

*World Bank-financed Hebei Rural Renewable
Energy Development Demonstration Project*

Resettlement Action Plan

(General Report)

Hebei Rural Renewable Energy Development Demonstration Project Management Office
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Abbreviations

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
US\$1.00	=	RMB6.33
1 hectare	=	15 mu

Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

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

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

- 2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, “Displaced Persons” may be classified in one of the following three groups:
 - a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
 - b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
 - c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- 3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the subproject areas prior to a cut-off date¹ 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

- 4 To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, an RAP or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:
 - (a) The Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

¹ Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the subproject areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

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- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost², for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
- provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
 - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
 - provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- 5 Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

² "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.

1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

Energy is the basic impetus to China's economic and social development. Rural energy consumption plays an important role in China's energy structure, and the rural energy problem is increasingly restricting China's rural economic and social development. Currently, it has become a global common understanding to develop renewable energy sources, and reduce the consumption of fossil energy to protect the environment, alleviate global warming and promoting the sustainable development of human society. The No.1 document of the central government of 2008 stressed that the development of rural clean energy sources and the construction of rural biogas works should be strengthened, and clean energy sources such as solar and wind energy should be developed in suitable areas; the No.1 document of the central government of 2010 stressed that the construction of large and medium biogas and central gas supply works should be accelerated, technical innovation, maintenance and management related to biogas strengthened, and the development of new rural energy sources supported to promote the recycling of rural solid waste.

The development of civil biogas works will not only conserve resources and alleviate environmental pollution, but also meet farmers' demand for low-cost clean energy sources, reduce their financial pressure and improve their living quality, thereby promoting the development of modern agriculture, new countryside building and environmental protection. For this reason, the Hebei Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the World Bank for the implementation of the Hebei Rural Renewable Energy Development Demonstration Project (hereinafter, the "Project").

1.2 Components and Resettlement Impacts

1.2.1 The Project

The Project consists of two batches construction, and the first batch includes 6 subprojects in Tangshan, Hengshui, Handan and Chengde Cities, or two components:

Component 1: Large-scale biogas facilities development and sustainable management. The proposed project activities are expected to demonstrate sustainable large-scale biogas facilities management and biogas supply to mainly meet local cooking and heating energy needs of rural communities/residents.

Component 2: Technical support, project management, and monitoring, including technical services, training and extension, policy advice, monitoring and evaluation, and project management

Among the 6 subprojects, available state-owned land has been acquired for the 3 subprojects of Yutian County, Zunhua city and Anping County, and 215 mu of collective land will be acquired for the 3 subprojects of Linzhang, Chengde and LaotingLaoting Counties, affecting 45 households with 203 persons in 3 villages in 3 towns in 3 counties.

The resettlement impact analysis in this RAP is focused on the 3 subprojects for which land has not been acquired. The Hebei Technology promotion office has been assigned to an existing office.

See Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1.

Table 1-1 Overview of Components and Resettlement Impacts

No.	City	County	Sub-project	Owner	Scope of construction	Occupied land area (mu)	Permanent LA			Temporary occupation (mu)	Remarks
							Area (mu)	AHs	APs		
1	Handan	Linzhang	Linzhang	Runze Zhimin Agro- technology Co., Ltd.	Biogas works: 4 2,500m ³ fermentation tanks, 2,000m ³ gas storage tanks, 60m ³ feed bunker and so on	70	70	13	81	/	LA has not been conducted; the RAP of the Linzhang Subproject has been prepared.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an RPF has been prepared.
2	Chengde	Chengde	Chengde	Chengde Luneng Organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	Biogas works: 8 2,500 m ³ fermentation tanks, 4 2,000 m ³ gas storage tanks, 10,200m ³ stalk silage tank, 2 120 m ³ feed bunkers, 845 m ³ solid-liquid separation tank, 800 m ³ biogas fluid tank, 180 m ² boiler room	45	45	9	36	/	LA has not been conducted; the RAP of the Chengde Subproject has been prepared.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	50 mu of land will be occupied temporarily; an RPF has been prepared.
3	Tangshan	Laoting	Laoting	Hebei Jointo Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	Biogas works: construction of 8 anaerobic fermentation tanks with a total volume of 25,408 m ³ , 3 dry double-film gas storage tanks of 2,500 m ³ each, a purification and compression device, and an organic fertilizer production device with a capacity of 13,690 m ³ /d; production of 16,000 tons of biogas slag organic fertilizers and 11,500 biogas liquid fertilizers annually	100	100	23	86	/	LA has not been conducted; the RAP of the Laoting Subproject has been prepared.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an RPF has been prepared.
					CNG stations	10	/	/	/	/	2 CNG stations will be constructed, one within the subproject, and the other not determined; an RPF has been prepared.
					Second phase construction	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an RPF has been prepared.
Total							215	45	203	/	/
4	Tangshan	Yutian	Yutian	Yutian Yiheyuan Eco-agriculture Co., Ltd.	Two sets of homogenates with effective volume of 350 m3, Six medium temperature anaerobic fermentation tanks: effective volume 3,200 m3, 650 m2 gross area of the building, 220 m2 section area	70	/	/	/	/	Land for this subproject was acquired in 2011; resettlement has been completed.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an

No.	City	County	Sub-project	Owner	Scope of construction	Occupied land area (mu)	Permanent LA			Temporary occupation (mu)	Remarks
							Area (mu)	AHs	APs		
											RPF has been prepared.
5	Tangshan	Zunhua	Zunhua	Hebei Meikeduo Foods Group Co., Ltd.	Biogas works: construction of 16 anaerobic fermentation tanks with a total volume of 17,600 m ³ , two inoculation solution storage towers with a volume of 796 m ³ each, 8 aerobic fertilizer tanks with a volume of 1,050 m ³ each, and a 6,000 m ² fully enclosed organic fertilizer workshop	170	/	/	/	/	Land for this subproject was acquired in June 2008; resettlement has been completed.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an RPF has been prepared.
6	Hengshui	Anping	Anping	Yufeng Jing'an Stockbreeding Co., Ltd.	Biogas works: 23,000 m ³ silage tank, mixed feed system, 6 4,700m ³ CSTR fermentation tanks, 2 1,500m ³ storage tanks, organic fertilizer production shop	35.66	/	/	/	/	Land for this subproject was acquired in June 2001; resettlement has been completed.
					Pipeline works: gas delivery pipeline	/	/	/	/	/	The occupied land area cannot be fixed; an RPF has been prepared.
					CNG station	20	/	/	/	/	Land for this subproject was acquired in 2007; resettlement has been completed.
					Stalk silage farm	30	/	/	/	/	Land for this subproject was acquired in 2002; resettlement has been completed.



Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Project

1.2.2 Related Project

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

At the design stage, the owner attached great importance to the identification of the related projects. According to the feasibility study report, the 4 CNG stations involved in the Laoting, Anping and Zunhua Subproject have been identified as related projects. Since their positions and impacts have not been determined at the feasibility study stage, a resettlement policy framework (RPF) has been prepared as required by the Bank.

1.3 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

For the Project, a Bank loan of USD100 million has been applied for. The first batch construction project consists of 6 subprojects, with an estimated investment of CNY923 million (including CNY3.172 million raised by the Hebei PMO), including a Bank loan of CNY436 million, equivalent to USD71.5 million (CNY6.1 = USD1), accounting for 47.26%; domestic counterpart funds of CNY231 million, accounting for 25.06%; and self-raised funds of CNY255 million, accounting for 27.68%, where resettlement costs account for 3.37% of gross investment. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Project Investment and Funding Sources

No.	Subproject	Owner	County	Town	Village	Gross investment (0 million yuan)	Bank loan (USD0,000)
1	Linzhang	Runze Zhimin Agro-technology Co., Ltd.	Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	6653	500
2	Chengde	Chengde Luneng Organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	12600	1000
3	Laoting	Hebei Jointo Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	19414	1500
4	Yutian	Yutian Yiheyuan Eco-agriculture Co., Ltd.	Yutian	Guojiatun Xiang	Ruanzhuangzi	16241	1200
5	Zunhua	Hebei Meikeduo Foods Group Co., Ltd.	Zunhua	Baozidian	Xixindianzi	18152	1450
6	Anping	Yufeng Jing'an Stockbreeding Co., Ltd.	Anping	Xiliangwa	Dongzhaizi	18900	1500
Total						91960	7150

1.4 Social Benefits of the Project

1. The Project will supply cooking and heating energy to local residents, promote the efficient conversion and recycling of organic matter, improve resource utilization rate, and promote sustainable agricultural development.

2. The Project will improve the output and quality of farm products, and optimize agricultural structure.

3. The Project will dispose of agricultural waste effectively and alleviate environmental pollution.

4. The Project will promote agricultural and stockbreeding restructuring and industrialization, and the transfer of rural surplus labor.

5. The Project will improve the technological awareness of local enterprises and farmers, promote the extension of agricultural technologies through demonstration, and increase farmers' income.

6. The Project will promote the diversification of rural energy sources and the development of clean energy sources.

1.5 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

In order to reduce the Project's local economic and social impacts, the design agency and owner took the following measures at the planning and design stage:

Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles: avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas; avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland; gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads; and avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas.

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

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

2. The design was optimized to reduce the amount of LA, HD, earth excavation and filling.

3. Construction should be conducted after harvest to minimize impacts on local farmers.

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

1. Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Project.

-
2. Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.
 3. Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

1.6 Project Preparation and Progress

In December 2012, the Bank identification mission identified the Project. In April 2013, the Bank preparation mission prepared for the Project. In June 2013, the construction plan of the Project proposed by the Hebei Provincial Development and Reform Commission was approved by the National Development and Reform Commission, and Ministry of Finance. As of October 31, 2013, the Hebei PMO had submitted the first draft Feasibility Study Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Social Assessment Report and RAP of the Project to the Bank. The Project is at the design stage and progresses smoothly.

Appointed by the Hebei PMO, the National Research Center for Resettlement at Hohai University participated in the preparation of this RAP as the consulting agency. During July 8-27 and August 11-21, 2013, the survey team conducted a socioeconomic survey in the project area, and conducted extensive public consultation with the APs. The RAP and RPF of the Project, and the RAPs of the 3 subprojects were completed in October 2013.

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Project Impact Survey

During July 8-27, July 21-24 and July 24-27, the RAP survey team from Hohai University conducted a 100% detailed measurement survey in Linzhang, Chengde and Laoting Counties respectively with the assistance of the Hebei and county PMOs, township governments and village committees. The survey team also conducted a socioeconomic survey in the project area and a sampling survey on the AHs (see Table 2-1). During the survey, extensive consultation was also conducted, including:

1. Visiting the county agencies concerned, including land and resources bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, civil affairs bureaus, women's federations, and agriculture bureaus, to collect information and conduct in-depth interviews;
2. Conducting in-depth interviews with the owners, township governments and village committees; and
3. Conducting a questionnaire survey on the AHs, covering project impacts, suggestions, income and expenditure, livelihoods, etc., in which 30% of the respondents were women.

Table 2-1 Range of Project Impact Survey

No.	Subproject	City	County	Town	Village	Remarks
1	Linzhang	Handan	Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	LA
2	Chengde	Chengde	Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	LA
3	Laoting	Tangshan	Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	LA

2.2 Permanent LA and Impact Analysis

2.2.1 Permanent LA

215 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project, all being non-irrigated land, affecting 45 households with 203 persons in 3 villages in 3 towns³. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Impacts of Permanent LA

No.	Subproject	Town	Village	Acquired land area (mu)	Affected	
					HHs	Population
1	Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	70	13	81
2	Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	45	9	36
3	Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	100	23	86
Total				215	45	203

2.2.2 Impact Analysis

Generally, the Project's LA impacts are minor, with land loss rates of 3.07-5.76%, and per capita cultivated areas of 1.16-1.87 mu before LA and 0.29-0.62 mu after LA. See Tables 2-3 and 2-4. See **Appendix 1** for details of the wholly LEFs ..

Among the 45 households with 203 persons affected by LA, two households with 13 persons have land loss rates of 10-30%, 3 households with 17 persons 31-40%, two households with 8 persons 41-50%, 21 households with 80 persons 50-70%, 17 households with 85 persons 71-100%, and 9 households with 52 persons 100%. See Table 2-5.

Since there are industrial parks or private enterprises in the 3 towns affected by LA, the laborers of the 45 AHs with 203 persons work in county towns, industrial parks or private enterprises mainly, and some of them deal with stockbreeding and would get employed in the slack season. Employment and stockbreeding income accounts for about 70% of household income, so cultivation is not a main household income source and the AHs will be affected slightly by LA. See Table 2-6.

Linzhang Subproject: This subproject will affect 13 households with 81 persons, where men deal with construction and manufacture in Handan City and Linzhang County, while women deal

with crop cultivation and stockbreeding at home mainly, and would do odd jobs nearby in the slack season; employment is their main income source: 1) 7 households with 41 persons deal with decoration, catering and apparel making in Handan City and Linzhang County mainly, and are highly paid at an average of 3,000; 2) 3 households with 19 persons deal with stockbreeding mainly, with average annual household income of about 35,000 yuan; 3) two households with 13 persons deal with crop cultivation mainly, and would do odd jobs in Linzhang Town and Linzhang County in the slack season, paid 80-120 yuan/day, and their employment income accounts for about 70% of household income; 4) One household with 8 persons does business, with annual income of about 55,000 yuan.

Chengde Subproject: This subproject will affect 9 households with 36 persons, including 15 laborers. 1) 5 households with 21 persons deal with decoration, machinery, food processing and apparel making in Beijing City, Chengde City and Chengde County mainly, and are highly paid at 4,000 yuan/month (in Beijing City) or 2,500-3,000 yuan/month (in Chengde City and Chengde County); 2) Two households with 7 persons deal with stockbreeding mainly, with average annual household income of about 40,000-50,000 yuan; 3) Two households with 8 persons deal with crop cultivation mainly, and would do odd jobs in Chengde County and Sangou Town in the slack season, paid 80-120 yuan/day, and their employment income accounts for about 65% of household income.

Laoting Subproject: This subproject will affect 23 households with 86 persons. Although their land loss rates are high, their income loss rates are low because their main income sources are stockbreeding and employment:

1. 3 households with 13 persons have land loss rates of below 50%, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.98 mu after LA, including 9 laborers, in which 6 deal with construction, machinery, food processing and apparel making in Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan Cities all the year round, and are highly paid at over 3,500 yuan/month, while the other 3 deal with fruit tree cultivation and stockbreeding locally, and stockbreeding income accounts for over 70% of household income.

2. 15 households with 56 persons have land loss rates of 50-70%, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.62 mu after LA, including 43 laborers, where 21 deal with construction, machinery and container handling (males mainly), or small commodity processing and marketing (females mainly) in Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan Cities, and earn 2,800-4,000; 5 deal with automobile repair and decoration, and fertilizer marketing in the Laoting county town, and earn over 150,000 yuan per annum; the other 17 deal with fruit tree cultivation and stockbreeding locally, and would work in the county town in the slack season (150 yuan-200 yuan/day), and employment and stockbreeding income accounts for about 75% of household income.

3. 5 households with 17 persons have land loss rates of 70% or more (two households with 6 persons will lose all land), with a per capita cultivated area of 0.24 mu after LA, including 12 laborers, in which 6 deal with construction, machinery, welding and hotel operation in Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan Cities, and earn over 4,000; two run stores (apparel and bread) in the Laoting county town, and earn 100,000 yuan per annum; and the other 4 deal with fruit tree cultivation and stockbreeding locally, and their cultivation income accounts for about 15.7-21.3% of household income.

2.3 Temporary Land Occupation

During construction, gas delivery pipelines will occupy collective land and road ditches temporarily, but temporarily occupied land area cannot be determined yet, for which an RPF has been prepared as required by the Bank.

Table 2-3 Impact Analysis of Permanent LA (Village Level)

No.	Subproject	Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Impacts			Remarks
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Percent of HHs	Percent of population	Land loss rate	
1	Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	554	2089	2280	13	81	70	2.35%	3.88%	3.07%	
2	Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	289	1050	975	9	36	45	3.11%	3.43%	4.62%	
3	Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	203	805	1736	23	86	100	11.33%	10.68%	5.76%	Apple, pear, peach and plum trees mainly
Total				2214	7794	7436	45	203	215	5.60%	6.00%	4.48%	

Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Permanent LA (Household Level)

No.	Subproject	Town, village	HHs	Population	Before LA (mu)			After LA (mu)		
					Cultivated area	Average per household	Per capita	Cultivated area	Average per household	Per capita
1	Linzhang	Luocun Village, Linzhang Town	13	81	93.56	7.2	1.16	70	1.81	0.29
2	Chengde	Beigushan Village, Sangou Town	9	36	67.3	7.48	1.87	45	2.48	0.62
3	Laoting	Hantuo Village, Laoting Town	23	86	151	6.57	1.76	100	2.22	0.59
Total			45	203	311.86	6.93	1.54	215	2.15	0.48

Table 2-5 Land Loss Rate Analysis (Household Level)

Subproject	Town	Village	Land loss rate												Total	
			10% or less		10-30%		31-40%		41-50%		51-70%		71-100%			
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	0	0	2	13	2	12	0	0	1	4	8	52	13	81
Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	4	16	9	36
Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	8	15	56	5	17	23	86
Total			0	0	2	13	3	17	2	8	21	80	17	85	45	203

Table 2-6 Income Loss Rate Analysis

Subproject	Town	Village	LA impact			Income loss (yuan/year)					Remarks
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Annual average loss (yuan)	Average loss per household	Per capita loss	Per capita net income	Loss rate	
Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	13	81	70	45508.4	3500.65	561.83	9345.68	6.01%	Wheat
Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	9	36	45	49500	5500	1375	6873.67	20.00%	Corn
Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	9	37	48	179400.17	15946.15	4064.71	22500	18.07%	Pear
			7	28	26.9	138100	19728.57	4932.14	24550	20.09%	Peach
			2	7	10.2	26740	13370	3820	22000	17.36%	Apple
			5	14	14.9	52650	10530	3760.71	24300	15.48%	Plum
			23	86	100	396890.17	/	/	/	/	

2.4 Affected Infrastructure and Attachments

The infrastructure and attachments affected by the Project mainly include fruit trees, telegraph poles, wells, etc. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Infrastructure and Attachments

City	County	Type	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
1	Linzhang	Winter wheat	mu	70	All AHs
		Tomb	/	1	One AH
		Mechanical well	/	1	Collective
2	Laoting	Greenhouses	/	20	Total area 9,005m ²
		Pear trees	/	4140	
		Apple trees	/	420	
		Plum trees	Open air	/	430
			Greenhouse	/	520
		Peach trees	Open air	/	1020
			Greenhouse	/	2580
		Wells	/	4	
		Underground irrigation pipes	m	1000	
		Low-voltage telegraph poles	/	15	
		High-voltage telegraph poles	/	3	
		Wires	m	540	

2.5 Affected Population

2.5.1 Summary

The Project will affect 45 households with 203 persons in total, all affected by LA.

2.5.2 Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households, MLS households and women-headed households. Two households affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups, including an MLS household and one affected by disability. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Subproject	Group	Type	Vulnerable population	Household population	Where: females	Labor force	Remarks
Chengde	Group 5 of Beigushan Village	Disability	1	2	1	1	Unable to do farm work
		MLS	1	1	0	1	

2.5.3 Ethnic Groups

In the Project, only the Chengde Subproject involves one minority household with 5 persons, accounting for 2.46% of the population affected by the Project, all being Manchu people, including two minority women. It is found that there is no minority village in the project area, and minority population is similar to Han population in language and lifestyle without any significant difference.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Hebei Province

Hebei Province is located between north latitude 36°05′-42°37′ and east longitude 113°11′-119°45′, and in the Northern China Plain, surrounding Beijing City (China's capital) and Tianjin City, bordered by the Bohai Sea on the east. Hebei governs 11 prefecture-level cities, 22 county-level cities, 108 counties and 6 autonomous counties, with a land area of 188,800 km² and a resident population of 72.8751 million. In 2012, Hebei's GDD was 2.6575 trillion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 9.6%, in which the added value of primary industries was 318.67 billion yuan, up 4.0% and accounting for 12.0%; that of secondary industries 1.4001 trillion yuan, up 11.5% and accounting for 52.7%; and that of tertiary industries 938.73 billion yuan, up 8.4% and accounting for 35.3%. In 2012, the per capita net income of urban residents was 20,543 yuan, up 12.3%, and the per capita net income of rural residents 8,081 yuan, up 13.5%.

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Counties

Linzhang County: Linzhang County is located between east longitude 114°20′-114°46′, north latitude 36°7′-36°24′, in the center of the Central Plains and on the east piedmont of the Taihang Mountains, with a land area of 744.06 km² and a population of 650,000, governing 5 towns, 9 Xiangs and 425 villages. The county boasts convenient traffic and an advantaged geographic location. The county has a minority population of 366, accounting for 0.06% of gross population only.

The county is a national commercial grain base and a major grain producing county, and its main crops are wheat, corn, cotton, millet, soybean, potato, peanut, etc. The county has a timber forest area of 86,000 mu and a fruit cultivation area of 103,000, and the main fruit species are peach, apple, pear, apricot, grape and date. The per capita net income of rural residents 8,447 yuan.

Chengde County: Chengde County is located in northeastern Hebei Province, has a land area of 3,648 km² and a population of 419,000, and governs 6 towns, 17 Xiangs and 378 villages. The county boasts convenient traffic, and rich land, forest, water and mineral resources, including nonmetallic minerals, vanadium-titanium-iron, granite and limestone. In 2012, the county's GDP was 10.52 billion yuan, up 10.3%, and fiscal revenue 1.51 billion yuan, up 20.8%; the per capita net income of urban residents was 16459 yuan, up 11.1%, and the per capita net income of rural residents 5,608 yuan, up 11.5%.

Laoting County: Laoting County is located southeast of Tangshan City, and is known as a pearl on the Bohai Bay for its rich products and profound culture. The county has a land area of 1,308 km² and a population of 492,000, and governs 9 towns, 5 Xiangs and a sub-district. The county is a major agricultural county, with a cultivated area of 980,000 mu. Through agricultural restructuring in recent years, agricultural production is now focused on vegetables, fruit, livestock, poultry and aquatic products. In 2012, the county's GDP was 28.965 billion yuan, up 10.2%, in which the added value of primary industries was 7.136 billion yuan, up 3.0 %; that of secondary industries 10.378 billion yuan, up 11.9 %; and that of tertiary industries 11.45 billion yuan, up 12.6 %. Per capita GDP was 58,721 yuan, up 10.3%. The per capita net income of urban residents was 22,185 yuan, up 11%, and the per capita net income of rural residents 0,540 yuan, up 11%.

3.2 Sampling Survey on AHs

In order learn the basic information of the affected population, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on 45 households with 203 persons in July 2013, covering all 13 AHs with 81 persons in Linzhang County, all 9 AHs with 36 persons in Chengde County, and 11 households with 37 persons in Laoting County, accounting for 75.86% of all APs.

1. Ethnic and gender analysis

Linzhang County: The 13 sample households with 81 persons have an average population of 6 per household, all being Han people, including 37 women, accounting for 45.68%. Women deal with cultivation, stockbreeding, housework and services mainly.

Chengde County: The 9 sample households with 36 persons have an average population of 4 per household, including a Manchu household with 5 persons, including 17 women, accounting for 47.22%. Women deal with cultivation, stockbreeding and services mainly.

Laoting County: The 11 sample households with 37 persons have an average population of 4 per household, all being Han people, including 18 women, accounting for 48.64%. Women deal with fruit cultivation, run stores in the town or are employed mainly, and their income is considerable.

2. Age structure

Linzhang County: 15 persons are aged 16 years or below, accounting for 18.52%; 56 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 69.14%; and 10 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 12.34%.

Chengde County: 6 persons are aged 16 years or below, accounting for 16.67%; 23 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 63.39%; and 7 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 19.44%.

Laoting County: 5 persons are aged 16 years or below, accounting for 13.51%; 26 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 70.28%; and 6 aged 60 years or above, accounting for 16.21%.

3. Educational level

Linzhang County: 14 persons have received primary school or below education, accounting for 17.28%; 22 have received junior high school education, accounting for 27.16%; 29 have received senior high school / secondary technical school education, accounting for 35.8%; and 16 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 19.75%.

Chengde County: 5 persons have received primary school or below education, accounting for 13.89%; 13 have received junior high school education, accounting for 36.11%; 12 have received senior high school / secondary technical school education, accounting for 33.33%; and 6 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 16.67%.

Laoting County: 5 persons have received primary school or below education, accounting for 13.51%; 12 have received junior high school education, accounting for 32.43%; 14 have received senior high school / secondary technical school education, accounting for 37.83%; and 6 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 16.21%.

4. Employment

Linzhang County: The sample households have 31 laborers in total, in which 17 are employed, accounting for 54.84%; 5 deal with stockbreeding, accounting for 16.13%; 6 deal with cultivation, accounting for 19.35%; and 3 deal with small business, accounting for 9.68%.

Chengde County: The sample households have 15 laborers in total, in which 4 deal with farming, accounting for 26.67%; 8 are employed, accounting for 53.33%; and 3 deal with stockbreeding, accounting for 20%.

Laoting County: The sample households have 16 laborers in total, in which 5 are employed, accounting for 31.25%; 4 deal with cultivation, accounting for 25%, 6 deal with stockbreeding, accounting for 37.5%, and one deals with small business, accounting for 6.25%.

5. Land resources

Linzhang County: The sample households have a total cultivated area of 93.56 mu and a per capita cultivated area of 1.16 mu. The main crops are corn and wheat.

Chengde County: The sample households have a total cultivated area of 67.3 mu and a per capita cultivated area of 1.87 mu. The main crops are corn and millet. The sample households have 135 mu of woodland in total, used to grow broad-leaved trees mainly.

Laoting County: The sample households have a total cultivated area of 64.75 mu and a per capita cultivated area of 1.75 mu. The main fruit species are peach, pear, apple and plum, and the main crops are corn and wheat.

6. Household properties

Linzhang County: An average household has 1.32 TV sets, 1.12 refrigerators, 0.56 air-conditioner, 0.36 PC, 0.48 hi-fi, 2.7 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 1.23 bicycles, 1.34 motorcycles, 0.16 car and 0.38 tractor.

Chengde County: An average household has 0.84 washing machine, 0.81 refrigerator, 0.7 motorcycle, 1.13 TV sets, 0.07 water heater, 0.79 fixed telephone and 2.19 mobile phones.

Laoting County: An average household has 1.26 TV sets, 1.02 refrigerators, 0.68 air-conditioner, 0.82 PC, 0.52 microwave oven, 2.68 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 0.56 bicycle, 0.4 motorcycle, 0.32 car and 0.68 camera.

7. Annual household income and expenditure

Table 3-1 Income and Expenditure of AHs

County	Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent
Linzhang	Annual household income	Cultivation income	3500.65	561.83	3.36%
		Stockbreeding income	18076.92	1296.3	7.76%
		Employment income	76000	12197.53	73.01%
		Operating income	14230.77	2283.95	13.67%
		Government subsidy	423.08	67.9	0.41%
		Property income	721.5	115.8	0.69%
		Other	1148.24	184.29	1.10%
		Subtotal	114101.16	16707.6	100%
	Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	45870.41	7361.92	55.34%
		Nonproductive expenses	35451.27	5689.71	42.77%
		Other	1572.26	252.34	1.90%
		Subtotal	82893.94	13303.97	100%
	Net income		58230.78	9345.68	/
Chengde	Annual household income	Cultivation income	5500	1375	9.53%
		Stockbreeding income	10000	2857.14	19.80%
		Employment income	38666.67	9666.67	66.98%
		Property income	1254.01	313.5	2.17%
		Government subsidy	238.5	59.63	0.41%
		Other	637.94	159.49	1.11%
		Subtotal	56297.12	14431.42	100%
	Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	30231.01	7557.75	60.72%
		Nonproductive expenses	18505.24	4626.31	37.17%
		Other	1053.41	263.35	2.12%
		Subtotal	49789.66	12447.41	100%
	Net income		26066.11	6873.67	/
Laoting	Annual household income	Cultivation income	15901.7	4532.65	9.12%
		Stockbreeding income	83918.55	24975.76	50.23%
		Employment income	41685.64	17430.25	35.05%
		Operating income	7252.36	2158.44	4.34%
		Government subsidy	467.54	139.15	0.28%
		Property income	1116.29	332.23	0.67%
		Other	521.4	155.18	0.31%
		Subtotal	150863.48	49723.66	100.00%
	Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	57405.15	26596.25	70.24%
		Nonproductive expenses	30424.21	9045.04	23.89%
		Other	7480.64	2223.97	5.87%
		Subtotal	95310	37865.26	100.00%
	Net income		80727.27	23127.41	/

Note: Net income = gross income – productive expenses

3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

3.3.1 Overall Development of Local Women

In recent years, with the implementation of the National Program for the Development of Women and Children, and the Program for the Development of Women and Children of Hebei Province, the political, economic, cultural, educational, social and family status of women has been elevating gradually.

1. Regulations on the protection of women's rights and interests

In order to protect women's rights and interests, the Hebei Provincial Government has promulgated the Opinions on Further Strengthening and Improving Women's Work, Regulations on the Prevention and Elimination of Family Violence, and Measures of Hebei Province on the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests.

2. Women's training and employment

In order to promote women's participation in economic and social development, a women's learning and training program was implemented in Hebei Province in 2012, with over 1.6 million men-times of women trained and over 70,000 women certified. In 2012, over 1,600 women's specialized economic cooperatives (associations) were founded and over 80,000 women were employed or reemployed successfully. Specifically, public welfare jobs have been developed in multiple ways in Linzhang County, promoting the shift of female laborers from agriculture to the processing, housekeeping and service sectors, and increasing women's income continually; in Chengde County, there are 10 business startup and employment bases for women, through which over 1,000 women have been employed, involving such industries as food, apparel, vegetables, edible fungi and baby care; in Laoting County, 18,000 men-times of women were trained under the spring and winter skills training program in 2012.

3. Women's moral education

Outstanding women in different fields, such as business startup, medical care and scientific research, are commended in Hebei Province, and various family education initiatives have been carried out to communicate advanced concepts and scientific practices on family education.

4. Protection of women's rights and interests

Coordination teams for the protection of women's and children's rights and interests have been established at the province, city and county levels. Domestic and foreign funds totaling over 29 million yuan have been introduced to help over 8,400 households alleviate poverty and increase income, and provide health services to over 100,000 poor women. The Spring Bud Project and Constant Care Action have been implemented, helping 250,000 girls receive school education.

3.3.2 Survey on Women's Development

The survey team paid special attention to women in the sampling survey. The 33 sample households have 154 persons in total, including 72 females, accounting for 46.75%. It is found that local women have almost no difference from men in education, employment, and family and social status.

1. Women's education

The percentage of women having received primary school or below education is higher than that of men by 4.49%, that of women having received junior high school education is higher than that of men by 0.44%, that of women having received senior high school or technical secondary school education is lower than that of men by 3.12%, and that of women having received junior college or above education is lower than that of men by 1.8%. This shows that the percentage of women having received 9-year compulsory education is slightly higher than that of men, but that of women having received senior high school or above education is lower than that of men. There is no significant gender difference in educational level, and both men and women enjoy equal opportunities in occupation selection and employment. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Educational Levels by Gender

No.	Item	Males		Females	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
1	Primary school or below education	10	12.20%	12	16.67%
2	Junior high school education	19	23.17%	17	23.61%
3	Senior high school or technical secondary school education	39	47.56%	32	44.44%
4	Junior college or above education	14	17.07%	11	15.28%
Total		82	100.00%	72	100.00%

2. Women's employment and labor

Local women of labor age deal mainly with cultivation and stockbreeding, and some of them run stores or are employed in town. Generally, women's employment structure is similar to that of men.

3. Division of labor and women's needs

In the project area, couples doing farm work or get employed together is the main pattern of household division of labor. Middle-aged men mostly work outside and would return home for help in the busy season, middle-aged women mostly deal with cultivation and stockbreeding at home, and young women mostly work in the county town, and nearby cities and counties. Since women's overall educational level is lower, unskilled jobs under the Project will be first made available to affected women, such as cooks, cleaners and office clerks.

4. Participation in public affairs

Local women participate in public affairs on a low degree. The female respondents rarely give comments on public affairs, and would attend village meetings only if their husbands are absent. 72% of the female respondents think their husbands should attend village meetings if they are at home.

4 Legal and Policy Framework

The resettlement policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the applicable regulations and policies of the PRC, Hebei Province and project counties, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation should be approved by the Bank.

4.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

1. State Laws and Regulations

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended on August 28, 2004)
- Real Right Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2007)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council) (December 27, 1998)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (effective from October 21, 2004)
- Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Policies on Fees for Compensated Use of Additional Construction Land (effective from January 1, 2009)

2. Local regulations and policies

Hebei Province

- Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (effective from April 30, 2002)
- Notice of the Hebei Province on Revising Location-based Land Prices for LA (HPG [2011] No.141) (effective from January 1, 2012)
- Implementation Plan of the Labor and Social Security Department, and Land and Resources Department of Hebei Province for Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (HLSS [2007] No.41)

Tangshan City

- Interim Regulations of Tangshan City on Compensation for Ground Attachments on Acquired Land (TMG [2013] No.1)

Linzhang County:

- Implementation Plan of Linzhang County for Trials on New-type Rural Endowment Insurance (LCG [2012] No.5)

Chengde County:

- Notice of the Chengde County Government on the Combined Implementation of New-type Rural Endowment Insurance and Social Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents (CCG [2012] No.34)

Notice of the Chengde County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (CCG [2007] No.163)

Laoting County:

- Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Laoting County (LCG [2007] No.86)

3. Bank policies

- Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes (effective from January 1, 2002)
- Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes (effective from January 1, 2002)

The key provisions of the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

3. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of

livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project.

15. *Criteria for Eligibility.* 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.

16. Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the 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 para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

4.2 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Rates of the Project

4.2.1 Policies of the Project

According to the applicable regulations and policies of the PRC, Hebei Province and project counties, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, reasonable compensation will be provided to the APs in consultation with them so that their living standard is not reduced after resettlement.

➤ Earlier announcement

Such announcement covers basic project information, and will be published from one year before the commencement of project implementation by means of TV, broadcast, newspaper, website and posting in order to win the support of the AHs and minimize their losses.

The announcement will be published for one month. From the date of publication, no organization or individual should rush-plant any ground attachment in the announced range of LA.

➤ Reasonable compensation

The land acquired for the Project will be compensated for at compensation rates agreed on with the AHs, and ground attachments thereon will be compensated for through appraisal.

➤ Other assistance measures

1. The owners and PMOs will provide employment information (2-3 times per annum) together with the county labor and social security bureaus, and free skills training (2-4 times per annum) to the AHs to promote their production and income restoration.

2. Eligible LEFs may be included in the social security system for LEFs.

3. It is estimated that about 200 skilled and unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stages, which will be first made available to the AHs.

4.2.2 Compensation Rates of the Project

1. Permanent LA

Through consultation with the APs, the collective land acquired permanently for the Project will be compensated for in accordance with Notice of the Hebei Province on Revising Location-based Land Prices for LA (HPG [2011] No.141) (see Table 4-1). Actual compensation rates will not be lower than these rates.

Linzhang Subproject: There are still young crops (winter wheat) on the land to be acquired, and construction will begin after their harvest. If young crops will be inevitably affected by construction, the owner will compensate for them fully. Local young crop compensation rate is usually not less than 600 yuan/mu. The specific rate will be appraised by a qualified agency and fixed in consultation with the AHs.

Chengde Subproject: Although there is no young crop on the land to be acquired, the owner promises to compensate for young crops at a rate of not less than 800 yuan/mu. The specific rate will be appraised by a qualified agency and fixed in consultation with the AHs.

Laoting Subproject: 9,110 pear, peach, apple and plum trees will be affected, which will be compensated for in accordance with the Interim Regulations of Tangshan City on Compensation for Ground Attachments on Acquired Land (TMG [2013] No.1) (see Table 4-2). In recent similar projects, fruit trees are usually compensated for at an average rate of 70,000 yuan/mu. The compensation rates for fruit trees under the Project will be fixed through consultation, and will not be less than the above average rate.

Table 4-1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

County	Town	Village	Location-based land price (yuan/mu)	Young crop compensation rate (yuan/mu)	LA compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Linzhang	Linzhang	Luocun	38000	600	38600
Chengde	Sangou	Beigushan	60000	800	60800
Laoting	Laoting	Hantuo	62000	70000 ³	132000

2. Ground attachments and infrastructure

The ground attachments and infrastructure affected by the Project mainly include fruit trees, telegraph poles, wells, etc. See Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Infrastructure and Attachments

Subproject	Type	Unit	Qty.	Compensation rate
Linzhang	Winter wheat	mu	70	Based on negotiation, not less than 600 yuan/mu
	Tomb	/	1	Based on negotiation, not less than 2,000 yuan each
	Mechanical well	/	1	Based on negotiation, not less than 8,000 yuan each
Laoting	Fruit trees	/	9110	Based on trunk diameter, see Table 4-3
	Greenhouses	/	20	180 yuan/m ² of floor area
	Wells	/	4	4,000 yuan each
	Underground irrigation pipes	m	1000	100 yuan/m
	Low-voltage telegraph poles	/	15	1,200 yuan each
	High-voltage telegraph poles	/	3	3,000 yuan each
	Wires	m	540	60 yuan/m

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Fruit Trees in the Laoting Subproject

Trunk diameter	Peach trees				Apple trees	Rate (yuan)	Pear trees	Rate (yuan)	Plum trees			
	Open air	Rate (yuan)	Green house	Rate (yuan)					Open air	Rate (yuan)	Green house	Rate (yuan)
3-5cm	/	80	/	80	/	110	/	110	/	110	/	110
5-8cm	/	120	/	120	/	190	/	200	/	200	/	200

³This young crop compensation rate means the fruit trees, including pear trees, apple trees, plum trees and peach trees, which are at an average rate of 70,000 yuan/mu

8-11cm	/	210	2580	210	/	300	/	345	/	300	/	300
11-14cm	/	300	/	300	/	440	/	510	/	440	520	440
14-17cm	/	440	/	440	/	570	590	660	/	570	/	570
17-20cm	380	570	/	570	/	660	2480	765	430	660	/	660
20-23cm	420	660	/	660	/	760	1070	870	/	765	/	765
23-26cm	220	750	/	750	420	870	/	975	/	870	/	870
Over 26cm	/	750	/	750	/	870	/	975	/	870	/	870
Total	1020	/	2580	/	420	/	4140	/	430	/	520	/

4.2.3 List of Taxes and Fees on LA

The taxes and fees on LA in the Project mainly include farmland occupation tax, land reclamation costs, LA management costs, fees for compensated use of additional construction land, etc. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 List of Taxes and Fees on LA

No.	Item	Rate	Applicable to	Basis
1	Farmland occupation tax	20 yuan/m ²	All subprojects	Decree [2011] No.10 of the Hebei Provincial Government
2	Land reclamation costs	15 yuan/m ²	Linzhang and Laoting Subprojects	Article 29 of the Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province
		10 yuan/m ²	Chengde Subproject	
3	LA management costs	2% of LA costs	All subprojects	HPGO [2001] No.37, HPF [2001] No.32
4	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	14 yuan/m ²	All subprojects	Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources CZ [1999] No.117; CZ [2002] No.93; HCZ [2006] No.69
5	Survey, design and research costs	2% of direct costs	All subprojects	/
6	Administrative costs	3% of direct costs	All subprojects	/
7	Skills training costs	3% of direct costs	All subprojects	/
8	External M&E costs (including social M&E costs)	5% of direct costs	All subprojects	/
9	Contingencies	10% of basic costs	All subprojects	/

5 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

5.1 Resettlement Objectives and Modes

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs receive full compensation for their losses, reasonable resettlement and good rehabilitation, so that they can share the benefits of the Project, and also to provide subsidies for their temporary difficulties, so that their income level and living standard are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels in real terms. See Table 5-1 for the expected resettlement modes based on the socioeconomic survey and interviews. According to the survey, all AHs are willing to support the Project as long as their land losses are compensated for reasonably.

Table 5-1 Expected Resettlement Modes

Village	AHs	APs	Cash compensation (%)	Land reallocation (%)	Endowment insurance for LEFs (%)	Employment (%)	Skills training (%)
Luocun	13	81	100	0	10.8	47.5	84
Beigushan	9	36	100	0	26.4	75	90
Hantuo	23	86	100	0	21.73	38.42	81.21
Total	45	203	100	0	15.69	36.79	58.87

The resettlement modes of the Project are as shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Summary of Resettlement Modes

No.	Resettlement mode	Subproject		
		Linzhang	Chengde	Laoting
1	Cash compensation	√	√	√
2	Endowment insurance for LEFs	√	√	√
3	Skills training	√	√	√
4	Employment	√	√	√

5.2 Restoration Program for Permanent LA

215 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, affecting 45 households with 203 persons in 3 villages in 3 towns in 3 counties.

Although the affected villages will be affected slightly in general, some households are still faced with the risk of losing part of cultivation income. In order to ensure the effective production and livelihood restoration of the AHs, not only their land losses will be compensated for reasonably, but also the county and town governments, and village committees offer the 3 resettlement modes of endowment insurance for LEFs, employment and skills training at their option.

5.2.1 Cash Compensation

According to the survey, all the 45 households affected by LA require cash compensation without land reallocation. They will invest compensation fees in commerce, stockbreeding and skills training. This mode is free and easy to operate.

Linzhang County: Based on the location-based land price of 38,000 yuan/mu and the young crop compensation rate of 600 yuan/mu in Luocun Village, Linzhang Town specified in the Notice of the Hebei Province on Revising Location-based Land Prices for LA (HPG [2011] No.141), the LA compensation rate of the Linzhang Subproject will not be less than 38,600 yuan/mu, which is 59 times the annual net income of crop cultivation of about 650 yuan/mu.

Chengde County: Based on the location-based land price of 60,000 yuan/mu and the young crop compensation rate of 800 yuan/mu in Beigushan Village, Sangou Town specified in the Notice of the Hebei Province on Revising Location-based Land Prices for LA (HPG [2011] No.141), the LA compensation rate of the Chengde Subproject will not be less than 60,800 yuan/mu, which is 55 times the annual net income of crop cultivation of about 1,100 yuan/mu.

Laoting County: Based on the location-based land price of 62,000 yuan/mu and the fruit tree compensation rate of 70,000 yuan/mu in Hantuo Village, Laoting Town specified in the Notice of the Hebei Province on Revising Location-based Land Prices for LA (HPG [2011] No.141), the LA compensation rate of the Laoting Subproject will not be less than 132,000 yuan/mu, which is 33 times the annual net income of fruit tree cultivation of about 3,969 yuan/mu.

Therefore, the LA compensation rates of the Project are sufficient to cover land losses and have been accepted by all AHs. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Comparison between LA Compensation and Crop Cultivation Income

Town	Village	LA compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Annual cultivation income (yuan/mu)	Multiple
Linzhang	Luocun	38600	650	59
Sangou	Beigushan	60800	1100	55
Laoting	Hantuo	132000	3968.9	33

LA compensation fees are distributed in different ways, as shown in Table 5-4. See the RAPs of the subprojects for more details.

Table 5-4 Cash Compensation Measures

No.	County	Mode of distribution
1	Linzhang	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid directly and fully to the AHs without being withheld by the village collective and without land reallocation. 2) Compensation for affected ground attachments, infrastructure and young crops will be appraised by a qualified agency, and paid directly to their proprietors.
2	Chengde, Laoting	1) There are two options: First, LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the APs at their full disposal without land reallocation; second, 80% of LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the APs, and the remaining 20% used for public welfare without land reallocation. The option adopted will be determined at a village congress. 2) Compensation for affected ground attachments and infrastructure will be paid directly to their proprietors based on local compensation rates, and compensation for young crops will be appraised by a qualified agency and paid directly to their proprietors.

5.2.2 Social Security

The types of social security available to the AHs in the Project include endowment insurance for LEFs, endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and new-type rural endowment insurance. Although the Implementation Plan of the Labor and Social Security Department, and Land and Resources Department of Hebei Province for Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (HLSS [2007] No.41) was promulgated in 2007, it is no longer implemented in some cities and counties because LEFs are inactive about insurance. A new provincial policy on endowment insurance for LEFs is being studied and expected to be promulgated in 2014.

In the 3 project counties, the old policy on endowment insurance for LEFs is still implemented in Laoting County only. Before the promulgation of the new policy, LEFs in Linzhang and Chengde Counties may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or new-type rural endowment insurance voluntarily.

In Linzhang and Chengde Counties, endowment insurance funds for LEFs will be withdrawn in advance, and eligible LEFs will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs immediately upon promulgation of the new policy. In Laoting County where the old policy is still implemented, if any more preferential policy is promulgated, such policy will apply.

Linzhang Subproject: According to the Implementation Plan for Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of the Hebei Provincial Department of Labor and Social Security, and Department of Land and Resources (HLSS [2007] No.41), 8 households with 52 persons affected by the Project are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs based on per capita cultivated area of 0.3 mu. All the 13 AHs with 81 persons may cover new-type rural endowment insurance pursuant to the Implementation Plan of Linzhang County for Trials on New-type Rural Endowment Insurance (LCG [2012] No.5). See Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Policy on social security of Linzhang County

Type		Social Security Policy in Linzhang
Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers	Policy basis	Implementation Plan for Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of the Hebei Provincial Department of Labor and Social Security, and Department of Land and Resources (HLSS [2007] No.41)
	Insured	Any LEF having attained 60 years for men or 55 years for women upon LA shall get insured directly by paying premiums at a time, and receive pensions monthly; any LEF below 60 years for men or 55 years for women shall pay premiums at a time or year by year, and receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.
	Fund raising	The insurance fund shall be contributed by the individual, collective and government to the extent that pension is not less than the local urban MLS standard, where individual contribution shall not exceed 30%, collective contribution shall not be less than 40%, and government contribution shall not be less than 30%.
	Eligibility and standard	Any LEF having paid premiums shall receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women. Pension level shall be adjusted based on the local urban MLS standard.
new-type rural endowment insurance	Policy basis	Policy basis: Implementation Plan of Linzhang County for Trials on New-type Rural Endowment Insurance (LCG [2012] No.5)
	Insured	Rural residents having attained 16 years (excluding active students) and having not covered basic endowment insurance for urban employees
	Fund raising	<p>The new-type rural endowment insurance fund consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy.</p> <p>Individual contribution: The insured shall pay premiums annually, and may choose one of the 5 levels of 100 yuan, 200 yuan, 300 yuan, 400 yuan and 500 yuan per capita per annum voluntarily. A higher contribution level means a higher pension.</p> <p>Collective subsidy: Where conditions permit, village collectives shall grant subsidies to the insured at a level fixed through a village meeting. Other economic organizations, public welfare organizations and individuals are encouraged to grant subsidies.</p> <p>Government subsidy: The local government shall grant a subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per annum (shared equally by provincial and county finance) to the insured, and encourage middle-aged and young rural residents to get insured.</p>
	Eligibility for receiving pensions	The insured shall receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years after paying premiums as stipulated. Rural residents having attained 60 years upon promulgation of this plan and not covered by basic endowment insurance for urban employees may receive the basic pension monthly without contribution. If the age of the insured is not more than 15 years from pension-receiving age, contributions shall be made for not more than 15 years annually or at a time, with subsidies granted as stipulated. If the age of the insured is more than 15 years from pension-receiving age, contributions shall be made for not less than 15 years annually.
	Pension level	The pension consists of a basic pension and an individual account pension, and shall be paid on a lifelong basis. The basic pension shall be disbursed from central finance and be 55 yuan per capita per month, and the monthly individual account pension shall be the balance of the individual account divided by 139.

For example, based on the pension levels of Linzhang County in 2013, a 60-year-old man shall pay premiums of about 20,000 yuan at a time and receive a pension of 330 yuan monthly (2013), which is much higher than agricultural income.

Chengde Subproject:

All the 9 AHs with 36 persons may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents pursuant to the Notice of the Chengde County Government on the Combined Implementation of New-type Rural Endowment Insurance and Social Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents (CCG [2012] No.34). See Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Policy on New-type Rural Endowment Insurance of Chengde County

County	Type	Policy on endowment insurance for urban and rural residents
Chengde	Policy basis	Notice of the Chengde County Government on the Combined Implementation of New-type Rural Endowment Insurance and Social Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents (CCG [2012] No.34)
	Insured	Registered urban and rural unemployed residents having attained 16 years (excluding active students) and ineligible for basic endowment insurance for urban employees
	Fund raising	1) Individual contribution: The insured shall pay premiums annually, and may choose one of the 10 levels of 100 yuan, 200 yuan, 300 yuan, 400 yuan, 500 yuan, 600 yuan, 700 yuan, 800 yuan, 900 yuan and 1,000 yuan per capita per annum voluntarily.
		2) Collective subsidy: Where conditions permit, village collectives shall grant subsidies to the insured at a level fixed through a village meeting. Other economic organizations, public welfare organizations and individuals are encouraged to grant subsidies. Financially viable rural enterprises shall grant subsidies to rural residents employed by them.
		3) Government subsidy: The provincial government shall grant a subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per annum to the insured.
	Preference for special groups	Since January 1, 2012, a premium of 100 yuan per capita per annum shall be paid by the county disabled persons' federation for insured seriously disabled persons, and 100 per capita per annum paid by the county civil affairs bureau for insured members of five-guarantee households.
	Pension level	The pension consists of a basic pension and an individual account pension, and shall be paid on a lifelong basis.
		1) Basic pension: The basic pension shall be disbursed from central finance and be 55 yuan per capita per month.
		2) Individual account pension: The monthly individual account pension shall be the balance of the individual account divided by 139 (the same as the individual account pension of basic endowment insurance for urban employees).

Laoting Subproject:

Among the 23 AHs with 86 persons, 5 AHs with 17 persons (with per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.5 mu after LA) may cover endowment insurance for LEFs pursuant to the Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Laoting County (LCG [2007] No.86). The ineligible 69 persons may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents voluntarily pursuant to the Notice of the Laoting County Government on the Combined Implementation of New-type Rural Endowment Insurance and Social Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents (LCG [2012] No.50). See Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Social Security Policy of the Laoting Subproject

Policy	Type	Policy on social security
Policy on endowment insurance for LEFs	Policy basis	Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Laoting County (LCG [2007] No.86)
	Requirement	The insured shall receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women after paying premiums.
	Contribution level	There are two contribution and pension levels at the option of the insured.
		Level A: The monthly pension is 100 yuan; the individual and village collective bear 40% of premiums together, and county finance bears 60%.
		Level B: The monthly pension is 200 yuan; the individual and village collective bear 50% of premiums together, and county finance bears 50%.
	Other	The insured shall receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years after paying premiums as stipulated. Rural residents having attained 60 years upon promulgation of this plan and not covered by basic endowment insurance for urban employees may receive the basic pension monthly without contribution. If the age of the insured is not more than 15 years from pension-receiving age, contributions shall be made for not

		more than 15 years annually or at a time, with subsidies granted as stipulated. If the age of the insured is more than 15 years from pension-receiving age, contributions shall be made for not less than 15 years annually.
Policy on endowment insurance for urban and rural residents	Policy basis	Notice of the Laoting County Government on the Combined Implementation of New-type Rural Endowment Insurance and Social Endowment Insurance for Urban Residents (LCG [2012] No.50)
	Requirement	Registered urban and rural unemployed residents having attained 16 years and ineligible for basic endowment insurance for urban employees
	Contribution level	The insured may choose one of the 10 levels of 100 yuan, 200 yuan, 300 yuan, 400 yuan, 500 yuan, 600 yuan, 700 yuan, 800 yuan, 900 yuan and 1,000 yuan per capita per annum voluntarily.
	Government subsidy	The governments at different levels shall grant a subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per annum (10 yuan from provincial, municipal and county finance each) to the insured.

5.2.3 Employment

The PMOs and owners offer diversified means of employment, including public welfare jobs, jobs offered by the owners, employment in industrial parks, employment by rural enterprises, etc.

At the construction and operation stages, the unskilled jobs offered by the owners will be first made available to the APs, including transport of stalk and other raw materials, biogas tank construction, biogas residue control and cleanup, and kitchen waste recovery, and pay levels will be specified in the construction contracts between the owners and contractors. The owners estimate that about 200 jobs will be generated at the construction and operation stages, and their pay levels will not be lower than local averages. See Table 5-8.

5.2.4 Skills Training

In order that the APs get employed or reemployed more easily, the county labor and social security bureaus have developed policies on skills training for LEFs. Such training will be focused on cultivation, stockbreeding, services and construction, and offered for free, as shown in Table 5-9. See the RAPs of the subprojects for more details.

Table 5-8 Employment under the Project

Subproject	Type of work		Description	Average pay	Workforce	Remarks
Linzhang	Employment under the Project	Temporary jobs	Transport, collection, cleaning jobs during construction	2,000 yuan/month	80	55 unskilled jobs
		Charging, maintenance, gas supply, etc.	Charging, maintenance, gas supply, etc.	2,300 yuan/month	10	4 unskilled jobs
	Public welfare jobs		Environmental sanitation workers, traffic police wardens, etc.	800 yuan/month	2	
	Employment in the industrial park		Enterprises in the industrial park of Linzhang Town	Men: 2,800; women: 1,500 yuan/month	20	
	Employment by rural enterprises		A rural construction enterprise in Linzhang Town	Skilled: 3,500; unskilled: 2,000 yuan/month	5	
Chengde	Employment under the Project	Biogas production line	5 workers for the biogas production line at the operation stage	2,500 yuan/month	5	
		Green manure production line	5 workers for the green manure production line	2,000 yuan/month	10	5 women
		Temporary workers	Pipeline construction, biogas tank construction, workshop construction, which require a large number of physical laborers	100 yuan/day	50	
Laoting	Employment under the Project	Raw material transport	Physically demanding stalk transport	100 yuan/day	6	
		Biogas residue cleanup and control	Harsh working environment and high labor intensity because large amounts of biogas residue will be produced	2,000-2,500 yuan/month	5	

		Project construction	Pipeline construction, biogas tank construction, workshop construction, which require a large number of physical laborers	120-150 yuan/day	40	
		Logistics	Cleaning and cooking, for women mainly	100 yuan/day	5	
	Public welfare jobs		Cleaners, security guards and other unskilled jobs	1,500 yuan/month	2	
	Employment in the industrial park		The cluster zone of small and medium enterprises in the Laoting county town has printing, flour, logistics, automobile trading, chemical and food enterprises, with a great labor demand.	Men: 3,300; women: 3,000 yuan/month	50	

Table 5-9 Skills Training under the Project

No.	Subproject	Type of training				Scope of training
		Cultivation skills	Stockbreeding skills	Nonagricultural skills	Business startup	
1	Linzhang	√	√	√		Construction, maintenance, sewing, transport
2	Chengde	√	√	√		Computer, apparel, earth and stone machinery operation, security guard, maternity matron, scaffolding
3	Laoting	√	√	√	√	Apparel, tailoring, construction, earth machinery operation

During resettlement for LA, special attention will be paid to the wholly LEFs. Among the 45 AHs with 203 persons, 9 households with 52 persons will lose all land, including 7 households with 46 persons in Linzhang County and two households with 6 persons in Laoting County. Priority will be given to them in skills training and employment which are within the working age during resettlement, as detailed below:

1. **Linzhang County:** 7 households with 46 persons in Linzhang County will lose all land, and 53.11 mu of land will be acquired in total, 7.59 mu per household on average. In 2012, the per capita cultivation income of these 7 AHs was 550.69 yuan, accounting for 3.27% of per capita gross income (16,851.32 yuan). It can be seen that the percentage of cultivation income to gross income is very low.

Through consultation with the wholly LEFs, they will be entitled to cash compensation, social security, employment and skills training. In addition, the owner promises to take them as key subjects of skills training and offer relatively stable unskilled jobs to them at the construction and operation stages, such as biogas residue control and logistics; their remuneration will not be less than the local average.

2. **Laoting County:** Two households with 6 persons in Laoting County will lose all land, which have 420 peach trees and 270 pear trees before LA respectively, and will have income loss rates of 18.33% and 17.72%. These two AHs also deal with stockbreeding, and their stockbreeding and employment accounts for about 70% of household income. Therefore, these two AHs will be affected by LA relatively slightly.

Through consultation with the wholly LEFs, they will be entitled to cash compensation, social security, employment and skills training. They will also have priority in job selection and training, and receive technical and marketing support in cultivation and stockbreeding.

5.3 Restoration Program for Affected Infrastructure and Attachments

The ground attachments and special facilities affected by the Project will be subject to cash compensation or restored to the "former function, size and standard" through consultation with competent authorities.

5.4 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

Based on consultation, if any collective land will be occupied inevitably during construction, young crops thereon will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. After the completion of construction, the construction agency will restore the temporarily occupied land.

5.5 Restoration Program for Affected Vulnerable Groups

Two households affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups, including an MLS household and one affected by disability. Special attention will be paid to them during resettlement, and their special needs will be addressed timely and effectively.

The household affected by disability will receive a subsidy of 500 yuan per annum for 6 consecutive years from the Beigushan Village Committee.

The MLS household will have priority in job selection and training, and receive remuneration of not less than the local average.

5.6 Protection of Rights and Interests of Ethnic Minorities

In the Project, only the Chengde Subproject involves one minority household with 5 persons, accounting for 2.46% of the population affected by the Project, all being Manchu people, including two minority women. The Chengde PMO will pay special attention to them in information disclosure, public participation and compensation to protect their rights of information and participation.

5.7 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

During project resettlement, women's rights and interests will be fully respected, and their role in social and economic activities, and resettlement given full play to. Through consultation with the county PMOs, owners and local governments, unskilled jobs will be offered to affected women at the construction and operation stages, and women will be fully involved in employment, biogas use, information disclosure and public consultation in order to protect their rights and interests. See Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 Measures for the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

No.	Measure	Description
1	Employment	Make unskilled jobs first available to women during construction and operation, such as material transport, biogas residue cleanup, logistics, etc.
2	Skills training	Women have the right and are encouraged to attend skills training under the Project.
3	Information disclosure	Women have the right to receive relevant information during resettlement, and have equal speaking and decision-making rights. Not less than 30% of participants should be women.
4	Biogas use and maintenance	Since women lack knowledge on biogas use and maintenance, the owners will organize workshops for women, distribute instructions, and conduct free door-to-door maintenance regularly to ensure their safe use.
5	LA	Women have the same right to sign LA compensation agreements and compensation vouchers as men.

6 Organizational Structure

6.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement as expected, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a comprehensive task that requires the cooperation of different agencies, the departments concerned will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Project are:

- Hebei PMO
- County PMOs
- County land and resources bureaus
- County labor and social security bureaus
- Owners
 - Runze Zhimin Agro-technology Co., Ltd.
 - Chengde Luneng Organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
 - Hebei Jointo Energy Investment Co., Ltd.
- Town governments
 - Linzhang Town Government
 - Sangou Town Government
 - Laoting Town Government
- Village committees
 - Luocun Village Committee
 - Beigushan Village Committee
 - Hantuo Village Committee
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

6.2 Organizational Responsibilities

1. Hebei PMO

- Responsible for the overall coordination and management of the Project
- Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities
- Inspecting monitoring reports
- Assisting in appointing an external M&E agency
- Handling conflicts and issues arising from its work
- Reporting resettlement progress, fund use, etc. to the Bank regularly

2. County PMOs

- Assisting the Hebei PMO in communicating with the owners
- Assisting the owners in identifying the project area with the design and consulting agencies
- Assisting the owners in organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RAPs
- Supervising internal monitoring implemented by the owners
- Handling conflicts and issues arising from their work
- Inspecting and directing the implementing agencies
- Managing resettlement information
- Keeping project data properly

3. County land and resources bureaus

- Carrying through the state policies and regulations on construction land
- Participating in the review of compensation rates for LA and attachments
- Going through approval formalities for LA
- Assisting in the socioeconomic survey
- Assisting in the preparation and review of the RAPs
- Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities
- Handling conflicts and issues arising from land acquisition and allocation

4. County labor and social security bureaus

-
- Withdrawing social security funds for LEFs and register LEF information together with the land and resources bureau (in any county where the new policy has not been applied)
 - Including eligible LEFs in the social security system for LEFs (in any county where the new policy has been applied)
 - Offering training
 - Supervising resettlement implementation

5. Owners

- Appointing the design agency to identify the project area and the consulting agency to prepare the RAPs
- Organizing the socioeconomic survey
- Organizing public participation activities
- Coordinating the preparation of the RAPs
- Implementing the RAPs
- Managing resettlement information
- Disbursing and managing relevant funds
- Conducting internal monitoring
- Reporting resettlement progress, fund use, etc. to the county PMOs regularly

6. Town governments

- Participating in the project survey and assisting in the preparation of the RAPs
- Organizing the socioeconomic survey
- Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies
- Implementing, inspection, monitoring and recording all local resettlement activities
- Disbursing and managing relevant LA compensation fees
- Supervising land acquisition, occupation and restoration
- Reporting LA and resettlement to the county land and resources bureaus
- Handling conflicts and issues arising from their work
- Handling and coordinating disputes and appeals from APs
- Assisting the county labor and social security bureaus in skills training

7. Village committees

- Assisting in the socioeconomic survey
- Conducting the DMS
- Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies
- Organizing livelihood restoration activities
- Developing resettlement programs
- Implementing the RAPs
- Handling grievances from APs
- Providing assistance to households in difficulty

8. Design agency

- At the planning and design stage, it will survey project impacts accurately, and assist in formulating resettlement programs
- At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the owners, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

9. External M&E agency

The owners will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement monitoring agency.

Its main responsibilities are:

- Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Hebei PMO and Bank; and
- Providing technical advice to the Hebei PMO in data collection and processing.

6.3 Staffing

The Hebei PMO was founded in 2012, and the county PMOs are responsible for project management.

All resettlement agencies are well staffed, with an average full-time workforce of 15-20 and a peak workforce of 32-44. The existing staff has certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA and resettlement, and a smooth channel of communication has been established.

Table 6-1 Resettlement Agencies and Staffing

No.	Agency	Full-time workforce	Peak workforce	Composition
1	Hebei PMO	3	5	Civil servants
2	County PMOs	2-3	4-8	Civil servants, technicians
3	County land and resources bureaus	1-2	4-6	Civil servants
4	County labor and social security bureaus	1-2	2-6	Civil servants
5	Town governments	2-3	4-5	Civil servants
6	Village committees	2	4-5	Village officials
7	Design agency	1	3	Engineers
8	External M&E agency	4	6	Resettlement experts
Total		15-20	32-44	/

6.4 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

1) From December 2011 to July 2013, the Hebei PMO organized over 10 training sessions in Beijing and Shijiazhuang, covering the Bank's operational policy on resettlement (OP4.12), laws and regulations on resettlement, survey methods, etc., in order to improve the professional proficiency of the resettlement staff, involving over 50 men-times.

2) At the resettlement implementation stage, the Hebei PMO will organize backbone resettlement staff to visit domestic Bank-financed projects, and attend training on resettlement policies and other specialized training. See Table 6-2.

3) Sufficient funds and equipment are available to improve working efficiency.

4) Duties are assigned rationally, and sound reward and punishment measures for the resettlement staff have been established to motivate the staff.

5) Establish a computer-based resettlement management information system and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow.

6) Reporting and internal monitoring are strengthened in order to solve problems timely.

7) An incentive mechanism has been established to strengthen the sense of responsibility of the resettlement staff.

8) Independent M&E will be strengthened, and the external M&E agency will point out existing issues for the competent departments and propose suggested solutions.

Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Program

No.	Scope of training	Trainees	Size	Frequency	Time	Location	Budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Bank policy and concepts	Resettlement staff of the Hebei and county PMOs	20-30 men-times	1	Preparation	China	3
2	Bank requirements on implementation, M&E, etc.		20-30 men-times	1	Kick-off	China	3
3	Resettlement experience sharing		20-30 men-times	2	Implementation	China	6

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Budget

All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices in the first half of 2013, the resettlement budget of the Project is 31.057 million yuan, including acquisition costs of rural collective land of 11.56 million yuan or 37.22% of total costs; compensation fees for ground attachments of 7.1804 million yuan or 23.12% of total costs; taxes and fees on LA of 7.5149 million yuan or 24.20% of total costs, survey and design costs, administrative costs, training costs and M&E costs of 2.3964 million yuan or 7.72% of total costs; and contingencies of 2.4054 million yuan or 7.75% of total costs. See Table 7-1 and **Appendix 3**.

Table 7-1 Resettlement Budget

Unit: 0,000 yuan

No.	Item	Budget (0,000 yuan)			Subtotal	Percent (%)
		Linzhang	Chengde	Laoting		
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	266	270	620	1156	37.229%
2	Compensation for ground attachments	5.2	3.6	709.24	718.04	23.12%
3	Taxes and fees on LA	233.99	137.4	380.1	751.49	24.20%
3.1	Land reclamation costs	70	30	100	200	6.44%
3.2	Farmland occupation tax	93.33	60	133.33	286.66	9.23%
3.3	LA management costs	5.32	5.4	13.44	24.16	0.78%
3.4	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	65.33	42	133.33	240.66	7.75%
4	Survey, design and research costs	7.98	8.1	10	26.08	0.84%
5	External M&E costs (including social M&E costs)	30	30	66.46	126.46	4.07%
6	Administrative costs	13.3	13.5	15	41.8	1.35%
7	Skills training costs	13.3	12	20	45.3	1.46%
Subtotal of Items 4-7		64.58	63.6	111.46	239.64	7.72%
8	Contingencies	26.6	33.51	180.43	240.54	7.75%
Total		596.37	508.11	2001.23	3105.71	100.00%

7.2 Annual Investment Plan

Table 7-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Unit: 0,000 yuan

No.	Subproject	2015	Percent of investment	2016	Percent of investment	2017	Percent of investment	Total
1	Linzhang	477.10	80%	119.27	20%	/	/	596.37
2	Chengde	152.43	30%	254.06	50%	101.62	20%	508.11
3	Laoting	600.37	30%	1000.62	50%	400.25	20%	2001.23
Total		1229.90	40%	1373.94	44%	501.87	16%	3105.71

7.3 Fund Management and Disbursement

7.3.1 Disbursement Process

In order that resettlement funds are paid timely and fully to the AHs, the following measures will be taken: (1) All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project; (2) LA compensation fees will be fully paid before LA; (3) The owners will ensure that all funds are fully disbursed through its internal financial and supervisory agencies, and the county PMOs will supervise the whole process of fund disbursement. The disbursement procedure of the Project is as follows:

The owners will disburse funds to the county finance bureaus, which will deposit funds at designated accounts of banks or credit cooperatives, which will then disburse funds to the village collectives or AHs according to compensation agreements.

7.3.2 Disbursement and Management

The following principles should be observed in resettlement fund management:

1. Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable laws and regulations of the state, and the policies in the RAP, and the compensation rates should not be less than those specified in the RAP.
2. The Hebei PMO will appoint a consulting agency to conduct internal auditing on the use of resettlement funds.
3. The municipal finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of resettlement funds.
4. The external M&E agency will perform follow-up monitoring on the availability of compensation fees for the AHs and the affected entities during external monitoring.

8 Public Participation

Great importance is attached to public participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, and reduce grievances and disputes.

8.1 Completed Public Participation Activities

At the preparation stage, the Hebei PMO, county PMOs, owners, county departments concerned, town governments and survey team conducted diversified public participation and consultation activities to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. See Table 8-1.

8.2 Information Disclosure

During the preparation of the RAP, the Hebei PMO, county PMOs and owners conducted a series of information disclosure and publicity activities, as shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-1 Summary of Information Disclosure Activities

Activity	Mode of disclosure	Time			Language	Venue
		Linzhang	Chengde	Laoting		
Introduction to the Project	Radio / TV, newspaper	2012.11	2012.11	2012.11	Chinese	/
Resettlement policies	Radio / TV, newspaper	2013.5	2013.5	2013.5	Chinese	/
RIB	Distribution	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	Chinese	Village committees, AHs
RAP	Government website, newspaper	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	Chinese, English	County libraries
	Bank website	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	Chinese, English	/

8.3 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

At the implementation stage, the Hebei PMO, county PMOs and owners will also pay attention to public participation and information disclosure, and communicate with the AHs adequately to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. The public participation and consultation activities of the next stage include:

1. Project design optimization;
2. Compensation and payment schedule;
3. Detailed restoration measures;
4. Issues arising from resettlement implementation; and
5. Other concerns of the APs.

Table 8-2 Completed Public Participation Activities

No.	Subproject	Participants	Mode	Activity and time												Main conclusion
				Information disclosure		Socioeconomic survey		Willingness survey		DMS		Consultation of compensation rates / resettlement programs		Consultation on individual issues		
				Time	Partici pants	Time	Partici pants	Time	Partici pants	Time	Copies of Qr	Time	Partici pants	Time	Partici pants	
1	Linzhang	Linzhang PMO, Runze Zhimin Technology Co., Ltd., Linzhang Town Government, Luocun Village Committee, APs, Hohai University	Interview, FGD, sampling survey	2012.12	10	2013.1-2 013.2	630	2013.5	18	2013.7	13	2013.7	25	2013.8	3	1) DMS results are accepted; 2) Compensation and resettlement policies comply with state and local policies; 3) Resettlement programs are specific, feasible and satisfactory; 4) The Project is well supported.
4	Chengde	Chengde PMO, Chengde Luneng Organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Beigushan Village Committee, APs, Hohai University		2012.12	25	2012.10-2012.12	345	2013.2	19	2013.7	9	2013.7	25	2013.7	3	
5	Laoting	Laoting PMO, Hebei Jointo, Laoting Town Government, Hantuo Village Committee, APs, Hohai University		2012.12	50	2013.1-2013.2	990	2013.5	30	2013.7	11	2013.7	25	2013.8	3	
Total				/	85	/	1965	/	67	/	33	/	75	/	9	

Public consultation meetings may be held irregularly in the affected towns and villages, and relevant information will be reflected to the project management agencies in the form of report. The monitoring agencies will not only participate in the consultation activities organized by the resettlement offices, but also consult with the APs about monitoring issues, collect their opinions and suggestions, and provide monitoring information to the competent departments at different levels independently.

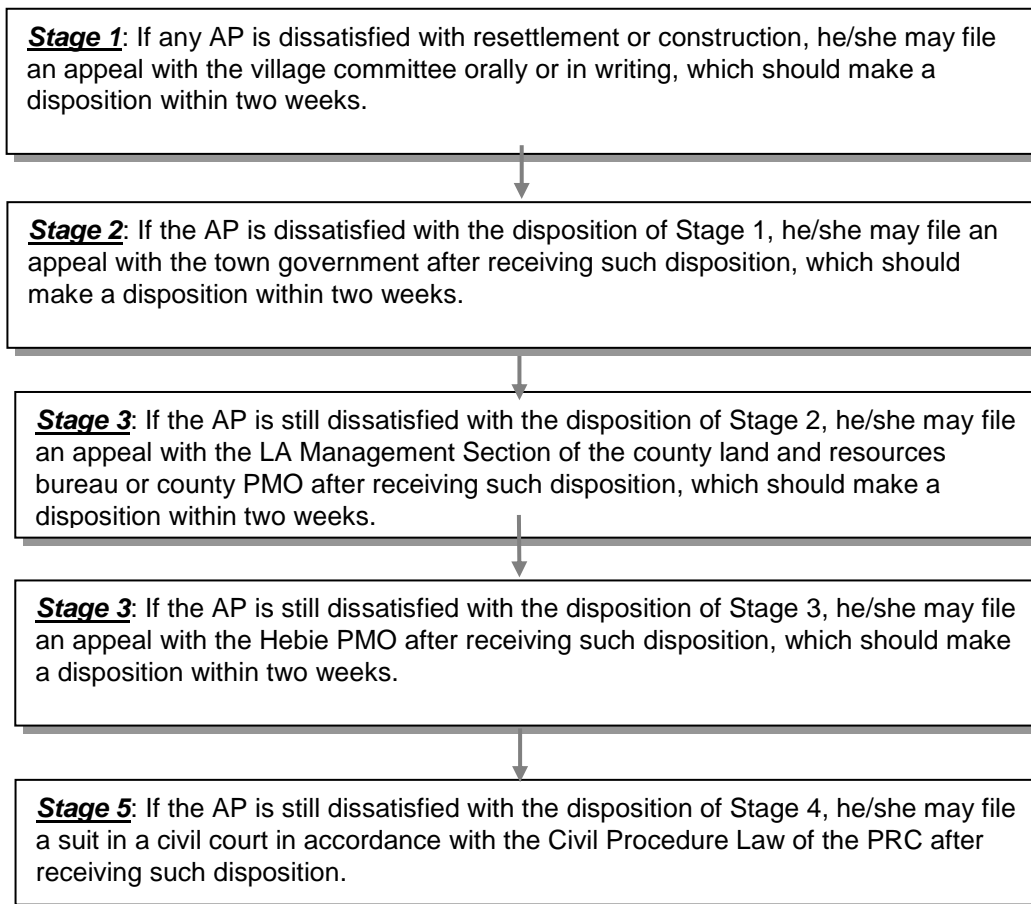
Table 8-3 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	2014.6	County PMOs, owners, county land and resources bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	2014.6	County PMOs, owners, county land and resources bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	2014.6-2014.7	County PMOs, owners, county land and resources bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	County PMOs, owners, county land and resources bureaus, township governments, village committees	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	Whole process	County labor and social security bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
Monitoring	Villager participation	Whole process	Town and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment of compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration

9 Grievance Redress

9.1 Appeal Procedure

The following grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:



9.2 Principles for Grievance Redress

The following principles should be followed during grievance redress:

1. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.
2. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.
3. During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose, the format of which is shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Grievance Registration Form

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to					

the appellant within the specified time.

9.3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals, and the relevant information is shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Grievance Accepting Agencies and Staff

No.	Agencies		Contact	Tel
1	Hebei PMO		Director Wu	0311-67661793
2	County PMOs	Linzhang PMO	Director-general Ma	13930032926
		Chengde PMO	Director Lian	13398682258
		Laoting PMO	Director Wang	13633151289
3	Town governments	Linzhang Town Government	Head Han	18630098062
		Sangou Town Government	Head Yang	13832419304
		Laoting Town Government	Director Li	13803208111
4	Village committees	Luocun Village Committee	Head Yang	13230050319
		Beigushan Village Committee	Head Hu	15033146258
		Hantuo Village Committee	Head Chen	18633129971
5	Owners	Runze Zhimin Agro-technology Co., Ltd.	Manager Liu	13503301388
		Chengde Luneng Organic Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	General Manager Liu	13370174393
		Hebei Jointo Energy Investment Co., Ltd.	Department Head Wang	15227851365

10 Implementation Schedule

10.1 Principles for Coordination between Resettlement and Construction

The resettlement work of the Project will break ground in July 2014 and be completed in November 2014. The basic principles for resettlement are as follows:

1. LA should be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration;
2. During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Project; the range of LA should be published, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction;
3. All kinds of compensation should be paid fully within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

10.2 Resettlement Milestones

10.2.1 Principles for Scheduling

1. The Project should be announced 6 months in advance.
2. The county PMOs should hold mobilization meetings to disclose the compensation policies and rates.
3. Compensation fees should be settled after contract signing and before land use.
4. Resettlement programs should be disclosed to all APs.
4. Resettlement should be supervised to the satisfaction of the AHs.
6. The implementation schedule may be adjusted flexibly based on practical needs.

10.2.2 Master Resettlement Schedule

The resettlement implementation schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of construction and resettlement, and will be subject to adjustment based on overall progress. See Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 RAP Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement activity	Linzhang		Chengde		Laoting		Progress
		Starting time	Ending time	Starting time	Ending time	Starting time	Ending time	
1	RAP preparation	2013.5	2013.12	2013.5	2013.12	2013.5	2013.12	/
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	2013.5	2013.6	2013.5	2013.6	2013.5	2013.6	Completed
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	2013.7	2013.7	2013.7	2013.7	2013.7	2013.7	Completed
1.3	Preparing the RAP	2013.7	2014.5	2013.7	2014.5	2013.7	2014.5	Ongoing
2	Information disclosure and public participation	2013.5	2016.12	2013.5	2017.12	2013.5	2017.12	/
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	2013.5	2014.5	2013.5	2014.5	2013.5	2014.5	Ongoing
2.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	2014.5	Not started
2.3	Disclosing the draft RAP to APs	2014.5	2014.6	2014.5	2014.6	2014.5	2014.6	Not started
3	Implementation stage	2014.6	2016.12	2014.6	2017.12	2014.6	2017.12	/
3.1	Conducting the DMS	2014.6	2014.7	2014.6	2014.7	2014.6	2014.7	Not started
3.2	Entering into LA compensation agreements, paying compensation fees	2014.7	2014.9	2014.7	2014.9	2014.7	2014.9	Not started
3.3	Commencement of construction	2015.1	2016.12	2015.1	2017.12	2015.1	2017.12	Not started
3.4	Income restoration	2014.5	2016.12	2014.5	2017.12	2014.5	2017.12	Not started
3.5	Skills training	2014.7	2016.12	2014.7	2017.12	2014.7	2017.12	Not started
4	M&E	2014.12	2016.12	2014.12	2017.12	2014.12	2017.12	/
4.1	Baseline survey	2014.12	2014.12	2014.12	2014.12	2014.12	2014.12	Not started
4.2	Internal monitoring	2014.12	2016.12	2014.12	2017.12	2014.12	2017.12	Not started
4.3	External M&E	2014.12	2016.12	2014.12	2017.12	2014.12	2017.12	Not started

11 M&E Arrangements

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

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

11.1.1 Procedure

During implementation, the town governments will collect and record information on resettlement from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the county PMOs timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The Hebei PMOs will inspect implementation regularly.

Information forms of specified formats will be prepared in the above monitoring mechanism to realize a continuous information flow from the town governments to the Hebei PMO. As an integral part of the internal monitoring system, the county PMOs will conduct inspection and verification regularly.

11.1.2 Scope

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts, with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RAP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) Resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, progress of LA and resettlement activities;
- 4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use;
- 5) Labor resettlement, employment and training: including the placement of APs to public welfare jobs and enterprises; skills training courses and their effectiveness;
- 6) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness

11.1.3 Reporting

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the owners to the Hebei PMO semiannually. Such reports should reflect statistics of the past 6 months, and the progress of resettlement. See Tables 11-1 and 11-2.

Table 11-1 Resettlement Progress Report

____ Village, ____ Township, ____ County					
Cut-off date: ____					
Fill-in date: ____					
Item	Unit	Planned quantity	Actual quantity	Total	Percent of completion

Acquired collective land	mu				
Persons trained	/				
Persons employed	/				
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal: _____					

Table 11-2 Fund Use Progress Report

_____ Village, _____ Township, _____ County						
Cut-off date: _____						
Fill-in date: _____						
Affected	Description	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjustment to compensation	Percent of compensation
Village						
Collective						
Household						
Entity						
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal: _____						

11.2 Independent External Monitoring

Independent monitoring is conducted on all resettlement activities by an agency independent of resettlement implementation with a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external M&E agency will follow up the resettlement activities to see if the state laws on resettlement, and the Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) are complied with, and if the production level and living standard of the APs are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. The external M&E agency will give suggestions to the implementing agencies based on issues found during monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely.

11.2.1 External M&E Agency

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

11.2.2 Procedure and Scope

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and questionnaire
3. Design of sampling survey plan
4. Baseline survey: A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored AHs.
5. M&E survey
 - Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
 - Resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment
 - Project impact analysis
 - Follow-up survey of income level of AHs
 - Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation
 - Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
6. Comparative analysis
7. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

The external M&E agency should prepare the terms of reference, the survey outline and the questionnaire, establish a monitoring system, define tasks and select monitoring sites before the commencement of resettlement. After resettlement implementation, the external M&E agency will monitor the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, and submit to an external M&E report to the Bank semiannually.

11.2.3 Monitoring Indicators

1. Resettlement: progress, variations in impacts, funds and disbursement
2. Socioeconomic indicators: per capita income, domestic GDP, employment rate
3. Institutional indicators: staffing, staff competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, affairs handling rate
4. Livelihood restoration: income and expenditure, availability of compensation fees, resettlement modes, satisfaction with resettlement

11.3 Post-evaluation

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

12 Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of impact	Subproject	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rate
1	Permanent LA	Linzhang	70 mu, all being non-irrigated land	13 households with 81 persons in Luocun Village, Linzhang Town	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid directly and fully to the AHs without being withheld by the village collective and without land reallocation; 2) new-type rural endowment insurance; 3) employment; 4) skills training	38,000 yuan/mu
		Chengde	45 mu, all being non-irrigated land	9 households with 36 persons in Group 5 of Beigushan Village, Sangou Town	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid as resolved at a village congress convened by the Beigushan Village Committee; 2) endowment insurance for urban and rural residents; 3) employment; 4) skills training	60,000 yuan/mu
		Laoting	100 mu, all being non-irrigated land	23 households with 86 persons in Group 4 of Hantuo Village, Laoting Town	1) and compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid as resolved at a village congress convened by the Hantuo Village Committee; 2) endowment insurance for LEFs; 3) employment; 4) skills training	62,000 yuan/mu
2	Ground attachments / infrastructure	All	Wells, telegraph poles, fruit trees, etc.	Individuals and village collectives	1) Affected infrastructure: restored or compensated for in cash 2) Ground attachments: Compensation policies vary from subproject to subproject (see the RAPs of the subprojects for details). Proprietors will receive full compensation.	See Tables 4-2 and 4-3
3	Women	All	/	All affected women	1) Unskilled jobs, such as material transport, pipeline construction, biogas residue disposal and logistics will be offered; 2) The owners will organize workshops for women, distribute instructions, and conduct free door-to-door maintenance regularly; 3) Women have the right to receive relevant information during resettlement, and have equal speaking and decision-making rights. Not less than 30% of participants should be women. 4) Women have the same right to sign LA compensation agreements and compensation vouchers as men.	The women's federation will provide acceptable and pertinent education and training to women.
4	Vulnerable groups	Chengde	/	2 households	1) Jobs such as cleaning, stalk recovery, biogas production and kitchen waste recovery will be offered. 2) They will have priority in attending agricultural and nonagricultural training. 3) They will have priority in job selection and receiving employment information. 4) The household affected by disability will receive medical assistance.	
5	Ethnic minorities	Chengde	/	5 persons, all being Manchu people	1) They will have priority in employment and skills training. 2) They will have priority in job selection and receiving employment information. 3) They may give their comments and express their needs at meetings.	/
6	Wholly LEFs	Linzhang	7 households with 46 persons	7 households with 46 persons	They will be entitled to cash compensation, social security, employment and skills training. In addition, the owner promises to take them as key subjects of skills training and offer relatively stable unskilled jobs to them at the construction and operation	

No.	Type of impact	Subproject	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rate
					stages, such as biogas residue control and logistics; their remuneration will not be less than the local average.	
		Laoting	2 households with 6 persons	2 households with 6 persons	They will be entitled to cash compensation, social security, employment and skills training. They will also have priority in job selection and training, and receive technical and marketing support in cultivation and stockbreeding.	
7	Public participation	All	/	All APs	The APs have the right to receive project information, and express opinions and suggestions.	/
8	Grievance redress	All	/	All APs	The APs will be informed of the appeal mechanism and accepting agencies of the Project.	/

Appendix 1 Summary of AHs with Land Loss Rates of over 30%

Project	County	Town, williage	Head of household	Cultivated Area(mu)	Acquired land area (mu)	Land loss rate	Remarks
Hebei Rural Renewable Energy Development Demonstration Project	Lingzhang	Luocun Village, Linzhang Town	Yang XX	8.05	8.05	100.00%	Losing all land
			Yang XX	6.9	6.9	100.00%	Losing all land
			Chen XX	8	8	100.00%	Losing all land
			Yang XX	7	7	100.00%	Losing all land
			Wang XX	8.1	8.1	100.00%	Losing all land
			Wang XX	7	7	100.00%	Losing all land
			Wang XX	8.06	8.06	100.00%	Losing all land
	Subtotal		7households				
	Chengde	Beigushan Village, Sangou Town	LiuXX	3.6	2	55.56%	MLS household
			YouX	5.6	4.2	75.00%	Disability
	Subtotal		2households				
	Laoting	Hantuo Village, Laoting Town	ZhaoXX	5	5	100.00%	Losing all land
			WangXX	5	5	100.00%	Losing all land
	Subtotal		2households				
Subtotal			11households				

Key provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 8 Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by farmers including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by farmers.

Article 10 In lands collectively owned by farmers those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according to law shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee and those have allocated to two or more farmers collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and those have allocated to township (town) farmer collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

Article 45 The acquisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

- (1) Basic farmland;
- (2) Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;
- (3) Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Article 47 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

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

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

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land has been acquired.

Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and farmers in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

Article 54 A paid leasing should be go through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit. But the following land may be obtained through government allocation with the approval of the people's governments at and above the county level according to law:

- (1) Land for use by government organs and for military use;
- (2) Land for building urban infrastructure and for public welfare undertakings;
- (3) Land for building energy, communications and water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State;
- (4) Other land as provided for by the law and administrative decrees.

Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by farmer collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land

compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

Article 62 One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Construction of rural houses should conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages should be used as much as possible for building houses. The use of land for building houses should be examined by the township (town) people's governments and approved by the county people's governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required. The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved.

Key provisions of the Real Right Law of the PRC

Article 2 The civil relationships incurred from the attribution and utilization of the res shall be governed by the present Law. The term "res" as mentioned in the present Law means realties and chattels. Where it is prescribed in any provision that certain right shall be taken as an object of real right, such provision shall be applicable. The term "real right" as mentioned in the present Law means the exclusive right of direct control over a specific res enjoyed by the holder in accordance with law, including ownership, usufructuary right and real rights for security.

Article 32 Where a real right is damaged, the right holder may settle the problem by means of conciliation, mediation or arbitration, etc.

Article 33 Where any dispute over the ownership or content of real right arises, the interested parties may require the confirmation of the right.

Article 34 Where a realty or chattel is under an unauthorized possession, the right holder may require the returning of the original object.

Article 35 In case a real right is under obstruction or may be obstructed, the right holder may require the removing of the impediment or the termination of the danger.

Article 36 In case a realty or chattel is damaged, the right holder may require the repairing, remaking, changing or the restoration of the original state.

Article 37 In case the infringement upon a real right causes losses to the right holder, the right holder may require the compensation for the losses or the assuming of any other civil liability.

Article 59 The realties and chattels that are in the ownership of a farmers' collective shall be collectively owned by all the members of this collective.

The following issues shall be determined by the members of the collective according to the statutory procedures:

(1) land contracting plan and whether to contract out a land to an entity or individual not included in the collective;

(2) adjustment of the contracted lands among the right holders of the contracted management of land;

(3) methods for using and distributing such fees as land compensation fees;

(4) the alteration of ownership or any other related issue of an enterprise set up with the funds invested in by the collective; and

(5) other issues provided for by any law.

Key provisions of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 25 Municipal, county people's government of the locality whose land has been acquired shall, upon approval of the land acquisition plan according to law, organize its implementation, and make an announcement in the village(township), hamlet whose land has been acquired on the approval organ of the land acquisition, number of the approval document, use, scope and area of the acquired land as well as the rates for compensation of land acquisition, measures for the resettlement of agricultural personnel and duration for processing land acquisition compensation.

Persons of ownership and persons of use right of the acquired land should, within the duration prescribed in the announcement, go to the competent department of people's government

designated in the announcement to go through the registration for land acquisition compensation on the strength of land ownership certificates.

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

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

Article 26 Land compensation fee goes to the rural collective economic organization; compensation fee for ground appendices and young crops shall be for the owner(s) of ground appendices and young crops.

Funds earmarked for land acquisition resettlement subsidy must be used for the designated purpose and shall not be diverted to any other purpose. For persons required to be resettled by the rural collective economic organization, payment of the resettlement subsidy shall be made to the rural collective economic organization to be administered and used by the rural collective economic organization; where resettlement is to be arranged by other units, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettlement units; where no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be given to the individuals to be resettled or used for the payment of insurance premium for the resettled persons on gaining the consent of the resettled persons.

Municipal, county and village (township) people's governments should strengthen supervision over the use of resettlement subsidy.

Key provisions of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration

III. Improving compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition

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

Article 13 Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land

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

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

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

Appendix 3 Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Subproject (0,000 yuan)						Subtotal	Percent (%)
		Linzhang		Chengde		Laoting			
		Compensation rate	Subtotal (0,000 yuan)	Compensation rate	Subtotal (0,000 yuan)	Compensation rate	Subtotal (0,000 yuan)		
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	38000 yuan/mu	266	60000 yuan/mu	270	62000 yuan/mu	620	1156	37.22%
2	Compensation for ground attachments	/	5.2	/	3.6	/	709.24	718.04	23.12%
3	Taxes and fees on LA	/	233.99	/	137.4	/	380.1	751.49	24.207%
3.1	Land reclamation costs	15 yuan/m ²	70	10 yuan/m ²	30	15 yuan/m ²	100	200	6.44%
3.2	Farmland occupation tax	20 yuan/m ²	93.33	20 yuan/m ²	60	20 yuan/m ²	133.33	286.66	9.23%
3.3	LA management costs	2% of LA costs	5.32	2% of LA costs	5.4	2% of LA costs	13.44	24.16	0.78%
3.4	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land	14 yuan/m ²	65.33	14 yuan/m ²	42	14 yuan/m ²	133.33	240.66	7.75%
4	Survey, design and research costs	2% of direct costs	7.98	2% of direct costs	8.1	2% of direct costs	10	26.08	0.84%
5	External M&E costs (including social M&E costs)	5% of direct costs	30	5% of direct costs	30	5% of direct costs	66.46	126.46	4.07%
6	Administrative costs	3% of direct costs	13.3	3% of direct costs	13.5	3% of direct costs	15	41.8	1.35%
7	Skills training costs	3% of direct costs	13.3	3% of direct costs	12	3% of direct costs	20	45.3	1.46%
Subtotal of Items 4-7		/	64.58	/	63.6	/	111.46	239.64	7.72%
8	Contingencies	10% of basic costs	26.6	10% of basic costs	33.51	10% of basic costs	180.43	240.54	7.75%
Total		/	596.37	/	508.11	/	2001.23	3105.71	100.00%