Village and its water source comes from Guanyin Gorge Reservoir.
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2.3 Evaluation of project impact

147. The project area locates in Yanliang district, Chengcheng county, Wugong county, and Chencang district in the middle of Guanzhong Plain, Yintai district, Chunhua county, and Xunyi county between Guangzhong Plain and North

148. Shaanxi Loess Plateau. It is in the north temperate zone and its average latitude is about 500---1,000m. The project area enjoys 170 annual frost-free days with an average annual temperate of 9°C-12°C. The annual precipitation is about 500mm. The farmland is mainly dry plain land, wheat or corn can be harvested once a year and the annual output value is 500 yuan per mu. The area also enjoys full sunshine, which is suitable for beans or Chinese prickly ash. After harvesting the grain crops, some cash crops can be planted for more income and the annual output value per mu is about 1,000 yuan. The output value of dry slope land is about 1/2---2/3 of that of dry plain land.

149. Hantai district of Hanzhong city and Hanyin county of Ankang city are the other two project county/district, which are Qinba Mountain area, and the average latitude is 300---500 meter. The project area enjoys 220 annual frost-free days with an average annual temperate of 14°C-16°C. The farmland is mainly irrigating, crops can be harvested twice a year and the annual output value per mu is 800 yuan. Some cash crops such as Chinese herbs and oil can be planted, the annual output value per mu is about 1300 yuan.

150. According to the design draft and fieldwork survey, the land acquisition of the project will not affect local residents' farmland seriously. Take Yangzhuang village, Chengguan town, Chengcheng county, Wienan city as an example, which is affected by land acquisition most seriously in the 27 affected villages. There are 3151 persons at the village and the total farmland is 3309 mu. The farmland per capita before land acquisition is 1.05 mu, and the project will acquire 103.3 mu land, which accounts for 3.1% of the total farmland. After land acquisition, the farmland per capita is 0.98 mu, which is 0.07 mu less than before land acquisition. According to the survey, the income per capita in 2012 is RMB 7230 yuan. And the agricultural income from crops such as wheat and corn is only about RMB 1000 yuan (see Table 21), which is only 13.8% of the total annual income. So, the impact is not significant.

151. Another example is Yangjiaying village, Pu town, Hantai district, hanzhong city, whose land benefit is good. There are 967 persons at the village and the total farmland is 870 mu. The farmland per capita before land acquisition is 0.9 mu, and the project will acquire 55 mu land, which accounts for 6.3% of the total farmland. After land acquisition, the farmland per capita is 0.84 mu, which is 0.06 mu less than before land acquisition. According to the survey, the income per capita in 2012 is RMB 8964 yuan. And the agricultural income from crops such as rice and corn is only about RMB 1300 yuan (see Table 22). The loss of 0.06 mu land per capita will result in loss of income of 78 yuan/year, which is only 0.87% of the total annual income of 8964 yuan. So, from the two villages which are the representatives of the affected villages, the impact is not significant.

Table 22 Annual output value of plants of Yangzhuang

type	output permu (jin)	average price in 2012 years (yuan)	total income (yuan)	cost (yuan)	*net income (yuan)
corn	700	1.05	735	300	**435
wheat	600	1.1	660	300	**360
pumpkin	2500	0.5	1250	500	750
potato	4000	0.4	1600	600	1000
watermelon	2000	0.5	1000	400	600
bean	400	2.5	1000	300	700
rapeseed	400	2.0	800	300	500

* not including labor cost.

Data source: socioeconomic survey

Table 23 Annual output value of plants of Yangjiaying

type	output permu (jin)	average price in 2012 years (yuan)	total income (yuan)	cost (yuan)	*net income (yuan)
Corn	500	1.05	525	200	**325
Rice	700	1.2	840	350	**490
rapeseed	500	2.0	1000	350	650
rhizoma corydalis (planted a little)	30	40	1200	600	600
rhizoma gastrodiae (planted a little)	30	20	600	200	400
Sweet potato (interplanted)	1000	0.3	300	100	200

* not including labor cost.

Data source: socioeconomic survey

152. During the implementation of the project, 76278.45m² building will be demolished, and 1337 persons in 359 households will be affected by the demolition, which account for 2.92% of the total 12280 households in the 27 affected villages. After discussing with all the villagers, especially the affected villagers, it is decided to provide more than two choices, including cash compensation, relocated together and relocated scatteredly. If the affected household has to move to transitional housing, during the transition period, the household will get transition fee according to the RAP. So, the construction of the project will not affect seriously the villagers who are affected by the housing demolition.

2.4 Survey on sensitive points of the project

2.4.1 Sensitive points of the project

153. The sensitive points of the project refers to all the natural, cultural and religious protection sites, or the natural, cultural and religious protection sites, which are especially sensitive to the negative affect of the project. The sensitive points of the project are schools, cultural and religious sites. The affected problems are noise and traffic. After the survey, the sensitive points of the project are as follows.

Table 24 Data of sensitive points

Project site			Protection site	Relation with the project	note
Xian	Yanliang	Wutun town	Beitun primary school	30m north of Hongyao Road	New road, with drainage pipeline
			Beitun middle school	30m south of Hongyao Road	
			Beitun kindergarten	30m north of Hongyao Road	
Baoji	Chengang	Qianwei subdistrict	Shuilianzhai primary school	100m east of east Shuilian Road	Water supply and drainage pipelines,, road reconstruction
			Guo town middle school	8m east of Dazhong Road	Water supply and drainage pipeline reconstruction, road reconstruction
Xianyang	Wugong	Wugong town	Daxue Street primary school	50m north of Dong Street	Water supply and drainage pipeline reconstruction, road reconstruction
	Xunyi	Chengguan town	Taita neighborhood	30m north of Taita Road	Water supply and drainage pipeline reconstruction, road reconstruction
	Chunhua	Run town	Run town primary school	8m south of Chuangye Road	Water supply and drainage pipeline reconstruction, road reconstruction
			Run town middle school	8m south of Chuangye Road	
			Run town kindergarten	8m south of Chuangye Road	
Weinan	Chengcheng	Chengguan town	Middle school of Chenghe Mining Bureau	8m north of East Six Road	Water supply and drainage pipeline reconstruction, road reconstruction
			Primary school of Chenghe Mining Bureau	8m north of East Six Road	
			Kindergarten of Chenghe Mining Bureau	8m north of East Six Road	
Tongchuan	Yintai	Yintai beicheng town	Shunhe village	50m west of west Binghe Road	New road, , with drainage pipeline
Hanzhong	Hantai	Pu town	Mosque on Lianfeng Road	15m east of Lianfeng Road	New road, with drainage pipeline

Table 25 Cultural and religious sites in the project area

Project site			Protection site	introduction	Relation with project	note
Xianyang	Wugong	Wugong town	Chenghuang temple	Wugong Chenghuang Temple blocks north to south, covers an area of 4500 square meters. Its construction area is 1645 square meters. It was built in Ming Dynasty. The main buildings are archway, gate, theater, Bell tower, Drum tower, Xian Hall, main hall, bedroom, nine accompany halls and so on, which are high-profile construction. The scope of protection is to the north edge of the moat, south to East Street, east to the moat outside and residential district, west to	8m north of Dong Street	Provincial-level cultural relic since 1942

				the residential house.		
	Xunyi	Chengguan town	Tai Tower	Xunyi Tai Tower is a pavilion-style pagoda, octagonal seven-storey, fifty-six meters high. It was built in time for the lunar January Northern Song Jiayou four years (AD 1059). The scope of protection: protection zone, around the tower of epitaxial 53m; general protection zone with the key protected areas; construction control areas as protected zone.	100m north of Taita Road	state-level cultural relic since 2011
Hanzhong	Hantai	Pu town	Mosque on Lianfeng Road	Pray site for Muslims, main religious activity site	15m east of Lianfeng Road	Religious activity site



Figure 2 Chenghuang Temple of Wugong, Tai Tower of Xunyi, Hantai Mosque

2.4.2 Measures to reduce affect to the sensitive points

154. a) Before construction, all the preparation should be done. For example, the situation of roads, power, telecommunication should be known, plans of relocation should be confirmed with relevant departments in advance, emergency preparation should be done. The project should ensure the normal social life.

155. b) To reduce the affect to local people's life. If the construction site is near residential site, high-noise machines should not run at night. Vehicles should be driven at low speed on the village roads to reduce affect to the residents caused by

vehicles' noise and dust. During the design stage, current road should be chosen preferred in order not to build new road and to occupy land. When transporting material, tarpaulins should be covered to avoid falling. Soil from the construction should be carried away in time. During the construction stage, the construction passage should be arranged. For the 10 schools along the project, safe passage should be reserved to ensure the school buses safety, or the construction may done during summer holiday to ensure children safety.

156. c) Measures to reduce affect to local traffic

157. During the construction, the transportation passage should be far away from residential site, avoid overlapping or crossing with the main road, and use the shortest way. The project should manage its vehicles, stop or reduce transportation in rush hour, and set up traffic signs near the villages.

158. Before construction, roads for project transport should be strengthened, or new road should be built and connected with old roads.

159. If the local roads are damaged badly, the project should repair them or pay the compensation to the local road administration. If the project widens and reinforces the current roads as temporary transport road, the project should reduce transport during rush time, and after the construction, the roads should be repaired and returned to the local.

160. d) The bulletin board in the construction site should show the contents and time of the construction, contact person, complaint hotline, and sorry to the residents for the inconvenience as well.

161. e) The height and direction of night-lights should be considered not to affect residents' rest during night.

162. f) During the construction, large construction machinery should not used, digging carefully, controlling construction range, setting construction enclosure, constructing section by section, and avoiding the important activity time of the local people.

163. g) The bulletin board in the construction site should show the contents and time of the construction, say sorry to the residents for the inconvenience, and constructing sign and leading sign.

164. h) During the construction, the staff should pay attention to safety, let the local residents enjoy the temple fair, build a safe passage for visitors to the Tai Tower and to the mosque to pray. The staff should set the corresponding lighting facilities, set up barriers, or speed up the progress of the construction near the mosque, cultural relics, densely populated areas, for the purpose that the construction does not affect local people's outing and traffic.

165. i) Cultural relics is human creation or human activity remains with the value of the non-removable remains of the history, so effective protection is necessary. The management staff and the construction personnel should be trained to protect the cultural relics

166. j) Mosque is a site for religious activities and a kind of material cultural resource. When constructing near mosque, we should respect local people's culture.

167. k) During the construction, the land near the cultural relics and places of religious activities should not be occupied temporarily, and if it's done, after the

construction, some measures such as restoring the afforestation must be employed to minimize the affect.

3. Legal Framework

3.1 National Laws and Regulations Concerning Acquisition and Relocation

168. In accordance with the following legal documents, the construction unit is entitled to the land acquired upon compensating the affected units and people.

169. a) The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China .

170. Adopted at the Sixteen Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on June 25, 1986; amended in the light of the Decision of The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on Amending the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China on December 29, 1988, and amended at the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on August 29, 1998; and effective as of January 1, 2004.

171. Main contents: formulations on land ownership, land using overall plan, farmland protection, land for construction, supervision and inspection, legal responsibility, including land expropriation compensation, subsidy standard for relocation, and relocation way of relocated people.

172. b) Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland (No.257 Decree of the State Council of The People's Republic of China on December 27, 1998)

173. Main contents: in line with Agriculture Law of the People's Republic of China and the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, concrete formulations for the country's protection of basic farmland, including delimitation, protection, supervision and management, legal responsibility, and so on.

174. c) Interim Regulations of Farmland Use Tax of the People's Republic of China (No. 27 Document of the State Council on April 1, 1987)

175. Main contents: formulations about tax contribution standard and contribution range of state construction occupied farmland.

176. d) Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China of Shaanxi Province (adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Provincial People's Congress on November 30, 1999, and effective on January 1, 2000)

177. Main contents: in line with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the reality of Shaanxi Province, concrete formulations.

178. e) Detailed Implementation Regulations on Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland of Shaanxi Province (No. 30 Decree of the People's Government of Shaanxi Province on April 4, 1996)

179. Main contents: in line with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland by the State Council, relevant laws and regulations, and the reality in Shaanxi Province, concrete formulations on the protection of the basic farmland in Shaanxi Province.

180. f) Decision on Furthering Reform of Land Management of the State Council

(Guofa [2004] No. 28)

181. Main contents: In order to use the land properly, to protect the legal rights of the peasants whose land is expropriated, to maintain social stability, and to perfect the land expropriation and resident relocation system, the decision puts forward the guide principle and way to perfect the compensation of land expropriation. The decision asks all the county, city and province governments to take useful measures to make sure that the peasants' living standard will not decrease after their land is expropriated, and that according to laws in force, the land compensation, relocation compensation, ground attachment and young crop compensation are paid in full and in time. If according to laws in force, after the payment of land compensation and relocation compensation, the peasants whose land is expropriated cannot maintain the original living standard, and their social security can not be paid, the province, autonomous region and municipality government should agree to add relocation compensation. If the sum of land compensation and relocation compensation reaches the legal upper limit, but the peasants whose is expropriated couldn't remain the living standard as before, the local people's government can subsidy with the state-owned land income. The government of province, autonomous region and municipality should work out and promulgate the standard of output value or price of land. The land expropriation should be same price for same land. The national key construction project should take the expense of land expropriation into its budget.

182. g) Notice on Printing the Suggestions for Completing Compensation and Relocation System of Land Expropriation by the Ministry of Land Resources of People's Republic of China (Nov. 3, 2004, Guotuzifa [2004] No. 238)

183. The main contents: to put forward how to carry through 《The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Strictly Enforcing Land Administration》 especially aiming at some problems during the land expropriation compensation and relocation system. There are two aspects:

184. A. To formulate unified annual output value standard. The provincial land and resources administration along with relevant agencies works out the lowest unified annual output value of every county in the province, then announce and carry out it after the approval of the province government. The workout of unified annual output value standard should consider the type and quality of expropriated land, the investment on the land, the price of agricultural products, the grade of land, and so on.

185. B. The affirmation of unified annual output value multipliers. The unified annual output value times of land compensation and resettlement subsidy should ensure the peasants whose land is expropriated remain a standard no lower than before and be worked out within the legal limit. According to the legal unified annual output value times, if the land compensation and resettlement subsidy couldn't ensure the peasants whose land is expropriated couldn't remain the original living level and couldn't pay for their social security, the times can be increased after the approval of province government. If the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy is 30 times as the unified annual output value, the peasants whose land is expropriated couldn't remain the original living standard, the local government can subsidy from the state-owned land income. If the basic farmland is expropriated by the legal approval, the land compensation should be carried out according to the highest compensation standard announced by the local government.

186. h) Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China (Order of the President of the People's Republic of China No. 62, effective as of October 1, 2007)

187. Main contents: In accordance with the Constitution Law, the present Law is enacted with a view to maintaining the basic economic system of the state, protecting the socialist market economic order, clearly defining the attribution of the

res, bringing into play the utilities of the res and safeguarding the real right of the right holder. The civil relationships incurred from the attribution and utilization of the res shall be governed by the present Law. Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China lays down the compensation principles and compensation content on acquisition of land. The Law stipulates that "to acquire collectively -owned, unit-owned , and individually-owned land or real estate, which must be done for the public interests and based on the legal jurisdiction and procedure, one must make full land compensation, resettlement subsidy, compensation for the property, crops, greens and some other related compensation payments and secure the farmers involved their social welfare, their proper life and their legal interests and rights".

188. i) Regulations on Land Acquisition for Construction Project of Shaanxi Province. No. 78 document issued and effective as of January 8, 2002 by Shaanxi Provincial Government. .

189. Main contents: to regulate the land acquisition in Shaanxi Province. According to The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China of Shaanxi Province, the regulations puts forward the principal and method to protect, explore and use land reasonably, and to guarantee construction land environment and to balance the land use and supplement.

190. j) Notice on Printing the Average Standard of Unified Annual Output Value and Section Comprehensive Land Price on Land Acquisition in Shaanxi Province [No. 36 Shaanzhengbanfa (2010)]

191. Main contents: A. to publish the standard of the unified annual output value of all the cities in Shaanxi Province. B. to publish the times of unified annual output value for land acquisition and relocation subsidy of all the cities in Shaanxi Province. C. to put forward that the principle on land acquisition compensation should be based on same price of same land, coordination and balance, and openness.

192. k) Relevant policies and documents for LA&R of the city/county/district governments in the project area..

3.2 Involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank

193. The operational policy and business procedure of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) has clearly specified the policies for involuntary resettlement. The main policies related to this project are as follows:

194. • Goal of resettlement policy

195. A. Explore all the feasible project design schemes, and avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.

196. B. If the resettlement is unavoidable, the resettlement work shall be conceived and executed as sustainable development program, provided with sufficient investment fund, and ensure the relocated people can share the benefits brought by the project. Sincere consultations shall be conducted with relocated people to get them involved in the planning and execution of resettlement plan.

197. • Measures to achieve the goal

198. C. The resettlement program or framework shall incorporate corresponding

measures to ensure:

199. a) Relocated people are aware of their options and other rights concerning resettlement;

200. b) Consult with relocated people on the feasible alternatives at technical and financial level, and provide them with options and these alternatives;

201. c) Make use of all the relocation cost to provide relocated people with prompt and effective compensation and offset the direct property loss caused by the project.

202. D If the project involves relocation, the resettlement program or framework shall incorporate corresponding measures to ensure:

203. a) Provide assistance to relocated people during the relocation process (e.g. relocation subsidies);

204. b) Provide relocated people with housing or house site, or provide the site for agricultural production if required. The production potential, geographical advantage and other factors of the site for agricultural production shall be no worse than the favorable conditions at the original site.

205. E. If required to achieve the goal of the policy, the resettlement program or policy framework shall also incorporate corresponding measures to ensure:

206. a) Reasonably estimate the transitional period after relocation according to the time that may need to restore the livelihood and living standard of relocated people, and provide support to relocated people during this transitional period;

207. b) Provide relocated people with development assistance, e.g. site preparation, credit service, training or job opportunities.

208. • Give special attention to the need of vulnerable groups among relocated people, especially those people under the poverty line or without land, elderly people, women and children, indigenous people and minority groups, or other relocated people that are not under the protection of national land compensation regulations.

209. • For those relocated people who used to make their living on the land, give priority to resettlement strategy on the land basis. These strategies may include resettlement on the public land or purchased private land. Whenever the alternative land is provided, the production potential, geographical advantage and other factors of the land shall be no worse than the favorable conditions of their original land. If the land has not been given priority to in the resettlement strategy, or the provided land may have adverse impact on the sustainability of the park or protection zone, or it is impossible to obtain adequate land at a proper price, it is required to provide both monetary compensation for land and other property loss and employment or self-employment programs. In case of insufficient land, the case shall be described and recorded as required by the bank.

210. • Monetary compensation for property loss may apply to: (a) relocated people make their living on the land, but the requisitioned land is only a small part of their property damaged by the project, the rest of their property are financially independent; (b) relocated people can make use of active land, housing and labor markets, and ensure the sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) relocated people do not make their living on the land. The monetary compensation shall substitute the cost in full amount on the local market, and compensate for land and other property loss.

211. • Resettlement information shall be provided to relocated people and their communities in time. Consult with them on the resettlement program, provide them with the opportunities to get involved in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement process, and establish corresponding convenient appeal mechanism for these groups.

212. • Necessary infrastructure and public service shall be provided on the new resettlement site or main communities, so as to improve, restore or maintain the communication system and service level of the community. Alternative or similar resources shall be provided to compensate the loss of community resources (e.g. fishing area, pasturing area, fuel or fodder).

213. • The new community model shall be established according to the choice of relocated people. The existing social and cultural system of relocated people shall be preserved as much as possible, and respect shall be shown to the opinions of relocated people on moving to the new community.

Table 26 Differences between WB's and China's policies

	China's policies	WB's policies
purpose	ensure the timely and effective construction, and ensure the stability and harmony of the society	avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement , involuntary resettlement economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it
focus	significance of organization, administration and monitoring	significance of the public
compensation way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • currency compensation mostly, or material compensation sometimes. • when material compensation, resettlement site and building are decided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affected persons choose currency or material compensation. • affected persons choose the site
compensation calculating	price of the second hand housing in the same section, structure and usage as the compensation standard	replacement price as compensation standard, not considering depreciation
compensation of illegal building	no compensation	the same compensation standard
public participation	not very sound rules, only in the stage of implementation	sound and complete rules, all the stages of the project
monitoring	mainly internal monitoring by the owner and implementing organ	internal monitoring by the owner and implementing organ and external monitoring by independent monitoring organ
appeal mechanism	special department for appeal	village, town, the owner, and external monitoring organ for appeal

3.3 Entitlements, Compensation and Benefits

214. To protect relocated people's legal rights and to guarantee relocated quality of the relocated people are both our country's relevant policy and laws and WB's resettlement policy for the relocated people. The implementation of this project inevitably needs some land expropriation, building demolition and resident relocation. In accordance with legal regulations concerning land acquisition and relocation by the national and local governments and guiding principles of WB concerning relocation and resettlement, and especially in order to carry out the construction of the Project,

the Project shall be implemented in adherence to improving or not lowering the production conditions and living standard of the affected people. The affected residents are entitled to get compensations from the implementation party that should help the affected residents to resume or improve the level of their income and life.

215. In conformity to the above principles, FL_PMO of Shaanxi Province, the executing agency, together with the executing agencies of all the counties/districts, draw out relative policies and measures in respect of the Project. In accordance with the reality in Shaanxi Province, the project will base on the spirit and demand of Decision on Furthering Reform of Land Management of the State Council (Guofa [2004] No. 28) and Notice on Printing the Suggestions for Completing Compensation and Relocation System of Land Expropriation by the Ministry of Land Resources of People's Republic of China (Nov. 3, 2004, Guotuzifa [2004] No. 238), Notice on Printing the Average Standard of Unified Annual Output Value and Section Comprehensive Land Price on Land Acquisition in Shaanxi Province [No. 36 Shaanzhengbanfa (2010)], and relevant policies on LA&R and draft compensation plan issued by the government of Xian, Weinan, Xianyang, Baoji, Hanzhong and Ankang City.

216. In order to do the land expropriation, building demolition and resident relocation compensation well, the Project will apply the following principles.

217. a) To make sure the affected individual people can raise, or at least resume, their original production and living level in the shortest time.

218. b) The compensation of land acquisition, temporarily occupied land, young crops, attached facilities and affected houses should be formulated based on replacement value in the legal limits and considering the affected persons' opinions.

219. c) Any damage of villagers' life and production caused by construction should be paid according to the damage level. The compensation should restore or improve their original life and production level.

220. d) The farmers who lose their land can get land again by land redistribution at their own village in line with the per capita land. The village redistributes land to every household according to the term "when the country's basic construction needs to expropriate land, to redistribute land according to relevant regulations". If there is not enough land in their own village, other land can be given to them in the same town or county, but, the land cannot be more than 3000m from their own house.

221. e) About the compensation for residential land, according to the Implementation of 'Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China' of Shaanxi Province: land compensation for other lands shall be calculated according to one to four times of the average annual output of the medium-sized arable land in the local county (district) with expropriated land in the first three years; compensation for residential land and construction land shall be calculated according to six times of the legal maximum of the average output of dry land within the project area in the local county (district) with expropriated land in the first three years;

222. f) Anyone who lose his house should get a new one, the resettlement site should be around the original site, no more than 1,000 meters at most. The new houses should be built by villagers themselves. However, if there are any difficulties, the local government or village committee should help them.

223. g) The compensation of all the affected houses and other facilities should be calculated according to the latest price, and without any depreciation.

224. h) Land expropriation, building demolition and resident relocation

compensation should be completed at least one month before the project construction begins. Otherwise, the project cannot begin.

225. i) In line with the principle of guaranteeing the country's construction land and saving farm land at most, don't occupy farm land as far as possible if deserted land or hillside fields are available.

226. j) Affected persons and other residents are encourage to take part in the working-out of the RAP.

227. k) External and Internal monitoring systems are designed.

228. l) Taking other appealing systems, a multi-channel and operable appealing system will be set up.

4. Compensation Standards

4.1 Affected Land Compensation Standard

229. Standard for land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy – In line with the spirit and requirement of the Decision on Furthering Reform of Land Management of the State Council (Guofa [2004] No. 28), the Notice on Printing the Suggestions for Completing Compensation and Relocation System of Land Expropriation (Guotuzifa [2004] No. 238) released by the Ministry of Land and Resources, and Notice on Printing the Average Standard of Unified Annual Output Value and Section Comprehensive Land Price on Land Acquisition in Shaanxi Province [No. 36 Shaanzhengbanfa (2010)]: the total amount of the compensation fee and resettlement subsidy shall be calculated according to the times of unified annual output value in the project area. See Table 26.

Table 27 Annual output value and compensation standard for farmland

(taking irrigating land, dry land as example)

Yuan/mu

County/district	Annual output value	Compensation times	Compensation standard	Compensation standard of the project	
				irrigating land	Dry land
Yanliang(Wu lun & Guanshan)	1102	24	26448	26448	24224
Xunyi	1149	23	26433	No land acquisition	
Chunhua	1149	19	21836	30000	
Wugong	1496	24	35914	No land acquisition	
Chengcheng	1454	20	29083	71000	
Yintai	1189	28	33284	41041	
Chencang	1223	26	31810	31810 (awaiting approval)	
Hantai	1931	28	54068	54068 (awaiting approval)	
Hanyin	1377	25	34418	54000	40000

230. The above table shows that the compensation standard in Chunhua, Chengcheng, Yintai and Hanyin, which are affected by land acquisition, is higher than the annual output value compensation standard, and the government has approved the standard. Yanliang, Chencang, and Hantai promised to carry out the compensation standard as annual output value. Wugong and Xunyi will have no land acquisition.

231. About the compensation for residential land, according to the Implementation of 'Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China' of Shaanxi Province: land compensation for other lands shall be calculated according to one to four times of the average annual output of the medium-sized arable land in the local county (district) with expropriated land in the first three years; compensation for residential land and construction land shall be calculated according to six times of the legal maximum of the average output of dry land within the project area in the local county (district) with expropriated land in the first three years; compensation for residential base shall be calculated according to four times of the average output of the dry land within the

project area.

232. During the public consultation, most local people think that the regulation is out of date and the compensation standard is somewhat low. According to the term of Decision on Furthering Reform of Land Management of the State Council (Guofa [2004] No. 28): if the compensation and relocation subsidy cannot offer the farmers whose land is acquired maintain the original living standard and cannot pay the fee of social security according to the current law, the people's government of relevant province should approve of the rise of the relocation subsidy, the project implementing organ decides that the compensation standard of residential land is 90% of the annual output value in pervious year. FL_PMO and the county/district project offices have worked out the standard.

4.2 House Compensation

233. There are a few houses affected by the demolition and resettlement. The total area of the affected housing is 76278.45m², of which 62452.45 m² is brick and concrete, 6805m² is brick and wood, 4206m² is earth and wood, and 2815m² is simple houses. The demolition will affect 359 households. The compensation of demolished housing will base on the following principles:

234. a.) Compensation shall be made in accordance with the actual condition of the demolished houses, in order to ensure that the demolished households can obtain the houses of the same structure, areas and section as their demolished ones stipulated in this RAP. According to the guide for house relocation settlement and the structure and type of houses, the people affected by house demolition shall be compensated directly, and their previous houses shall not be depreciated; besides, the affected residents are entitled to the construction materials of their previous house.

235. b.) For villagers who lose their houses, the village shall allocate land bases for them to build houses by themselves with the assistance of compensation fees and house removal fees; or they can ask the village and township government to build the house. No matter which way of rebuilding is adopted, the house cannot be demolished until the demolished households have removed to their new houses. During the transitional period, the household will get transitional fee. The household can find housing by itself or ask the village or the project office to help rent a house.

236. After a survey of resettlement policies for similar projects, the compensation standards of housing building for national construction in year 2013 suitable for this project are established as shown in table 27, which has been published in the Web site of the foreign loan office as well as announced in the project districts. After implementation of the project, the final compensation, based on refined assessments by the professional organization in consideration of the affected housing structure, fitment, etc. will be adjusted and published again in the project districts. At present the cost for the resettlement plan is estimated according to the standards shown in table 27.

Table 28 Housing standard of the project area

yuan/m²

County/ district	Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earth and wood	Simple
Yanliang	1000	800	500	300

Chunhua	1000	750	480	200
Wugong	640	511	380	250
Chengcheng	1000	700	500	300
Yintai	1200	800	511	300
Chencang	600	450	350	200
Hantai	600	500	350	200
hanyin	560	450	250	200

4.3 Compensation for young crops

237. According to Item 29 of Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China of Shaanxi Province, the compensation for young crops is calculated according to the unified annual output value of the land and public consultation. The standard is based on the unified annual output value in the project areaB.

4.4 Other Affected Facilities

238. The compensation of affected ground attachment and affiliated buildings will be compensated as the replacement price of the facilities after the assessment of the legal assessment agency.

239. All kinds of special facilities, including cable TV wire, power, telecommunication wire, road etc, will be compensated as the cost or replacement price according to the relevant regulations of Shaanxi Provincial Government.

4.5 Temporary occupied land

240. Temporary occupied land is the occupied road, material ground, construction ground occupied by construction unit during the project construction. The compensation of temporary occupied land is the average annual output value of the occupied land times the occupied years. When returned, the land should to be restored to the original state by the contractors, or paying some fee to the farmers for recovering it. To make a unified standard and with the public consultation, the compensation for the temporary occupied land is based on the annual output value in the project area and the occupied time.

241. The topsoil of the occupied land should be stored until the occupied land is due. Then the construction unit should renovate the land to the state that the land so it can be planted, and then return it to the state that the land can be planted, and then return it to the affected individuals.

242. About temporary occupied land, there is only compensation, but no resettlement or permanent impacts.

4.6 LA&R policies of the project counties/districts

243. a) Notice on the Construction of Beixin Road by Office of Chengcang Government Baoji City issued by Office of Chengcang Government Baoji City (No. 58 Baochengbanfa 2013). The compensation for farmland is 28000yuan/mu, other land is 16000 yuan/mu, waste land is 6000 yuan/mu, compensation for young crops is

1000 yuan/mu. Compensation for housing is 600yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 350yuan/m² for earth and brick.

244. b) Reference Compensation Standard for Xibao Middle Expressway Widening Project of Wugong County, issued by the Leading Office of Xibao Middle Expressway Widening Project on 15, August, 2013. There is no land acquisition in Wugong County. According to the document, the compensation for housing is 640yuan/m² for brick and concrete, and 511yuan/m² for earth and wood.

245. c) Notice on Construction Land Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and Ground Attachment of Hanyin Government issued by the Office of Hanyin Government (No. 59 Hanzhengbanfa 2013). The compensation standard for farmland (irrigating land) is 54000yuan/mu, other land is 40000 yuan/mu (including compensation for young crops). Compensation for housing is 560yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 450yuan/m² for earth and brick.

246. d) The basic compensation amount of Run Town is made according to the decision of Chunhua County Government. The compensation standard for farmland (irrigating land) is 30000 yuan/mu. Compensation for housing is 1000 yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 750yuan/m² for earth and brick.

247. e) Notice on LA&R for Longtan Reservoir of Tongchuan City issued by the Office of Tongchuan Government (No. 84 Tongzhengbanfa 2012). The compensation standard for farmland is 41041yuan/mu, 1000 yuan/mu for young crops. Compensation for housing is 1200yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 511yuan/m² for earth and brick.

248. f) The compensation standard at Pu Town of Hantai District is based on LA&R Compensation Standard of Xian-Chengdu Railway Passenger Dedicated Line within Hanzhong of the Office of Hanzhong Government issued by the Office of Hanzhong Government (No. 92 Hanzhngbanfa 2012). The compensation standard for farmland is 33000yuan/mu, other land is 26000 yuan/mu, and 1100yuan/mu for young crops. Compensation for housing is 600yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 350yuan/m² for earth and brick.

249. g) The compensation standard of Chengcheng County is based on the Notice on Section Comprehensive Land Price of Xincheng District Government issued by Land Resources Bureau of Chengcheng County (No. 45 Chengtufa 2011). The compensation standard for farmland (irrigating land) is 71000yuan/mu, 1000yuan/mu for young crops. Compensation for housing is 100yuan/m² for brick and concrete building, and 700yuan/m² for earth and brick.

250. h) The basic compensation amount for farmland is 24244-26448 Yuan /mu, decided by the Government of Yanliang District of Xi'an (Refer to Document 2010 140 issued by the Government of Yanliang District). The basic compensation amount for brick-concrete house demolishing and resettlement is 1000 yuan/m², brick-wood structure is 800 yuan/m², earth-wood structure is 500yuan/m². Those were the kinds of compensation amount decided by the Nongxing Village Demolishing and Resettlement Project conducted by Yanliang District Government.

4.7 Farmland Protection

251. According to the regulations of Article 16 of 《Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland》 issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of China, if the construction land is in the protection scope of basic farm land designated by the local government, people should reclaim the same quantity and quality as the occupied basic farmland; if there is no condition to reclaim wasteland or the reclaimed land does not meet the need, people should pay farmland reclamation fee according

to the concrete formulations of 《Regulation on the Protection of Basic Farmland of Shaanxi Province》.

4.8 Payment of Compensation Fee

252. Compensation fee for land expropriation takes a part in the total investment of the Project, thus it has already been considered in the budgetary estimation. All the compensation fees should be paid directly to villager's committee and affected individual by the /County/District Project Office after the fund is paid to the bank and the County/District Project Office by the implementing agency. The land expropriator shall sign contract with the previous owner of the expropriated land; the compensation fee shall be drawn with the signature of the payee; and all the materials shall be kept in archives.

253. Land compensation fee belongs to rural collective economic group, thus it shall be given directly to the village committee in a bid to develop production and restore the economic strength of the affected people. The affected people are entitled to discuss and participate in the economic restoration plan.

254. Compensation fee for house, specialized facilities and auxiliary facilities, as well as young crops shall be directly paid to the entitled people

4.9 Economic rehabilitation subsidy for the vulnerable group

255. According to field survey and public consultation, the project will provide economic rehabilitation subsidy for the vulnerable group affected by the land acquisition. 0.5% of the resettlement fee of the project will be used to pay as economic rehabilitation subsidy.

4.10 Evaluation of the Compensation Standard

256. According to the spirit and requirement of the Decision on Furthering Reform of Land Management of the State Council (Guofa [2004] No. 28), the Notice on Suggestions for Completing Compensation and Relocation System of Land Expropriation (Guotuzifa [2004] No. 238) released by the Ministry of Land and Resources, and Notice on Printing the Average Standard of Unified Annual Output Value and Section Comprehensive Land Price on Land Acquisition in Shaanxi Province [No. 36 Shaanzhengbanfa (2010)], the compensation standards for affected land of this Project are proposed by FL-PMO and the project offices of the affected counties and districts together, in the light of the social and economic development strength and features within the Project area, incorporating the part of suggestions put forward by every county/district when they enact the uniform standard for annual output. Therefore, these standards have been increased in large degree compared with the previous ones. For example, the compensation standard of Shaanxi Wenchuan Earthquake Post-disaster Reconstruction Project is 10-15 times as the average annual output of the land before expropriation in the first three years. Another example is: In 2008, for the Yan'an BaoXi Railway Project, the land compensation standard is 12,000 yuan per mu for dry plain land, 5000 yuan per mu for dry slope land, and 600 yuan per mu for young crops.

257. For the other ground attachment affected by the project, the compensation standard is as the market price. So, the standard is higher than the original one. For example, the compensation standard for grown trees rises from 200 yuan to 300 Yuan each.

258. With above measures, the compensation standard for land and young crops of the Project has been stipulated with incorporation of the suggestions of the local

government and residents, so it is rated highly by the local government and residents according to the feedbacks.

259. The counties and towns involved accepted all the policies, basic amount, principles and regulations before Feb.2, 2014.

4.11 House Relocation and Transition Subsidies

260. 334 households are affected by housing demolition and relocation. For the 334 affected households, the house relocation and transition subsidies in addition to the house compensation fee should be paid according to the standards, including temporary transition fees and house removal fee.

261. A The standard of temporary transition fee:

262. The temporary transition fee is 4 yuan per square meters every month. 334 affected households will demolish their housing, averagely 150m² every household. According to the standard, every household can get 600 yuan transition fee every month. According to the survey in Chengcheng county, Chencang District, and Hantai district, the rent fee for a 100---150m² housing is 500—600yuan per month. So the transition fee of the project is enough for the affected households and is similar with the rent price of local housing.

263. The transition period is 6 months. Now, the implementing organ are helping to find a transition house. If the implementation agency provides the transition house or the old house is demolished after the new house is ready, no transition fee will be paid

264. B The house removal fee:

265. 1000 yuan house removal fee will be paid to each one of the 334 affected households. Temporary transitional fee is 2000yuan.

4.12 Payment and monitoring of land compensation

266. The construction unit will pay land compensation and resettlement subsidy of the project construction through administrative procedures. According to the formulations of 《The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China》, the land compensation is paid to the land owners or land users, and resettlement subsidy is paid to help settle down the rural residents after the land expropriation. So, the land compensation should be arranged and spent by the village committee; and the compensation for temporary occupied land and the young crops is arranged and spent by people who help settle down the rural residents. The transfer, usage management and monitoring of village-level land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be undertaken as per following procedure:

4.12.1 Inspection and preparation before transferring the fund

267. a) According to society survey data, the affected village should hand in the results of the detailed affected situation measurement survey to higher level Resettlement Arrangement Office for inspection.

268. b) All-level project offices and independent monitor, and local government in affected villages should train village-level management department, and guide them to work out a development program which is suitable for the local reality and using plan of resettlement fund, according to local social economy development reality and prospect.

269. c) Relevant departments should guide, inform, consult and negotiate with APs and the village-level management to work out the utilization plan of village-level fund and report it to county-level project office for inspection.

270. d) Country-level Resettlement Arrangement Office inspects and gives guidance to perfect the utilization plan of the village-level fund. If the using plan of fund is not available, the fund will not be transferred.

271. e) The compensation can also be paid directly to affected persons after the agreement of the project office and affected persons, or after the discussion of villagers' committee.

4.12.2 Management and monitoring of fund utilization

272. a) County-level Resettlement Arrangement Office inspects and confirms the utilization plan of village-level resettlement fund, and then transfers compensation and resettlement fund according to the village bank account.

273. b) Village committee will report utilization situation of compensation and resettlement fund to County Resettlement Arrangement Office every month. And county-level Resettlement Arrangement Office reports to the municipal Resettlement Arrangement Office every three months.

274. c) Besides monitoring fund utilization situation of village-level through report forms, county project office should inspect on site the development of agriculture infrastructure or enterprises which use compensation or resettlement fund.

275. d) Independent monitor will verify the utilization situation of compensation and resettlement fund of village-level units, evaluate the using effect of fund, offer advice to village-level units, and provide feedback monitoring to all-level project offices. Investigations will include sampling survey, site inspection, and discussions with affected individuals.

4.12.3 Auditing

276. The project implementation agencies will be audited by auditing authorities according to our country's policies. The main content of auditing is land expropriation, housing demolition and resident relocation fund.

5. House Relocation and Income Restoration

277. The objective of the resettlement and rehabilitation plan is to guarantee the affected houses/infrastructures can be restored, the affected laborers can find job again, and the affected persons' incomes and living conditions can be improved or at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the project. According to this target, the most important economic rehabilitation measures is to redistribute land fairly, to work out fair distribution plan of the contracted land, and other economy economic resume restoration measures.

5.1 Rehabilitation Planning Principles

278. a) For the occupied land for construction, the project implementing agency **should compensate according to the laws.**

279. b) The construction unit should compensate according to replacement cost of the houses to be demolished by the project. The local government should distribute land for housing plots free of charge so the affected households can build new houses themselves or entrust the village to build.

280. c) For the affected special-purpose facilities, the construction unit should pay the fund, and the township and county governments will help build new facilities; or compensate according to replacement value after the legal house appraisal company provides an assessment.

281. d) For all the attached facilities, QNBG the construction unit should compensate according to the market or replacement value, whichever is larger. For the trees which can be transplanted, people can transplant them in suitable season before the construction demolition begins.

282. e) To redistribute land seriously in consultation with affected villagers. To sign new land contract if the land is acquired.

283. f) Guide the affected individuals to join non-agricultural industry to raise their

labor income. During the project construction, guide the affected persons, especially the vulnerable group, to provide labor service for construction. When the project finishes, the project should employ local persons who have priority to work for the project maintenance.

5.2 Land Redistribution and Income Restoration Measures

285. In general, for the 27 affected villages, the project will acquire 1414.4 mu land, accounting for 3.16% of the total 52165.2 mu farmland. Because the amount of acquired land is very small, every village can redistribute farmland and all the affected persons can get farmland similar to the acquired land. At present, every village confirms above principle through villagers conference and puts forward a plan for land redistribution. (the records of the village conference is in appendix). For the new plan, the village and the villagers will sign new contracts, so the newly redistributed land to the affected persons will be protected by the law. Concerning some village groups with limited mobile land reserved, to secure the work and life of the farmers whose land is acquired, every project committee will strictly follow the local social security policies for farmers whose land is acquired. All the 7 cities involved all have security policies. These policies come from: (1) On the Employment Training and Social Security of Farmers Whose Land Has Been Acquired, Issued By The Ministry of Labor and Social Security Office, Forwarded By Shaanxi Provincial Government Office. No 8, 2007. (2) Regulations on the Employment Training and Social Security of Farmers Whose Land

Has Been Acquired issued by Xi'an Municipal People's Government, No. 45, 2005. (3) The Trial Measures about Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Xianyang Municipal People's Government No. 43. 2008. (4) The Trial Measures about Basic Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Baoji Municipal People's Government No.43. 2006. (5) Complimentary Notice on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Ankang City Construction and Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Ankang Municipal People's Government No.15 2009.(6) The Trial Measures about Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Hanzhong Municipal People's Government No. 1. 2012.; (7) The Trial Measures about Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Tongchuan Municipal People's Government. (8) The Trial Measures about Old Age Insurance for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired issued by Weinan Municipal People's Government No. 25.2007. The above policies are designed to secure the farmers basic life and living in the long run, protect their legal rights and interests, maintain social stability and improve the healthy development of the towns and cities.

286. According to the formulations of 《The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China》, the land compensation is paid to the land owners or land users, and resettlement subsidy is paid to help settle down the rural residents after the land expropriation. The payment and monitoring of land compensation is in 4.12.

287. During the construction of the project, in order to maintain and raise villagers' living level, the affected villages and the implementing agency reach an agreement. The implementing agency promises that once the project begins, the villagers can take part in the construction if they are willing to, including: (1) In the same condition, the affected villagers have priority to take earthwork, or supply food and drink. (2) When the project completes, the project administrating agency will employ the affected persons to maintain the road and plant trees, etc. The wage or salary will be according to the Law of Labor. (3) In order to take affected women into consideration, if the women are willing, they are encouraged to take part in the construction and implementation of the project. According to the estimate, the above measures will bring at least 600,000 yuan of wages to the affected persons. (4) In addition, systematic skill training will be provided to the affected families. Based on the need of local industry structure, local governments will provide training on planting, agricultural machinery and marketing in order to make each family gain relevant employment skills. When the project will have finished, the affected persons should receive skill training at least three times. See Table 28.

Table 29 Skill Training Plan (from July 2014 to the completion of the project)

principle purpose and		systematic skill training will be provided to the affected families. Based on the need of local industry structure, local governments will provide training on planting, agricultural machinery and marketing in order to make each family gain relevant employment skills. When the project will have finished, the affected persons should receive skill training at least three times.
plan	2014	Free lecture on repairing the agricultural machinery (3—5 days, for 50 persons each county/district)
	2015	Skill training on poultry and gardening skill (3—5 days, for 100 persons each county/district)
	2016	A skill training according to affected persons' request each county/district

5.3 House Relocation

288. During the implementation of the project, there are 76278.45m² building need to be demolished, and 1337 villagers in 359 households will be affected by the demolition. The affected households mainly live at 27 vilalges at 11 towns in Yanliang, Chunhua, Wugong, Chengcheng, Yintai, Chencang, Hantai and Hanyin county/district.

22 households need to relocate at Jiajiaya village of Chencang district, which is affected by Longhai North Railway and which is the village need to relocate most of all the affected villages. At present, Jiajiaya village plans to set up a relocation site for the 22 households. In order to relocate as well as possible, the villagers' committees of other affected villages are work out their plan and have promised to relocate all the affected households within their own village, and confirm the relocation site before the beginning of the project construction. Because our country is developing "New Rural Area" Project, the newly-built houses of the affected persons can be part of the construction of New Rural Area Project. In a word, the living condition of the affected persons is better than the original ones. So, the construction of the project will not affect the 334 households seriously.

5.4 Economic rehabilitation program for vulnerable groups

289. For the RAP, the experts held a sample survey of the vulnerable groups at the 24 affected villages. According to the data, the involved 12 towns in the project has a population of 705589, out of which the poverty population is 89117, equaling to 12.63%, obviously higher than the provincial poverty ratio. The above data are confirmed by the Civil Affairs Department. However, there are a few households needing helping because of temporary poverty, which accounts for 1% of the total households although it is very difficult to make clear how many households there are. For the project, 30 vulnerable households are affected by LA&R, including the aged, the disabled, the poor and families lacking labor, the project will provide added financial and technical assistance as necessary. For these vulnerable groups, a series of measures will be implemented to decrease the adverse effects, to assist them to relocate and rehabilitate their household economy. In addition, a special rehabilitation fund will be spent on the implementation of the measures for the vulnerable groups:

290. These are: (i) To provide special consultation; (ii) to choose housing land first; (iii) to send labor to help cultivate the land; (iv) to offer economic rehabilitation special subsidy, the total amount is 1 million yuan as 0.5% of total relocation budget; (v) to give priority to get other economy rehabilitation measures; and (vi) the poor, the disabled, the aged and women will get special attention and priority to receive special education and skill training.

291. The implementing agency and relevant administrations have reached an initial agreement on the above principles. The relevant local government agencies also promise to assist the vulnerable groups to rehabilitate their economic and living conditions according to the plan.

5.5 Special Measures for Women

292. China has put the Protection Law of Women and Children of PRC in practice, which means that Chinese government takes women's rights and interests seriously. The law regulates that men and women have the same rights, women should not be looked down upon, and women's rights and interests should not be deprived.

293. The total population of the 12 project towns is 705589, male 361121, female 344468. The project takes women's rights and interests seriously. In order to protect affected women's rights and interests, the project puts forward the following measures: In the process of resettlement and economic rehabilitation, women's opinions on choosing new housing site and economic rehabilitation programs will be taken into account. In order to fulfill the target, the representatives of the Women's Union should have a meeting with affected women to get the information on women's concerns and demands. (ii) Women's low training and education level limits their chances to choose way to get more money. The choice of profession and livelihood is vitally important for women. In order to provide convenience of income and life rehabilitation

for the affected persons, the project proposes several skill training programs. The project will give 40—60% training chances to affected women. The Women's Union and the Labour Bureau in affected area should assist to formulate and implement training program. (iii) Besides the rights and interests formulated by the laws of China, the project will provide special assistance to the women, such as to propaganda on the Marriage Law of PRC and the Protection Law of Women and Children of PRC, to provide medical care to the affected women and elderly, and to promote health condition of affected women and children.

5.6 Rehabilitation program of special facilities

294. The affected special facilities are electricity line and telecommunication line. In the early stage of feasibility study, the survey of impact on residents from the relocation of the affected special facilities has been done. The project plan takes their opinions and suggestions into account after consulting with affected villages' leaders, relevant agencies and affected families. For example, when rebuilt, the electricity line and telecommunication line poles can be raised; the relevant agencies should design and rebuild the electricity facilities and telecommunication facilities if necessary.

5.7 Arrangement of relocation and rehabilitation

295. The project plans to begin in July 2014. In order to relocate the affected persons and organs well, all the land acquisition and relocation should be finished before the project begins. The time table of all the work is as follows.

Table 30 Timetable for resettlement and rehabilitaiton

contents		2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
		3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12	3	6	9	12
survey on LA&r																													
Draft RAP																													
supplementary survey																													
first negotiation on resettlement plan																													
revision of RAP																													
second negotiation on resettlement plan																													
improve the resettlement plan																													
approval of resettlement plan																													
implementation of resettlement																													
internal supervision																													
external supervision																													

5.8 Entitlement Matrix (see Table 31)

Table 31 Matrix of affected persons' compensation rights and relocation policy

Type of loss	Applicability	Person/collective with rights	Entitled person/group	Compensation policy	Compensation rights	Implementing item
Permanent loss of farmland	Land within the implementing line	a) villages owning the land b) villagers using the land	a) 27 affected villages b) 2487 persons in 649 households who lose land	a, land compensation paid to villages according to unified annual output value in Shaanxi b. redistribute land to APs at affected villages; c. compensate in cash for standing crops according to policy	Compensate in full to persons and villages who own or use land at a minimum of 16 times the average annual output value (AAOV), the distribution between those who own or lose land will be decided by the villagers conference	The village committee will confirm losses and payments. Township authorities approve and monitor
Temporary loss of land	Land used as work site within or near implementing area	Villagers using the land	Defined during construction	Compensate in cash according to loss every year, recover as before construction, APs' life at least as before compensation standard is based on unified annual output value	2 times AAOV to households that contract the land, or to the collective if common land. Restoration of land by the contractor to its previous or higher quality when land is returned.	Use is approved and monitored by township officials. Maximum period is 2 years. Land occupation must obtain the consent of the user/owner. Vacant or wasteland should be utilized as much as possible.
Loss of housing site /property	Housing site and property within implementing area or affected by the project	Persons and households who lose housing	1337 persons in 359 households	Compensation in cash to APs, including housing site and housing, 1000 yuan removal fee for every household; 4 yuan/m ² transition fee every month for every household and transition period is 6 months	Full compensate in cash to owner of housing, compensation of housing site to village, the villages redistribute housing site	Village and APs decide new housing site, the construction unit is in charge of smoothing the site and connecting infrastructure
Loss of non-farmland	Non-farmland with the project area	Villages owning land	27 affected villages	Compensate in cash	Village	Villagers conference decide how to use the compensation,

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Affected special facilities	All facilities within project area	Owners of all facilities	owners of all facilities	Compensate in full price according to market	Compensate in full price according to market	
Vulnerable group	Aged, weak, women, children, disabled, poor, those who cannot work or lack of labor force etc	Persons or households who are vulnerable group		The project will offer help and 1000--5000yuan special economic rehabilitation subsidy for each vulnerable household, together with village and town	priory to getting compensation and assistance under the same condition	Relevant government supplies assistance

Note: all the policies of the project will be carried out after official approval.

6. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

6.1 Cost estimates

6.1.1 Basic costs

296. The land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation is part of the total investment of the project construction and is included in the project annual investment plan. The total resettlement cost is RMB 186.54682 million yuan, among it, the basic cost is RMB 1352664 million yuan. (see Table 40)

6.1.2 Contingency cost

297. The unforeseen physical and price increases in land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation is budgeted as the contingency cost, which equals 10% of the basic cost of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation of the project, that is 135,266 million yuan.

6.1.3 Management cost

298. The management cost equals 2.8% of the basic cost of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation. Among it, the city, county(district) can use 1% respectively, the villagers' committee use 0.8%.

6.2 Fund Flow

299. Land acquisition, relocation compensation cost shall be paid directly to villager's committee and affected individual by the /County/District Project Office after the fund is paid to the bank and the County/District Project Office by the implementing agency.

Figure 3 Fund flow

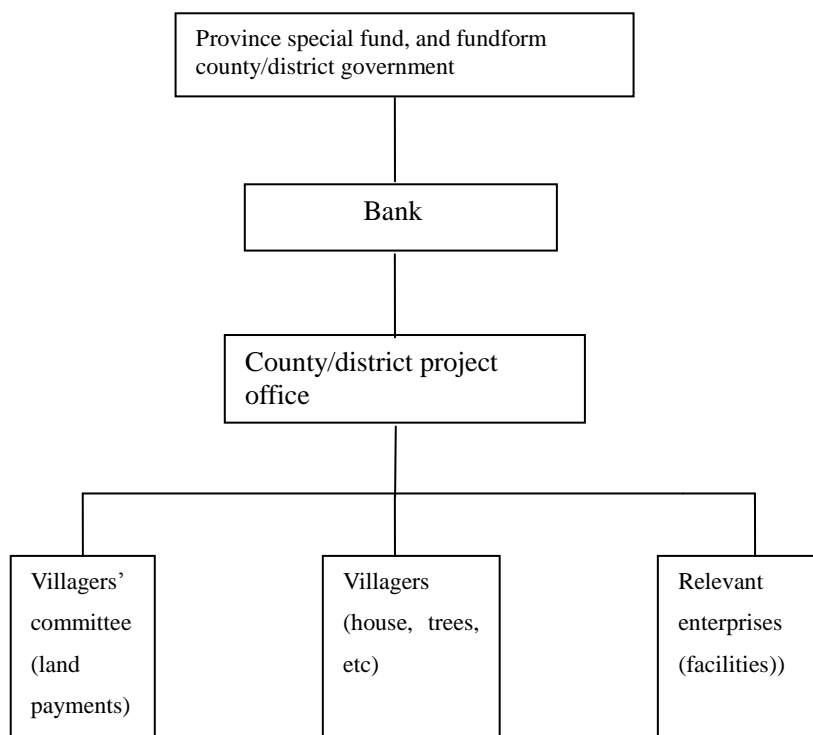


Table 32 basic fee of LA&R of Chencang

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	335			26,970.89	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	335			8,232.44	
A1.1	farmland	mu	335	yuan/mu		8,232.44	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		239.37	yuan/mu	28,000	6,702.36	
A1.1.2	Other land		95.63	yuan/mu	16,000	1,530.08	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu	6,000	0.00	
A2	Ground attachment					18,738.45	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	301	yuan/mu	1,000	301.00	
A2.2	Tree	each	1823			190.76	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	1123	yuan/each	120	134.76	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	0	yuan/each	120	0.00	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	700		80	56.00	
A2.3	Building	m2	30289.4	yuan/m2		17,910.89	
A2.3.1	Brick and concrete		29238.4		600	17,543.04	
A2.3.2	Earth and wood		1051		350	367.85	
A2.3.3	Simple		0				
A2.4	Special facilities					335.80	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0				
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
A+B						26,970.89	
C	Other fee					19398.36	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.3%	80.91	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	809.12	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	269.71	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.5%	134.85	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	2697.08	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m²				32	7,146.67	
Farmland reclamation fee	m²				7	1,563.33	

Farmland occupation tax (farmland)	m ²				26	5, 806. 66	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2. 8%	755. 18	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0. 5%	134. 85	
Total (A+B+C)						46, 369. 28	

Table 33 basic fee of LA&R of Chengcheng

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee CNY' 000	Rate %
				unit	number		
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			26, 077. 06	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	201. 61			14, 314. 31	
A1. 1	farmland	mu	201. 61	yuan/mu		14, 314. 31	
A1. 1. 1	Irrigating land		201. 61	yuan/mu		14, 314. 31	
A1. 1. 2	Other land			yuan/mu	71, 000	0	
A1. 2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
A2	Ground attachment					11, 762. 75	
A2. 1	Young crop	mu	217. 15	yuan/mu		217. 15	
A2. 2	Tree	each	1580		1, 000	165. 6	
A2. 2. 1	Grown tree	each	980	yuan/each		117. 6	
A2. 2. 2	Fruit tree	each	0	yuan/each	120	0	
A2. 2. 3	Young tree	each	600			48	
A2. 3	Building	m2	11250	yuan/m2	80	11, 250. 00	
A2. 3. 1	Brick and concrete		11250			11250	
A2. 3. 2	Earth and wood		0		1, 000	0	
A2. 3. 3	Simple		0		700	0	
A2. 4	Special facilities				280	130	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0	
A+B							26, 077. 06
C	Other fee					12, 381. 11	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 3%	78. 23118	

Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	782. 3118	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	260. 7706	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 5%	130. 3853	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	2, 607. 71	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	4301. 01	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	940. 84	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				18	2419. 31	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2. 8%	730. 15768	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0. 5%	130. 3853	
Total (A+B+C)						38, 458. 17	

Table 34 basic fee of LA&R of Chunhua

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			3, 759. 60	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	55			1, 650. 00	
A1. 1	farmland	mu	55	yuan/mu		1, 650. 00	
A1. 1. 1	Irrigating land		55	yuan/mu	30, 000	1, 650. 00	
A1. 1. 2	Other land		0	yuan/mu	19, 000	0. 00	
A1. 2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0. 00	
A2	Ground attachment					2, 109. 60	
A2. 1	Young crop	mu	55	yuan/mu	800	44. 00	
A2. 2	Tree	each	5180			247. 60	
A2. 2. 1	Grown tree	each	320	yuan/each	40	12. 80	
A2. 2. 2	Fruit tree	each	860	yuan/each	180	154. 80	
A2. 2. 3	Young tree	each	4000		20	80. 00	
A2. 3	Building	m2	1748	yuan/m2		1748. 00	
A2. 3. 1	Brick and concrete		1748		1, 000	1748. 00	
A2. 3. 2	Earth and wood		0		750	0. 00	
A2. 3. 3	Simple		0		480	0. 00	
A2. 4	Special facilities					70. 00	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0. 00	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0. 00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0. 00	

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B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
A+B						26,970.89	3,759.60
C	Other fee					2,917.11	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.3%	11.27	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	112.78	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	37.59	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.5%	18.79	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	375.96	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	1,173.33	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	256.67	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				22	806.67	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2.8%	105.26	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0.5%	18.79	
Total (A+B+C)						6,676.76	

Table 35 basic fee of LA&R of Hantai

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standrard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			14,082.12	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	184.34			5,488.22	
A1.1	farmland	mu	184.34	yuan/mu		5,488.22	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		99.34	yuan/mu	33,000	3,278.22	
A1.1.2	Other land		85	yuan/mu	26,000	2,210.00	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A2	Ground attachment					8,593.90	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	431	yuan/mu	1,100	474.10	
A2.2	Tree	each	1080			53.60	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	680	yuan/each	70	47.60	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	0	yuan/each	150	0.00	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	400		15	6.00	

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A2. 3	Building	m2	18539	yuan/m2		7, 926. 20	
A2. 3. 1	Brick and concrete		8189		600	4, 913. 40	
A2. 3. 2	Earth and wood		1640		350	574. 00	
A2. 3. 3	Simple		8710		280	2, 438. 80	
A2. 4	Special facilities					140. 00	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0. 00	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	–	0. 00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0. 00	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	–	0. 00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	–	0. 00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	–	0. 00	
A+B						14, 082. 12	
C	Other fee					11, 028. 46	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 3%	42. 24	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	422. 46	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	140. 82	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 5%	70. 41	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	1408. 21	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m²				32	3932. 58	
Farmland reclamation fee	m²				7	860. 25	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m²				30	3686. 79	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2. 8%	394. 29	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0. 5%	70. 41	
Total (A+B+C)						25, 110. 60	

Table 36 basic fee of LA&R of Hanyin

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standrard		fee CNY' 000	Rate %
				unit	number		
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			9, 666. 72	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	148. 7			8, 029. 80	
A1. 1	farmland	mu	148. 7	yuan/mu		8, 029. 80	
A1. 1. 1	Irrigating land		148. 7	yuan/mu	54, 000	8, 029. 80	
A1. 1. 2	Other land		0	yuan/mu	40, 000	0	

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A1. 2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
A2	Ground attachment					1, 526. 92	
A2. 1	Young crop	mu		yuan/mu			
A2. 2	Tree	each	817			28. 466	
A2. 2. 1	Grown tree	each	245	yuan/each	30	7. 35	
A2. 2. 2	Fruit tree	each	200	yuan/each	100	20	
A2. 2. 3	Young tree	each	372		3	1. 116	
A2. 3	Building	m2	3305. 1	yuan/m2		1, 498. 46	
A2. 3. 1	Brick and concrete		1665. 1		560	932. 456	
A2. 3. 2	Earth and wood		1210		450	544. 5	
A2. 3. 3	Simple		430		50	21. 5	
A2. 4	Special facilities					110	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	
A+B							9, 666. 72
C	Other fee					7, 796. 80	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 3%	29. 000166	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	290. 00166	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	96. 66722	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 5%	48. 33361	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	966. 67	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	3, 172. 26	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	693. 93	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				22	2, 180. 93	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2. 8%	270. 668216	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0. 5%	48. 33361	
Total (A+B+C)						17, 463. 52	

In Hanyin, compensation for young crops is within land compensation.

Table 37 basic fee of LA&R of Tongchuan

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee CNY' 000	Rate %
				unit	number		
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			8,455.09	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	141.3			5,799.09	
A1.1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A1.1.2	Other land		141.3	yuan/mu	41,041	5,799.09	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A2	Ground attachment					2,656.00	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	141.3	yuan/mu	1,000	141.30	
A2.2	Tree	each	980			55.70	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	150	yuan/each	70	10.50	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	150	yuan/each	120	18.00	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	680		40	27.20	
A2.3	Building	m2	1990	yuan/m2		2,388.00	
A2.3.1	Brick and concrete		1990		1,200	2,388.00	
A2.3.2	Earth and wood		0		511	0.00	
A2.3.3	Simple		0		95	0.00	
A2.4	Special facilities					71.00	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0.00	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
A+B						8,455.09	
C	Other fee					7276.54	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.3%	25.36	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	253.65	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	84.55	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.5%	42.27	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	845.50	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	3014.4	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	659.4	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				22	2072.4	

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Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2.8%	236.74	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0.5%	42.27	
Total (A+B+C)						15731.67	

Table 38 basic fee of LA&R of Wugong

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			569.41	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	0			0.00	
A1.1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
A1.1.2	Other land		10	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A2	Ground attachment					569.41	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	1,000	0.00	
A2.2	Tree	each	78			8.88	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	7	yuan/each	120	0.84	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	59	yuan/each	120	7.08	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	12		80	0.96	
A2.3	Building	m ²	778.95	yuan/m ²		498.53	
A2.3.1	Brick and concrete		778.95		640	498.53	
A2.3.2	Earth and wood		0		511	0.00	
A2.3.3	Simple		0		95	0.00	
A2.4	Special facilities					62.00	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0.00	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0.00	
A+B						569.41	
C	Other fee					86.93	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.3%	1.7	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	17	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	5.69	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.5%	2.8	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	56.94	

Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	0	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	0	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				22	0	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2.8%	0	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0.5%	2.8	
Total (A+B+C)						656.34	

Table 39 basic fee of LA&R of Xunyi

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			100.00	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	0			0.00	
A1.1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A1.1.2	Other land			yuan/mu		0.00	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A2	Ground attachment					100.00	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
A2.2	Tree	each	0			0.00	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	0	yuan/each		0.00	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	0	yuan/each		0.00	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	0			0.00	
A2.3	Building	m2	0	yuan/m2		0.00	
A2.3.1	Brick and concrete		0			0.00	
A2.3.2	Earth and wood		0			0.00	
A2.3.3	Simple		0			0.00	
A2.4	Special facilities					100.00	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0.00	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0.00	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0.00	
A+B						100.00	
C	Other fee					15.3	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.3%	0.3	

Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	3	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	1	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0.5%	0.5	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	10	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	0	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	0	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland)	m ²				22	0	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2.8%	0	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0.5%	0.5	
Total (A+B+C)						115.3	

Table 40 basic fee of LA&R of Yangliang

No.	item	unit	amount	Compensation standard		fee	Rate
				unit	number	CNY' 000	%
A	Permanent occupied land	mu	0			16,524.86	
A1	Permanent occupied collectiveland	mu	338			8,805.98	
A1.1	farmland	mu	338	yuan/mu		8,805.98	
A1.1.1	Irrigating land		278	yuan/mu	26,448	7,352.54	
A1.1.2	Other land		60	yuan/mu	24,224	1453.44	
A1.2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
A2	Ground attachment					7,718.88	
A2.1	Young crop	mu	300	yuan/mu	1,000	300	
A2.2	Tree	each	1999			177.58	
A2.2.1	Grown tree	each	967	yuan/each	80	77.36	
A2.2.2	Fruit tree	each	766	yuan/each	110	84.26	
A2.2.3	Young tree	each	266		60	15.96	
A2.3	Building	m2	8378	yuan/m2		7,121.30	
A2.3.1	Brick and concrete		8378		850	7121.3	
A2.3.2	Earth and wood		0		600	0	
A2.3.3	Simple		0		150	0	
A2.4	Special facilities					120	
B	Temporary occupied land	mu	0			0	
B1	farmland	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	
B2	Waste land /slope land	mu	0	yuan/mu		0	
B3	Young crop	mu	0	yuan/mu	—	0	

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B4	Farmland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0	
B5	Wasteland restoration	mu	0	yuan/mu	-	0	
A+B							16, 524. 86
C	Other fee					19, 440. 32	
Plan make-outpreparation cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 3%	49. 574592	
Administration Costs	Percent of the basic fee				3%	495. 74592	
Skill training fee	Percent of the basic fee				1%	165. 24864	
Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	Percent of the basic fee				0. 5%	82. 62432	
Contingency Costs	Percent of the basic fee				10%	1, 652. 49	
Service charge of LA							
New construction land use fee	m ²				32	7, 210. 66	
Farmland reclamation fee	m ²				7	1, 577. 33	
Farmland occupation tax (farmland))	m ²				34	7661. 33	
Service charge of LA	Percent of the basic fee				2. 8%	462. 696192	
Subsidy for vulnerable group	(A+B)				0. 5%	82. 62432	
Total (A+B+C)						35, 965. 18	

Table 41 total fee of LA&R

		Yanliang	Xunyi	Chunhua	Wugong	Chengcheng	Yintai	Chencang	Hantai	Hantai	
basic fee	Land compensation	8805.984	0	1,650	0	14,314.31	5,799.09	8,232.44	5,488.22	8,029.80	52,319.85
	Housing compensation	7121.3	0	1,748	498.53	11,250.00	2,388.00	17,910.89	7,926.20	1,498.46	50,341.38
	Young crop	300	0	44	0	217.15	141.3	301	474.1	0	1,477.55
	Tree	177.58	0	247.6	8.88	165.6	55.7	190.76	53.6	28.466	928.186
	Special facilities	120	100	70	62	130	71	335.8	140	110	1,138.80
	Subtotal	16524.864	100	3759.6	569.41	26077.06	8455.093	26970.89	14082.12	9666.722	106205.759
Other fee	Plan make-outpreparation cost	49.57	0.3	11.279	1.7	78.231	25.365	80.913	42.246	29.000	318.609
	Administration Costs	495.746	3	112.79	17	782.312	253.653	809.127	422.464	290.001	3186.090
	Skill training fee	165.249	1	37.596	5.69	260.771	84.551	269.709	140.821	96.667	1062.053
	Monitoring and Evaluation Cost	82.624	0.5	18.798	2.8	130.385	42.275	134.854	70.411	48.334	530.982

	Contingency Costs	1652.486	10	375.96	56.94	2607.706	845.509	2697.089	1408.212	966.672	10620.575
	Subsidy for vulnerable group	82.624	0.5	18.798	2.8	130.385	42.275	134.854	70.411	48.334	530.988
	Subtotal	2528.304	15.3	575.219	86.93	3989.790	1293.629	4126.546	2154.564	1479.008	16249.291
LA Tax/fe es	New construction land use fee	7210.66	0	1,173.33	0	4301.01	3014.4	7,146.67	3932.58	3,172.26	29,950.91
	Farmland reclamation fee	1577.33	0	256.67	0	940.84	659.4	1,563.33	860.25	693.93	6,551.75
	Farmland occupation tax	7661.33	0	806.67	0	2419.31	2072.4	5,806.66	3686.79	2,180.93	24,634.09
	Farmland occupation tax	462.696	0	105.269	0	730.158	236.743	755.185	394.299	270.668	2,955.02
	Subtotal	16912.016	0	2341.94	0	8391.318	5982.942	15271.85	8873.919	6317.788	64091.768
	Total	35965.184	115.3	6676.76	656.34	38458.168	15731.665	46369.28	25110.604	17463.519	186,546.82

6.3 Fund sources and use of contingency cost

300. The implementing agency has the right to use the contingency cost in the budget. For the contingency cost and the rise of the price, the County/District Project Office should report it to the Provincial Development and Reform Committee and Provincial Bureau of Treasurer, and after their approval, they will be added to the budget. The procedure will take no more than one month.

7. Institutional Arrangements

7.1 Executing agency

301. (1) The executing agency is The Foreign Loan Supporting Project Management Office of Shaanxi Province (FL-PMO), which is in charge of organizing, applying for WB's loan, coordinating relocation, monitoring and inspecting the payment of usage of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement.

302. (2) FL-PMO is in charge of formulating the RAP of the project. In order to formulate the Rap in a professional way, the Office invites consultant experts from Assessment Center of Shaanxi Academy of Social Science to formulate the RAP on behalf of the Office. The expert is approved by the World Bank, and the service time of the expert will be discussed according to the reality. The duties of the expert are:

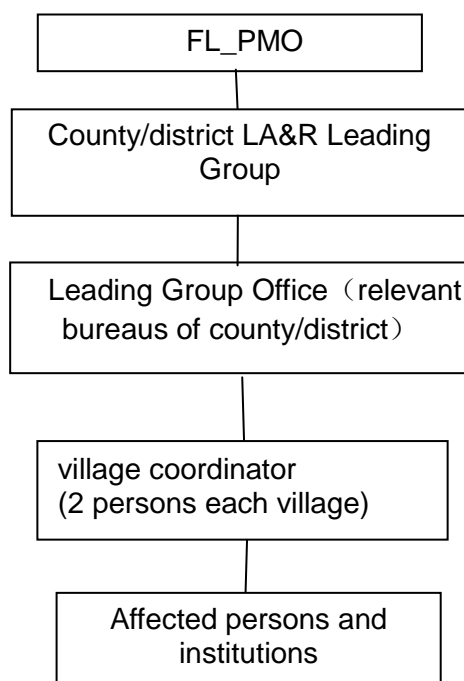
- a. to formulate the RAP.
- b. to train the ability for the Office and the project implementing agency.

7.2 Implementing agency

303. The county/district governments of the project area are the implementing agencies of this Project, and the staff will work in the project county/district project offices. The agencies are also the contractors of the loan.

7.3 Implementing agencies for LA&R

Figure 4 Institutional arrangements



304. When the project begins, the county/district governments of the project area will set up LA&R leading group to be in charge of the LA&R. all the nine counties and districts have set up leading groups. The leading groups respectively have an office to be in charge of organizing and coordinating land acquisition and resettlement. The duty is as follows:

305. a) According to WB's and PRC's policies for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of construction projects, in charge of checking the quantity of affected land, removed buildings, special-purpose facilities and attached materials, in charge of assessing and formulating compensation standard of affected special-purpose facilities, and in charge of signing the contract on land acquisition and resettlement with the affected villages and persons.

306. b) In charge of survey and research on the land acquisition and resettlement, listening to the opinions of affected people, accepting all kinds of complaints and requests, and dealing with them in time.

307. c) In charge of the concrete affairs of compensation of land acquisition, assuring the building of new houses and the timely progress of all compensation and payment and utilization of the compensation of land acquisition and removing.

308. d) In charge of guiding villages to establish economic recovery planning as well as summarize and exchange experience.

309. e) In charge of reporting work progress to municipal project office regularly and submitting related statistical data timely.

310. fl) The vice governors of the governments will be the heads of the leading groups, and the heads of relevant bureaus will be the heads of the offices to deal with daily work.

7.4 Village Committees and Village Groups

311. Authorized by villagers' convention, affected villagers' committees and villager groups are in charge of right use of resettlement compensation and payment to the affected persons; to take part in the socio-economic survey and project impact survey; assist to work out the "Land Acquisition, Relocation and Resettlement Plan"; to organize the villagers to take part in the project and to explain the relevant policies; to implement, check, supervise and record land acquisition and resettlement activities in their village; to organize villagers to build new houses and help to get building approvals; to choose resettlement place and distribute housing land for relocated families; to adjust land distribution and implement economy rehabilitation; to supervise land acquisition, housing and attached facilities demolishing and reconstruction; to deal with grievances and appeals, to investigate and fulfill the relevant work; to help relocated persons to solve all the problems during relocation; to report the progress in land acquisition and resettlement; and to help vulnerable families to relocate.

7.5 Internal supervision agency

312. Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project Office set up an internal supervision office for land acquisition and resettlement, consisting of 3 persons. The duty of the office is to guarantee all the land acquisition and resettlement officers can fulfill their tasks, carry out the terms in "Land Acquisition, Relocation and Resettlement Plan", and guarantee all the affected persons can get their rights and interests.

8. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

8.1 Information Disclosure and Consultation

313. As a vital social activity for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, information and consultation should be well-prepared with the aim to make every affected individual acquainted with the significance, processes, appropriation, compensation, appeal and the way of settlement and problems existing in the project construction. Therefore, consultation shall be carried on before hand.

8.1.1 Information disclosure and consultation process

314. Land acquisition, resettlement and compensation shall be carried out by two methods: first, social medium; second, correspondent management mechanism.

315. a) Make good use of newspaper, radio, TV, and bulletin in order to get understanding and support from every aspects of the society.

316. b) The project administration office consultation to affected individuals in forms of meeting, document, notice, and so on, before the project begins.

8.1.2 Contents of the information and consultation

317. a) To explain the significance of the construction and timing of the project.

318. b) To explain the principles and procedures of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement in RAP, and plan and measures of economic rehabilitation.

319. c) To explain all levels of project administration and their duty scope.

320. d) To explain compensation standard of land acquisition, housing, other property and all kinds of specialized facilities.

321. e) To explain the distribution and usage of compensation fund.

322. f) To explain the way of submitting a grievance claim during the land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation.

323. g) To explain the duty and jurisdiction of claim accepting agency at all different levels, and inform the affected individuals or enterprises how to protect their own benefits and right through legal way.

324. h) To explain internal supervision agency and external monitor and their activity contents in the compensation work.

325. i) The information of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement must be explained to women, the disabled and other vulnerable groups

326. By above mentioned activities, make all the affected individuals aware of impacts and their entitlements so they are more willing to accept and support the project.

8.1.3 Timing of information disclosure and consultation

327. The draft RAP of the project was finished in July 2013, and then was printed and distributed to affected county/district project office. At the same time, the information handbook of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement was distributed too all the affected villagers in the form of publicity. In all the stages of the relocation, information disclosure will be held in order that all the villagers can know the procedure of the project, understand and support the construction of the project. (See Table 41)



Figure 5 Public Consultation in the Affected Village by the Staff of the Project Office



Figure 6 Public consultation with women in Yintai District, Tongchuan City



Figure 7 Public consultation at Wugong town, Wugong County

Table 42 Procedure of Information Disclosure

document	disclosure way and language	WB Loan Small Towns Infrastructure Project	disclosure place
		Affected villages	
		time table of disclosure	
introduction to the construction of the project	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.08---2013.09	district, town, and villager committee
information disclosure of LA&R and introduction	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.09---10	district, town, and villager committee
RAP (draft)	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.10-12	district, town, and villager committee
RAP	bulletin, data inquiry	inspected and approved by WB (not finished)	district, town, and villager committee

Table 43 Adoption of villagers' feedback

item	original plan	villagers' feedback	final plan
housing compensation in Wugong and Yintai	brick and concrete 600- 680/m ²	brick and concrete 1000/m ²	brick and concrete 1000 m ²
employment of labor force	construction organ decides	participate in the construction	local labor force first
housing resettlement	currency compensation	more choices	compensation, redistribute housing land, or new site resettlement

8.2 Further participation

328. During the survey stage of the project, the consultants held consultation and public participation at the affected villages, collecting and answering the questions of the villagers in the form of conference and personal interview, and knew the expectation and opinions on the project from the villagers. Then, at the stage of implementation, all-level resettlement offices will hold further public participation and consultation to know the problems in the process of resettlement and to deal with the resettlement better.

329. With the process of construction preparation and implementation, all-level resettlement offices will hold further consultation and participation. The main contents are:

330. a) Concrete opinions for land acquisition and compensation policy from the affected persons.

331. b) Concrete opinions during contemporary-use of contract land and compensation of young crops.

332. c) Possible problems during resettled housing construction and use of temporary land

333. d) Problems and opinions by women during the implementation of the project.

334. e) Other problems concerned by villagers.

335. Ways to participate in consultation during implementing phase are as following:

336. a) Direct ways

337. By holding symposiums with representatives of affected people or village cadres, centralize the problems that affected people concern most, collect their suggestions and solicit advices from the subdistrict office and neighborhood committees.

338. b) Indirect ways

339. The public express their grievance, opinions and suggestions to the neighborhood committees, resettlement departments of all levels and monitoring departments. Resettlement offices feedback their solutions according to the process.

9. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

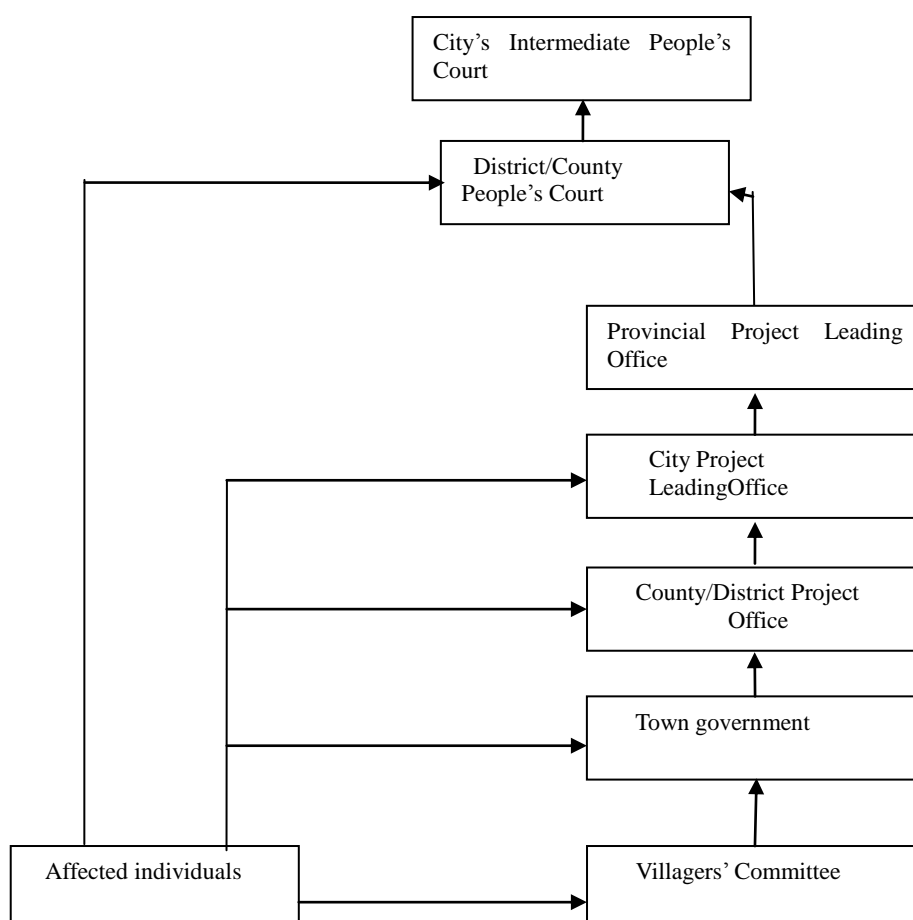
340. In order to protect the affected individual's interest, if anyone feels dissatisfied about the allocation work, he or she may make complaint and appeal to the project offices at correspondent levels. Further, he or she may take judicial proceedings to the People's Court of county or municipal level.

9.1 Agencies handling complaints and appeals

341. Agencies transacting complaints and appeals are: the provincial, and county/district project offices, People's Government of the town and the villagers' Committee.

342. The appeal transaction agencies are People's Court of the County/District and the Municipal Intermediate People's Court. The appeal transaction agencies and procedures are listed as follows:

Figure 8 Appeal and lawsuit agencies and procedure



9.2 Appeal procedures

343. a) If the resident complains about land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement work, first, they can tell it to the village committee in written form or orally, and ask for a solution or response. If the problem cannot be solved, the

county (district) project office should coordinate and resolve. If the resident doesn't receive any response in three weeks or is not satisfied, he/she can claim to the project management office at higher level in written form.

344. b) The project management office at upper level should solve in three weeks after receiving claims from the affected individuals. If the problem is not solved in three weeks or the affected individuals are not satisfied, they can make a lawsuit to county (district) people's court according to legal procedure.

345. c) If the affected individuals are not satisfied with the judgment made by county(district) people's court, they can appeal to the city intermediate people's court. The judgment made by the intermediate people's court is final; the affected individuals must obey the judgment.

9.3 Content and means of reply to grievance

9.3.1 Content of reply

- 346. • Brief introduction of the grievance of the complainant.
- 347. • Investigation of the grievance and its result.
- 348. • National regulations related to the grievance, principles and standards of the Resettlement Action Plan.
- 349. • Solutions and its specific basis.

9.3.2 Means of reply to grievance

- 350. • For some unique grievance, replies will be sent directly in written form to complainants.
- 351. • For some grievance frequently heard, we will inform the community they belong to by means of holding residents meeting or issuing announcements.
- 352. No matter what means is adopted, the reply materials should be sent to the resettlement organizations the complainants belong to.

9.4 Records and feedback of grievance and appeals

353. During the resettlement, relocation departments should register and manage the information of grievance and their solutions, and submit these information in written form to the Resettlement Office, which will conduct regular inspection to the registration.

354. To completely record the grievance of affected people and solutions to related problems, the Resettlement Office drafts the registration form of grievances and appeals about resettlement. The form refers to Table 22.

Table 44 Registration form of grievance and appeals about resettlement

Receiving unit:		Time:		Place:	
Appeler's name	Appeal	Required solution		Proposed solution	Real solution
Appeler (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
<p>Notes: 1. Recorder should record the grievance and requirements of appellers faithfully. 2. The process of appeal should not be disturbed and interfered by anything. 3. Appellers should be informed of the proposed solutions within the stipulated time.</p>					

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

355. In order to guarantee the smooth process of the land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation, there are two kinds of supervision to be carried out simultaneously by two separate organizations in different ways: the first, an internal supervision system by the government (the county/district project office) to monitor according to RAP terms in the angle of administrative management; and the second, an independent external monitoring and evaluation system by sociologists to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met.

10.1 Internal Supervision

10.1.1 Contents of internal Supervision

356. The contents of the internal supervision consist of two aspects: (i) the supervision to the relevant area administrative management department, including project management organization of city, county/district and village government; and (ii) the supervision of the compensation for the affected individuals according to RP terms.

357. The basic contents of the work:

358. a. Whether resident resettlement is carried out according to RP terms

359. b. Whether the affected individuals get enough compensation according to the formulations.

360. c. Whether more job opportunities are provided to the local residents taking advantage of the project implementation.

361. d. Whether the affected individuals are satisfied with the new land for housing

362. e. Whether the affected individuals are satisfied with the compensation program.

363. f. Whether the living condition of the affected individuals are safe and proper

364. g. Whether the affected individuals get the redistributed land according to relevant regulation

365. h. Whether the effected individuals, who lose land, are satisfied with the quantity and quality of redistributed land, living condition and production condition.

366. i. Whether the affected individuals are satisfied with their income change and rehabilitation situation after land acquisition.

367. j. Whether the affected individuals are satisfied with the project staff's working method, attitude and effect.

368. k. Whether the information, notification, consultation and coordination are given to the effected individuals according to the formulations.

369. l. Whether the expense is recorded in written form, especially the description of the cause of overspending and resource of supplement.

370. m. Whether the effected individuals are permitted to appeal according to the formulations.

371. n. Whether the effected individuals or enterprises are satisfied with the results that some staff get punishment because of their possible activities against the law.

372. o. Whether the implementation activities are completed in time which should be completed a month before the project begins.

10.1.2 The method of internal supervision

373. Different contents of supervision are carried out in different ways. The local project management organization should provide all kinds of data about land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation:

10.1.3 The implementation of the internal supervision

374. According to land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation program, the internal supervision is at both the preparation stage and implementation stage.

10.1.4 The responsibilities of supervision agencies

375. a) The supervision agencies should investigate the compensation standard, compensation amount and scope carried out by the implementation agency, and the right to assess, investigate and supervise the finished work or finishing work done by county-level project agencies

376. bi) The supervision agencies should report or rectify the quantity, unit, and slope which doesn't accord with the formulations. Furthermore, the supervision agency also has the right to announce to the public what is not correct after rectifying.

377. c) The supervision agencies should report and to help deal with some fierce problems put forward by effected individuals or enterprises or announce it to the public.

378. d) The supervision agencies should prosecute to the local judicial office, if any staff member hurt any individual's or enterprise's benefit taking advantage of his power.

379. e) The supervision agencies should announce any incident which has been dealt with but didn't get enough effect and to prosecute again any activities against the law which doesn't get concerning punishment.

10.1.5 Procedure and demand of supervision agencies

380. The supervision agencies should combine the responsibility to the government with the responsibility to the affected individuals. They should summarize experiences and lessons, and make a work record (log). The supervision agencies can have a meeting at regular or irregular intervals and report relevant circumstances. Each season, the supervision agency should give a written report to the project implementation organization about the supervision work and dealing with the supervised incidents. Every six months, a brief progress report of all the Project supervision work should be submitted to WB; summary of progress on resettlement should be included as applicable.

381. The county/district-level project management office should collect supervision data from the town (village)-level office and the monthly sample investigation. These data should contain both household level and village level data. The collected data of every relevant individual/household should be stored electronically and revised after every supervision investigation.

382. The internal supervision report will be discussed in every regular meeting of the project implementation agency.

10.2 External monitoring and evaluation

383. In order to do the land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation well, the project needs not only the internal supervision, but also the external supervision by qualified and independent monitors who own rich experiences in dealing with the projects of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

10.2.1 The contents of monitoring and evaluation

384. a) To check if the land acquisition, housing demolition, compensation and residential relocation and economic rehabilitation is carried out according to RAP terms.

385. b) To ensure if the activities are completed that should be completed before the construction.

386. c) To determine the general target of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation and implementation degree of RAP.

387. d) To determine if the compensation amount matches the property loss and whether the affected individuals can resume their original income levels.

388. e) To determine how satisfied the affected individuals are with the land acquisition, housing demolition, compensation, residential relocation, economic rehabilitation and living conditions.

389. f) Satisfaction degree of affected individuals about land acquisition and resettlement and quality and quantity of redistribution land.

390. g) Satisfaction degree of affected individuals about location of resettlement and difference of environment with the original location.

391. h) Satisfaction degree of affected individuals about compensation standard and method of dismantled houses, buildings, ground attachment.

392. i) Satisfaction degree of affected individuals about subsidy standard and amount in resettlement.

393. j) In the course of acquisition and resettlement, whether correlative institution and local government consult fully with and assist affected individuals and whether any forced/rushed dismantling and resettlement happened.

394. k) Supervision on fund flow of land acquisition and resettlement.

Table 45 Monitoring on compensation of Shaanxi Small Towns Infrastructure Project

town county/district

project	village	contents of construction	affected land area (mu)	land type	affected way	affected persons	compensation (yuan)					payment time
							land compensation		young crop		total	
							standard	fee	standard	fee		
signature of receiver												

10.2.2 Monitoring Approaches

395. a) To inspect in the land acquisition, housing demolition, compensation, residential resettlement and economic rehabilitation progress and listen to review reports prepared by the local project implementation agencies.

396. b) The survey measures to the affected individuals are based on sampling and tracer surveys. According to some quantified data such as land area, compensation standard, compensation amount, resident's income, questionnaire survey is adopted and the sample households should not be lower than 20% of relocated households and 10% of the total affected households. The obtained data of the sample households should be stored for the purpose that it can be compared with a new one.

397. c) For some qualitative data such as resident's opinions, attitude, complaints and activities, the random interview or focused group discussions can also be used for supervision. The ways of asking questions should be scientific. The impact is not so large so use sampling for baseline from Section II.1.2 (i) and (ii). No need to repeat. Mainly, the on-the-spot survey measure is adopted. To set up files of affected villages and sample households. To collect data in regular interval and set up tracer card. The sample survey should cover 5% of relocated households and no less than 5% of the total affected households. <63> <64>

398. d) Random sample survey in regular and irregular intervals: mainly adopt symposium and official family visit to understand the affected individuals' problems and the causes in the process of land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement compensation and understand the real information.

10.2.3 Schedule of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

399. The Independent consultant experts shall monitor from the beginning of land acquisition, housing demolition and relocation December 2007 and complete the final evaluation by the end of the Project construction.

400. a) When the first batch of fund is ready, the Independent consultant experts will assess the principles and plan of LA&R, and put forward suggestions, then discuss with the affected persons.

401. b) SKCC will monitor resettlement implementation to assess whether the principles and proposed plans for land acquisition, housing demolition, compensation, residential resettlement and economic rehabilitation are adequate, and will propose recommended actions to rectify or improve implementation. This will be based on survey and discussions with the affected individuals.

402. c) After the first monitoring first supervisionsurvey and from the first year of the project implementation, the Independent consultant experts will conduct investigations and survey every six months during peak time of resettlement implementation and submit monitoring report to the World Bank.

-----Inspect and supervise the realization of the previous issues, recommended actions and follow-up on the results.

-----Carry on according to all the terms of this supervision outline.

403. d) If the supervision agencies think it is necessary, the Independent consultant experts can inspect and survey more frequently.

404. e) The external supervision agencies should record every supervision activity in detail and prepare a written report for submission to QNBG the EA and ADB. The contents in the report should include the experiences in the land acquisition, housing demolition compensation, residential resettlement, economic rehabilitation, living conditions, and the existing or remaining problems. The executive agency should find way to solve the existing problems to improve their work after they receive the report.

405. f) After resettlement is completed, the Independent consultant experts should prepare a complete, correct, detailed and objective completion report. Then, the company should discuss and exchange ideas with QNBGthe EA; the Independent consultant experts should then finalize and submit the report to WB and prompt the construction unit to address any remaining problems.

Appendix I: Basic data of sample households at sample villages

Table 46 basic data of sample households in Yanliang, Xian

item		97 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		481	
Labor force		417	
Agricultural population		241	
Farmland per capita （mu）		1.5	
Annual average net income （yuan）		7909.8	
Farmland per household		7.4	
Yearly output value per mu		1300	
Average net income per househ old	planting	8093	39230
	poultry	6867	
	sideline	24240	
Average cost	Production cost	6253	26858
	Life cost	20605	
Housing per capita		32	
Production Machinery		2	
Life apparatus		3	

Table 47 basic data of sample households in Xunyi, Xianyang

item		58 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		273	
Labor force		223	
Agricultural population		179	
Farmland per capita （mu）		1	
Annual average net income (yuan)		3802	
Farmland per household		4.7	
Yearly output value per mu		1100	
Average net income per househ old	planting	4970	17898
	poultry	2680	
	sideline	10248	
Average cost	Production cost	5238	14520
	Life cost	9282	
Housing per capita		17	
Production Machinery		1	
Life apparatus		1.5	

Table 48 basic data of sample households in Chunhua, Xianyang

item		61 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		325	
Labor force		295	
Agricultural population		230	
Farmland per capita (mu)		1	
Annual average net income		4485.5	

(yuan)			
Farmland per household			5.32
Yearly output value per mu			1100
Average net income per household old	planting	5400	23899
	poultry	2867	
	sideline	15632	
Average cost	Production cost	5318	17325
	Life cost	12007	
Housing per capita			33
Production Machinery			1
Life apparatus			1.5

Table 49 basic data of sample households in Wugong, Xianyang

item		105 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		456	
Labor force		378	
Agricultural population		335	
Farmland per capita （mu）		0.7	
Annual average net income (yuan)		6050.5	
Farmland per household		3	
Yearly output value per mu		1100	
Average net income per househ old	planting	3017	26276
	poultry	2212	
	sideline	21047	
Average cost	Production cost	4366	15187
	Life cost	10821	
Housing per capita		28	
Production Machinery		1.8	
Life apparatus		1.2	

Table 50 basic data of sample households in Chengcheng, Weinan

item		119 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		523	
Labor force		446	
Agricultural population		395	
Farmland per capita (mu)		1.75	
Annual average net income (yuan)		6218	
Farmland per household		7.6	
Yearly output value per mu		1100	
Average net income per household old	planting	7580	27327
	poultry	1018	
	sideline	18729	
Average cost	Production cost	4177	15321

	Life cost	11144
Housing per capita		37.5
Production Machinery		2
Life apparatus		2

Table 51 basic data of sample households in Yintai, Tongchuan

item		70 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		258	
Labor force		212	
Agricultural population		183	
Farmland per capita （mu）		0.4	
Annual average net income (yuan)		9397	
Farmland per household		1.4	
Yearly output value per mu		1200	
Average net income per househ old	planting	1518	34637
	poultry	1000	
	sideline	32119	
Average cost	Production cost	1280	15198
	Life cost	13918	
Housing per capita		35	
Production Machinery		3	
Life apparatus		2.4	

Table 52 basic data of sample households in Chencang, Baoji

item		348 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		1490	
Labor force		1319	
Agricultural population		1210	
Farmland per capita （mu）		0.7	
Annual average net income (yuan)		9427	
Farmland per household		3	
Yearly output value per mu		1200	
Average net income per househ old	planting	3228	40364
	poultry	1518	
	sideline	35618	
Average cost	Production cost	2718	21312
	Life cost	18594	
Housing per capita		33	
Production Machinery		3.5	
Life apparatus		3	

Table 53 basic data of sample households in Hantai, Hanzhong

item		112 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		375	
Labor force		321	
Agricultural population		396	
Farmland per capita （mu）		1	
Annual average net income （yuan）		8257	
Farmland per household		3.3	
Yearly output value per mu		1300	
Average net income per househ old	planting	3305	27650
	poultry	1122	
	sideline	23223	
Average cost	Production cost	2046	16677
	Life cost	14631	
Housing per capita		30	
Production Machinery		2.2	
Life apparatus		2	

Table 54 basic data of sample households in Hanyin, Ankang

item		120 sample households	
time		October 2013	
population		510	
Labor force		465	
Agricultural population		401	
Farmland per capita （mu）		0.7	
Annual average net income （yuan）		6750	
Farmland per household		2.9	
Yearly output value per mu		1300	
Average net income per househ old	planting	3008	28688
	poultry	988	
	sideline	24692	
Average cost	Production cost	2012	15928
	Life cost	13916	
Housing per capita		32	
Production Machinery		2	
Life apparatus		1.8	