

World Bank-financed

Gansu Revitalization and Innovation Project

Resettlement Action Plan

Gansu Project Management Office (PMO)
April 2019

Summary

Purpose of preparing this RAP

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.

Definitions of Key Terms

Displaced persons

Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, “Displaced Persons” may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under paragraphs (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date^① 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 (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Compensation and resettlement measures

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
 - provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost^②, 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.

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

^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.

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- (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 (a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Cut-off Date

Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of LA 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.

Entitlement

Entitlement means a series of compensation measures offered to 'displaces persons' in order to enable them to restore livelihoods to the previous level. Measures include compensation, income restoration, transition assistance, replacement livelihoods, moving cost assistance, offered based on the nature and extent of displacement.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The mechanism and arrangement/procedures to receive complaints and feedback from displaced persons concerning impacts caused by physical and economic displacement and other impacts causing reduced livelihoods. The GRM pays special attention to vulnerable groups.

Income restoration

Income restoration means restoration of income source and livelihoods for project affected persons, including restoring the entire income and livelihoods before project commence. Income restoration plan is based on social and economic investigation and training needs assessment to restore livelihoods to its previous level.

Effective Consultation

The process of effective consultation includes a) starting in the early project preparation stage and throughout entire project implementation cycle, b) using methods with easy access, transparent information and understanding by affected persons, c) free of pressure and threat, d) inclusive of voices from women and other vulnerable groups, and e) taking into consideration of all opinions from affected persons and stakeholders.

Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely and disproportionately affected by the project impacts given their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Vulnerable groups typically include poor population, land-loss farmers, elderly, women, children and ethnic minorities, and those who have no legal entitlement to land.

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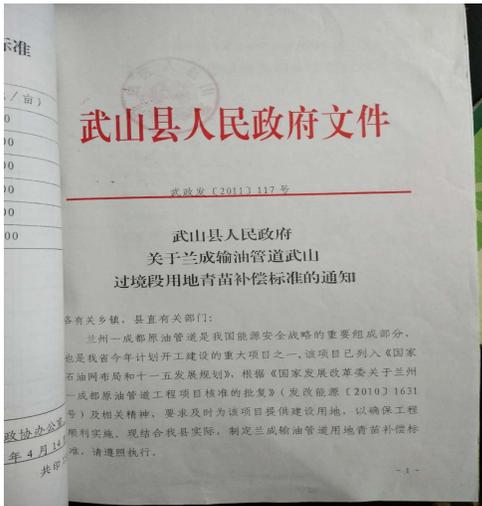
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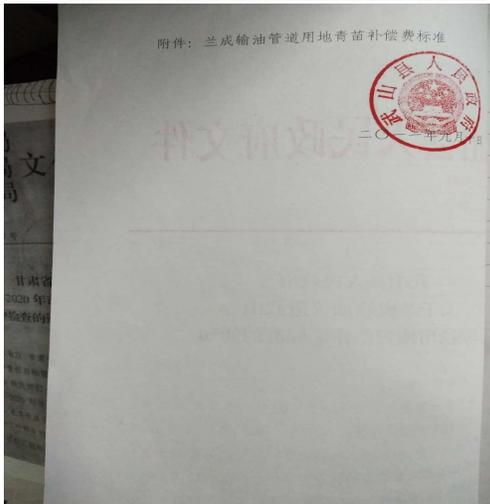
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附件

兰成输油管道用地青苗补偿费标准

名称	标准 (元/亩)
小麦及其它粮食作物	750
粮食作物复种	1000
带膜粮食作物	1000
粮食作物套菜	1400
露天蔬菜	8000
大棚蔬菜	13000
带膜药材	4000

65

附件 1

兰成输油管道临时用地补

地类	标准 (
水浇地	50
川旱地	35
山旱地	25

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

Units

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

1. Overview

1.1 Background of the Project

Despite Gansu's rich natural, cultural, and historic resources, it is China's poorest province and significantly lags other provinces on most economic and social indicators. Gansu's per capita income is less than half the national average and a mere 23 percent of that in leading provinces. Measured by per capita disposable income and access to and quality of infrastructure, Gansu also ranks last among all the provinces. Agricultural development alone has proved inadequate to lift Gansu's poor out of poverty. The once-powerful heavy industries are declining. The province is turning to the service sectors to drive its economic growth, but so far has had only limited success. Uneven development and significant disparities exist within Gansu Province—there are also striking disparities between rural and urban areas, and a wide gap between the capital city, Lanzhou, and secondary cities and towns. Gansu Province has rich tourism resources and many world-class cultural heritage sites, and is a cradle of the Chinese civilization. However, such resources are not well planned, developed and utilized, and scenic zones are small and scattered, resulting in short tourist stay and low tourist spending.

Gansu Provincial Government has applied for the implementation of the World Bank-financed Gansu Revitalization and Innovation Project (hereinafter, the "Project"), which is included in the National Plan of 2016-2018 Alternative Projects Financed by International Financial Organizations with the approval of the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Ministry of Finance, with an approved Bank loan of \$180 million.

The Gansu Project Leading Group and the Gansu PMO were established with the approval of the Gansu Provincial Development and Reform Commission in 2017 to prepare for the Project.

The Project will be implemented in 8 counties (county-level cities / districts) in 4 prefecture-level cities, namely Maiji District, Wushan County, Qin'an County, and Tianshui City; Lintao and Tongwei Counties, Dingxi City; Ganzhou District, Zhangye City; Suzhou District and Dunhuang County, Jiuquan City. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Summary of Project Counties (Cities / Districts)

Province	Prefecture-level city	County (county-level city / district)
Gansu	Tianshui	Maiji District
		Qin'an County
		Wushan County
	Dingxi	Lintao County
		Tongwei County
	Zhangye	Ganzhou District
	Jiuquan	Suzhou District
		Dunhuang City

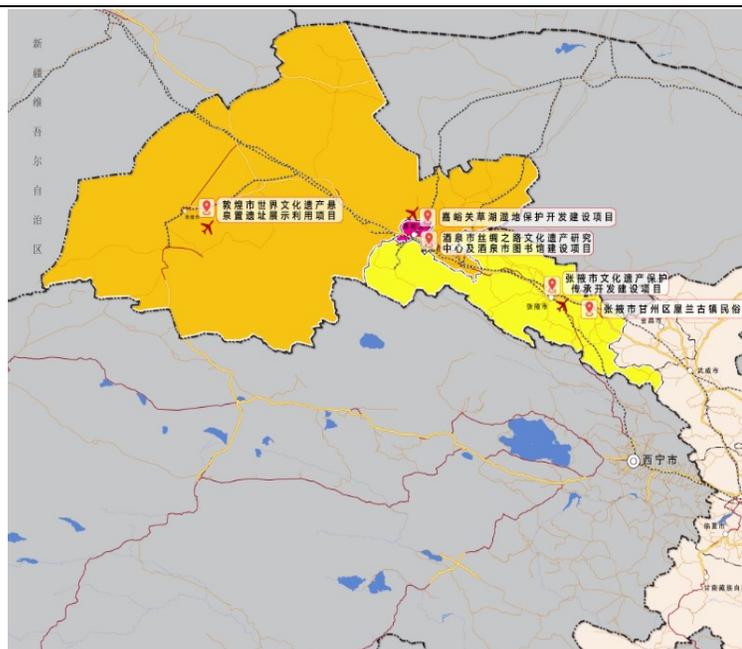


Figure 1-1 Location Map of Project Counties (Cities / Districts)

1.2 Components and Overview of Resettlement Impacts

The planned investment in the Project is 1.61847 billion yuan, including a Bank loan of \$180.47 million, accounting for 70.9%; and domestic counterpart funds of 468.99 million yuan, accounting for 29.1%.

The Project consists of 8 subprojects in 8 counties (county-level cities/ districts) in 4 prefecture-level cities, namely Dingxi, Tianshui, Zhangye and Jiuquan. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Scope of Construction of the Project

No.	Location	Subproject and scope	Investment (10,000 yuan)	Funding source		
				Bank loan		Local counterpart
				\$10,000	10,000 yuan	10,000 yuan
1	Lintao County, Dingxi City	Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone (including tourism infrastructure)	22794.51	2693.03	17000.00	5794.51
2	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Hanmo Culture and Art Center: pedestrian street, square and center	47662.42	4752.40	30000.00	17662.42
3	Maiji District, Tianshui City	Lacquer Ware Skills Inheritance and Development: construction of Tianshui Lacquer Ware Cultural Industry Park	2238.16	269.30	1700.00	538.16
4	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	23021.42	2693.03	17000.00	6021.42
5	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development	6162.69	713.15	4500	1662.69
			15,670.99	1742.55	11000.00	4670.99
6	Wushan County, Tianshui City	Shandan Town, Jade Origin, Characteristic Cultural Town Project	10663	1287	8948	1715
7	Suzhou District, Jiuquan City	Jiuquan Silk Road Research Center and Library	8422.78	1029.69	6500.00	1922.78
8	Dunhuang District, Jiuquan City	Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration: Two demonstration sites, and two experience footpaths	13180.68	1346.51	8500.00	4680.68

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Total		161847.69	18047.43	114748	47099.69
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Source: feasibility study reports of subprojects

Among the above subprojects, based on resettlement impact assessment, the following four sub-projects caused resettlement or land acquisition, Hanmo Culture and Art Center, Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development, and Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement, Characteristic Cultural Town Project of Suiyu Origin in Shandan Town, Wushan County, Tianshui City. Three projects namely, Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone, Hanmo Culture and Art Center, and Lacquer Ware Skills Inheritance and Development undertook resettlement or land acquisition in recent years, and due diligence reviews have been conducted for these sites.

Jiuquan Silk Road Research Center and Library, and Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration do not involve resettlement.

According to the Bank's operational policy (OP4.12) and bank procedure (BP4.12) on involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans (RAPs) have been prepared for the 4 subprojects involving resettlement along with 3 corresponding due diligence reports as attached hereto. This is the general RAP compiled from the subproject RAPs. See Tables 1-3 and 1-4.

Table 1-3 Resettlement Impacts of the Project and Preparation of Resettlement Documents

No.	Subproject	Resettlement impacts	Resettlement document
1	Lintao County, Dingxi City	1) Occupying 11.1 mu of collective land in Majiayao Village, Taoyang Town, Lintao County, affecting 14 households with 56 persons; 2) demolishing 6 houses of 1,712 m ² , affecting 6 households with 24 persons; 3) relocating 3 entities, affecting 12 persons	Resettlement for the related project has begun. Due diligence report attached as Appendix 1.
2	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	1) Involving HD, affecting 6 households with 24 persons; 2) demolishing rural residential houses of 2,630 m ² , including 450 m ² in masonry concrete structure, 870 m ² in masonry timber structure and 1,380 m ² in earth timber structure.	RAP has been prepared.
3	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	1) LA for Songbao Village Shanty Area Reconstruction in Tongwei County in the overlapping area with this subproject has been completed, with 220.8 mu of cultivated land acquired (210 mu for this subproject), affecting 107 households with 430 persons; 2) demolishing rural residential houses of 2,963.58 m ² , affecting 6 households with 24 persons, including 417.75 m ² in earth timber structure, 552.88 m ² in masonry timber structure, 1,668.93 m ² in masonry concrete structure and 137.29 m ² in color steel structure	Resettlement for the related project has begun. Due diligence report as Appendix 2.
4	Maiji District, Tianshui City	Occupying 50.949 mu of collective land in Xizhi Village, Ganquan Town, Maiji District permanently, affecting 22 households with 82 persons	Resettlement for the related project has begun. Due diligence report attached as Appendix 3.
5	Wushan County, Tianshui City	1) A total of 5.6 mu of collective construction land will be permanently acquired for the project construction, 1 mu of collective cultivated land will be permanently acquired, and 1.5 mu of collective wasteland will be permanently acquired, which will not affect the number of households and population; 2) The temporary occupation of collective construction land is 52.74 mu, which does not involve the number of affected households and population.; 3) non-residential house demolition 500m ² , does not involve the number of affected households and population.	RAP has been prepared.
6	Ganzhou District,	1) Involving no LA; 2) HD involving a building near the chief commander mansion, affecting 6 stores and one public house with	RAP has been prepared.

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	Zhangye City	10 persons; 3) HD in Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village, affecting 12 households with 24 persons	
7	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	1) Acquiring 64.1 mu of land, affecting 34 households with 168 persons, including 62.1 mu of collective land (19.1 mu of cultivated land) and 2 mu of state-owned land; 2) occupying 11 mu of collective land temporarily, affecting 14 households with 42 persons	RAP has been prepared.

Table 1-4 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Subproject	Land use (mu)				Demolition of residential houses (m ²)	Demolition of non-residential properties (m ²)	Permanently affected							
		Permanent LA		Temporary land occupation				LA		Demolition of residential houses		Both LA and HD		Demolition of non-residential properties	
		State-owned	Collective	State-owned	Collective			AHs	Aps	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
1	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	/	/	/	/	2630	/	0	0	6	24	0	0	0	
2	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	/	/	/	/	1440	370	0	0	6	24	0	0	6	
3	Wushan County, Tianshui City	/	8.1	/	52.74	/	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	2	62.1	/	11	/	/	34	168	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		2	70.2	0	63.74	4070	870	34	168	12	48	0	0	6	

1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

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:

- At the project planning stage, the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project were taken as a key factor for option optimization and comparison.
- LA and HD were minimized through design optimization by keeping original boundary lines of roads largely unchanged.
- The occupation of farmland was reduced, and wasteland and state-owned land occupied where possible through design optimization.

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

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic conditions 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.
- Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.
- 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.

1.4 Note on this Report

According to the agreement between the Gansu Provincial Government and the Bank, the Gansu PMO and the IAs have identified resettlement impacts of the sub-projects, and prepared 4 RAPs guiding resettlement for the various counties according to OP4.12. Three due diligent reviews were prepared for activities already completed in anticipation of this project. This RAP is a summary of these RAPs, and covers LA and resettlement impacts, resettlement policies, compensation rates, IAs, resettlement budget, implementation schedule, monitoring arrangements. Two due diligent reviews were attached as appendix..

1.5 Identification of Related Projects

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 funds within the range of the Project during the preparation and implementation of the Project.

At the design stage, the project owner attached great importance to the identification of related projects. According to analysis, the Project has 3 related projects.

1) Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone

A resettlement due diligence investigation has been conducted on this project in order to learn its resettlement implementation process and impacts, and protect the APs' lawful rights and interests. Resettlement for this project has begun. See Appendix 1 for its resettlement due diligence report.

2) Songbao Village Shanty Area Reconstruction in Tongwei County

This project is related to Hanmo Culture and Art Center. Resettlement for this project has begun. See another for its resettlement due diligence report.

3) Lacquer Ware Skills Inheritance and Development

A resettlement due diligence investigation has been conducted on this project in order to learn its resettlement implementation process and impacts, and protect the APs' lawful rights and interests. Resettlement for this project has begun. See another for its resettlement due diligence report.

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Detailed Measurement Survey

According to the TORs, the PMO conducted a 100% detailed measurement survey (DMS) on LA, temporary land occupation and HD impacts together with the agencies concerned from December 2017 to March 2018; in addition, the task force conducted a socioeconomic survey on the affected villages and households, and extensive consultation with the APs. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 DMS of the Project

County / district	Subproject	Location	Time	Survey methods	Organized by
Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Hanmo Culture and Art Center	Songbao Village, Pingxiang Town	2017.12-2018.3	100% door-to-door survey and measurement, sampling socioeconomic survey on 100% of AHs, FGD and interview with village officials	Tongwei PMO
Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development	Gucheng Village, Jiantan Town	2017.12-2018.3	100% door-to-door survey and measurement, sampling socioeconomic survey on 100% of AHs, FGD and interview with village officials	Zhangye PMO
Wushan County, Tianshui City	Shandan Town, Jade Origin, Characteristic Cultural Town Project	Shandan Village, Hedian Village, Shandan Town	2017.12-2018.8	100% door-to-door survey and measurement, sampling socioeconomic survey on 51.9% of AHs, FGD and interview with village officials	Wushan PMO
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	Wohuang and Lueyang Villages, Longcheng Town; Shaodian Village, Wuying Town	2017.12-2018.3	100% door-to-door survey and measurement, sampling socioeconomic survey on 100% of AHs, FGD and interview with village officials	Qin'an PMO

2.2 Project Area

Resettlement for the Project involves 8 villages in 4 townships in 4 counties / districts. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of the Project Area

No.	Subproject	Location	Village / area	Remarks
1	Hanmo Culture and Art Center	Pingxiang Town	Songbao Village	Demolishing residential houses, affecting 6 households with 24 persons
2	Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development	South street	Xilaisi Community	Demolishing 6 stores and one public house, affecting 10 persons
		Jiantan Town	Gucheng	Demolishing residential houses, affecting 6 households with 24 persons
3	Characteristic Cultural Town Project of Suiyu Origin in Shandan Town, Wushan County, Tianshui City	Shandan Town	Shandan Village	Permanently expropriate 3.0 mu of collective construction land; Temporary occupation of 32.40 mu of collective construction land, no impact on the number of households and number of people.
			Hedian Village	Permanent acquisition of 2.6 mu of collective construction land; permanent acquisition of 1 mu of collective cultivated land; permanent acquisition of 1.5 mu of collective wasteland; temporary occupation of 20.34 mu of collective construction land; demolition of non-residential houses of 500 m ² , all involving no affected households and number of people.
4	Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan	Longcheng Town	Wahuang Village	Acquiring 43 mu of collective construction land, affecting 25 households with 124 persons
		Wuying	Lueyang	Occupying 2 mu of state-owned land (allocated)

No.	Subproject	Location	Village / area	Remarks
	Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	Town	Village	
			Shaodian Village	Acquiring 19.1 mu of collective farmland, affecting 9 households with 44 persons; occupying 11 mu of collective land temporarily, affecting 14 households with 42 persons

2.3 Detailed Impacts of the Project

According to the DMS, the main types of impacts of the Project are: 1) LA / occupation; 2) demolition of residential houses and attachments; 3) demolition of non-residential properties and attachments; and 4) ground attachments, etc.

2.3.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

70.2 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 20.1 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 28.63%; 48.6 mu of collective construction land, accounting for 69.23%; 1.5 mu of Unutilized land, accounting for 2.14%, affecting 34 households with 168 persons in 4 villages in Wushan County and Qin'an County. See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of LA Impacts

District / county	Village	Permanent LA area (mu)						Affected	
		Cultivated land		Housing land	Unused land	Collective construction land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
		Irrigated	Non-irrigated						
Wushan County	Shandan	0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
	Hedian	0	1.0	0	1.5	2.6	5.1	0	0
	Subtotal	0	1.0	0	1.5	5.6	8.1	0	0
Qin'an County	Wohuang	0	0	0	0	43	43	25	124
	Shaodian	5.4	13.7	0	0	0	19.1	9	44
	Subtotal	5.4	13.7	0	0	43	62.1	34	168
Total		5.4	14.7	0	1.5	48.6	70.2	34	168
Percent (%)		7.69	20.94	0.00	2.14	69.23	100.00	/	/

2.3.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

In the Project, 12,419.8 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement (2 mu), Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development in Ganzhou District (2 mu), Jiuquan Silk Road Research Center (100 mu), Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration (12258.9 mu), and Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center (58.9 mu). See Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

County / district	Subproject	Permanently occupied state-owned land (mu)				Affected entities	Affected population	Remarks
		Allocated	Transferred	Leased	Total			
Qin'an County	Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	2	0	0	2	0	0	/
Zhangye City	Cultural Heritage Protection Inheritance Development and Construction Project and Folk Village of Wulan Ancient Town in Ganzhou District	2	0	0	2	0	0	/
Suzhou District	Jiuquan Silk Road Research Center and Library	100	0	0	100	0	0	/

Dunhuang City	Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration	12258.9	0	0	12258.9	0	0	/
Lintao County	Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center	58.9	0	0	58.9	0	0	/
Total		12419.8	0	0	12419.8	0	0	/

2.3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

Temporary land occupation is caused by the access road of Dadiwan Site— Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement and the Shandan River Township Ancient Street Reconstruction Promotion Project. See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Summary of Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

County / district	Subproject	Temporarily occupied land (mu)		AHs	Affected population	Remarks
		State-owned	Collective			
Qin'an County	Dadiwan Site— Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	0	11	14	42	Access road construction involves temporary excavation and piling.
Wushan County	Shandan Town, Jade Origin, Characteristic Cultural Town Project, Shandanhe Township Ancient Street Reconstruction Promotion Subproject	0	52.74	0	0	The construction of water supply and drainage networks. It is necessary to dig open roads along both sides of the ancient street.
Total		0	63.74	14	42	/

2.3.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

The demolition of residential houses is caused by Hanmo Culture and Art Center, Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development, involving the demolition of rural residential houses of 4,070 m², including 3,470 m² in masonry concrete structure, 730 m² in masonry timber structure and 250 m² in earth timber structure, affecting 12 households with 48 persons. See Table 2-6 and Figure 2-1.

Table 2-6 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Item	Unit	Tongwei County	Ganzhou District	Total
I. Residential houses		2630	1440	4070
Brick-Concrete	m ²	450	220	670
Brick and Wood	m ²	870	630	1500
Civil Structure	m ²	1380	590	1970
Simple Structure	m ²	0	0	0
II. Affected population				
HHs	HH	6	6	12
Population	Person	24	24	48



Figure 2-1 Houses to be Demolished for Hanmo Culture and Art Center, and Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village

2.3.5 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

The demolition of non-residential properties is caused by Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development, Shandan Town for Jade Culture Exhibition. The Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development involving 6 roadside stores in the chief commander mansion and a public house, with a total area of 330 m². There is an abandoned primary school in the location of the Yuanyangyu Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone Subproject. The primary school building area is 500m² and the structure of the house is civil structure. The demolition Does not involve the affected households and the number of people.

➤ Demolition of non-residential properties on state-owned land

Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development properties demolished for the Project are located on state-owned land, affecting Ganzhou District Library and 6 stores, with a total area of 370 m², all in masonry concrete structure, affecting 10 persons. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Entities and Stores on State-owned Land

No.	District	Entity	Affected population	Degree of impact	HD area (m ²)				Remarks
					Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	
1	Ganzhou	Ganzhou District Library	/	/	180	/	/	180	On Floor 2
2	Ganzhou	Stores	10	Low	150	/	/	150	On Floor 1
Total			10	/	330	/	/	330	/

➤ Demolition of non-residential properties on state-owned land

There is an abandoned primary school in the location of the Yuanyangyu Culture Exhibition Experience Zone Subproject. The primary school has a building area of 500m² and the structure of the house is civil structure. According to the director of Hedian Village, this elementary school has been abandoned for many years and is already in danger of collapse. It has already been demolished, but it has not been started due to the progress of the project and funds. The demolition of this elementary school was included in the World Bank loan project and the sub-project of the Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone will be built here and will be demolished. the abandoned primary school belongs to Hedian Village collectively, and does not involve the affected households and the number of people.

➤ Affected stores

A two-storied building near the chief commander mansion will be demolished, with 6 stores on Floor 1, with a total area of 150 m², in masonry concrete structure. These stores have a total workforce of 10 persons. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Basic Information of Affected Stores

No.	Entity / store	Type of business	Main line of business	Workforce	Annual turnover	Size	Annual rental
						Masonry concrete	
1	Zhenwei Beef Noodles	Individual	Hand drawn noodles	4	200000	25	30000

2	Fajia Barbecue	Individual	Barbecue	Closed down	/	25	/
3	Barber's shop	Individual	Service	1	20000	25	2000
4	Hongji Real Estate Agency	Individual	Real estate agency	Closed down	/	25	/
5	Car rental	Individual	Service	2	250000	25	40000
6	Hongda Electric Bicycle Repair	Individual	Repair	3	150000	25	22000
Total				10	620000	150	94000



Figure 2-2 Public House and Stores to be Demolished for the Zhangye Chief Commander Mansion

2.3.6 Affected Population

The Project will affect 66 households with 268 persons in total, including 52 households with 226 persons affected permanently and 14 households with 42 persons affected temporarily. In the permanently affected population, 34 households with 168 persons will be affected by LA, 12 households with 48 persons by the demolition of residential houses, and 6 stores 10 persons by the demolition of non-residential properties. See Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Summary of Affected Population

No.	County / district	Permanently affected population										Temporarily affected population		Total	
		LA		Demolition of residential houses		Both LA and HD		Demolition of non-residential properties		Total		AHS	APs	AHS	APs
		AHS	APs	AHS	APs	AHS	APs	AHS	APs	AHS	APs				
1	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	0	0	6	24	0	0	0	0	6	24	0	0	6	24
2	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	0	0	6	24	0	0	6	10	12	34	0	0	12	34
3	Wushan County, Tianshui City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	34	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	168	14	42	48	210
Total		69	398	12	48	0	0	6	10	52	226	14	42	66	268

2.3.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include the disabled, lonely old people, orphans, MLS households, five-guarantee households and ethnic minorities. There is one vulnerable household in Ganzhou District, Zhangye City. See Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

No.	Head of HH	Vulnerable group	Location			Family size	Family labor force	Gender		Type of impact
			Town	Village	Group			Male	Female	
1	ZB	Disability, MLS	Jiantan	Gucheng	2	4	1	1	3	HD
Total						4	1	1	3	

2.3.8 Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Among the project counties (cities / districts), only Wushan County and Qin'an County, Tianshui City involve attachments, mainly including crops, telegraph poles, wells, scattered trees, etc. See Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

County / district	Type	Proprietor	Unit	Qty.
Wushan County, Tianshui City	Crops	Shandan Town Hedian Village collective ownership	mu	1
	Mixed tree	Shandan Town Hedian Village collective ownership	/	30
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Telegraph poles	Power supply bureau	/	12
	Wells		/	4
	Peach trees	Farmers in Wohuang Village, Longcheng Town and Shaodian Village, Wuying Town	/	300
	Apple trees		/	200
	Other trees		/	350

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1 Affected Cities / Counties

4 districts / counties will involve resettlement, namely Tongwei County in Dingxi City, Ganzhou District in Zhangye City, Wushan County, Tianshui City and Qin'an County in Tianshui City. Their socioeconomic profile is as follows:

1) Tongwei County, Dingxi City: Tongwei County is located in central Gansu and eastern Dingxi City, with a land area of 2,908.5 km², governing 6 towns, 12 townships, 332 villages, 10 communities and 2,440 groups, with a resident population of 405,100.

The county boasts an advantaged geographic location and convenient traffic, and is located at an important node on the ancient Silk Road, connecting Lanbai and Guanzhong-Tianshui Economic Zones. In 2016, the county's GDP was 3.84749 billion yuan, up 8.0% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 939.32 million yuan, up 4.8%; that of secondary industries 508.95 million yuan, up 9.2%; and that of tertiary industries 2.39922 billion yuan, up 9.3%; per capita GDP was 9,516 yuan.

2) Zhangye City and Ganzhou District

a) Zhangye City is located in northwestern Gansu and the central Hexi Corridor, with a land area of 40,874 km² and a population of 1.31 million, governing 6 counties. At the end of 2015, the city had a resident population of 1.2198 million, including an urban resident population of 514,600, accounting for 42.19%. The city has 38 ethnic groups, including Han, Yugur, Tibetan, Mongolian and Hui, in which Yugur is a unique ethnic minority of the city.

In recent years, the city's economy has been growing steadily through supply-side structural reform. In 2016, the city's GDP was 39.994 billion yuan, up 10.802 billion yuan from 2012, with an average annual growth rate of 8.8%, and per capita GDP 32,729 yuan, higher than the provincial average and 8,525 yuan up from 2012, with an average annual growth rate of 8.4%.

During the 12th Five-year Development plan period, the city's poor population dropped by 117,800, and poverty incidence dropped below 2% by 11.78%, and poor farmers' annual per capita disposable income rose from 2,300 yuan to 5,828.8 yuan at an average annual rate of 20.4%.

b) Ganzhou District is located in the central Hexi Corridor, with a land area of 4,240 km².

In 2016, the district's GDP was 16.877 billion yuan, up 8% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 3.743 billion yuan, up 5.2%; that of secondary industries 3.906 billion yuan, up 7.5%; and that of tertiary industries 9.228 billion yuan, up 9.3%; per capita GDP was 32,790 yuan, up 7.7%.

At the end of 2015, the district had a resident population of 515,800, with a natural growth rate of 4.94‰ and an urbanization rate of 48.84%, up 1.27% year on year; the district had an urban population of 251,900, and a registered population of 512,900, including 90,700 old people aged 60 years or above. In 2015, the district's per capita disposable income was 22,067 yuan, up 1,830 yuan or 9%; in which that of urban residents was 20,391 yuan, up 10.1%; and that of rural residents 12,218 yuan, up 898 yuan or 7.9%.

3) Wushan County, Tianshui City. Wushan County is located in the upper reaches of the Weihe River in the northwest of Tianshui City, in the southeast of Gansu Province, in the east of Gangu, in the south by the county, Li County, west of the county, and north of the west and Tongyu counties. The terrain is high in the west, low in the east, low in the south and low in the north, and both slope toward the central river valley. The county is 57.5 kilometers wide from east to west, 59.5 kilometers long from north to south, and the total land area of the county is 2011 square kilometers. The county governs 11 towns, 4 townships, 344 village committees, 10 community neighborhood committees, and 1,602 villager groups. The total registered population of the county is 467,047, of which 426,976 are rural population. The total number of employees in the county is 236,675 and the rural labor force is 255,309. The population density is 232.2 people per square kilometer.

In 2016, the county achieved a regional GDP of 566.12 million yuan, of which the first industry was 2,196.66 million yuan, accounting for 38.7%, the second industry was 1025.9 million yuan, accounting for 18.1%, and the tertiary industry was 2,444.6 million yuan, accounting for 43.2. %. Realized large-caliber fiscal revenue of 468.9 million yuan, an increase of 10.26%. The per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 21,369 yuan; the per capita net income of farmers was 6,740 yuan.

4) Qin'an County, Tianshui City is located in southeastern Gansu and northern Tianshui City, with a land area of 1,604.0733 km², governing 12 towns, 5 Xiangs, 428 villages, 8 communities and 1,410 groups. The county has 157,478 households with a registered population of 591,245, including 127,059 rural households with 549,649 persons, and 367,539 rural laborers, and a resident population of 524,800.

In 2016, the county's GDP was 5.478 billion yuan, up 8.0% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.59 billion yuan, up 13.14%, total retail sales of consumer goods 3.02 billion yuan, up 9.9%; fiscal revenue 490 million yuan, up 11.16%; urban residents' per capita disposable income 22,333.83 yuan, up 8.6%; and rural residents' per capita net income 6,584.18 yuan, up 8.5%.

See Table 3-1:

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Project Counties (Districts)^①

Indicator		Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Wushan County, Tianshui City	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	
Population	HHs (0,000)	8.75	11.867	/	/	
	Population (0,000)	40.51	51.2928	46.7	59.12	
	Rural population (0,000)	31.69	31.021	42.7	54.96	
	Rural labor force (0,000)	13.96	/	25.23	36.75	
Land	Land area (km ²)	2908.5	3660.98	2011	1604.07	
	GDP (Billion)	38.4749	168.77	56.61	54.78	
Output value	Primary industries	Output value (Billion)	9.3932	37.43	21.91	15.9
	Secondary industries	Output value (Billion)	5.0895	39.06	10.26	12.06
	Tertiary industries	Output value (Billion)	23.9922	92.28	24.45	26.85
	per capita GDP (yuan)		9516	32903.25	12122	10445
	Per capita GDP (yuan)		3575	14912.42	6887	10051
	Cultivated area (0,000 mu)		189.53	95.35	63.52	104.81
Agriculture	Per capita agricultural output value (yuan)		2319	7297.32	8502	2893
	Per capita cultivated area of agricultural population (mu)		5.98	3.07	1.5	1.9
	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)		19691	22067	21369	22333.83
Income	Per capita net income of urban residents (yuan)		5696	12218	6740	6584.18

3.2 Affected Townships

5 towns and one street will involve resettlement, namely Pingxiang Town in Tongwei County, Jiantan Town and South Street in Ganzhou District, Zhangye City, Shandan Town, Wushan County, and Longcheng and Wuying Towns in Qin'an County. See Table 3-2.

^① Source: 2017 Statistical Yearbook of Tongwei County, 2016 Statistical Yearbook of Ganzhou District, 2017 Statistical Yearbook of Wushan County, and 2016 Statistical Yearbook of Qin'an County

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships

Town	Village	Population (0,000)	Land area (km ²)	Agricultural output value (0,000 yuan)	Industrial output value (0,000 yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Pingxiang	27	3.7189	10.8	8623	4672	2216
Jiantan	15	2.281	103	16645.19	17370.05	12562
Shandan	22	27876	117.13	6721	5500	4680
Longcheng	22	32221	75.32	13471.65	13781	6537
Wuying	21	23128	60.83	13559.47	13090	6541

3.3 Affected Villages

7 villages and one community will involve resettlement, namely Songbao Village in Pingxiang Town, Tongwei County, Gucheng Village in Jiantan Town, Xilaisi community in South street Zhangye City, Shandan Village, Hedian Village in Shandan town, Wushan County, Wohuang and Lueyang Villages in Longcheng Town, and Shaodian Village, Wuying Town, Qin'an County. See Table 3-3:

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages

Town	Village	Land area (km ²)	HHs	Population	Rural laborers		Agricultural output value (0,000 yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
					Total	Female		
Pingxiang	Songbao	0.4	427	1636	1490	584	379	2216
Jiantan	Gucheng	0.8	432	1753	1063	512	1279.22	15380
Shandan	Shandan	0.65	4.81	1917	1000	520	260	6399
	Hedian	0.5	502	1919	1100	480	280	6480
Longcheng	Wohuang	0.75	134	658	235	120	1037.98	6537
Longcheng	Lueyang	0.9	133	590	210	105	1068.42	6636
Wuying	Shaodian	0.98	126	599	195	95	1040.34	6541

Since the project villages are located beside towns, and enjoy convenient traffic, their nonagricultural economy is developed, and residents' living standard is generally higher than the local average.

3.4 Sampling Survey on AHs

In order to learn the basic information of the APs, the task force conducted a sampling survey on 34 households affected by LA in Qin'an County, Tianshui City, with a sampling rate of 100%; 6 households affected by HD in Tongwei County, Dingxi City, with a sampling rate of 100%; and 6 households affected by HD in Ganzhou District, Zhangye City, with a sampling rate of 100%.

3.4.1 Households Affected by LA

1) Basic information

The 34 sample households have 168 persons in total, including 93 males and 75 females, accounting for 53.2% and 46.8% respectively. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Gender Structure of Sample Households (%)

Gender	Qin'an County, Tianshui City		Sample population	
Male	93	53.2%	93	53.2%
Female	75	46.8%	75	46.8%
Total	168	100%	168	100%

a) Age structure: Among the 34 samples, those aged 0-5 years account for 10.12%, those aged 6-16 years for 28.38%, those aged 17-60 years for 52.98%, and those aged 61 years or above for 9.52%. It can be seen that the overall age structure is rational, and the dependency ratio is low. See Table 3-5 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-5 Age Structure of Sample Households (%)

Age	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Sample population
0-5	10.12%	10.12%
6-16	28.38%	28.38%
17-60	52.98%	52.98%
≥61	9.52%	9.52%

b) Education: Among the 34 samples, 7.14% are illiterate; 14.88% are preschool children or have received primary school education, 45.83% have received junior high school education, 18.45% have received senior high or technical secondary school education, and 13.69% have received junior college or above education. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Educational Level Structure of Sample Households (%)

County / district	Illiterate	Preschool or primary school	Junior high school	Senior high school / secondary technical school	Junior college or above
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	7.14%	14.88%	45.83%	18.45%	13.69%
Sample population	7.14%	14.88%	45.83%	18.45%	13.69%

2) Land resources

The 34 sample households have a per capita cultivated area of 1.90 mu in Qin'an County, Tianshui City. Among the cultivated land collected, Qin'an County of Tianshui City has both irrigated land and dry land.

Table 3-7 Per Capita Cultivated Area of Sample Households (mu)

Item	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Sample population
Cultivated land	1.90	1.90
1) Irrigated	0.57	0.57
2) Non-irrigated	1.33	1.33

3) Ethnic minorities

All the 34 samples are Han people.

4) Income and expenditure

Per capita income: The 34 sample households have per capita annual income of 23858 yuan, per capita annual expenditure of 13413 yuan, and per capita annual net income of 10445 yuan. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Per Capita Annual Income and Expenditure of Sample Households (yuan per capita)

Item	Per capita annual income	Per capita annual expenditure	Per capita net income
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	23858	13413	10445
Sample population	23858	13413	10445

Income composition:^① Among the 34 sample households, agricultural income is 5380 yuan, accounting for 22.55%; employment income 10478 yuan, accounting for 43.92%; and other income 3946 yuan, accounting for 16.54%. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Main Income Sources of Sample Households (yuan per capita)

Item	Agricultural income	Percent	Employment income	Percent	Other income	Percent
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	5380	22.55%	10478	43.92%	3946	16.54%
Sample population	5380	22.55%	10478	43.92%	3946	16.54%

^① For reporting consistency, representative agricultural, employment and other income is listed only.

Expenditure: Among the 34 sample households, per capita productive expenditure is 2764 yuan, accounting for 20.16%; and per capita nonproductive expenditure 10649 yuan, accounting for 79.39%. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Composition of Per Capita Annual Expenditure of Sample Households (yuan per capita)

Item	Productive expenditure	Percent	Nonproductive expenditure	Percent
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	2764	20.61%	10649	79.39%
Sample population	2764	20.16%	10649	79.39%

It can be seen that employment is a main income source, accounting for 43.92%, while agriculture accounts for 22.55% only, showing that the sample households rely on land on a low level. In addition, local residents have large per capita cultivated areas, so LA for the Project will have little impact on their income.

3.4.2 Households Affected by HD

1) Basic information

The 12 sample households have 48 persons in total, including 24 males and females each, accounting for 50% respectively.

① Age structure: Among the 48 samples, those aged 0-5 years account for 4.17%, those aged 6-16 years for 14.58%, those aged 17-60 years for 66.67%, and those aged 61 years or above for 14.58%. See Table 3-11 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-11 Age Structure of Sample Households (%)

Age	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Sample population
0-5	4.17%	4.17%	4.17%
6-16	16.66%	12.50%	14.58%
17-60	75.00%	58.33%	66.67%
≥60	4.17%	25.00%	14.58%

② Education: Among the 48 samples, 6.25% are illiterate; 33.33% are preschool children or have received primary school education, 31.25% have received junior high school education, and 16.67% have received senior high or technical secondary school education. See Table 3-12.

Table 3-12 Educational Level Structure of Sample Households (%)

Item	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Sample population
Illiterate	4.17%	8.33%	6.25%
Preschool or primary school	25.00%	41.67%	33.33%
Junior high school	50.00%	12.50%	31.25%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	16.66%	16.67%	16.67%
Junior college or above	4.17%	20.83%	12.50%

③ Ethnic minorities: All the 48 samples are Han people.

2) Residential conditions

The 12 sample households have an average house size of 392.25 m² per household, and the average age of their houses is 22.5 years. See Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Housing Conditions of Sample Households

Item	Rural residents	
	Average house size per household (m ²)	Average age (year)
Tongwei County, Dingxi City	438.33	20
Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	240.00	25
Sample population	392.25	22.5

It can be seen that the houses of the sample households were mostly built in the 1980s-90s, and feature poor structure, aged decoration and unsound infrastructure. Therefore, construction and demolition activities under the Project will be an opportunity for them to improve housing conditions.

4 Legal Framework and Policy Objectives

In order to promote the resettlement work of the Project and protect the lawful rights of the affected persons and entities, the resettlement policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, Gansu Province, project cities / counties / districts, and the Bank policy OP4.12.

The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with these policies, and any change should be approved by the Bank.

4.1 Objectives of Resettlement

The resettlement objectives of the Project are:

1) Take engineering, technical and economic measures to minimize resettlement impacts, including:

- Conduct a socioeconomic survey and prepare an RAP at the preparation stage;
- Conduct resettlement based on the DMS results and the compensation rates to improve or at least restore the APs' living standard;
- Advocate development-oriented resettlement to promote employment based on local secondary and tertiary industries;
- Establish a sound basic living security system for land-expropriated farmers.

2) Encourage the APs to participate in resettlement planning and implementation.

4.2 Policy Framework

Table 4-1 Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	1998-12-27
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Adjustment and Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)	2006-4-10
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	2002-1-1
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96)	2010-6-26
	Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	2011-1-21
Gansu Province	Measures of Gansu Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC	2002-3-30
	Opinions of the Gansu Provincial Government on the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Improving the Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism (GPGO [2017] No.127)	2017-7-28
	Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPGO [2017] No.17)	2017-2-19
	Some Provisions of Gansu Province on the Implementation of the Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.86 of the Gansu Provincial Government)	2012-1-1
	Measures of Gansu Province for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax (Decree No.51 of the Gansu Provincial Government)	2008-12-3

	Implementation Plan for the Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation System of Gansu Province (GPGO [2017] No.202)	2017-12-27
Dingxi City	Guidelines of Dingxi City on Cash Compensation for Shanty Area Reconstruction (GJB [2015] No.279)	2015-8-4
	Guidelines on Establishing A Reserve System for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (DMGO [2014] No.101)	2014-8-28
	Measures of Dingxi City for the Implementation of Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (DMGO [2012] No.183)	2012-5-17
Tongwei County	Implementation Plan for Compensation and Resettlement for Land and House Acquisition for Songbao Village Shanty Area Reconstruction in Tongwei County (TCG [2017] No.120)	2017-5-26
	Poverty Reduction Plan Based on Labor Training in Tongwei County in 2016 (TCGO [2016] No.59)	2016-4-19
	Poverty Reduction Plan Based on Labor Training and Output in Tongwei County in 2017 (TCGO [2017] No.47)	2017-3-27
Zhangye City	Implementation Rules for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Zhangye City (Interim) (ZMG [2010] No.28)	2010-3-25
Wushan County	Notice of the Wushan County People's Government on the Compensation Standard for Young Crops in the Wushan Transit Section of the Lancheng Oil Pipeline (Wu Zhengfa [2011] No. 117)	2011-9-10
	Notice of the Wushan County People's Government on the compensation plan for the attachment of land acquisition and demolition (historical legacy) in the planned area of the county town (Wu Zhengfa [2018] No. 65)	2018-7-7
	Notice of the Wushan County People's Government on the Disbursement of Land Use Compensation Fund for the Wushan Transit Section of the Lancheng Oil Pipeline (Wu Zhengfa [2011] No. 118)	2011-12-27
	Implementation Plan for House Expropriation and Compensation for the Renovation Project of the Slope Household in Jiapo Village, Chengguan Town, Wushan County (Draft for Comment)	/
Qin'an County	Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and Ground Attachments for the Tianping Expressway (Qin'an Segment) (QCGO [2017] No.7)	2017-1-20
	Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Qin'an County (QCGO [2016] No.90)	2016-12-5
	Notice of the Qin'an County Land and Resources Bureau on Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use for the Baolan Passenger Railway (QGTZF [2013] No.10)	2013-2-17
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	2002-1-1
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	2002-1-1

4.3 Key Principles

According to the above resettlement policy framework, assets of those adversely affected^① will be compensated for at replacement cost^②, and assisted in restoring or exceeding their former living standard. The key principles for resettlement are as follows:

◆ Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

^① "Affected persons" mean persons affected in the following ways: 1) their livelihoods adversely affected; 2) their houses, land or other fixed or non-fixed assets are adversely affected, including temporary or permanent land occupation; 3) their productive resources are adversely affected; 4) their occupations or working or living areas are adversely affected.

^② "Replacement cost" is defined as follows: For farmland, it means the market value of land with the same production potential or use as the affected land, plus land restoration and registration fees, and transaction tax; for urban land, it means the market value of land of the same size and use before demolition, plus registration fees and transaction tax, where public infrastructure and services should be equivalent to those in surrounding areas or better; for houses or other structures, it means construction material costs of a building of the same size and quality, or market costs of materials for building renovation, plus transport, contract execution and labor costs, registration fees and transaction tax, regardless of asset depreciation, value of residual items, and any appreciation of assets. In some areas, extra measures should be taken to realize full replacement under Part 6 and other provisions of OP4.12.

- ◆ The APs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- ◆ The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- ◆ All affected properties should be compensated for at full replacement cost.
- ◆ The APs should receive full compensation or a resettlement site and subsidy before LA or HD.
- ◆ The borrower should raise resettlement funds, including contingencies.
- ◆ The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is date of LA and/or announcement. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed, or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.
- ◆ Houses should be compensated for at appraised price; if such appraised price is lower than the rate specified in the RAP, the latter should prevail.

4.4 Summary of Resettlement Policies of the Project

4.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The resettlement principles, compensation rates, procedure and supervision mechanism for LA are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor, Measures of Gansu Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Opinions of the Gansu Provincial Government on the Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Improving the Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism (GPGO [2017] No.127), Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPGO [2017] No.17), Some Provisions of Gansu Province on the Implementation of Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.86 of the Gansu Provincial Government), Implementation Plan for the Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation System of Gansu Province (GPGO [2017] No.202), and applicable local policies.

Different subprojects have different LA compensation policies:

- 1) Shandan Town, Yuanyangyu Jade Cultural Town Project
 - Acquired land will be compensated for based on the original use, and young crops attached thereto pursuant to the Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17) (see Appendix 3).
 - LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs, and the AHs may attend labor employment training offered by the municipal civil affair bureau or cover endowment insurance for LEFs if eligible.
 - Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid by the township government to appropriators at actual value at a time.
 - LA compensation attributable to the collective will be used for collective infrastructure construction, production development and public welfare in principle under a program discussed and adopted by over 2/3 of participants at a village congress.
- According to the resettlement related policies and immigration intentions of Shandan Town, Wushan County. The main resettlement mode of this subproject is cash compensation.
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be fully paid the APs, who may continue with their current occupations, or develop individual operations.
 - The government will establish a sound labor service system to provide assistance to the APs, such as employment and skills training.
 - All affected laborers will be resettled properly.
- 2) Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement
 - Acquired land will be compensated for based on the original use, and young crops

attached thereto pursuant to the Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17), and Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and Ground Attachments for the Tianping Expressway (Qin'an Segment) (QCGO [2017] No.7).

➤ LA compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs, and the AHs may attend labor employment training offered by the municipal civil affair bureau, or cover endowment insurance for LEFs if eligible.

➤ Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid by the township government to appropriators at actual value at a time.

➤ LA compensation attributable to the collective will be used for collective infrastructure construction, production development and public welfare in principle under a program discussed and adopted by over 2/3 of participants at a village congress.

The main resettlement mode of this subproject is cash compensation.

➤ Land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be fully paid the APs, who may continue with their current occupations, or develop individual operations.

➤ The government will establish a sound labor service system to provide assistance to the APs, such as employment and skills training.

➤ All affected labors will be resettled properly.

4.4.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

In Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement, and Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration, all state-owned land occupied is allocated without compensation.

4.4.3 Temporary Land Occupation

In Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement and Wushan County Subproject, for temporary land occupation arising from the Project, the land user should enter into a temporary land use contract with the rural collective economic organization, and use compensation according to the contract. Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for ground attachments and young crops, and land reclamation fees. The compensation for ground attachments and young crops during occupation and land restoration will be paid to proprietors; land reclamation fees will be used for land reclamation and field facility construction, as detailed below:

➤ The temporarily occupied land should be compensated for the actual period of occupation at AAOV in principle, where non-cultivated land or woodland should be compensated for as cultivated land.

➤ The user of the temporarily occupied land should use the land for the purpose specified in the contract, and should not construct any permanent building thereon;

➤ In order to minimize LA impacts on cultivation income, construction should be conducted after harvest or before sowing, and the AHs notified in advance; and

➤ Upon expiry of the occupation period, the land user should return the land and restore it to the original condition.

4.4.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

1) Hanmo Culture and Art Center

All residential houses on collective land involved in the Project will be compensated for in accordance with the Implementation Plan for Compensation and Resettlement for Land and House Acquisition for Songbao Village Shanty Area Reconstruction in Tongwei County (TCG [2017] No.120).

In addition to HD compensation, the AHs will also receive the following compensation and subsidies:

➤ Compensation for house decoration and attachment: based on appraisal

- Moving subsidy: 3,000 yuan per household, 3,900 yuan for any household with a disabled member
 - Transition subsidy: 20,000 yuan per household, 26,000 yuan for any household with a disabled member
 - Moving reward: 30,000 yuan, paid at a time to any AH that enters into an HD compensation agreement and is relocated within one month from the date of disclosure of the resettlement program
- 2) Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Folklore Village Development
- Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development does not involve the demolition of rural residential houses, but involves the demolition of 6 stores and one public house.
 - Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village involves the demolition of 6 rural residential houses, which will be compensated for pursuant to the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and Ground Attachments for the Tianping Expressway (Qin'an Segment) (QCGO [2017] No.7) (see Appendix 4).

4.4.5 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development involves the demolition of 6 stores and one public house, which will be compensated for in cash, including property compensation, moving subsidy, compensation for losses from production or business suspension, etc.

The non-residential properties demolished for the Project will be appraised by a qualified real estate appraisal agency based on prevailing benchmark prices disclosed by the government, and by reference to location, structure, building area, floor, decoration, etc.

There is an abandoned primary school in the location of the Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone Subproject. The primary school has a building area of 500m² and the structure of the house is civil structure. According to the director of Hedian Village, the primary school has been abandoned for many years without being used. It is now a dangerous building. It was originally planned to be demolished. However, due to the progress of the project and lack of funds, it has not started. After the demolition of the primary school, it will be included in the construction of the World Bank loan project, the Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone, to bring its value.

The non-residential properties demolished for the Project will be appraised by a qualified real estate appraisal agency based on prevailing benchmark prices disclosed by the government, and by reference to location, structure, building area, floor, decoration, etc.

4.4.6 Ground Attachments

The ground attachments and special facilities affected by the Project will be reconstructed to the original function, size and standard as required, and the amount of compensation agreed on with the proprietor of any special facility shall be paid or included in the construction budget of the Project.

Some public facilities (e.g., electric wire poles and telegraph poles) will be relocated and restored by their proprietors (legal persons) under the coordination of the district government. Proprietors of ground attachments will be compensated directly at replacement cost.

4.4.7 Vulnerable Groups

The supporting policies of the Project for vulnerable groups are as follows:

1) Ganzhou District, Zhangye City: Vulnerable groups in this subproject are the disabled and MLS households. The supporting policies are as follows:

①MLS policy for rural residents: According to the Implementation Opinions for Minimum Living Security for Rural Residents of Zhangye City, for subjects with per capita annual income of less than 600 yuan, an MLS benefit of 120 yuan per capita per annum is paid from provincial finance, and the balance from county / district finance.

②Urban and rural medical assistance policy: According to the Interim Measures for Medical Assistance for Urban and Rural Residents of Zhangye City, subjects of assistance will be: 1) supported destitute residents; 2) urban residents receiving the full urban MLS benefit, and Type 1 subjects of rural MLS; 3) subjects of urban MLS other than those receiving the full urban MLS benefit, and subjects of rural MLS other than Type 1; 4) old people, underage people, seriously disabled people and seriously ill people in low income households; 5) households impoverished due to medical expenses; and 6) subjects other than subjects of the above 5 types.

Medical assistance includes inpatient assistance mainly, supplemented with outpatient assistance, insurance assistance and other special assistance to solve medical care problems for subjects. Households still with living difficulties due to high medical expenses after inpatient and outpatient assistance may apply for temporary assistance.

4.5 Gap Analysis between Local Legislations and World Bank OP4.12 and Mitigation Measures when There is a Gap

There is overall high resemblance between World Bank OP4.12 and local legislations concerning land acquisition and resettlement, which could be summarized below:

- To avoid where possible or reduce resettlement;
- To restore as soon as possible livelihoods level of affected persons;
- Adopt transparent resettlement policies;
- To emphasize informed participation by affected stakeholders;
- Compensation standards should be in accordance to relevant laws and legislation.

However, there are a few gaps between China's local legislations and World Bank OP4.12, described below.

Land compensation

Gap: World Bank policy requires that compensation should offset any loss and restore long term income potential. Local legislation on compensation is based on local average annual income from land, and may not be relevant to the cost of restoration.

Mitigation Measure: Replacement land has become impractical, and most affected people prefer cash compensation. Given that there no guarantee cash compensation could be used properly, it has been planned that cash compensation paid to the village committee, who will purchase pension insurance for land-loss-farmers to guarantee longer term livelihoods. At the same time, local government will provide further input to assist severely affected households.

Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Gap: World Bank policy requires that affected persons should be fully informed and consulted with as early as possible. China's practice has improved from the previously notification, but still there is lack of participation, and information disclosure is often too short.

Mitigation: Public consultation starts early during social assessment. Gansu PMO agreed to adopt World Bank policy, and made all safeguards documents assessible to interested people.

Legal Entitlement

Gap: World Bank policy requires that all structures/land affected should be compensated, whereas China's local practice requires that only people with local resident permit have legal entitlement to land, and affected people should have legal certificate to their structures in order to have entitlement for compensation.

Mitigation: Gansu PMO agreed to adopt World Bank policy and accept all affected land or structure as having equal entitlement.

5 Compensation Rates

The compensation rates for different impacts of the Project have been fixed according to the above legal framework, and based on the practical situation of the project area.

5.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, Measures of Gansu Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17), and other applicable regulations and policies, based on the practical situation of the project area, and in consultation with the APs, the compensation rates for LA fixed for the Project are based on location-based composite land prices. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 LA Compensation Rates of Project Counties

County / district	LA compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Remarks
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	37439	Rate of Tier-2 areas in Qin'an County, namely that of Wuying and Longcheng Towns
Shandan Village, Wushan County	18693	This fee was corrected from the Zone price of the cultivated land (Sewed land) in Shandan Village, Shandan Town. and was compensated according to the price of 0.5 times of the cultivated land (Sewed land) of Shandan Village in Shandan Town, as the compensation standard for collective construction land.
Hedian Village, Wushan County	26670	This fee was corrected from the Zone price of cultivated land (Sewed land) in Hedian Village of Shandan Town. The compensation was based on 0.5 times of the price of cultivated land (Sewed land) in Hedian Village of Shandan Town, as compensation standard for collective construction land.
	36800	This fee is the price of the second-class district of Wushan County, which is the price of Hedian Village in Shandan Town. This fee is the Zone price of cultivated land (dry land).
	5334	This fee is compensated 2 times according to unified annual output value of cultivated land (Sewed land) in Hedian Village, Shandan Town, which is the compensation standard for unused land.

Compared to the Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17), the LA compensation rates of the Project are consistent with uniform AAOV rates of Gansu Province, with no difference. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Comparison between LA Compensation Rates of the Project and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province

No.	County / district	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu) (A)	Uniform AAOV rate (yuan/mu) (B)	Compensation rate of the Project (yuan/mu) (C)	Difference (yuan/mu) (C-B)
1	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	1291	37439	37439	0
2	Shandan Village, Wushan County	2077	18693	18693	0
3	Hedian Village, Wushan County	2667	26670	26670	0
		2667	36800	36800	0
		2667	5344	5344	0

5.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

12,419.80 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement (2 mu), Jiuquan Silk Road Research Center (100 mu), Xuanquanzhi Site Protection and Demonstration (12,258.9 mu), and Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center (58.9 mu). All of them are state-owned allocated land, recovered without compensation, and do not involve compensation.

In the construction of the Wulan ancient town project in Ganzhou District of Zhangye City, the expansion of the G30 road involves the permanent occupation of 2 mu of Beach land in the Jiantan town. At present, the Beach land is planted with corn and other crops.

According to the Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17). The compensation for young crops is 2 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

5.3 Temporary Land Occupation

11 mu of collective land will be occupied temporarily for temporary excavation and piling in access road construction for Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement, affecting 14 households with 42 persons in Shaodian Village, Wuying Town.

The compensation rate for temporary land occupation is based on the Notice of the Qin'an County Land and Resources Bureau on Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use for the Baolan Passenger Railway (QGTZF [2013] No.10). The temporarily occupied land will be restored to the original condition by the contractor, and young crop compensation fees paid at 65% of the uniform AAOV. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Subproject	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Remarks
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	839	2 years

The temporary land occupation of the project is also caused by the renovation project of the ancient street in Shandanhe Township, mainly for the laying of water supply networks and drainage networks. During the period, it is necessary to bury the road along both sides of the ancient street road, which will lead to the occupation of certain land during the construction period. The scope of influence is Hedian Village and Shandan Village in Shandan Town, occupying temporarily of 52.74 mu of collective construction land. Construction of networks may have an impact on the roads in front of the ancient street residents. However, after the pipelines are completed, the roads will be restored to their original appearance, so the population will not be affected, and no compensation will be involved.

The compensation standard for temporary land occupation in Wushan County refers to the Wushan County People's Government for the compensation standard for temporary land use in the Wushan transit section of Lancheng Oil Pipeline and the compensation standard for young crops (Wu Zhengfa (2011) No. 118). According to the staff of the Wushan County Land and Resources Bureau and the township government of the project-affected area. This temporary occupation of the project affects collective construction land, during the period, it is necessary to bury the road along both sides of the ancient street road. The laying of pipelines may have an impact on the roads in front of the ancient street residents. However, after the pipeline is laid, the roads will be restored by the project construction unit, so the population will not be affected, and no compensation will be involved. The compensation standards for temporary land use and compensation standards for young crops in the Wushan transit section. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Temporary Land Occupation and Young Crop Compensation Standard for Lancheng Oil Pipeline

Land type	Standard (yuan/mu)	Young crop name	Standard (yuan/mu)
Sewed land	5000	Wheat and other crops	750
River dry land	3500	Multiple cropping of food crops	1000
Mountain dry land	2500	grain crop with film	1000
		Set of dishes of food crops	1400
		Open-air vegetables	8000
		Greenhouse vegetables	13000
		Medicinal herbs with film	4000

5.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

Rural residential houses of 4,070 m² on collective land in Tongwei County, Dingxi City and Ganzhou District, Zhangye City will be demolished, affecting 12 households with 48 persons.

According to the above regulations and policies and based on the practical situation of the project area, the compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses are based on full replacement cost. See Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses (yuan/unit)

County / district	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Simple	Moving subsidy	Transition subsidy	Moving reward
Tongwei County	2800/m ²	2680/m ²	1500/m ²	500/m ²	3000 per HH	20000 per HH	30000 per HH
Ganzhou District	1400/m ²	1300/m ²	1000/m ²	300/m ²	3000 per HH	/	/

5.5 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

Non-residential properties of 3,70 m² (6 stores and one public house) on state-owned land will be demolished for Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development, affecting 10 persons.

The compensation rates for demolished non-residential properties will be 130% of those for residential houses. See Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Demolished Non-residential Properties on State-owned Land (yuan/m²)

County / district	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Remarks
Ganzhou District	12000	10000	8000	The compensation rates include compensation for losses from production or business suspension.

The non-residential demolition of this project was also caused by the sub-project of the Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone. The demolition area of non-residential houses totals 500m², and the structure of the house is civil structure. According to the director of Hedian Village, this elementary school has been abandoned for many years and is already in danger. It has already been demolished, but it has not been started due to the progress of the project and funds. The demolition of this elementary school was included in the World Bank loan project. The sub-project of the Jade Culture Exhibition Experience Zone will be built here and this school will be demolished.

The compensation standard for the demolition of non-residential houses in this project will refer to the Wushan County People's Government's notice on the land compensation plan for land acquisition and demolition (historical legacy) in the planned area of the county town (Wu Zhengfa [2018] No. 65). See Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Compensation Standard for Demolition of Non-residential Buildings

Impact category	structure type	unit	Compensation standard	Remarks
school	Brick and wood	Yuan/m ²	1200	The price setting standard is: part of the brick wall, the height is between 3 meters and 4 meters, the building has a service life of 10 years and above, and the doors and windows are complete.

5.6 Ground Attachments

Only the Qin'an County subproject and Wushan County subproject affect ground attachments. The affected ground attachments will be compensated for at replacement cost. See Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

County / district	Item	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Qin'an County	Telegraph poles	/	80
	Wells	/	3000
	Peach trees	/	850
	Apple trees	/	570
	Other trees	/	210
Wushan County	Corn crop	mu	1
	Mixed trees	/	30

5.7 5.7 Additional Tax/Cost to be Paid for Compensation Reserve

While compensate rates described above largely reflected local replacement cost, and farmers who lost their land receive compensation as well as pension scheme, there are additional cost to land acquisition, including land conversion tax and contribution to social security. These additional cost to land use entities will be used to serve as reserves to pay for pension to land loss households.

Compensation paid to house demolition reflects market rate, and affected persons are able to purchase equivalent housing in local market.

Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Project so that they benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

6 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

6.1.1 LA Impact Analysis

70.2 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 20.1 mu of cultivated land, 48.6 mu of collective construction land, 1.5 mu of unused land.

Among them, Shandan Town's characteristic cultural town project in the original production area of Jade origin requires a total of 8.1 mu of land to be permanently acquired; of which 2.6 mu of collective construction land is permanently acquired, which is collectively owned by Hedian Village and does not involve households; 1 mu of cultivated land is permanently acquired. The village collectively owns, as the village's self-retained land, it is not contracted to the household; 1.5 acres of wasteland is permanently acquired, and it is collectively owned by Hedian Village, and it is not contracted to the household; 3.0 mu of land is permanently levied, which is the collective construction land of Shandan Village, not involving households.

According to the analysis of the impact of permanent land acquisition in Wushan County Subproject, the village committee of Shandan Town of Wushan County discussed the resettlement plan in the form of a symposium with each village affected by land acquisition and house demolition. According to the current policies of Wushan County and the actual situation of the affected areas of the project, the overall resettlement plan is determined, that is, direct monetary compensation is adopted, and the compensation amount is directly paid to the affected village collective. Referring to the existing land acquisition plan and land acquisition experience in the affected area of the project, combined with the willingness to survey the affected villages on the compensation for land acquisition and the decision of the villagers' congress, the project will cover the land compensation fee, the young crop fee and the appetite compensation. The village collective is issued, and the compensation expenses are used to carry out other agricultural or non-agricultural income-generating activities in the village.

19.1 mu of collective cultivated land in Shaodian Village, Wuying Town will be acquired for Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shangguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement, affecting 9 households with 44 persons; 43 mu of collective construction land in Wohuang Village, Longcheng Town will be acquired, affecting 25 households with 124 persons. The land and income loss rates of the AHs in Wohuang Village, Longcheng Town and Shaodian Village, Wuying Town are below 5%.

In order to identify how their livelihoods are affected, and develop resettlement programs, LA impacts are analyzed as follows:

1) Analysis of lost land resources: A comparative analysis of cultivated land before and after LA of the affected village groups has been made according to the socioeconomic survey. See Table 6-1.

Among the 9 households affected by LA, the land loss rate of all affected land acquisition households is below 10%. See Table 6-2.

2) Analysis of lost agricultural income: Through the calculation of the annual income loss of the affected immigrants affected by the land acquisition, the household income loss of the land affected households is 243 yuan. Moreover, household income loss is below 10%, accounting for 100% of the total affected households. From the perspective of overall income loss, the household income loss of 9 households are all less than 10%, land acquisition has little impact on household income. See Table 6-3.

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Table 6-1 Summary of LA Impacts

Subproject	Town	Village	Before LA			Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Affected by LA			Per capita cultivated area after LA (mu)	Affected by LA		
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)		Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs		Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Wuying	Shaodian	393	1847	2425	1.31	19.1	9	44	1.30	2.29	2.38	0.79
Total			393	1847	2425	1.31	19.1	9	44	1.30	2.29	2.38	0.79

Table 6-2 Analysis of Land Loss Rates

Subproject	Village / group		Land loss rate									
			10% or less		11%-20%		20%-50%		50%-100%		Total	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Shaodian	Shaodian	9	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	44
Total			9	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	44
Percent of HHs (%)			100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	100%

Table 6-3 Analysis of Income Loss Rates

Subproject	Town	Village	Income loss rate						AHs	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Per capita loss (yuan)
			10% or less		11%—50%		50%—100%				
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population			
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Wuying	Shaodian	9	44	0	0	0	0	9	243	51.7
Total			9	44	0	0	0	0	9	243	51.7

3) Analysis of lost household income: Since the affected villages vary in economic development level, and the AHs vary in income structure, losses of agricultural income may account for different proportions to gross household income. In order to analyze the income loss rate of the households affected by LA, the villages affected by the Qin'an County subprojects will be analyzed for household income loss rate.

Among the villages affected by LA, per capita income is 10445 yuan, and per capita lost agricultural income is 51.7yuan, per income loss is 0.5%. See Table 6-4.

In addition, according to the income structure of the affected villages, since the Project is located mainly around urban areas, the villages have a developed nonagricultural economy, agricultural income accounts for a low proportion in gross income, migrant labor is an increasingly important source of income in rural areas and farmers' reliance on land income is lowering. Based on an overall analysis, LA has a minor impact on the economic income of the affected villages.

Table 6-4 Analysis of Per Capita Income Losses

Subproject	Town	Village	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)	Per capita lost agricultural income (yuan)	Income loss rate (%)
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Wuying	Shaodian	10445	51.7	0.5%

In order to ensure that the production level and standard of living of the households affected by LA are restored effectively, the following diversified resettlement and income restoration measures have been designed for the Project.

6.1.2 Resettlement and Restoration Measures

During project design, the design agency considered the damage of LA to local socioeconomic development, and production and living systems, and kept optimizing the project design to control optimize construction measures, minimize the range of LA and HD, mitigate the impacts of project construction on local production and livelihoods. Therefore, the Project will not cause destructive damage to the existing production and living systems.

Most of the APs will still have some land after LA, and can continue with farming. However, in order to minimize adverse impacts on them, and restore their production and living levels timely and effectively, different restoration programs have been developed through consultation with the village committees and AHs.

1) Cash compensation

Each subproject: Resettlement subsidy, land compensation and young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs without withholding by the village committee, and without land reallocation.

62.1 mu of collective land will be acquired for this subproject, including 19.1 mu of collective cultivated land and 43 mu of collective construction land. According to the Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province (GPG [2017] No.17), the compensation rate for collective cultivated land is 37,439 yuan/mu, and that for collective construction land 18,720 yuan/mu.

All 34 AHs expect cash compensation as their preferred method of compensation. This reflects the fact that income from land only constitutes a minor proportion of households' income. Compensation paid to affected households provides coverage for long term livelihoods as urbanization gradually having impact to nearby communities. Most rural communities expect land acquisition and resettlement as a life time opportunity to migrate to urban areas.

2) Land reallocation

The AHs will not be subject to land reallocation due to the fact that they do not expect long term income from land, and in places adjacent to urban areas, no additional land is available.

3) Social security

In order to provide basic living security to the APs, and protect their lawful rights and interests,

LEFs affected to a certain extent may cover endowment insurance for LEFs pursuant to the Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Qin'an County (QCGO [2016] No.90).

According to the Implementation Plan for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Qin'an County (QCGO [2016] No.90), rural residents aged 16 years or above and with land loss rates of over 20% may cover endowment insurance for LEFs, so the APs in Shaodian Village are ineligible.

Skills training: In order to resettle the APs properly, and restore or improve their income, the PMO will also offer skills training to ensure their future livelihoods in addition to the above measures. The local township governments have developed skills training programs, and set up budgets accordingly. Such training covers agricultural and nonagricultural skills. See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Summary of Local Skills Training Programs

Type	Trainees	Venue	Scope	Period	Remarks
Practical agricultural skills	30	Qin'an County Community College	Grass and medicinal material cultivation	2019-2025	
Vocational skills	30	Qin'an County Community College	Marketing and product processing	2019-2025	
Housekeeping	50	Qin'an County Training Center	Housekeeping services	2019-2025	
Special skills training	50	Qin'an County Training Center	Construction, rural tourism, restaurant	2019-2025	

In sum, the Project offers diversified resettlement measures to the households affected by LA, including: 1) cash compensation, covering all households affected by LA (34 households with 168 persons); 2) training and employment support, covering about 60 persons, accounting for 35.7% of the population affected by LA; and 3) endowment insurance, covering 0 persons, accounting for 0.00%. Compensation measures take into consideration of affected people's preference, and are in line with World Bank OP4.12 in terms of providing livelihoods support at replacement cost. See Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Coverage of Resettlement Modes

County / district	Village	Cash compensation		Training and employment support	Endowment insurance
		HHs	Persons	Persons	Persons
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Wohuang	25	124	30	0
	Shaodian	9	44	30	0
Total		34	168	60	0

6.2 Temporary Land Occupation

11 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, with compensation of 9,200 yuan, which will be paid directly to the affected proprietors. Strict measures shall be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) shall be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After construction, subsurface soil shall be backfilled first, then surface soil shall be spread on the surface evenly, and the ground leveled to reduce the impact on the quality of cultivated land. In order to minimize LA impacts on cultivation income, construction should be conducted after harvest or before sowing, and the AHs notified in advance.

In this batch of projects, the Wushan County subproject is expected to occupy a total of 52.74 mu of land temporarily. During the period, it is necessary to bury the road along both sides of the ancient street road. The pipeline laying may have the impact on the road in front of the ancient street residents, and will not affect the young crops. After the pipeline is laid, the road will be restored to its original condition by the project construction unit, so it has little impact on the

surrounding villagers, will not affect the population, and does not involve compensation.

6.3 Demolition of Residential Houses

All residential houses affected by the Project are rural residential houses, caused by Hanmo Culture and Art Center and Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village, with a total area of 4,070 m², affecting 12 households with 48 persons.

Most of these houses are aged, simple in structure and less anti-seismic, so most of the AHs accept HD. Rational compensation rates and feasible resettlement programs under the Project will improve their living conditions effectively.

1) Hanmo Culture and Art Center: Rural residential houses of 2,630 m² will be demolished, affecting 6 households with 24 persons. The demolished houses have such problems as unsound indoor facilities, aged structure, and poor day-lighting and ventilation to varying degrees.

All AHs have chosen the resettlement mode of cash compensation. The compensation rates are 2,800 yuan/m² (masonry concrete structure), 2,680 yuan/m² (masonry timber structure), 1,500 yuan/m² (earth timber structure), moving subsidy 3,000 yuan per household, transition subsidy 20,000 per household and moving reward 30,000 yuan per household (see the RAP of the Tongwei Subproject). Compensation will be fully paid to the AHs, which can buy houses themselves.

2) Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village: Rural residential houses of 1,440 m² will be demolished, affecting 6 households with 24 persons. The demolished houses have such problems as unsound indoor facilities, aged structure, and poor day-lighting and ventilation to varying degrees, and the nearby infrastructure is also poor.

Since all the 6 AHs have bought houses in the residential quarter in the village (involving no transition), they have chosen the resettlement mode of cash compensation. The compensation rates are 1,400 yuan/m² (masonry concrete structure), 1,300 yuan/m² (masonry timber structure), 1,000 yuan/m² (earth timber structure), and moving subsidy 3,000 yuan per household (see Section 4.4.4 of the RAP of the Zhangye Subproject). Compensation will be fully paid to the AHs. See Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 HD Compensation and Resettlement Program

No.	County / district	Head of household	Family size	HD area (m ²)	Structure	Estimated compensation (0,000 yuan)	Resettlement mode	Remarks
1	Tongwei County	LJD	4	522	Masonry timber	145.20	Cash	
2		LSM	3	338	Masonry timber	95.88	Cash	
3		BWP	6	593	Earth timber	94.25	Cash	
4		SXL	2	200	Earth timber	35.30	Cash	
5		ZYG	4	526	Earth timber	84.20	Cash	
6		LYB	5	450	Masonry concrete	131.30	Cash	
7	Ganzhou District	GJ	4	200	Masonry timber	26.3	Cash	
8		WZZ	2	220	Masonry concrete	31.1	Cash	
9		AKX	4	200	Masonry timber	26.3	Cash	
10		ZB	4	300	Earth timber	30.3	Cash	
11		LR	5	290	Earth timber	29.3	Cash	
12		YYX	5	230	Masonry timber	30.2	Cash	
13	Total		48	4070	/	759.63	/	

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Table 6-8 Resettlement Modes for Affected Entities and Stores

Sub-project	Entity	Degree of impact	HD area (m ²)				Benchmark HD compensation rate (yuan/m ²)			Benchmark land compensation rate (0,000 yuan)	Preliminary overall compensation rate (0,000 yuan)	Resettlement mode	Resettlement measure
			Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple				
Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Ganzhou District Library	Full demolition	220	/	/	220	1820	/	/	/	4.04	Cash compensation	The PMO will assist it in leasing land for operation.
	Zhenwei Beef Noodles		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	
	Fajia Barbecue		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	
	Barber's shop		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	
	Hongji Real Estate Agency		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	
	Car rental		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	
	Hongda Electric Bicycle Repair		25	/	/	25	12000	/	/	/	30.00	Cash compensation	

6.4 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development involves the demolition of 6 stores and one public house, all on state-owned land.

The compensation rate for the affected entity (Ganzhou District Library) is 130% of that for residential houses. The compensation rates for the 6 affected stores are 12,000 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 10,000 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure and 8,000 yuan/m² for simple structure (see Section 4.4.5 of the RAP of the Zhangye Subproject). See Table 6-8.

The non-residential demolition of this project affects one abandoned primary school, which is caused by the Yuanyangyu Culture Exhibition Experience Zone subproject, which is the demolition of non-residential houses on collective land. The area to be demolished in this elementary school is about 500m², and the structure of the primary school building is a civil institution. The compensation standard for the demolition of non-residential houses in this project is based on the Wushan County People's Government's notice on the compensation plan for land acquisition and demolition (historical legacy) in the planned area of the county town (Wu Zhengfa [2018] No. 65). See Table 6-9.

Table 6-9 Compensation Standard for Demolition of Non-residential Buildings

Impact category	structure type	unit	Compensation standard	Remarks
school	Brick and wood	Yuan/m ²	1200	The price setting standard is: part of the brick wall, the height is between 3 meters and 4 meters, the building has a service life of 10 years and above, and the doors and windows are complete.

6.5 Vulnerable Groups

The affected population includes 1 vulnerable households with 4 persons, affected by the Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village, Zhangye city. During the entire immigration relocation process, the Ganzhou District People's Government of Zhangye City will pay special attention to its resettlement. In addition to living resettlement and production resettlement for vulnerable groups according to the project implementation plan, certain assistance will be provided to restore their income as soon as possible.

Table 6-10 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

No.	Head of HH	Type	Family size	Family labor force	Type of impact	Assistance needed	Supporting measure
1	ZB	Disability, MLS	4	1	HD	Income security; medical insurance	For subjects with per capita annual income of less than 600 yuan, an MLS benefit of 120 yuan per capita per annum is paid from provincial finance, and the balance from county / district finance; for supported destitute subjects, not less than 90% of medical expenses borne by the individual will be subsidized.

6.6 Affected Ground Attachments

All public facilities affected by the Project will be relocated or restored by proprietors. Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned and arranged in advance and suited to local conditions, so that such measures are safe, efficient, timely and accurate, and their adverse impact on nearby residents is minimized.

7 Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule

7.1 Organizational Structure and Capacity Building

In 2014, the Gansu Provincial Government issued the Master Construction Plan for economic development (GPG [2014] No.10), proposing to revitalize Gansu's economy, and a demonstration base of industrial cooperation and cultural exchange.

In order to accelerate the implementation of the Project, the Gansu Provincial Culture Department has applied for a Bank loan for the Project as the owner and borrower. The Gansu PMO has been established at the provincial culture department, and local PMOs have been established in the project counties (districts), responsible for project management, implementation and coordination.

7.1.1 Organizational Setup

See Figure 7-1.

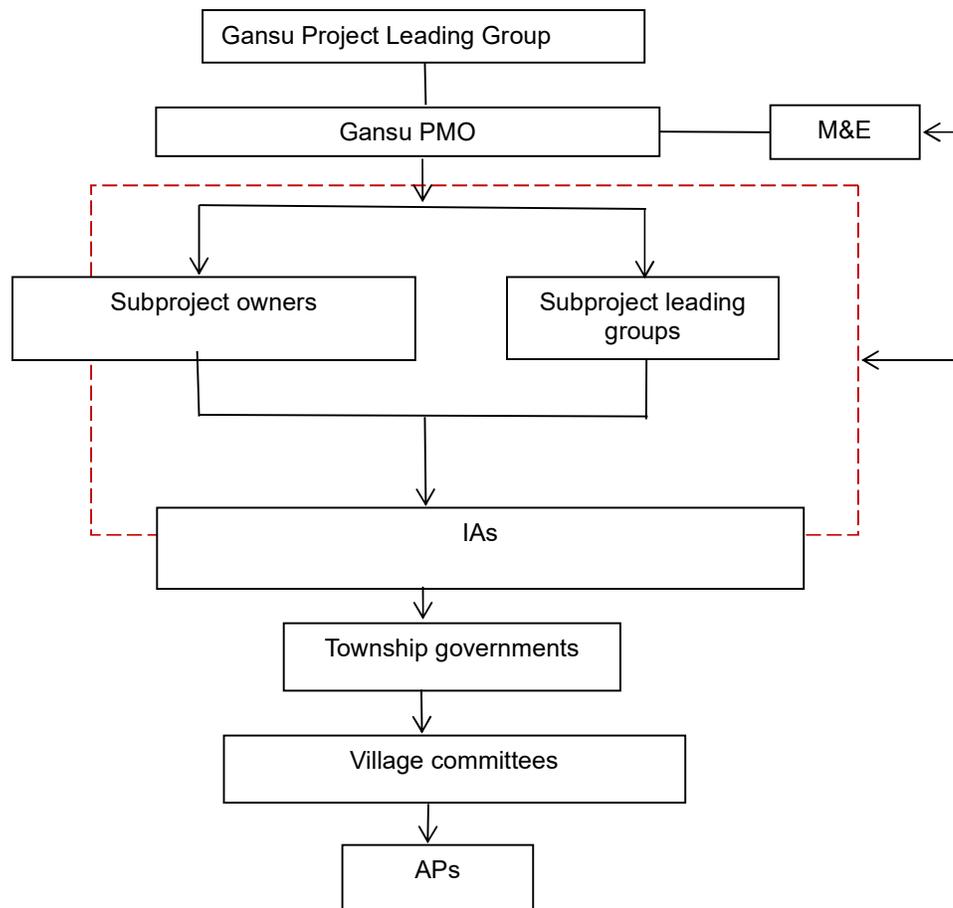


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

7.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

◇ Province level project agencies

As the owner of the Project, the Gansu Provincial Culture Department is responsible for overall project management and implementation, including guidance, coordination and decision-making at the preparation and implementation stages.

The main duties of the Gansu PMO are:

- 1) Loan management and project implementation;
- 2) Compiling and submitting project documents, and coordinating issues in project implementation;

- 3) Developing annual implementation plans and budgets, and approving relevant documents;
 - 4) Organizing design review, supervising implementation, and participating in final inspection;
 - 5) Conducting financial management, including fund and withdrawal applications;
 - 6) Implementing the RAP, environmental management plan and social management plan;
 - 7) Conducting project M&E, covering project outputs, safeguards, capacity building, etc.;
 - 8) Preparing documents required by the Bank with the assistance of the local PMOs and IAs
- ◇ Local project agencies

Subproject leading groups and local PMOs have been established in the project counties (districts). Their duties are as follows:

- 1) Coordinating agencies: subproject leading groups
- 2) County / district governments: coordinating subproject implementation
- 3) Leading groups: headed by chief county / district leaders, and composed of heads of agencies concerned and township governments, responsible for making major decisions during implementation;

◇ IAs

- 1) Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 2) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the township;

- 3) Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- 4) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work;
- 5) Reporting LA, HD and resettlement progress to county land and resources bureaus and subproject owners

◇ Township governments

The resettlement office of a township is headed by the leader responsible of the township, and composed of key officials of the land and resources department and the affected villages. Their main responsibilities are:

- 1) Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 2) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the township;

- 3) Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- 4) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work;
- 5) Reporting LA, HD and resettlement progress to county land and resources bureaus and subproject owners

◇ Village committees

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

- 1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- 2) Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- 3) Paying and managing relevant funds;
- 4) Reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- 5) Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation

◇ External M&E agency

The Gansu PMO will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement monitoring agency. Its main responsibilities are:

A) 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 DPs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Gansu PMO and the Bank; and

B) Providing technical advice to the Gansu PMO in data collection and processing.

7.1.3 Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and

management skills, and considerable experience in LA, property demolition and resettlement. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Composition	Workforce			
		Tongwei County	Ganzhou District	Changche # of District	Qin'an County
Gansu Project Leading Group	Government officials	6	6	6	6
Subproject leading groups	Government officials	4	4	4	3
Township resettlement offices	Government officials, civil servants	5	5	5	6
Local land and resources bureaus	Civil servants	2	2	3	2
Village committees / groups	Officials and AP representatives	4	4	5	3
Design agency	Senior engineers, engineers	10	5	4	4
External M&E agency	Resettlement and social experts	8	8	8	8

7.1.4 Equipment

All municipal, district and township resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

7.1.5 Training Program

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

Trainees: There are two types of training:

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

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

Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The senior management staff training will be given by the Gansu PMO, and Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the district resettlement office under the direction of the local PMOs.

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

7.2 Implementation Schedule

According to the implementation schedule of the Project, the resettlement schedule of the Project will be linked up with the construction schedule; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement will begin in March 2019 and end in December 2023.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows: 1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall 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, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction; and 3) all kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors 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.

The overall resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted according to the progress of

preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Activity	Time	Progress
1	RP Preparation		
1.1	Establishing resettlement offices	Mar. 2018	Completed
1.2	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Mar. 2018	Completed
1.3	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	Mar. 2018	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RAP	Apr. – Jul. 2018	Completed
2	Information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Mar. – Jul. 2018	Completed
2.2	Disclosing the draft RAP and RIB to APs	Aug. 2018	Pending
2.3	Disclosing the revised RAP and RIB to APs if necessary	Sep. 2018	Pending
2.4	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website	Nov. 2018	Pending
3	Approving the RAP	Sep. 2018	Pending
4	Construction land		
4.1	Land pre-examination	Nov. 2018	Pending
4.2	Land approval	Dec. 2018	Pending
5	Implementation stage		
5.1	Entering into resettlement agreements and paying compensation fees	Jan. 2019– Dec. 2020	Pending
5.1	LA and HD	Mar. 2019– Jun. 2021	Pending
5.2	Offering clear land	Dec. 2021	Pending
5.3	Income restoration measures	Dec. 2021 – May 2025	Pending
5.4	Skills training	Sep. 2019 – Sep. 2025	Pending
6	M&E		
6.1	Baseline survey	Sep. 2019	Pending
6.2	Internal monitoring	Sep.2019 – Dec. 2025	Pending
6.3	External M&E	Sep. 2019– Dec. 2025	Pending

8 Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Budget

In the general budget, direct resettlement costs include compensation fees for permanent LA, HD and ground attachments, as well as management costs, training costs and contingencies, etc.

The general resettlement budget of the Project is 17.5112 million yuan. Among them, the permanent acquisition of collective land compensation costs is 1.7231 million yuan (accounting for 9.84% of the total budget), the temporary land occupation cost is 0.0092 million yuan (accounting for 0.05% of the total budget), and the ground attachments compensation is 0.004974 million yuan (2.84% of the total budget). The compensation for the demolition of residential houses is 7.2008 million yuan (41.12% of the total budget), the compensation for non-residential housing demolition is 4.56 million yuan (26.04% of the total budget), and the unforeseen expenses is 1.42868 million yuan (8.16% of the total budget). The Administrative costs is 0.141342 million yuan (0.81% of the total budget), the Resettlement planning and monitoring costs fee is 1.4472 million yuan (8.26% of the total budget), and the resettlement training fee is 0.12 million yuan (0.69% of the total budget). The relevant taxes is 0.3926 million yuan (2.24% of the total budget). The total resettlement cost will be included in the total cost of the project, the project resettlement compensation and resettlement budget. The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Project. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget (0,000 yuan)

No.	Item	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	County, Tianshui City, Wushan	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	Total	Percent (%)
1	Basic costs	595.28	534.31	79.1	189.43	1398.12	79.84
1.1	Permanent LA	/	/	18.7	153.61	172.31	9.84
1.1.1	Collective farmland	/	/	5.3	73.11	78.41	4.48
1.1.2	Collective construction land	/	/	12.6	80.5	93.1	5.32
1.1.3	Collective wasteland	/	/	0.8	/	0.8	0.05
1.2	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	/	/	/	/	0	0/
1.3	Temporary land occupation	/	/	/	0.92	0.92	0.05
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	/	13.51	0.4	35.83	49.74	2.84
1.5	Demolition of residential houses	595.28	124.8	/	/	720.08	41.12
1.6	Demolition of non-residential properties	/	396	60	/	456	26.04
2	Contingencies	59.53	53.43	10.968	18.94	142.868	8.16
3	Administrative costs	5.95	5.34	0.9542	1.89	14.1342	0.81
4	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	89.29	10.69	16.331352	28.41	144.721352	8.26
5	Training costs	4	4	/	4	12	0.69
6	LA taxes	/	/	2.325216	36.93	39.255216	2.24
	Total	754.05	607.78	109.68	279.61	1751.12	100
	Percent (%)	43.06	34.71	6.26	15.97	100	

8.2 Annual Investment Plan

Before or during project implementation, investment will be made in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the households affected by LA. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Annual Investment Plan (0,000 yuan)

County / district	2020	2021	2022	Subtotal
Tongwei County, Dingxi City	301.61	226.22	226.22	754.05
Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	243.12	182.33	182.33	607.78
County, Tianshui City, Wushan	43.88	32.90	32.90	109.68
Qin'an County, Tianshui City	110.65	82.98	82.98	279.61

Percent (%)	40%	30%	30%	100%
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8.3 Funding Sources and Disbursement Process

The sources of resettlement funds of the Project are the district government's fiscal appropriations and domestic bank loans. See Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Funding Sources

Subproject	Funding source	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Time of disbursement
Hanmo Culture and Art Center	Project budget	754.05	2018-2022
Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance and Development, and Wulan Ancient Town Folklore Village	Project budget	607.78	2018-2022
Shandan Town, Jade Origin, Characteristic Cultural Town Project	Project budget	109.68	2018-2022
Dadiwan Site—Longcheng Famous Historical and Cultural Town—Shanguan Qing-Ming Ancient Street Improvement	Project budget	279.61	2018-2022
Total	Project budget	1751.12	

During project implementation, the owner disburse compensation fees to the displacer or county / district land reserve centers, which will pay compensation fees to the affected entities / individuals according to compensation agreements. See Figure 8-1.

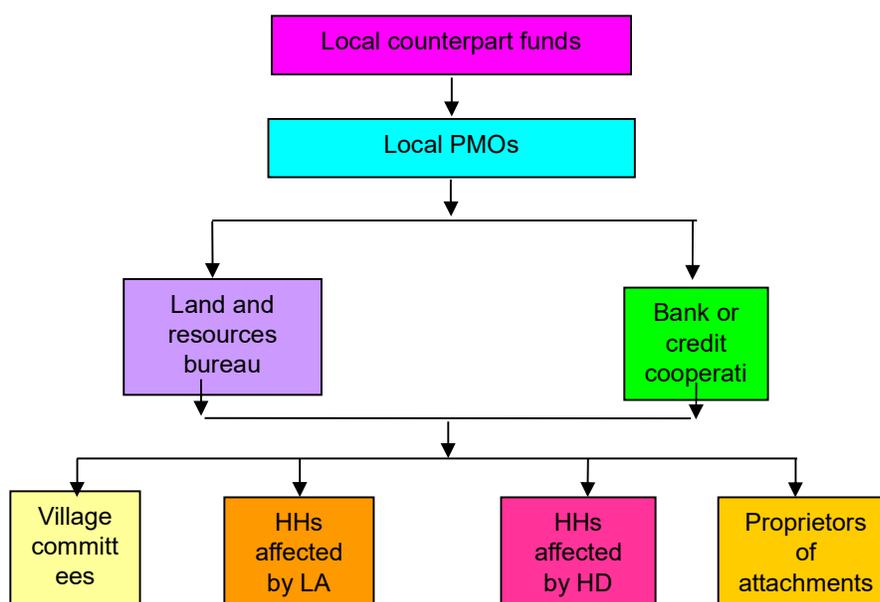


Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

9 Public Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

9.1 Public Participation

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Gansu Province, and the project cities and counties on LA, HD and resettlement, it is very necessary to conduct public participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs and the affected entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

9.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since December 2017, under the direction of the technical assistance consultants, the local governments and PMOs have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities. Extensive public consultation has also been conducted during the DMS. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Implemented Public Participation and Consultation Activities

No.	Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Expected outcome
1	Opinions on project design	Discussion meeting	Dec. 2017	Local PMOs	Village officials, APs	Collecting opinions on construction impacts, etc. from villagers
2	Disclosure of RAP TORs	Newspaper, website	Jan. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Disclosing the TORs for RAP preparation
3	Village congress	Discussion meeting	Jan. 2018	Village committees	Villager reps.	Disclosing project information to villagers and collecting opinions
4	Meeting of village group heads	Discussion meeting	Jan. 2018	Village committees	Group heads, villagers	Notifying project information and duties to group heads for subsequent communication and opinion collection
5	Meeting of household heads	Discussion meeting	Jan. 2018	Village committees	Household heads	Disclosing project information and collecting opinions
6	Village meeting	Discussion meeting	Feb. 2018	Village committees and groups	Villagers	Disclosing project information to villagers and collecting opinions
7	Notice	Discussion meeting	Mar. 2018	Village committees and groups	Villagers	Distributing the notice to each villager
8	RIB	Distribution	Apr. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Distributing the RIB
9	DMS verification	Bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Confirming final impacts
10	LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	May 2018	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
11	Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Bulletin board, village meeting	Sep. 2018	Local PMOs, land and resources bureaus	APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
12	Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	Sep. – Dec. 2018	Local PMOs	APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and its implementation
13	Issues arising from project implementation	Discussion meeting, fieldwork, appeal	Whole process	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, external M&E agency	APs	Discussing issues arising from implementation and solutions
14	Collection of suggestions and grievances	Appeal mechanism, fieldwork,	Whole process	Local PMOs, township governments, village committees, external M&E agency	APs	Collecting suggestions on and grievances about the Project

9.1.2 Public Participation Plan

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the local PMOs and township resettlement governments will conduct further public participation. See Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Participants	Topic	Agencies
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	After Bank review	All APs	RAP disclosure	Gansu PMO, Tongwei PMO, Zhangye PMO, Ganzhou PMO, Wushan County PMO, Qin'an PMO
RAP or RIB	Distribution to APs	After Bank review		RAP or RIB	
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Feb. – Oct. 2019		Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.	
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	May 2019		Compensation fees and mode of payment	
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	Sep. – Dec. 2019		Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees	

9.2 Grievance Redress

Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, in order to ensure that APs have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a four-stage grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or HD implementing agency orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or HD implementing agency shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the local PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the competent administrative authorities in accordance with Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition for arbitration.

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

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

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to the Bank in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. 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.

9.2.1 Scope and Modes of Complaints Redress

◇ Scope of redress

- 1) Brief description of grievance;
- 2) Investigation results;
- 3) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
- 4) Disposition and basis
- 5) The complainant has the right to file an appeal to the resettlement authority of the next higher level or file a suit in a civil court at the expense of the owner.

◇ Modes of redress

- 1) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- 2) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.

In whichever mode of redress, the redress materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the local PMO.

9.2.2 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the local PMO, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly. See Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 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.					

The key points of this chapter will be disclosed to the APs before the beginning of resettlement implementation.

9.2.3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

The resettlement agencies will assign dedicated staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. See Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Gansu PMO	Liu Donghui	No.618 Donggang West Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou	0931-8813468
Qin'an PMO	Yang Jiansuo	Qin'an County Culture, Broadcast and Television Bureau	13919673223
Wushan County PMO	Lu Qiang	Wushan County Culture Broadcasting and Film Bureau	18219982200
Tongwei PMO	Chen Bo	Junction of Guanjing Alley and Provincial Highway 207, Tongwei County	18152202006
Zhangye PMO	Diao Yongjin	Zhangye Cultural Heritage Protection, Inheritance project	13830660990
	Zhang Xingchi	Folklore Village Development project	18093645107

10 M&E

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.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The Gansu and local PMOs 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.

10.1.1 Procedure

During implementation, the implementing agencies will collect and record information on resettlement implementation from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

10.1.2 Scope

- 1) Compensation fees paid to the APs and entities
- 2) Availability of resettlement housing under cash compensation
- 3) Construction of resettlement housing under property swap
- 4) Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
- 5) Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of the APs

10.1.3 Reporting

The implementing agencies will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the corresponding component PMOs, which will in turn submit it to the Gansu PMO and the Bank at each year end.

10.2 Independent External Monitoring

10.2.1 Purpose and Tasks

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

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

10.2.2 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 component owners, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

10.2.3 Procedure and Scope

- 1) Preparing the Terms of Reference of M&E;
- 2) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- 3) Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 10% of households affected by LA and HD each, and 20% of entities affected by HD
- 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 displaced households.

5) Establishing an M&E information system

An M&E information system will be established, where a database will be established for different types of M&E data, in order to provide computer aid for analysis and follow-up monitoring.

6) M&E survey

① Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to investigate the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies

②Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households: to monitor the disbursement of compensation fees, income restoration and resettlement quality of residents; and restoration measures for vulnerable groups

③Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation

④Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of the APs

7) Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database

8) Comparative analysis

9) Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

10.2.4 Indicators

1) Key M&E indicators:

➤ Progress: preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement

➤ Quality: effectiveness of resettlement measures and satisfaction of the APs

➤ Investment: disbursement and use of funds

M&E will be conducted on the basis of the survey data provided by the design agency, and resettlement implementing agencies. After a full understanding has been obtained, M&E will be conducted in the form of key informant interview and rapid rural appraisal.

2) Usually, the external M&E agency will perform the following tasks:

①Public consultation: The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings at villages and towns. In this way, it will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the willingness of the APs to cooperate in the RAP. These activities will be conducted during and after resettlement.

②Collecting opinions from the APs: The external M&E agency will meet township resettlement offices and villagers from time to time to learn opinions collected by them from affected persons. The external M&E agency will report such opinions to the resettlement offices so as to make resettlement more effective and smooth.

③Other duties: The external M&E agency will give advice on the improvement and implementation of the RAP to the resettlement offices.

10.2.5 Reporting

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

1) Interval

M&E will end half a year after the completion of resettlement and the restoration of production and livelihoods of the APs. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year. A mid-year monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and the resettlement agencies in the middle of each year, and an annual monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank and the project owner at each year end.

2) Scope

a. Resettlement baseline survey;

b. Progress of LA, HD and resettlement;

c. Production resettlement and restoration;

d. House demolition and reconstruction;

e. Restoration progress of special facilities;

f. Standard of living of the APs;

g. Availability and utilization of resettlement funds;

h. Evaluation of the efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies;

i. Support for vulnerable groups;

j. Functions of the resettlement implementing agencies;

k. Existing issues and suggestions

10.2.6 Post-evaluation

After project implementation, 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 LA and resettlement 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 Gansu 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 post-evaluation Report for submission to the Gansu PMO and the Bank.

11 Entitlement Matrix

Table 11-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Subproject	Application	Entitled persons / groups	Population	Compensation policy	Compensation policy
Permanent LA	Wushan County, Tianshui City	Permanently expropriate 3.0 mu of collective construction land; Temporary occupation of 32.40 mu of collective construction land, neither impact on the number of households and number of people	Involving the Shandan Village collective in Shandan Town	0 households with 0 persons	LA compensation will be paid to the AHs without being withheld by the collective. Cash compensation will be sufficient to maintain existing socioeconomic conditions. Skills training and endowment insurance for LEFs will be offered.	Providing cash compensation for the village groups and households affected by LA, as no specific households identified as being affected. Providing diversified resettlement measures to ensure that the production level and standard of living are restored stably

Resettlement Action Plan of the World Bank-financed Gansu Revitalization and Innovation Project

	Wushan County, Tianshui City	Permanent acquisition of 2.6 mu of collective construction land; permanent acquisition of 1 mu of collective cultivated land; permanent acquisition of 1.5 mu of collective wasteland; temporary occupation of 20.34 mu of collective construction land; demolition of non-residential houses of 500 m2, all involving no affected households and number of people	Involving the Hedian Village collective in Shandan Town	0 households with 0 persons	LA compensation will be paid to the AHs without being withheld by the collective. Cash compensation will be sufficient to maintain existing socioeconomic conditions. Skills training and endowment insurance for LEFs will be offered.	Providing cash compensation for the village groups affected by LA. Providing diversified resettlement measures to ensure that the production level and standard of living are restored stably
	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	43 mu of collective construction land and 19.1 mu of collective farmland	Wohuang Village, Longcheng Town and Shaodian Village, Wuying Town	34 households with 168 persons	LA compensation will be paid to the AHs without being withheld by the collective. Cash compensation will be sufficient to maintain existing socioeconomic conditions. Skills training will be offered.	Providing cash compensation for the village groups and households affected by LA, as preferred by affected persons, and in line with World Bank OP4.12. Providing diversified resettlement measures to ensure that the production level and standard of living are restored stably
Temporary land occupation	Qin'an County, Tianshui City	11 mu of collective land	Wohuang Village, Longcheng Town	14 households with 42 persons	Paying compensation to the affected villages, and restoring the land to the original condition after occupation	Receiving compensation for lost young crops, as agreed by affected persons, and in line with World Bank OP4.12.
	Wushan County, Tianshui City	Temporary occupation of 52.74 mu of collective construction land	Hedian Village and Shandan Village Collectives in Shandan Town	0 households with 0 persons	After the occupation of the collective construction land is completed, it can be restored to its original state.	/

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Demolition of residential houses	Tongwei County, Dingxi City	2,630 m ²	6 households with 24 persons.	6 households with 24 persons	Paying compensation to the AHs	Paying compensation to proprietors at full replacement cost, as preferred by affected households, in line with WB OP4.12. Granting a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and a moving reward.
	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	1,440 m ²	6 households with 24 persons.	6 households with 24 persons	Paying compensation to the AHs	Paying compensation and a moving subsidy to affected persons, who agreed to the arrangement, and in line with OP4.12.
Demolition of non-residential properties	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	370 m ² (a public house and 6 stores)	10 persons	10 persons	Paying compensation to the affected proprietors	Fixing compensation based on local rates for non-residential properties, in line with WB OP4.12, and preferred by APs.
	Wushan County, Tianshui City	500m ² (a primary school)	Total impact 0 people	Total impact 0 people	Non-residential demolition compensation is distributed to the affected village committee	Compensation is determined according to the compensation standard for local non-residential house demolition
Vulnerable groups	Ganzhou District, Zhangye City	Within project area	Disability, MLS	One household with 4 persons	Their needs will be identified and recorded, and appropriate assistance will be determined.	Eligible population will be included in local MLS with priority. They will have priority in receiving free employment information, skills training and employment services.
Ground attachments	Subproject areas	/	Proprietors	Proprietors	Paying compensation to proprietors	Paying compensation to proprietors
Grievance redress	Subproject areas	Compensation rates, payment, resettlement measures	APs complaining about resettlement	APs complaining about resettlement	Appeals of the APs on LA, HD and resettlement are exempt from fees and management costs.	/

Appendix 1 Resettlement Due Diligence Report of Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone

1. Background

1.1 Background of this project

In order to enhance the cultural influence of Majiayao in Lintao County, promote cultural conservation and inheritance, tourism development and poverty reduction, and improve the public environment and local residents' living standard, the Lintao County Government has applied for a loan of \$23.93 million (170 million yuan) with the Bank for the construction of Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone.

This project consists of Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center, Majiayao site construction and Majiayao scenic zone infrastructure construction, and will be constructed from April 2018 to December 2020.

According to the Bank's social safeguard policy and preparation memorandum, a due diligence investigation will be conducted on resettlement activities. The Resettlement Due Diligence Report of Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone has been prepared as entrusted by the Lintao County Government, and submitted to the Bank for review.

1.2 Resettlement impacts

A total of 11.1 mu of collective land in Majiayao Village, Taoyang Town, Lintao County will be occupied permanently, directly affecting 14 households with 56 persons, and the compensation had been paid by December 2017.

Table 1.1 Impact Caused by Land Acquisition

No	Type	Unit	Lintao county		Total
			Majiayao Cultural center	Relics Tourist Service Center	
1	Collective land	Mu	/	11.1	11.1
2	National land	Mu	/	/	/
3	Temporary land use	Mu	/	/	/
4	Direct affect households	/	/	/	14
5	Direct affect persons	/	/	/	56
6	Temporary affect people	/	/	/	/

Table 1.2 Impact Caused by Resettlement

No	Type	Unit	Lintao county		Total
			Majiayao Cultural center	Relics Tourist Service Center	
1	Rural resident housing	Household	/	6	6
		Person	/	24	24
		Area m2	/	1712	1712
2	Urban resident housing	Household	/	/	/
		Person	/	/	/
		area	/	/	/
3	Enterprises	Household	/	3	3
		Persons	/	12	12
		area	/	2174	2174

临洮县国土资源局
临洮县国土资源局
石峰

临洮县洮阳镇马家窑村马家窑遗址保护设施建设项目用地征地兑付汇总表

洮阳镇马家窑村
二〇一七年三月九日
单位:元、亩、户

序号	村名	户数	亩数	征地区片地价	物价补贴	土地金额	附着物金额	补偿总金额	备注
1	马家窑村	14	11.10	41233.10	7000.00	535387.41	50255.00	585642.41	
合计		14	11.10	41233.10	7000.00	535387.41	50255.00	585642.41	

洮阳镇(盖章) 杨红
县国土资源局(盖章) 王成 孔德伟
县林业局(盖章) 马君斌
县财政局(盖章) 陈军

丈尺人签名
车红林 王飞

临洮县洮阳镇马家窑村马家窑遗址保护设施建设项目用地征地补偿兑付表

洮阳镇马家窑村
二〇一七年三月九日
单位:元、株、亩

序号	姓名	土地补偿费			附着物补偿费				总补偿金额	存折号	农户签字	备注		
		征地区片 种类	亩数	征地区片 地价	物价补贴	补偿金额	种类	数量					补偿标准	补偿金额
1	郭效林	水浇地	1.31	41233.10	7000.00	63185.36	玉米	1.31	2000.0	2620.00	65805.36	102011000767121	郭效林	
2	马承喜	水浇地	1.39	41233.10	7000.00	67044.01	玉米	1.39	2000.0	2780.00	69824.01	102011000767105	马承喜	
3	马启林	水浇地	1.23	41233.10	7000.00	59326.71	玉米	1.23	2000.0	2460.00	61786.71	102011000767118	马启林	
4	马得任	水浇地	0.96	41233.10	7000.00	46303.78					46303.78	102011000767121	马得任	
5	马得文	水浇地	0.75	41233.10	7000.00	36174.83	玉米	0.75	2000.0	1500.00	37674.83	102011000767139	马得文	
6	白春兰	水浇地	0.93	41233.10	7000.00	44856.78	玉米	0.93	2000.0	1860.00	46716.78	102011000767197	白春兰	
7	康桂兰	水浇地	0.54	41233.10	7000.00	26045.87	玉米	0.54	2000.0	1080.00	27125.87	102011000767152	康桂兰	
8	赵正学	水浇地	1.08	41233.10	7000.00	52091.75	玉米	1.08	2000.0	2160.00	54251.75	102011000767170	赵正学	
9	马国平	水浇地	0.66	41233.10	7000.00	31833.85	玉米	0.66	2000.0	1320.00	33153.85	102011000767118	马国平	
10	马彦祝	水浇地	0.32	41233.10	7000.00	15434.59	玉米	0.32	2000.0	640.00	16074.59	102011000767196	马彦祝	
11	马秀云	水浇地	0.4	41233.10	7000.00	19293.24	玉米	0.4	2000.0	800.00	20093.24	102011000767408	马秀云	
12	刘玉琴	水浇地	0.75	41233.10	7000.00	36174.83	玉米	0.75	2000.0	1500.00	37674.83	102011000767410	刘玉琴	
13	马天明	水浇地	0.78	41233.10	7000.00	37621.81	玉米	0.78	2000.0	1560.00	39181.81	102011000767412	马天明	
14	寇东凤	水浇地	0.96				玉米	0.96	11.0	24978.00	24978.00	102011000767418	寇东凤	
合计			11.10			535387.41					50255.00		585642.41	

Figure 1-1 LA Compensation Payment Form of Majiayao Village, Taoyang Town, Lintao County

This project involves the demolition of 6 properties with a total area of 1,712 m², affecting 6 entities with 24 persons, in which 3 entities have not entered into a compensation agreement. Compensation is fixed through appraisal by Gansu Hongxin Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd., and is being paid orderly.



Figure 1-2 Entities and Houses to be Demolished

1.3 Purpose, scope and methods of resettlement due diligence

In order to inspect the resettlement implementation process and impacts, and protect the APs' lawful rights and interests, NRCR was appointed by the Lintao PMO to conduct a resettlement due diligence investigation on this project.

The purpose is to review the resettlement work comprehensively to see if the applicable regulations and policies are complied with, inspect the implementation process, progress, fund management, resettlement effectiveness and satisfaction, identify outstanding issues, and propose feasible solutions accordingly.

This due diligence investigation mainly covers HD policies and compensation rates, fund disbursement, resettlement progress and satisfaction, information, grievance redress, evaluation of outstanding issues, and a supplementary action plan.

The following methods were used:

- 1) Deskwork: Project and resettlement documents were collected, referred to and verified.
- 2) Fieldwork: including sampling survey, FGD, key informant interview, participatory observation, etc.
- 3) Sampling survey: A sampling plan was designed, and 8 households affected by LA (57%) and 9 affected by HD (100%) were sampled for a questionnaire survey.
- 4) FGD: FGDs was held with PMO staff, village officials and AP representatives to learn HD and resettlement.
- 5) Key information interview: Key information interviews were conducted with heads of agencies concerned, household heads, women, old people, etc.

2. Compensation and resettlement

2.1 IAs

The Lintao County Culture, Broadcast and Television Bureau is responsible for project

coordination, the housing and urban-rural development bureau for HD, compensation and resettlement, and Lintao Culture & Tourism Investment CO., Ltd. for construction. All agencies are well staffed, and operate normatively and smoothly, ensuring successful resettlement.

2.2 Compensation rates

The HD compensation rates are based mainly on the Announcement of Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in the Lintao County Town (LJF [2017] No. 516). Demolished houses will be subject to cash compensation, housing land allocation plus cash compensation, or property swap.

Compensation paid to affected persons were all based on replacement cost, as assessed by Gansu Hongxin Real Estate Assessment Company.

All Compensation was paid in full before actual land acquisition or demolition of structures commenced. This is in line with national rules and regulations and World Bank OP4.12.

2.3 Resettlement measures

All three affected entities have entered into compensation agreements. A third party appraisal agency has been appointed. Most of the affected entities choose the resettlement mode of cash compensation. No outstanding issue has arisen.

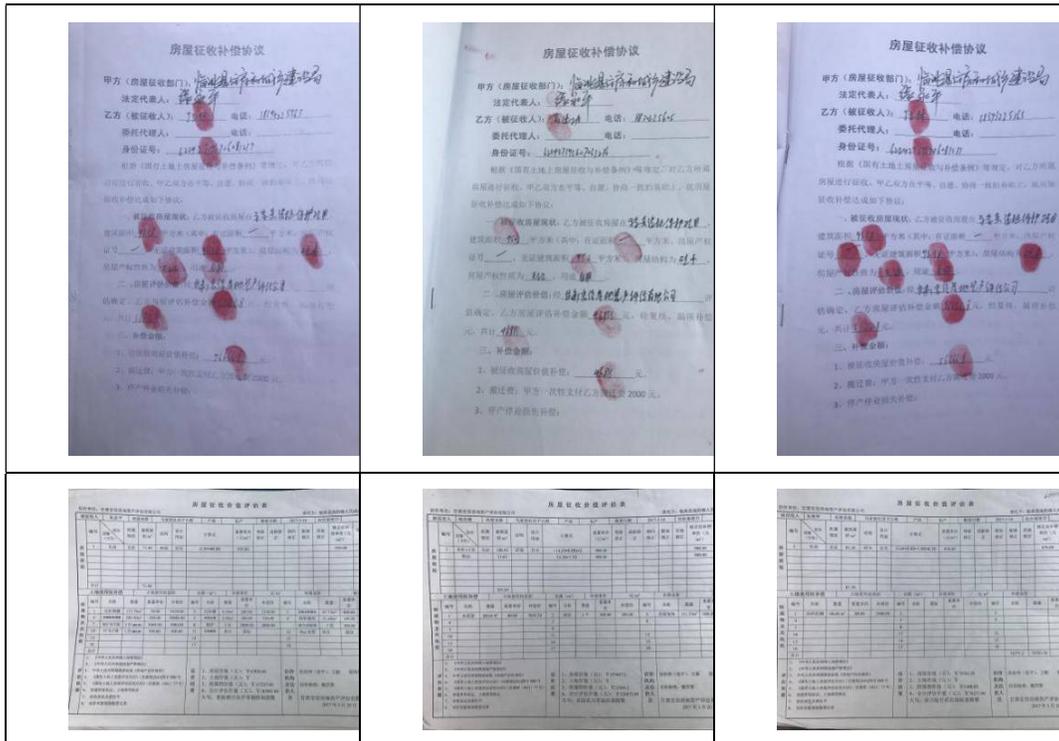


Figure 2-1 HD compensation agreements and appraisal forms

2.4 Evaluation

It can be seen that each affected entity will receive sufficient compensation for proper resettlement and livelihood development.

3. Sampling and satisfaction surveys

3.1 Overview of sampling survey

11.1 mu of collective land in Majiayao Village, Taoyang Town, Lintao County will be occupied permanently, affecting 14 households with 56 persons, and the compensation had been paid by

December 2017. This project involves the demolition of 6 properties with a total area of 1,712 m², affecting 6 entities with 24 persons, in which 3 entities have not entered into a compensation agreement. Compensation is fixed through appraisal by Gansu Hongxin Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd., and is being paid orderly.

The task force sampled 8 households affected by LA (57%) and 9 affected by HD (100%) for a questionnaire survey, and also conducted FGDs and key informant interviews.

1) Basic information

①Age structure and gender analysis: Among the 68 persons in the 17 sample households, 7 are under 16 years, accounting for 10.29%, including 3 males (8.33% of all males) and 4 females (12.5% of all females); 46 aged 16-59 years, accounting for 67.64%, including 25 males (69.44% of all males) and 21 females (65.63% of all females); 15 aged 60 years or more, accounting for 22.06%, including 8 males (22.22% of all males) and 7 females (21.87% of all females).

②Education: Among the 61 adult samples (aged 16 years or above), 15 persons have received primary school or below education, accounting for 24.59%; 26 have received junior high school education, accounting for 42.62%; 15 have received senior high school education, accounting for 24.59%; and 5 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 8.2%.

Table 3-1 Statistics of population affected by HD

Item	Total		Male		Female	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
<16 years	7	10.29	3	8.33	4	12.50
16-59 years	46	67.65	25	69.44	21	65.63
≥60 years	15	22.06	8	22.22	7	21.88
Subtotal	68	100.00	36	100	32	100
Educational level						
Primary school or below	15	24.59	8	28.57	7	21.21
Junior high school	26	42.62	11	39.29	15	45.45
Senior high school	15	24.59	7	25.00	8	24.24
Junior college or above	5	8.20	2	7.14	3	9.09
Subtotal	61	100	28	100	33	100

3.2 Satisfaction survey

The task force conducted a satisfaction survey on all 17 sample households. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Resettlement Satisfaction

Option	Percent (%)				
	Information disclosure and policy transparency	Resettlement mode	DMS results	Resettlement policies	Resettlement policy implementation
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0	0
Dissatisfied	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Neither, nor	35.0	65.0	45.0	50.0	50.0
Satisfied	60.0	30.0	45.0	45.0	50.0
Very satisfied	0	0	5.0	5.0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Only 5% of the sample households are dissatisfied with information disclosure and policy transparency, resettlement mode, and DMS results, respectively, and 95% or more are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, satisfied or very satisfied in all aspects.

3.3 Evaluation

It can be seen that 95% of the sample households are satisfied with information disclosure and policy transparency, resettlement mode, and DMS results, respectively, and 100% are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, satisfied or very satisfied with resettlement policies and their implementation.

4. Information disclosure and grievance redress

4.1 Information disclosure and consultation

The Gansu Provincial Government announced the Gansu Silk Road Revitalization Project in January 2018, including Majiayao Culture Exhibition Center and Majiayao Site Scenic Zone. The Project has been communicated extensively by various means.

The PMO has conducted extensive consultation with the AHs by means of FGD, interview, etc. to make them aware of resettlement policies and programs.



Figure 4-1 Disclosure of the Gansu Silk Road Revitalization Project

4.2 Grievance redress

A sound grievance redress mechanism has been established during resettlement implementation:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal with the village committee orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Taoyang Town Government or Lintao PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such award.

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs

are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies.

In practice, the compensation rates of this project comply with the applicable regulations and policies, and compensation has been paid fully and timely to the satisfaction of the APs, so no appeal or grievance has arisen. Some minor issues, such as omissions or errors in the DMS, were corrected on spot, and resulted in no grievance. The AHs expect to receive compensation and be resettled as early as possible.

4.3 Evaluation

No appeal or grievance has occurred to date, indicating that the public participation and grievance redress mechanism has played a good role during resettlement.

5. Conclusion and advice

5.1 Conclusion

11.1 mu of collective land in Majiayao Village, Taoyang Town, Lintao County will be occupied permanently, affecting 14 households with 56 persons, and the compensation had been paid by December 2017. This project involves the demolition of 6 properties with a total area of 1,712 m², affecting 6 entities with 24 persons, in which 3 entities have not entered into a compensation agreement. Compensation is fixed through appraisal by Gansu Hongxin Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd., and is being paid orderly.

95% of the sample households are satisfied with information disclosure and policy transparency, resettlement mode, and DMS results, respectively, and 100% are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, satisfied or very satisfied with resettlement policies and their implementation.

All resettlement and compensation activities have been conducted orderly, and no appeal or grievance has occurred to date.

3 affected entities have entered into compensation agreements, and the other 3 are in negotiation. Each affected entity will receive sufficient compensation for proper resettlement and livelihood development.

5.2 Advice

This project involves the demolition of 6 properties with a total area of 1,712 m², affecting 6 entities with 24 persons, in which 3 entities have not entered into a compensation agreement. These 3 entities should enter into compensation agreements, and be resettled properly as soon as possible to complete HD. This should be included in the internal and external M&E system, and reported to the Gansu PMO and the Bank semiannually until all AHs are resettled.

Annex: Relevant Policies and Compensation Documents

1. Announcement of Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in the Lintao County Town

临洮县住房和城乡建设局
关于临洮县城区国有土地上房屋
补偿安置标准的报告

临建发〔2017〕 516号
县政府:

按照临洮县城市总体规划,依据《国有土地房屋征收与补偿条例》、《甘肃省实施〈国有土地上房屋征收与补偿条例〉若干规定》等文件精神,县住建局拟定国有土地上房屋征收与补偿安置标准(征求意见稿),请县政府作出批示。

临洮县住房和
2017年1

临洮县城区国有土地上
征收与补偿安置标准
(征求意见稿)

五、征收实施时间:自征收决定发布:

六、征收补偿安置:

(一)补偿方式

对于被征收范围内证件齐全的房屋,按宅基地结合货币补偿、产权调换三种方式征收人只能选择其中一种补偿安置方式。在规律按全征户进行征收补偿安置。

(二)补偿标准

1. 被征收人选择货币补偿的,按重现金补偿。

2. 被征收人选择划拨宅基地结合货币安置小区内给被征收人只划拨1付宅基地,亩的宅基地4万元,0.25亩的宅基地4.5拒。货币补偿的金额按照房地产价格评估确定,并给予一次性补偿安置。此补偿方式体(如:残疾人、特困户等)。

3. 被征收人选择原居产权调换的

元/m²一次性现金补偿。

4. 对经营性用房或住宅用于经营的房下:

(1) 土地性质为商业用地,房产证且规划允许用于经营的(有营业执照、税务等相关证件),对被征收房屋和用于产权调评估,评估后按照1:1的标准进行产

(2) 在旧城改造过程中,规划允许转经营性用房(有营业执照、税务登记证和自评估,评估后按照1:1的标准进行产权调

(3) 房屋(住宅)临街用于经营的(务登记证和纳税凭证等相关证件),按住宅安置并按1800元/m²的标准一次性给予营业5.营业损失补偿:

被征收房屋用于经营,有营业执照,才

(1) 被征收宅基地面积小于或等于房屋建筑占地面积的，对被征收宅基地按每平方米 200 元给予补偿。

(2) 被征收宅基地面积大于房屋建筑占地面积的，对被征收宅基地按每平方米 200 元补偿后，对于超出的宅基地面积，再按照 2:1 的标准（即 2 换 1 平方米安置房）给予补助；或者对超出宅基地面积再按照每平方米 500 元的标准给予补助。

(3) 对被征收宅基地面积以宅基地使用面积为准，对超出部分和房前屋后由被征收人自己建设，按每平方米 150 元的标准给予补偿。

7. 对于被征收范围内违反《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》，被认定为违法建筑和超过批准期限的临时建筑，不予补偿。

对 2014 年 1 月 1 日县城总体规划修编之后新建的房屋，按违法建筑处理。

七、搬迁补偿费：

(一) 征收住宅房屋的，按照每户 2000

元。期房安置的按 2500 元/人/年标准计算过渡费，过渡期暂按 24 个月，最终按实际过渡时间核减。

九、奖励办法：

征收决定公告发布以后，在规定期限内签订安置协议，并按时搬出房屋的被征收人，给予 1—30 平方米的安置房奖励或相应现金（根据征收期限、征收阶段确定奖励标准）。被征收人可按照签订协议的先后顺序在安置楼中优先选择房屋。

对于没有土地证，但又无相关单位认定违法建筑且被征收人在征收补偿方案确定前签订安置补偿协议的，可按照不高于建筑物评估价的 50% 给予建筑材料补助。

十、相关规定：

(一) 房地产价格评估机构由县住建局从公布的房地产价格评估机构名录中协商

确定。被征收人自行解除抵押；存在产权纠纷的，由当事人自行解决。征收人不承担房屋租赁、抵押、担保任何经济 and 法律责任。

(四) 房屋征收补偿协议签订后，被征收人应在协议约定的搬迁期限内腾空交付被征收房屋。房屋结构完整、设施齐全，不得损坏和拆除各类附属设施。

十一、其他

(一) 城市规划区内集体土地上的房屋征收补偿标准执行本标准。

(二) 本标准自印发之日起施行，标准实施前征收与补偿工作继续适用原有规定。

(三) 本标准由县住房和城乡建设局

2. Land acquisition and allocation document of Lintao County, Dingxi City

<p style="text-align: center;">定西市人民政府征拨土地文件</p> <p style="text-align: center;">定政国土建字[2010]114号</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">定西市人民政府 关于临洮县2010年度第1批次城市建设 农用地转用和土地征收的通知</p> <p>临洮县人民政府：</p> <p>你县《关于临洮县2010年度第1批次城市建设用地的请示》（临政发[2010]13号）收悉。经2010年12月3日甘肃省人民政府《关于临洮县2010年第1批次城市建设农用地转用和土地征收的批复》（甘政国土发[2010]288号）批准，现通知如下：</p> <p>一、同意将你县洮阳镇东街村、西街村、河口村和李范家村集体农用地25.7787公顷（其中耕地19.7892公顷）和集体未利用地2.0469公顷转为建设用地，连同集体建设用地33.9380公顷一并征收为国有。</p> <p>以上共计批准用地61.7636公顷，作为临洮县2010年</p>	<p>度第1批次城市建设用地。按照呈报的土地开发利用规划，作为公共管理与公共服务用地。</p> <p>二、该批次用地涉及的补充耕地任务已由你县土地整理开发报各项目中挂钩落实。你县要做好相关工作，进一步提高补充耕地的质量。</p> <p>三、你县要严格按照征收土地方案，认真组织落实征地补偿安置工作，切实安排好被征地单位群众的生产和生活，保证被征地单位群众原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，维护社会稳定。征地补偿安置不落实的，不得强行使用被征土地。</p> <p>四、你县要严格按照国家的有关规定向具体建设项目提供用地，建设项目若在地质灾害易发区，应进行地质灾害危险性评估；建设项目为经营性用地的，应严格按照国土资源部39号令的规定实行公开出让，并将供地情况及时报市国土资源局备案。</p> <p>五、国土资源管理部门要对征收土地方案的实施情况进行跟踪检查，督促地方政府和有关单位做好相关工作。征地的批后实施情况，要及时反馈到市国土资源局。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">二〇一〇年十二月三十一日</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>主题词： 国土资源 城市建设 用地 通知</p> <p>抄送： 市发改委，市财政局，临洮县国土资源局</p> <p>定西市国土资源局办公室 2010年12月31日印发</p>
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Appendix 2 Opinions on the Handling of Some Issues of House Acquisition on State-owned Land of Qin Zhou District

秦州区国有土地上房屋
工作若干问题处理意见

为规范全区房屋征收行为，切实做好房屋征收工作的难点、热点问题，确保合理补偿，保障被征收人的合法权益，维护《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》、《国有土地上房屋征收条例》、《甘肃省实施〈国有土地上房屋征收若干规定〉》、《中共中央纪委办公厅关于加规范征地拆迁行为的通知》等有关法律法规“尊重历史、正视现实、实事求是、客”原则，结合我区实际，现就全区房屋征收如下处理意见：

六、特殊人群补偿安置优惠政策

(一) 特殊人群的认定

被征收人持有残疾证、城市居民最低

2. 持有城市居民最低生活保障证、优
职工家庭及特困职工家庭的临时安置费
准基础上上浮20%。

3. 失独家庭的临时安置费在征收方
上浮30%。

(四) 特困补助

属于上述特殊人群且被征收住宅房屋
米，他处无房屋、无宅基地的被征收人，
定的第一阶段签订协议并完成搬迁的，给
标准在房屋征收补偿方案中予以明确。

(五) 司法救助

1. 救助范围

Appendix 3 Notice of the Gansu Provincial Government on Issuing Location-based Land Compensation Rates and Uniform AAOV Rates of Gansu Province

甘肃省人民政府

甘政发〔2017〕17号

甘肃省人民政府 关于印发甘肃省征地补偿区片综合地价及甘肃省征地补偿统一年产值标准

各市、自治州人民政府，兰州新区管委会，省

现将更新后的《甘肃省征地补偿区片综合地价

域内征收农用地中的水浇地、旱地、牧区草地，征收林地按《甘肃省实施〈中华人民共和国森林法〉办法》规定的标准补偿，征收非牧区农用地中草地的按邻近耕地标准的0.4倍补偿，征收其他农用地和建设用地的按邻近耕地标准补偿，征收未利用地的按邻近耕地统一年产值的2倍补偿，经依法批准占用基本农田的按统一年产值的30倍补偿。区片综合地价适用于测算区域内的集体土地。占用国有农用地、国有建设用地（以划拨方式取得）的补偿，参照区域内征收集体土地的补偿标准执行；占用国有未利用地的不予补偿。

土地征收事关人民群众切身利益，事关社会和谐稳定，各级政府及有关部门要充分认识调整更新征地补偿标准对于保障重大项目建设、维护被征地农民合法权益的重要意义，切实把握好新的征地补偿标准施行后建设费用增加、被征地农民受益变化，统筹考虑、周密安排，确保新旧补偿标准衔接有序、平稳过渡，要细致细心细致地部署征地补偿事宜，将已经显现的、可能出现的、难以把控的问题梳理细化出来，制订工作预案，强化工作责任，切实保障被征地农民权益，维护社会和谐稳定。要严肃纪律，规范土地审批管理，不允许在新的征地补偿标准实施前突击批地，不允许采取变通的方式降低补偿安置标准、延迟支付补偿安置费用。要加强监督检查，依法足额兑现征地补偿费用，严禁任何单位和个人截留、挪用和挤占征地补偿费用，严肃查处土地征收中侵害被征地农民合法权益的违纪违法问题。要加强政策宣

传，提高依法征地、依法补偿安置的自觉性，特别是被征地农民的知情权，自觉接受社会

附件：甘肃省征地补偿区片综合地价
甘肃省征地补偿统一年产值标准

甘肃省人
2017年2

Appendix 4 Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and Ground Attachments for the Tianping Express

秦安县人民政府

关于印发天平高速公路秦安段土地征收及地上附

有关乡镇人民政府，县直有关部门，驻秦有关单位：

《天平高速公路秦安段土地征收及地上附着物补偿标准》已经
3号文件批复，征地补偿标准按照省政府公布的《甘肃省征地区片
一年产值标准的通知》（甘政发〔2012〕151号）执行，现将地上附着
印发你们，请遵照执行。

天平高速公路秦安段地上附着物补

序号	名称、规格	单位	标准（元）	序号	名称
一	苹果、桃、杏、梨、柿子、樱桃、核桃等经济果树			15	500
1	小苗	株	15	16	5-
2	幼苗（挂果）	株	115	17	10-

10	初果	株	100	24	2
11	中果	株	170	25	3
12	盛果	株	210	26	
13	苗圃	平方米	70	27	亩
三	用材树			28	亩
14	幼树（栽一年）		7	29	

天平高速公路秦安段房屋和构筑物拆迁

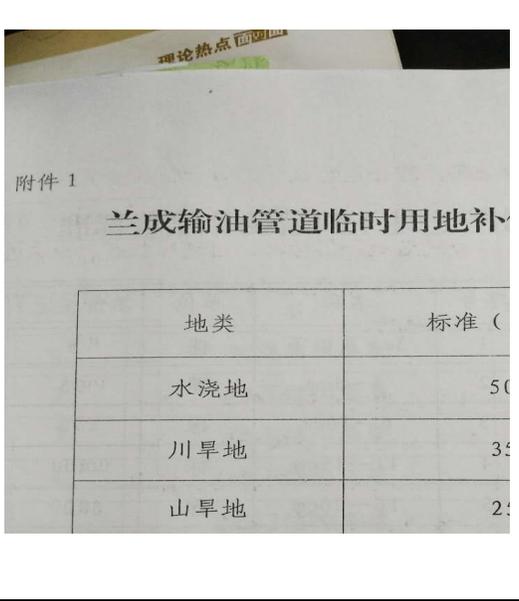
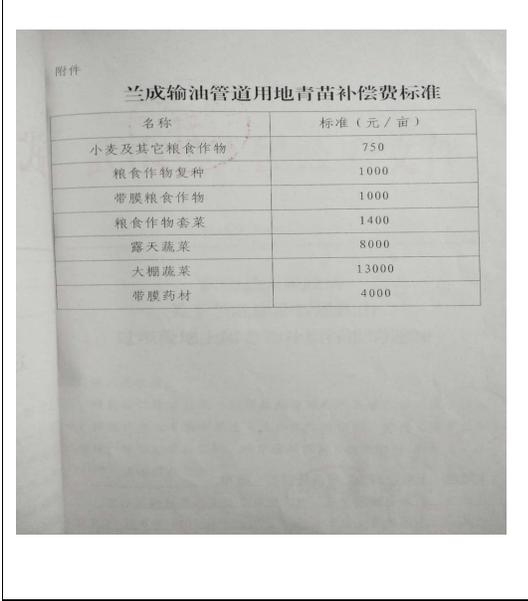
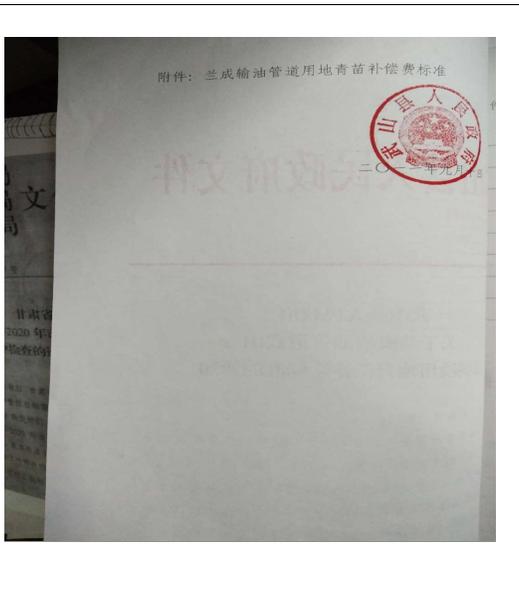
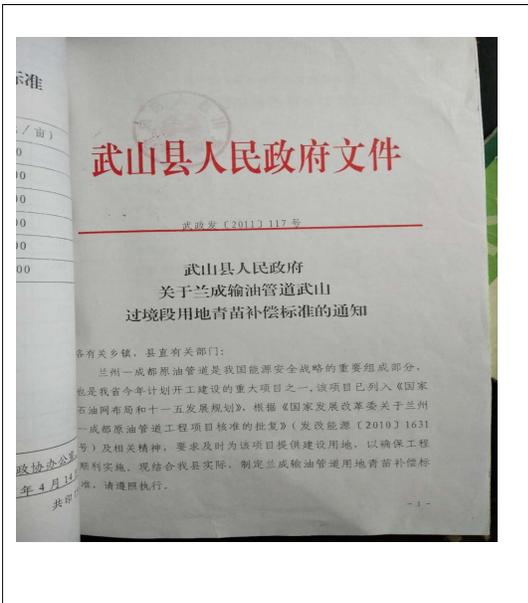
序号	名称	
1	框架结构	
2	砖混结构	
3	砖木结构	
4	砖土木结构	
5	钢结构（I类）	
	钢结构（II类）	
6	土木结构	
7	彩钢结构	
8	砖木简易房	

Resettlement Action Plan of the World Bank-financed Gansu Silk Road Revitalization Project

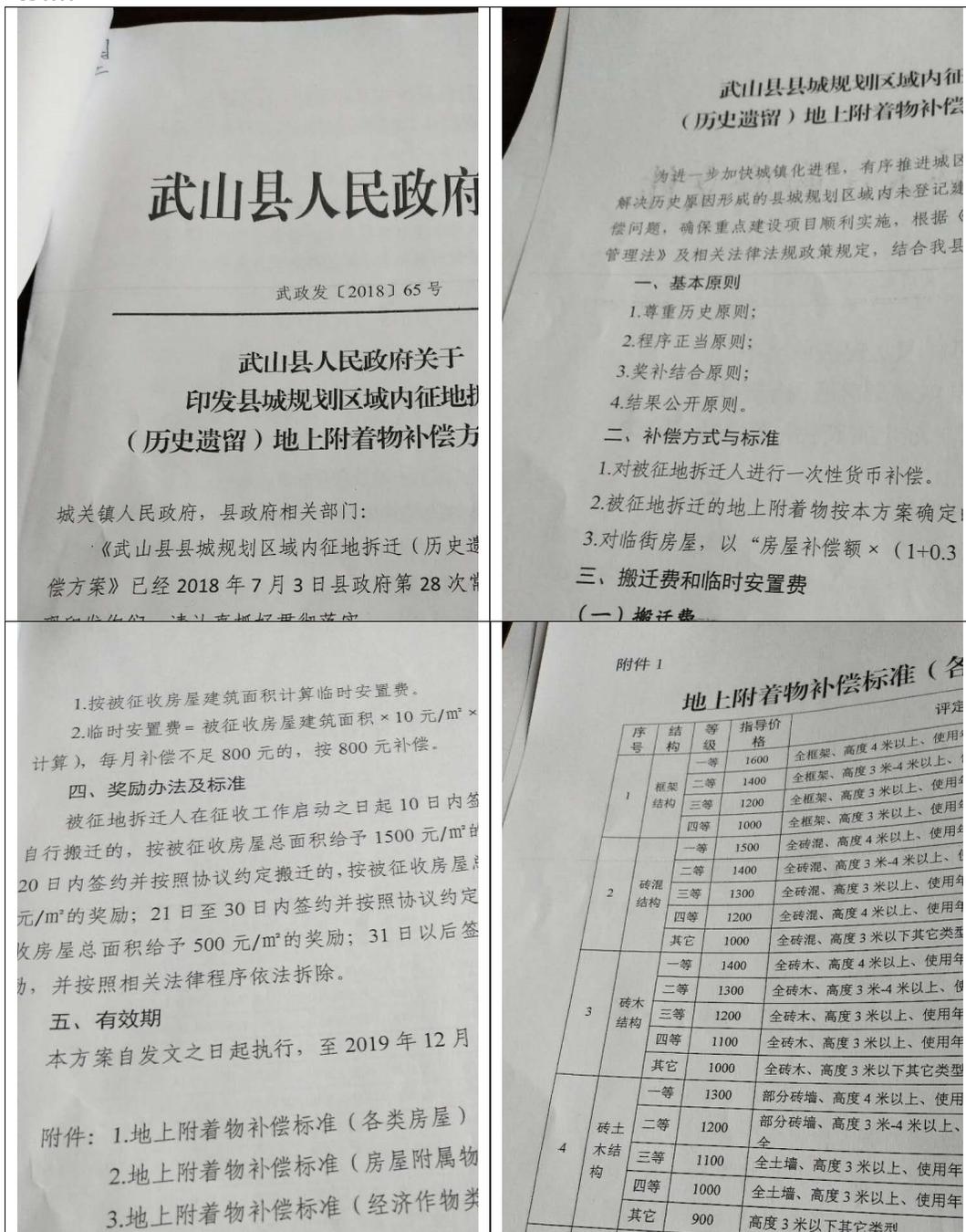
47	直径 2.1-2.5 米的砌筑井壁	
48	直径 2.6-2.9 米的砌筑井壁	
49	浇灌机井	
50	直径 3 米以上的大口径砌筑井壁按直径米计算, 每增加 1 米增加 4000 元	
51	鸡舍、狗舍	
52	普通土菜窖	
53	石围堰	
54	活动房	
55	粮仓	
56	排洪渠涵洞	
57	简易涵洞	
58	铁栅栏透视墙	
59	铁丝网	
60	电缆线	
61	构筑物石方	
62	水泥栏杆	
63	水池、地沟	

73	道牙砖	
74	集(雨)水窖	
75	自来水设备	
76	75PVC 管	
77	1.2 寸塑料水管	
78	1.2 寸镀锌供水管	
79	8 寸铸铁管道	
80	鱼池	
81	简易大门	
82	瓷贴墙面	
83	花砖墙	
84	地板砖	
85	钢架大棚	
86	石膏吊顶	
87	PVC 吊顶	
88	化粪池	

Appendix 5 Notice of Wushan County People's Government on Compensation Standard for Young Seedlings in Wushan Transit Section of Lancheng Oil Pipeline



Appendix 6 Notice of the Wushan County People's Government on the compensation plan for the land acquisition and demolition (historical legacy) in the planned area of the county town



附件 2
地上附着物补偿标准 (房屋附属物)

序号	名称	单位	标准 (元)	备注
1	铁栏杆	米	130	
2	镀锌栏杆	米	160	
3	砖围墙	米	300-500	2米以下 300元, 2
4	土围墙	米	100-200	
5	照明电表	块	450	
6	动力设备搬迁	台	500	
7	动力电表	块	500	
8	自来水设施	户	600	
9	固定电话	户	200	
10	宽带	户	200	
11	有线电视	户	200	
12	空调	户	800	
13	太阳能热水器	户	600	
14	电热水器 (燃气热水器)	户	500	
15	棚房、厂房	平方米	350	
16	活动板房	平方米	400-450	
17	水池	立方米	30	
18	简易房	平方米	300	
19	水泥院	平方米	80	

序号	名称	单位	标准 (元)	备注
24	大门	座	500-3000	1、6 2000 2、挂 1000
25	动力线路	公里	4000-10000	2008 线路
26	地下室	平方米	800	
27	砖铺院	平方米	60-400	大理石 60元
28	库房	平方米	200	
29	炕	各	500-1000	水泥炕
30	灶	台	800-1000	水泥灶
31	渠道	米	120-180	U渠 30 浆砌水渠
32	鸡舍狗舍	个	60-100	
33	涵洞	米	100-200	
34	电缆线	米	100-200	带护套线
35	集雨水窖	眼	3000-5000	大于等于 /眼; 40m
36	粮仓	平方米	180-350	
37	沼气池	口	3000	
38	看管房	平方米	500-600	
39	各类宣传牌	平方米	150	
40	公交车站牌	个	3000	
41	油罐	个	10000	
42	转移资产			

附件 3
地上附着物补偿标准 (经济作物类)

序号	作物	单位	标准
1	大田粮食作物	亩	
2	大田带膜粮食作物	亩	
3	大田蔬菜	亩	
4	大田带膜蔬菜	亩	

附件 4
地上附着物补偿标准 (其他)

序号	品名	单位	金额				备注
			特等	一等	二等	三等	
1	苹果	株	500	300	120	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 三等。
2	樱桃	株	400	300	120	10	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
3	桃树	株	350	300	100	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
4	梨树	株	300	200	100	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
5	葡萄树	株	300	200	50	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
6	核桃树	株	300	120	50	10	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
7	枣树	株	200	50	20	10	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
8	杏树	株	300	200	100	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
9	柿子	株	400	250	100	10	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
10	石榴	株	350	200	100	10	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
11	花椒树	株	300	200	100	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
12	李子树	株	300	200	100	5	盛果期为特等, 挂果三 二等。
13	侧柏	株	40	20	10	5	1m 以上为特等, 0.5m- 0.2m 以下为三等。
14	国槐	株	400	200	20	5	3m 以上为特等, 1.5m- 0.5m 以下为三等。

序号	品名	单位	金额				备注
			特等	一等	二等	三等	
19	红掌	株	100	50	20	10	2m以上特等, 1m-2m一等, 0.5-1m二等, 0.5m以下三等。
20	小叶红波	株	20	10	5	2	0.8m以上特等, 0.5m-0.8m一等, 以下三等。
21	金银花	株	100	50	20	10	
22	竹子	平方米	100	50	30	10	3m以上特等, 2m-3m一等, 1m-2m二等, 1m以下三等。
23	无花果	株	80	60	30	10	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
24	香槐	株	100	50	30	10	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
25	牡丹	株	80	50	30	10	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
26	梅花	株	80	50	30	10	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
27	棕丹	株	100	80	50	30	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
28	洒金柏	株	80	50	30	5	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
29	玉兰	株	100	80	50	30	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
30	倒槐	株	100	80	50	20	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
31	倒榆	株	100	80	50	20	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
32	柳树	株	80	60	30	5	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
33	白杨	株	100	80	30	5	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
34	刺槐	株	80	50	20	5	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。
35	桑树	株	80	50	20	5	3年生为三等, 4-5年生为二等, 6-7年生为特等。

Appendix 7 Wushan County Project Office Leading Group

武山县人民政府

武政办

武山县人民政府办公室

成立世行贷款甘肃丝绸之路

文化传承与创新项目办公室

各镇人民政府、县直有关部门、驻县有关单位为深入贯彻落实甘肃省世行贷款甘肃丝绸之路文化传承与创新项目工作, 推动我县世行贷款《甘肃省文化厅关于调整世行贷款文化传承与创新项目办公室, 其组成人员如下:

主 任: 高春霞 县委副书记

副 主 任: 付新全 县文广局局长

马广平 山丹镇党委书记

李 晋 县发改局副局长

财务负责人: 曹小娟 县文广局干部

赵 鹏 县文广局干部

工作人员: 张应详 县财政局副主

杜 芳 山丹镇副镇

芦 强 县文广局办

刘绪存 县发改局干

王军强 县文广局干

办公室设在县文广局, 负责我县世行贷款文化传承与创新项目工作的衔接联络、指导小组、项目办公室安排的各项工作任务变动, 报经主任同意后, 由相关同志接洽。

武山县人
2018

Appendix 8 Due Diligence Review Report on Lacquer Ware, Tianshui City. (Attached as separate document)

Appendix 9 Due Diligence Review Report on Hanmo Culture, Tongwei County. (Attached as separate document)