

**World Bank-financed
China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (Shaanxi)
(P176989)**

——Batch 1 Subprojects

Resettlement Action Plan

**Foreign Loan Project Management Office of Shaanxi
Province
November, 2022**

Letter of Commitment

The participating districts/counties/ and cities of the Batch 1 subprojects of the World Bank-financed China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (Shaanxi) (the Project) are Linwei District, Chengcheng County, Chencang District and Baoji City.

According to the Feasibility Study Report, Social Audit Report and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report of the Batch 1 subprojects, some project activities (e.g., waste transfer station construction) in Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District involve land acquisition (LA), but will not involve house demolition and physical resettlement (i.e., relocation or loss of shelter). To protect the basic rights and interests of the affected persons (APs), and ensure that their livelihoods and living conditions are not reduced or even improved, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5—Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and the applicable domestic laws, regulations and LAR (land acquisition and resettlement) practices of China, Shaanxi Province and the project counties / districts as the basis of implementing LAR for the Batch 1 subprojects.

The Shaanxi Project Management Office (PMO), and county / district PMOs have reviewed this RAP, and agree to act on it.

The county / district PMOs hereby confirm the contents of this RAP and commit to including the adequate budget hereof in the general budget of the project and make it available timely. The county / district PMOs will ensure that LAR within their jurisdictions will be implemented according to this RAP.

Agency	Signature / seal	Date
Linwei District Government		
Chengcheng County Government		
Chencang District Government		

Executive Summary

1) Introduction

The China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (Shaanxi) (hereinafter, the “Project”) is the second phase of the World Bank-financed program in tackling China’s plastic wastes pollution. The Project will be implemented by Shaanxi Province and will be submitted to the World Bank Board of Executive Directors for approval in March 2023.

Since details of most activities (location, size, technical solution, etc.) of the Project have not been finalized, the project will be implemented in batches. In the proposed activities, the Batch 1 subprojects (involving 3 counties / districts (Linwei District, Chengcheng County, Chencang District), and Baoji City) had been fixed before project appraisal. The Batch 1 subprojects mainly include the construction of waste collection and transfer facilities, recyclable materials/wastes sorting facilities, a transfer vehicle parking and maintenance center, and closing four existing landfills, etc.

At the preparation stage, Foreign Loan Project Management Office of Shaanxi Province (hereafter as “Shaanxi PMO”) worked together with the social consultant screening and identifying “associated facilities”¹, and conducting due diligence on Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) for the associated facilities, for which the relevant ongoing requirements have been included in the Social Audit Report. 30 domestic waste collection stations will be constructed in Chencang District², each serving 3-5 villages. Based on the past practice of Chencang District, the land used for these domestic waste collection stations will be suitable unused collective construction land that will be provided for free through the consultation and coordination with the relevant villages, there it will not involve land acquisition (LA). The SIA Report of the Batch 1 subprojects analyzes the land use impacts of the village collection stations and establishes an appropriate procedure as per ESS5 (Footnote 10) to direct the site selection of these stations to comply with the principle of voluntary land use. Therefore, details of land use for the associated facilities and village collection stations/points are not repeated herein. As part of external social monitoring and evaluation (M&E), Part 9 (Monitoring and Evaluation) of this RAP defines the M&E arrangements to follow up on the land use progress of the associated facilities and village collection stations/points.

In sum, this RAP covers the land acquisition (and occupation) impacts, compensation policies and rates, compensation programs, PIUs, M&E, etc. involved in the waste transfer stations, sorting facilities, etc. constructed in the project counties / districts for the first batch of investments.

2) Resettlement impacts

The Batch 1 subproject only require minor involuntary land acquisition and will not involve house demolition and physical resettlement (i.e., relocation and loss of shelter).

According to the feasibility study and fieldwork, the Batch 1 subprojects will occupy 56,492 m² of land permanently, including 36,293 m² of state-owned land and 20,199 m² of

¹The Batch 1 subprojects involve 3 “relevant facilities”, which are the Weinan City Waste-to-energy Power Plant, Chengcheng County Waste-to-energy Power Plant and Baoji City Waste-to-energy Power Plant.

²Each waste collection station/point has a floor area of 300-500m², shared by 3-5 villages.

collectively-owned land³, as detailed below:

- **Linwei District:** 24,300 m² of land will be used for the Batch 1 subprojects, including 1,853 m² of collective cultivated land to be acquired, affecting 2 households with 9 persons, and 6,867 m² of vacant state-owned land to be used directly for transfer station construction; 1,754 m² of collective construction land to be acquired, affecting 2 households with 7 persons, and 7,293 m² of state-owned land to be used directly for transfer station reconstruction; and 6,533 m² of state-owned construction land to be used directly for the sorting center. The affected collective land is mostly vacant construction land, or industrial and mining land, not contracted to households, managed by village committees for village collectives.
- **Chengcheng County:** 18,692 m² of land will be used for the Batch 1 subprojects, including 3,600 m² of vacant state-owned land to be allocated and 15,092 m² of collective land to be acquired for transfer station construction. The affected collective land is mostly vacant construction land, and industrial and mining land, not contracted to households, managed by village committees for village collectives.
- **Chencang District:** 13,500 m² of land will be used for the Batch 1 subprojects, including 1,500 m² of collective construction land to be acquired and 1,000 m² of state-owned land to be used directly for transfer station construction; and 11,000 m² of state-owned land to be used directly for the transfer vehicle maintenance center. The affected collective land is unused construction land, not contracted to households, directly managed by village committees on behalf of village collective (all villagers in the village).

3) Policy framework and entitlements

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5, the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2020), the Notice of the Shaanxi Provincial Land Resources Department on Adjusting and Improving AAOVs⁴ and Block Comprehensive Land Prices (SPLRD [2017] No.117), the Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Chengcheng County (CCG [2021] No.2), the Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Linwei District (LDC [2021] No.2), and the Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Chencang District (CDG [2021] No.2).

LA compensation includes compensation based on block comprehensive land price (both land compensation and resettlement subsidy), and compensation for land attachments. Depending on the project township, the compensation rate for cultivated land is 43,000 yuan/mu, that for standing crops 1,000 yuan/mu⁵, and that for construction land, and industrial and mining land 30,000-77,000 yuan/mu.

4) Vulnerable groups

³According to the applicable laws and regulations of China, land is owned by the state or collectives. Urban land is state-owned, and rural and suburban land is collectively owned, unless otherwise specified. Accordingly, collective land means that the land is owned by a collective economic organization (village committee). Collective land (especially cultivated land) is usually allocated and contracted to villagers, for example, for a term of 30 years, which can be renewed after the contracting term expires. Each village would have certain (usually a small portion) of collectively owned land that has been not allocated or contracted to individuals. To minimize impacts, the PMO will coordinate concerned land that is administered directly by village committee, but not contracted to individuals.

⁴ It refers to average annual output value (AAOV) for the designated type of land in specific areas.

⁵ Mu is a Chinese area unit. One mu approximately equals to 666.7 square meters.

None of the APs affected by the land acquisition for Batch 1 subprojects belongs to a vulnerable group.

5) Public participation and information disclosure

All APs have been informed of the key information of this RAP by various means and involved in the Project, such as website, meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RAP. This RAP will be disclosed on the Bank's website after clearance by the Bank, and the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs along.

6) Grievance redress

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to settle disputes on compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to concerns and complaints of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be concerns about the land areas, compensation standards and payments for LA. Correspondingly, the county / district PMOs, PIUs (Linwei District Environmental Sanitation Center, Chengcheng County Environmental Sanitation Center, and Chencang District Urban Administration and Law Enforcement Bureau), and affected township governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. Grievances will be redressed at the village, township, county / district levels, and an AP may file a grievance at any stage. The APs may file grievances about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

7) Organizational structure

The Project will be implemented under the leadership of the Shaanxi PMO, which will decide on and direct key issues of project preparation and implementation. The county / district PMOs and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) (Linwei District Environmental Sanitation Center, Chengcheng County Environmental Sanitation Center, and Chencang District Urban Administration and Law Enforcement Bureau) will assign in-house staff to coordinate and participate in project preparation and implementation, RAP preparation, grievance redress, internal M&E, etc. The affected township governments are responsible for implementing LA and disbursing compensation under the direction and coordination of the county / district governments, and natural resources bureaus.

8) M&E

Resettlement for the Project will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by the Shaanxi PMO, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank semiannually. The Shaanxi PMO will appoint an independent M&E agency to conduct external M&E semiannually and submit external M&E reports to the Bank regularly, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget. The first external M&E report is to be submitted in July 2023 (per the current resettlement and project implementation schedule), and an external M&E report submitted semiannually thereafter.

After the completion of LAR, the Shaanxi PMO will appoint a professional agency to conduct a resettlement performance evaluation and prepare a completion report for submission to the Bank.

9) Resettlement implementation schedule

The Batch 1 subprojects will be constructed for 3 years, from July 2023 to June 2026, in which resettlement is expected to begin in May 2023 and end in December 2023.

10) Resettlement budget

Based on prices in August 2022, the resettlement budget of the Project is 2.155 million yuan, including LA compensation of 1.348 million yuan, standing crop compensation of 2,780 yuan, social security costs of 33,800 yuan, training costs of 30,000 yuan, resettlement M&E costs of 300,000 yuan, LA taxes of 163,000 yuan, and contingencies of 277,000 yuan.

The LA compensation under the Project has been included in the project investment and will be borne by the PIUs.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
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

Glossary

Involuntary resettlement:	Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.
Replacement cost:	Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.
Land acquisition:	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way.
Livelihood:	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Resettlement action plan:	A plan concerning physical and/or economic displacement, including project description, potential impacts, objectives, baseline data, legal framework, institutional framework, implementation schedule, costs and budget, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, etc.
Disadvantaged or vulnerable Groups:	Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

1 Project Overview

1.1 Background

The China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (Shaanxi) is the second phase of the World Bank-financed China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (hereinafter, the “Project”). The Project will be implemented by Shaanxi Province and will be submitted to the World Bank Board of Executive Directors for approval in March 2023.

Since details of most activities (location, size, technical solution, etc.) of the Project have not been finalized, it will be implemented in batches. In the proposed activities, the Batch 1 subprojects (involving 3 counties / districts (Linwei District, Chengcheng County, Chencang District), and Baoji City) had been fixed before project appraisal. The Batch 1 subprojects mainly include the construction of waste collection and transfer facilities, recyclable material/wastes sorting facilities, a transfer vehicle parking and maintenance center, the closure of four existing landfills, etc.

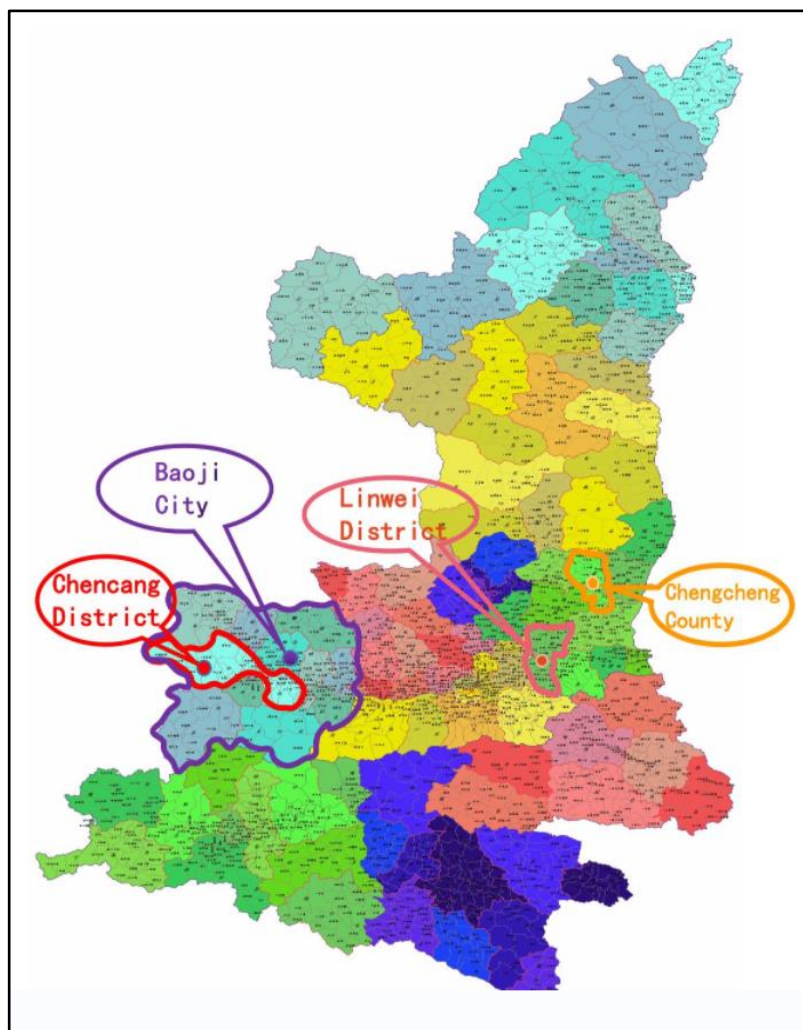


Figure 1-1 Distribution of Project Counties / Districts

1.2 Components and Overview of Resettlement Impacts

According to the feasibility study, social audit and SIA, the activities involving permanent land acquisition (occupation) under the Batch 1 subprojects are as follows:

- **Linwei District:** 8 waste transfer stations will be constructed, in which 6 will occupy vacant state-owned land or land owned by supply and marketing cooperatives in Linwei District, and 2 will involve LA; the proposed sorting center may use vacant state-owned land of Linwei District Used Material Recovery Company directly.
- **Chengcheng County:** 9 waste transfer stations will be constructed, in which 2 will occupy vacant state-owned land, and 7 will involve LA.
- **Chencang District:** 5 waste transfer stations will be constructed, in which 2 will occupy vacant state-owned land, and 3 will involve LA; the proposed transfer vehicle maintenance center will occupy vacant state-owned land.

Appendix 1 screens the land acquisition and resettlement impact by subproject activities.

Option comparison was well conducted in site selection for the Batch 1 subprojects to avoid the occupation of farmland and utilize vacant state-owned land and collective construction land where possible to minimize resettlement. The Batch 1 subprojects will occupy vacant state-owned land and collective construction land mainly.

According to the feasibility study and fieldwork, the Batch 1 subprojects will occupy 56,492 m² of land permanently, including 36,293 m² of state-owned land and 20,199 m² of collective land, affecting 4 households with 16 persons in Linwei District; in Chengcheng County, the acquired land is collectively owned land but not contracted to individuals, including 1,853 m² of cultivated land. Land acquisition for the 1st batch of investments will affect 2 households with 9 persons. See Table 1-1.

By county / district, the Linwei District subproject will occupy 24,300 m² of land, the Chengcheng County subproject will occupy 18,692 m² of land, and the Chencang District subproject will occupy 13,500 m² of land permanently. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 Summary of Land Used for the Batch 1 Subprojects (by Facility)

Activity	# of facilities	County / district	Total (m ²)	State-owned land (m ²)	Collective land				
					Cultivated land (m ²)	Construction land, and industrial and mining land (m ²)	Subtotal (m ²)	AHs	APs
Waste transfer stations	8	Linwei District	17767	14160	1853	1754	3607	4	16
	9	Chengcheng County	18692	3600	0	15092	15092	0	0
	5	Chencang District	2500	1000	0	1500	1500	0	0
Sorting center	1	Linwei District	6533	6533	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer vehicle maintenance center	1	Chencang District	11000	11000	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal			56492	36293	1853	18346	20199	4	16

Source: Feasibility Study Report and fieldwork of the task force

Table 1-2 Summary of Land Used for the Batch 1 Subprojects (by County / District)

County / district	Total (m ²)	state-owned land(m ²)	Collective land				
			Cultivated land (m ²)	Construction land, and industrial and mining land (m ²)	Subtotal (m ²)	AHs	APs
Linwei District	24300	20693	1853	1754	3607	4	16
Chengcheng County	18692	3600	0	15092	15092	0	0
Chencang District	13500	12000	0	1500	1500	0	0
Subtotal	56492	36293	1853	18346	20199	4	16

Source: Feasibility Study Report and fieldwork of the task force

At the preparation stage, the task force screened and identified “relevant facilities”⁶, and conducted due diligence on LAR for the relevant facilities, and the relevant requirements have been included in the Social Audit Report. 30 domestic waste collection stations will be constructed in Chencang District⁷, each serving 3-5 villages. Based on the past practice of Chencang District, the land used for these domestic waste collection stations will be suitable unused collective construction land obtained in consultation with the relevant villages, not involving LA. The SIA Report of the Batch 1 subprojects analyzes the land use impacts of the village collection stations, and establishes an appropriate procedure as per ESS5 (Footnote 10) to direct the site selection of these stations to comply with the principle of voluntary land donation. Therefore, details of land use for the relevant facilities and village collection stations are not repeated herein. As part of external social monitoring and evaluation (M&E), Part 9 of this RAP (M&E) defines M&E arrangements for the land use progress of the relevant facilities and village collection stations/points.

In sum, this RAP covers the land acquisition (occupation) impacts, compensation policies and rates, compensation programs, PIUs, M&E, etc. involved in the transfer stations, sorting facilities, etc. constructed in the project counties / districts for the 1st batch of investments.

1.3 Objectives of this RAP

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; to ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of

⁶ Relevant facilities are those facilities which are not funded as part and are directly and significantly related to the project, carried out or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project, and necessary for the project to be viable. However, the project is not one of the necessary pre-conditions to construct the relevant facilities. The Batch 1 subprojects involve 3 “relevant facilities”, which are the Weinan City Waste-to-energy Power Plant, Chengcheng County Waste-to-energy Power Plant and Baoji City Waste-to-energy Power Plant.

⁷Each waste collection station has a floor area of 300-500m², shared by 3-5 villages.

information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

- Ensuring that all land use, payment and livelihood restoration activities under the Project comply with the applicable domestic laws and regulations of the PRC, Shaanxi Province and project counties / districts.
- The objectives and implementation process of LAR and compensation should comply with the Bank's ESS5.

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey

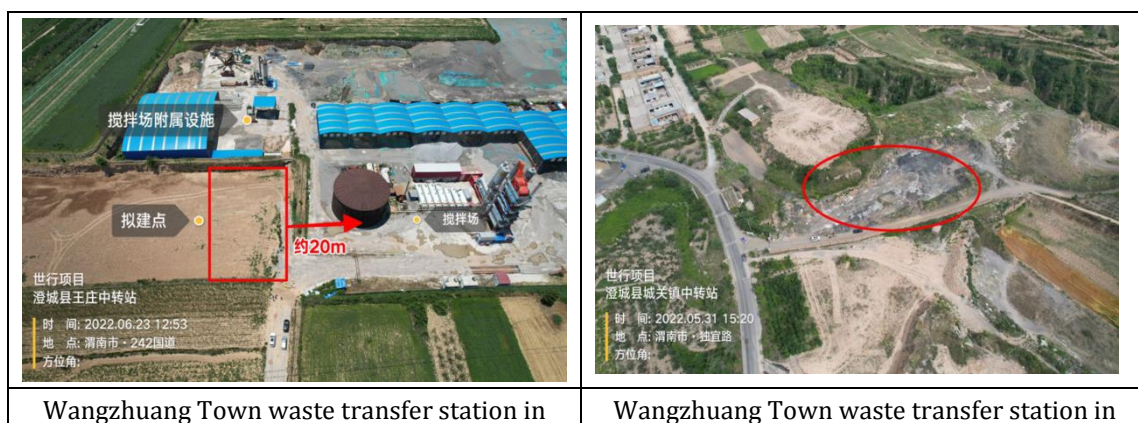
As entrusted by Foreign Loan Project Management Office of Shaanxi Province (hereafter as “Shaanxi PMO”), Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. verified the LAR impacts of the Batch 1 subprojects and conducted a socioeconomic survey and public consultation in the project area during March-July 2022 based on the feasibility study report. The survey methods include field visit, literature review, key informant interview and FGD. The SIA Report of the Batch 1 Subprojects analyzes the size of land use and the significance of impacts of different types of facilities and proposes mitigation measures in general to minimize LAR.

2.2 Resettlement Impacts

The Batch 1 subprojects only require some land acquisition but will not involve any house demolition and physical resettlement (i.e., relocation and loss of shelter). The details on project land use and acquisition and the affected persons are as follows:

2.2.1 Acquisition of Collectively Owned Land

LA arises from the construction of 11 waste transfer stations in 11 villages in 11 townships in Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District. 20,199 m² of collective land will be acquired, affecting 4 households with 16 persons, mostly being unused collective construction land; only 1,853 m² of cultivated land will be acquired for the Batch 1 subprojects (accounting for 7.3% of the acquired collective land)⁸, affecting 2 households with 9 persons. The loss rate of agricultural income of the two AHs is only 3%, and their income is from nonagricultural sectors mainly. Therefore, the two households would experience minor economic impact the livelihood impacts. See Table 2-1.



⁸ Per China's Land Management Law, the public facilities (e.g., waste transfer station) shall be built on the state-owned construction land. The district government shall acquire the collectively owned land and convert the farmland into construction land according to relevant administrative procedures.



Chengcheng County (collective construction land)	Chengcheng County (collective industrial and mining land)
	
Zhuangtou Town waste transfer station in Chengcheng County (collective construction land)	Land used for the Jiaoxie Town waste transfer station (cultivated land)

Figure 2-1 Collective Land to be Acquired for the Batch 1 Subprojects (Example)

2.2.2 Occupation of State-owned land

36,293 m² of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Batch 1 subprojects, all being vacant land that can be allocated for the Project use through the district government coordination. Occupation of the state-owned land in this case will not affect any entity or individual. Table 2-2 presents the area of state-owned land to be used by respective waste transfer stations.

	
Weilan Road waste transfer station (leased existing facility on collective land)	Startup and innovation base waste transfer station in Linwei District (state-owned land)

Figure 2-2 State-owned Land to be Occupied (Example)

2.2.3 Affected Population and Impact Analysis

As discussed above, the land occupied permanently for the Batch 1 subprojects is mostly vacant state-owned land and collective construction land, affecting 4 households with 16 persons. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of Affected Population

No.	Activity	County / district	Sub-district / township	Village	Type of acquired land	AHs	APs
1	Jiaoxie Town waste transfer station	Linwei District	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village	Cultivated land	2	9
2	Weilan Road waste transfer station	Linwei District	Zhannan Sub-district	Hanma Village	Construction land	2	7
Subtotal						4	16

Source: fieldwork

The Weilan Road waste transfer station is an existing facility on collective construction land which was leased from two households in Hanma Village. These two households earned part of income from such land renting⁹, but their main income is from employment, so LA has no direct impact on them. According to the social audit, the land used for the Weilan Road waste transfer station does not comply with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and Shaanxi Province, that is the waste transfer station should be built on state-owned land rather than the collectively owned farmland. So, the concerned land will be acquired and converted into state-owned land to comply with such laws and regulations. The details can be referred to social audit report.

The two AHs in Xinzhai Village have a cultivated land loss rate of 25.3%; wheat is grown on the land to be acquired, with a low output value, so LA has little impact on their income. According to Social Economic Survey, their income loss rate is 3% only. See Table 2-4.

Both AHs think that the LA impact is minor. The LA compensation payable to them is 51,600 yuan and 67,940 yuan respectively, equivalent to 43 times their income loss, so they have chosen monetary compensation.

AHs, who lose land to the land acquisition, are eligible to the endowment insurance program for land expropriated farmers (e.g., the specific social pension program land-losing farmers), which is regulated by the China's Land Administration Law (effective January 1, 2020). When receiving monetary compensation after LA, each AH can opt for endowment insurance for rural residents, for which there are 10 contribution levels, corresponding to annual premiums of 200-3,000 yuan that can be chosen by AHs, and receive a monthly paid pension payment from the district government when APs reach the retirement ages (55 years old for the female and 60 for the male).

When land is acquired, the subsidy for endowment insurance for rural residents is 10000 Yuan/mu that will be deposited into a special financial account of social security (pension) funds for AH. AH can also choose to pay or not to pay rural residents' endowment (pension) insurance which there are 10 contribution levels, corresponding to annual premiums of 200-3,000 yuan. Special financial account of social pension funds will be supplemented with

⁹ According to social audit, the land lease agreement was signed in February 2011, with a term of 20 years and a rental rate of 2,200 yuan/mu, where the rental would be paid for 10 years at a time. The land rental was paid in March 2011 and March 2021 respectively, totaling 127,600 yuan.

social security funds year by year according to the amount of insurance premiums paid by individuals, the matching amount will differentiate in line with different levels paid by individuals, and there is no subsidy for non-contributing individuals.

Table 2-2 Summary of Land Use by Facility and Affected Persons

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Collective land			Affected		Land type	Land users
				Construction land	Cultivated land	Subtotal	AHs	APs		
Linwei District	Weilan Road waste transfer station	Nanzhan Sub-district	Hanma Village	1753	0	1753	2	7	Collective sanitation facility land	Hanma Village
	Jiaoxie Town waste transfer station	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village	0	1853	1853	2	9	cultivated land	Two households
	Subtotal				1753	1853	3606	4	16	
Chengcheng County	Wangzhuang Town waste transfer station	Wangzhuang Town	Wangji Village	1532	0	1532	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Wangji Village collective
	Fengyuan Town waste transfer station	Fengyuan Town	Ji'an Cheng Village	1600	0	1600	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Ji'an Cheng Village collective
	Weizhuang Town waste transfer station	Weizhuang Town	Weizhuang Village	1600	0	1600	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Weizhuang Village collective
	Chenguan Town waste transfer station	Chenguan Town	Zhenji Village	4500	0	4500	0	0	Collective industrial and mining land	Managed by the Zhenji Village collective
	Zhuangtou Town waste transfer station	Zhuangtou Town	Daizhuang Village	1860	0	1860	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Daizhuang Village collective
	Siqian Town waste transfer station	Siqian Town	Beijie Village	2000	0	2000	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Beijie Village collective
	Yaotou Town waste transfer station	Yaotou Town	Dongcun Village	2000	0	2000	0	0	Collective industrial and mining land	Managed by the Dongcun Village collective
Subtotal				15092		15092	0	0		
Chencang District	Xinjie Village waste compression station	Xinjie Town	Xinjie Village	500	0	500	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Xinjie Village collective
	Xiangquan Town waste compression station	Xiangquan Town	Shiyao Village	500	0	500	0	0	Collective construction land	Collective construction land
	Tuoshi Town waste compression station	Tuoshi Town	Mengjiayuan Village	500	0	500	0	0	Collective construction land	Managed by the Mengjiayuan Village collective
	Subtotal				1500		1500	0	0	
Total				18345	1853	20199	4	16		

Source: Feasibility Study Report and fieldwork of the task force

Table 2-3 State-owned Land Occupied for the Batch 1 Subprojects

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land used (m ²)	Affected		Land type	Land owner	Land use mode
				State-owned land	AHs	APs			
Linwei District	Chelei Street waste transfer station	Duqiao Sub-district	Chelei Village	6453	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Weinan Urban Investment Co., Ltd.	Allocation
	Shengli Street waste transfer station	Duqiao Sub-district	Yingtian Community	840	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Weinan Urban Investment Co., Ltd.	Allocation
	Startup and innovation base waste transfer station	Sanzhang Town	Hanjia Village	1713	0	0	State-owned construction land	Linwei District Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	Direct use without change in property right
	Gushi Town waste transfer station	Gushi Town	Banxi Village	1967	0	0	State-owned construction land	Linwei District Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	Direct use without change in property right
	Chongning Town waste transfer station	Chongning Town	Xianwang Village	1793	0	0	State-owned construction land	Linwei District Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	Direct use without change in property right
	Guandao Town waste transfer station	Guandao Town	Guojia Village	1393	0	0	State-owned construction land	Linwei District Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	Direct use without change in property right
	sorting center	Nanzhan Sub-district	Yuanzhang Community	6533	0		State-owned construction land	Linwei District Used Material Recovery Company	Direct use
	Subtotal				20693	0	0		
Chengcheng County	Zhaozhuang Town waste transfer station	Zhaozhuang Town	Zhaozhuang Village	2000	0	0	State-owned construction land	Zhaozhuang Town	Allocation
	Jiaodao Town waste transfer station	Jiaodao Town	Zhongshe Village	1600	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Jiaodao Town	Allocation
	Subtotal				3600	0	0		
Chencang District	Xiqin Village waste compression station	Dongguan Sub-district	Xiqin Village	500	0		State-owned public construction and landscaping land	District urban administration bureau	Direct use
	Qianwei waste	Qianwei	Lijiaya Village	500	0		State-owned public	District urban	Direct use

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land used (m ²)	Affected		Land type	Land owner	Land use mode
				State-owned land	AHs	APs			
	compression station	Sub-district					facility land	administration bureau	
	transfer vehicle maintenance center	Dongguan Sub-district	Jiajiaya Village	11000	0	0	State-owned municipal road and public facility land	District urban administration bureau	Direct use
Subtotal				12000	0	0			
Total				36293	0	0			

Source: Feasibility Study Report and fieldwork of the task force

Table 2-4 Basic Information of AHs and Impact Analysis

No.	County / district	Township	Village	Household head	Family size	Contracted cultivated land (mu)	Household income in 2021 (yuan)			LA area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	AAOV (yuan/mu)	Income loss (yuan)	Income loss rate	Expected resettlement mode	
							Agricultural income	Nonagricultural income	Subtotal							
1	Linwei District	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village	Wang XX	3	5	6900	34000	40900	1.2	24.0%	1000	1200	2.93%	Monetary compensation	
2	Linwei District	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village	Zhang XX	6	6	8000	43900	51900	1.58	26.3%	1000	1580	3.04%	Monetary compensation	
Subtotal					2	9	11	14900	77900	92800	2.78	25.3%	/	2780	3.00%	/

Source: fieldworks and interviews

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project County/ Districts

Linwei District is a traffic hub in eastern central Shaanxi, governing 6 sub-districts, 14 towns, 16 communities and 281 villages, with a resident population of 723,800.

Chengcheng County is located in the northeastern Weibei Plateau, governing 9 towns, one sub-district, 160 villages and 15 communities, with a resident population of 300,000, a land area of 1,121 km², and a cultivated area of 900,000, being a key poverty alleviation county, and a key coal, apple and pig producing county of China.

Chencang District is the cradle of Zhou and Qin cultures, governing 11 towns, 3 sub-districts, 157 villages and 16 communities, with a resident population of 471,000.

See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project County / Districts in 2021

No.	Item	Unit	Linwei District	Chengcheng County	Chencang District
1	Land area	km ²	1263.76	1121	2058
1.1	Cultivated land area	0,000 mu	105	90	51.2
2	Gross population	0,000	72.38	30.03	47.1
2.1	Urban population	0,000	40.23	14.27	24.05
2.2	Female population	0,000	36.21	15.07	23.08
3	GDP	00m yuan	361.01	113.72	241.37
3.1	Primary industries	00m yuan	58.9	38.68	29.55
3.2	Secondary industries	00m yuan	79.87	24.42	131.25
3.3	Tertiary industries	00m yuan	222.24	50.62	80.57
3.4	Per capita GDP	yuan	49873	37633	50804
4	Local fiscal revenue	00m yuan	6.68	3.76	4.37
5	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	39614	36602	38061
6	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	yuan	15470	14225	15801

Source: 2021 Statistical Bulletins on National Economic Development of Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Townships

- **Linwei District**

LA for the Batch 1 subprojects affects one town in Linwei District, with a registered population of 28,496, a cultivated land area of 55,000 mu, an average family size of 3.96, a per capita cultivated area of 1.83 mu, and per capita income of 14,184 yuan.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships in Linwei District

Township	Number of villages / communities	Number of households	Registered population	Resident population	Female population	Labor force	Cultivate area	Per capita net income of rural residents
	/	/	/	/	0,000	0,000	0,000 mu	yuan/year
Jiaoxie	16	7205	28496	18925	1.41	1.73	5.5	14184

Source: Jiaoxie Town Government

- **Chengcheng County**

LA for the Batch 1 subprojects affects 7 towns / sub-districts in Chengcheng County, with a total registered population of 291,202, a total cultivated area of 671,000 mu, average family sizes of 2.2-3.8, per capita cultivated areas of 1.5-3.6 mu, and per capita income of 10,000-17,000 yuan.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships in Chengcheng County

Township	Number of villages / communities	Number of households	Registered population	Resident population	Female population	Labor force	Cultivate area	Per capita net income of rural residents
	/	/	/	/	0,000	0,000	0,000 mu	yuan/year
Fengyuan	21	13523	44016	27590	2.14	2.71	14.4	14000
Siqian	22	8497	22349	18851	1.09	1.32	8.1	11000
Wangzhuang	22	12385	44267	28573	2.14	2.81	6.7	10600
Weizhuang	16	10240	39000	25323	1.99	2.03	8.2	11900
Yaotou	6	2960	9472	7320	0.46	0.55	1.9	10000
Zhuangtou	25	10792	39483	27409	1.82	1.31	9.5	14300
Chengguan	16	41463	92615	119842	4.43	5.32	18.3	17072
Total	128	99860	291202	254908	14.07	16.05	67.1	14550

Source: statistical yearbook of Chengcheng County

- **Chencang District**

LA for the Batch 1 subprojects affects 3 towns / sub-districts in Chencang District, with a total registered population of 46,881, a total cultivated area of 112,100 mu, an average family size of 3.8, a per capita cultivated area of 2.4 mu, and per capita income of 14,324 yuan.

Table 3-4 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships in Chencang District

Township	Number of villages / communities	Number of households	Registered population	Resident population	Female population	Labor force	Cultivate area	Per capita net income of rural residents
	/	/	/	/	0,000	0,000	0,000 mu	yuan/year
Xiangquan	7	3366	12837	8045	5532	7681	2.95	14235
Xinjie	9	4599	16828	11822	8010	9766	5.13	15102
Tuoshi	12	4368	17216	13603	8187	9678	3.13	13701
Total	28	12333	46881	33470	21729	27125	11.21	14324

Source: statistical yearbook of Chencang District

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

LA for the Batch 1 subprojects will affect 11 villages, including one in Linwei District (Xinzhai), 7 in Chengcheng County and 3 in Chencang District. The AHs have average family sizes of 2.2-3.8, per capita cultivated areas of 1.5-5.2 mu, and per capita income of 10,000-14,000 yuan. Many villagers are working outside, and household income is mostly from outside employment. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Socioeconomic Profile of Villages

County / district	Affected village	Households	Population	Per capita cultivated area	Female population	Labor force	Cultivated area	Per capita net income of rural residents
		/	/	mu	0,000	0,000	0,000 mu	yuan/year
Linwei District	Jiaoxie	535	1957	1.54	1050	907	3020	12500
Chengcheng County	Ji'ancheng	650	2760	2.46	1300	1260	6800	14500
	Beijie	603	2013	2.38	910	943	4800	10900
	Wangji	965	3650	2.63	1800	2900	9600	10500
	Weizhuang	808	3230	1.70	1680	1800	5500	11500
	Dongcun	962	3361	1.55	1641	1541	5200	11850
	Daizhuang	865	3191	2.04	1697	1435	6500	10850
	Zhenji	822	3105	1.42	1490	2018	4415	12000
Chencang District	Shiyao	417	1600	2.75	778	750	4400	13100
	Xinjie	802	2870	5.23	1398	1121	15000	14200
	Mengjiayuan	412	1201	3.16	584	621	3800	11800

Source: statistics provided by the affected villages

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of AHs

LA for the Batch 1 subprojects will affect 4 households with 16 persons, in which LA for waste transfer station construction will affect 2 households with 9 persons in Xinzhai Village, and the reconstruction of the Weilan Road waste transfer station in Linwei District will affect 2 households with 7 persons in Hanma Village.

For the two AHs of Xinzhai Village, household income is mostly from outside employment, and the proportion of agricultural income is low, accounting for 73% and 77%, and 16.9% and 15.4% respectively. Wheat is grown on the land to be acquired, with an output value of 1,000 yuan/mu, and the income loss arising from LA accounts for 18.7% of agricultural income. The other cultivated land of the AHs is used to cultivate fruit trees with relatively higher output values. The two AHs in Hanma Village are located in the downtown area, without agricultural income, and their main income is employment and property income. See Table 3-6.

3.5 Practice of LA Compensation Distribution

It is learned from village officials and APs in Linwei District, Chengcheng District and Chencang District that:

- The common practice of the affected villages is that LA compensation is fully retained

by the collective for public welfare purposes; The particular use of funds shall be determined by the villagers' representative council with the consent of villagers or the representatives (endorsed by the villagers).

- Compensation for contracted land is paid directly to the AHs.

All respondents (4 village officials and 4 villagers) accept this practice.

Table 3-6 Economic Conditions of the AHs

AP	County / district	Township / sub-district	Village / community	Family size	Household income				Household expenditure					
					Gross income	Agricultural income	Employment income	Other income	Gross expenditure	Food expenses	Productive expenses	Educational expenses	Medical expenses	Other expenses
					0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan	0,000 yuan
Wang XX	Linwei District	Jiaoxie	Xinzhai	3	4.09	0.69	3	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.1	0
Zhang XX	Linwei District	Jiaoxie	Xinzhai	6	5.19	0.8	4	0.39	5	1.5	0.4	2	1	0.1
Ren XX	Linwei District	Zhannan	Hanma	4	0	0	6	2	5.4	2.4	0	2	0.5	0.5
Tan XX	Linwei District	Zhannan	Hanma	3	0	0	4.8	1.8	3.9	1.8	0	1.5	0.3	0.3

Source: socioeconomic survey, May 2022

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Policies and Principles on Resettlement

LAR for the Project will comply strictly with the laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Shaanxi Province, and project counties / districts, as well as ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” in the Bank’s ESF. If there is any major change, the Shaanxi and county / district PMOs will consult with the APs, and submit the updated RAP to the Bank for approval.

The implementation of resettlement will be strictly in accordance with the policies identified under this RAP, and any modification in the implementation process will be cleared by the World Bank in advance. In case of significant modifications, the Shaanxi Provincial Project Office, district and county project offices will update the RAP and submit it to the World Bank for clearance on the basis of consultation with the AH.

The resettlement policy of this project is mainly formulated in accordance with the World Bank ESS5 and relevant Chinese laws and policies, which including:

1) World Bank Policy

- ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” in the Bank’s ESF

2) Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2020)
- Forest Law of the PRC (effective from July 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from March 19, 2018)
- Farmland Occupation Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2019)

3) Provincial and local regulations

- Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (adopted at the 12th session of the Standing Committee of the 9th Shaanxi Provincial People’s Congress on November 30, 1999, effective from January 1, 2000)
- Rules for the Implementation of the Basic Farmland Protection Regulations of Shaanxi Province (promulgated under Order No.30 of the Shaanxi Provincial Government on April 4, 1996)

- Measures for Uniform Land Acquisition for Construction Projects of Shaanxi Province (promulgated under Order No.78 of the Shaanxi Provincial Government January 8, 2002)
- Notice of the Shaanxi Provincial Government on Promulgating Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland (SPG [2020] No.12)
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers forwarded by the Shaanxi Provincial Labor and Social Security Department, and Land Resources Department
- Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Chengcheng County (CCG [2021] No.2)
- Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Linwei District (LDC [2021] No.2)
- Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland and Unused Land of Chencang District (CDG [2021] No.2)

See **Appendix 2** for relevant provisions.

4.2 Bank Policy Objectives and Framework

The overall objectives of the Bank's ESS5 are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost¹⁰, and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit

¹⁰"Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.

directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant;

- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Mitigation measures under the Project are as follows: (a) predicting and avoiding risks and impacts; (b) minimizing risks and impacts to an acceptable level if they are unavoidable; (c) mitigating risks and impacts when they are reduced; and (d) compensating for or offsetting significant residual impacts when technically and financially feasible.

In general, the main objectives of the legal system on LAR of the PRC are similar to those of the Bank policy, but there are still some procedural gaps. Table 4-1 identifies such gaps and proposes remedies.

Table 4-1 Gaps between Bank and PRC LAR Policies, and Remedies

No.	ESS5	Comparison with PRC laws and regulations	Remedy
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	This can usually be realized through technical and financial alternatives.	Minimize resettlement impacts during the feasibility study, and make further efforts during detailed design.
2	Prepare an RAP that specifies the APs' rights, income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget and a time-bound implementation schedule.	No RAP is required to be prepared except for large and medium water resources projects.	The PIU will prepare an RAP with the assistance of qualified experts, which will be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders.
3	If resettlement is unavoidable, livelihood restoration measures will be implemented.	Governments at or above the county level should take practical measures to ensure the livelihood restoration of land-expropriated farmers.	The RAP will include detailed livelihood restoration measures.
4	Ensure that the APs are fully aware of the LAR impacts, and fully consulted, and the communities, APs and NGOs affected by the proposed project are meaningfully consulted.	In China, information is usually disclosed after the LA program is approved.	Follow the Bank's requirements. Conduct meaningful consultation and information disclosure before RAP approval.
5	Improve the living standard of the affected poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Identify poor population and other vulnerable groups early on during screening to involve them, and consider their concerns during consultation and planning. Monitor their living standard.
6	Monitor and evaluate resettlement results, and impacts on the APs' living standard. Evaluate if the RAP objectives are realized through a baseline survey and M&E. Disclose M&E reports.	There is no M&E requirement for large and medium water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs. Local governments are responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation period, but do not disclose monitoring reports.	Coordinate with local governments to monitor and supervise resettlement, and strengthen information sharing, including the disclosure of monitoring reports.

4.3 Resettlement Objectives and Principles

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2020), applicable local policies, and the Bank's ESS5. Based on the above policies, the resettlement principles of the Project are as follows:

- 1) The APs receive compensation and entitlements that at least maintain their pre-project living standard.
- 2) The APs receive compensation and resettlement assistance whether legal title is available or not.
- 3) The APs are fully aware of the eligibility, compensation modes and rates, and project schedule, and participate in resettlement implementation.
- 4) LAR should not be conducted before the APs receive full compensation.
- 5) The PIU and an independent third party will monitor LAR implementation.
- 6) The resettlement budget will be fully available, and compensation paid timely.

4.4 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is date of disclosure of the LA announcement that will be announced by the county / district natural resources bureaus concerned when land acquisition is approved by the Shaanxi Provincial Government. The cut-off date is estimated to be in March 2023, per the subproject's implementation schedule. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Shanxi PMO and the social monitor (to be hired) will follow up on the land acquisition progress and document the actual cut-off dates in the semi-annual external social monitoring reports.

4.5 Compensation Rates

4.5.1 LA

For LA under the Batch 1 subprojects, the block comprehensive land prices issued by the project counties / districts apply. A block comprehensive land price consists of land compensation and a resettlement subsidy. See Table 4-2. As there is no land market in rural area in China, the block comprehensive land price is determined by considering a mix of factors of expected future output value of land, including land location, land supply and demand, population, and socioeconomic development of specific areas, among others and will be updated once no more than every three years based on comprehensive stakeholder engagement, which ensure the block comprehensive land prices are conforming to market

price and acceptable to affected persons (Article 48 of China's Land Management Law). The updated block comprehensive land price will be disclosed to the public.

Table 4-2 LA Compensation Rates for Collective Land under the Batch 1 Subprojects

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land type	Block comprehensive land price (yuan/mu)	Remarks
Linwei District	Weilan Road waste transfer station	Nanzhan Sub-district	Hanma Village	Collective sanitation facility land	77000	South of Huashan Street
	Jiaoxie Town waste transfer station	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village	cultivated land	43000	
Chengcheng County	Wangzhuang Town waste transfer station	Wangzhuang Town	Wangji Village	Collective construction land	38000	
	Fengyuan Town waste transfer station	Fengyuan Town	Ji'an Cheng Village	Collective construction land	36000	
	Weizhuang Town waste transfer station	Weizhuang Town	Weizhuang Village	Collective construction land	42000	
	Chenguan Town waste transfer station	Chenguan Town	Zhenji Village	Collective industrial and mining land	50000	
	Zhuangtou Town waste transfer station	Zhuangtou Town	Daizhuang Village	Collective construction land	40000	
	Siqian Town waste transfer station	Siqian Town	Beijie Village	Collective construction land	42000	
	Yaotou Town waste transfer station	Yaotou Town	Dongcun Village	Collective industrial and mining land	30000	
Chencang District	Xinjie Village waste compression station	Xinjie Town	Xinjie Village	Collective construction land	37550	
	Xiangquan Town waste compression station	Xiangquan Town	Gehekou Village	Collective construction land	37550	
	Tuoshi Town waste compression station	Tuoshi Town	Mengjiayuan Village	Collective construction land	39660	

In addition, standing crops¹¹ compensation will be paid for acquired cultivated land at 1,000 yuan/mu. The compensation for standing crops is calculated on the yield of crops at harvest time multiplying market unit price.

4.5.2 Occupation of state-owned land

The state-owned land used for the Project will be allocated by the county / district government or used directly without compensation.

¹¹ It is non-perennial crops, such as rice, wheat, corn, etc.

4.5.3 Taxes and Fees

According to China's land related laws and regulations, taxes and fees that will be collected by relevant government departments are not of compensation package but should be borne by the project when land is acquired. Therefore, estimating the resettlement budget shall take into account applicable taxes and fees.

LA taxes and fees include farmland occupation tax, land reclamation fees, compensation for additional construction land, contingencies, etc. See Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 LA Taxes and Fees

Item	Unit	Rate	Basis
Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	20,000	Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the PRC (2019)
Land reclamation fees	yuan/mu	20,000	Notice of the Shaanxi Provincial Natural Resources Department on Improving Management and Securing Farmland Requisition-Compensation Balance (2020)
Compensation for additional construction land	yuan/mu	18,667	Notice of the General Office of the Shaanxi Provincial Government on the Levy, Management and Use of Compensation for Additional Construction Land (2000)
Endowment insurance for LEFs	yuan/mu	10,000	Notice of the General Office of the Linwei District Government on Further Strengthening the Collection and Management of Social Security and Employment Training Funds for Land-expropriated Farmers (2021)
Contingencies	yuan	15% of basic resettlement costs	The rate for contingency fee is estimated based on the similar project experiences in the project counties, the potential variation in the amount of standing crops and trees to be enumerated at the time of detailed asset survey and measurement, and potential fees for land acquisition coordination. At the feasibility study stage, the rate of resettlement contingency fee is usually adopted for a range of 10-15%.

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

The county / district PMOs and PIUs have prepared the entitlement matrix based on the identified resettlement impacts, applicable policies, compensation rates and livelihood restoration measures. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	County / district	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation
LA	Linwei District	1,753m ² of collective construction land and	2 households with 7 persons in Hanma village	LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and standing crop compensation which will be fully paid to AHs.	Collective construction land : 77,000 yuan/mu	The land used for the Project should comply with the plan for sanitation facility land, and subject to LA approval. The Shaanxi PMO will perform supervision and direction.
		1,853m ² of cultivated land	2 households with 9 persons in Xinzhai village		Cultivated land: 43,000 yuan/mu;	
	Chengcheng County	15,092m ² of collective construction land / industrial and mining land	9 villages	For collective construction land not contracted to households acquired, compensation will be fully paid to the affected village committee, which will be allocated to the villagers or used for the public interests of all villagers. The village committee shall follow a participatory due process for to obtain the collective's consent to allocate or use the land compensation.	Wangji Village: 38,000 yuan/mu; Ji'an Cheng Village: 36,000 yuan/mu; Weizhuang and Beijie Villages: 42,000 yuan/mu; Zhenji Village: 50,000 yuan/mu; Daizhuang Village: 40,000 yuan/mu; Yaotou Village: 30,000 yuan/mu	
					Xinjie And Shiyao Villages: 37,550 yuan/mu; Mengjiayuan Village: 39,660 yuan/mu	
Chencang District	1,500m ² of collective construction land					
Occupation of state-owned land	Linwei District, Chengcheng County, Chencang District	Allocation or direct use of 36,293m ² of state-owned land	Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District Governments	/	Allocated or directly used without compensation	The land used for the Project should comply with the plan for sanitation facility land, and subject to LA approval. The Shaanxi PMO will perform supervision and direction.
Standing crop	Linwei District	1,853m ²	2 households with 9 persons	Standing crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs.	1,000 yuan/mu	
Taxes and fees	Linwei District, Chengcheng	/	/	Taxes and fees will be paid to corresponding natural	As per Table 4-3	They are not of compensation package to be paid to affected

Type of impact	County / district	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation
	County, Chencang District			resources and land bureaus.		persons but should be borne by the project.
Grievance redress	Linwei District, Chengcheng County, Chencang District	/	/	Free, where all reasonable costs will be disbursed from contingencies and born by the PIUs.		The county / district PMOs should appoint dedicated staff to accept and handle grievances, and disclose contact information to the affected villages. The Shaanxi PMO will perform supervision and direction.

Source: county / district PMOs

5 Organizational Structure

5.1 Resettlement Agencies

5.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since the beginning of 2022, the resettlement agencies have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined. The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Project are:

- Shaanxi Project Leading Group¹² (Joint Conference)
- Shaanxi PMO
- County / district project leading groups¹³ (including Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District)
- County / district PMOs (including Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District)
- County / district natural resources bureaus
- Township governments
- Village committees
- Resettlement M&E agency

5.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

- **Shaanxi Project Steering Committee**: making decision on the Project and leading its implementation
- **Shaanxi PMO**

1) Keeping in touch with the Project Leading Group, Bank, county / district project leading groups and PMOs, and agencies concerned;

2) Applying for the Bank loan, coordinating RAP implementation, and supervising LA compensation payment and use;

¹²The Provincial Joint Conference consists of the provincial development and reform commission, finance department, ecology and environment department, housing and urban-rural development department, agriculture and rural affairs department, commerce department, rural revitalization bureau, and federation of supply and marketing cooperatives, and the participating prefecture-level cities (Baoji, Xianyang, Weinan, Yulin, Hanzhong and Ankang).

¹³The leading group of each district usually consists of the deputy district head in charge of environmental sanitation, development and reform bureau, finance bureau, ecology and environment bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, agriculture and rural affairs bureau, and urban administration and law enforcement bureau, township governments, etc.

- 3) Appointing a consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;
 - 4) Offering training to local PMOs and PIUs;
 - 5) Inspecting and directing the work of the PIUs
 - 6) Conducting internal monitoring on resettlement performance
- **County / district project leading groups**
 - 1) Coordinating with the agencies concerned of the county / district governments and township governments;
 - 2) Inspecting and directing resettlement implementation at the county / district level
 - **County / district PMOs**
 - 1) Coordinating the consulting agency and other agencies at the preparation stage;
 - 2) Coordinating construction and resettlement progress;
 - 3) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies;
 - 4) Raising resettlement funds;
 - 5) Tracking the availability of resettlement funds;
 - 6) Handling grievances during resettlement;
 - 7) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency;
 - 8) Collecting data for internal monitoring reports;
 - 9) Managing resettlement files;
 - 10) Applying for land construction permits.
 - **County / district natural resources bureaus**
 - 1) Developing the resettlement policies in coordination with competent authorities;
 - 3) Organizing land acquisition and supply;
 - 2) Taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers)
 - **Township governments**
 - 1) Participating in the DMS;
 - 2) Participating in compensation calculation;
 - 3) Participating in compensation payment;
 - 4) Handling grievances and appeals
 - 5) Organizing skills training for APs;
 - 6) Implementing employment measures for APs
 - **Village committees**

- 1) Participating in the DMS;
- 2) Participating in compensation calculation;
- 3) Supervising compensation payment;
- 4) Participating in the handling of grievances and appeals
- 5) Participating in skills training for APs;
- 6) Participating in the implementation of employment measures for APs

- **External M&E agency**

The Shaanxi PMO will appoint an independent external M&E agency to conduct resettlement M&E. The external M&E agency will submit M&E reports, including the land acquisition/resettlement progress, asset valuation and compensation disbursement, livelihood restoration, the functioning of grievance redress mechanism (GRM), among others, to the Shaanxi PMO and Bank. See Chapter 9 for details.

5.1.3 Organizational Chart

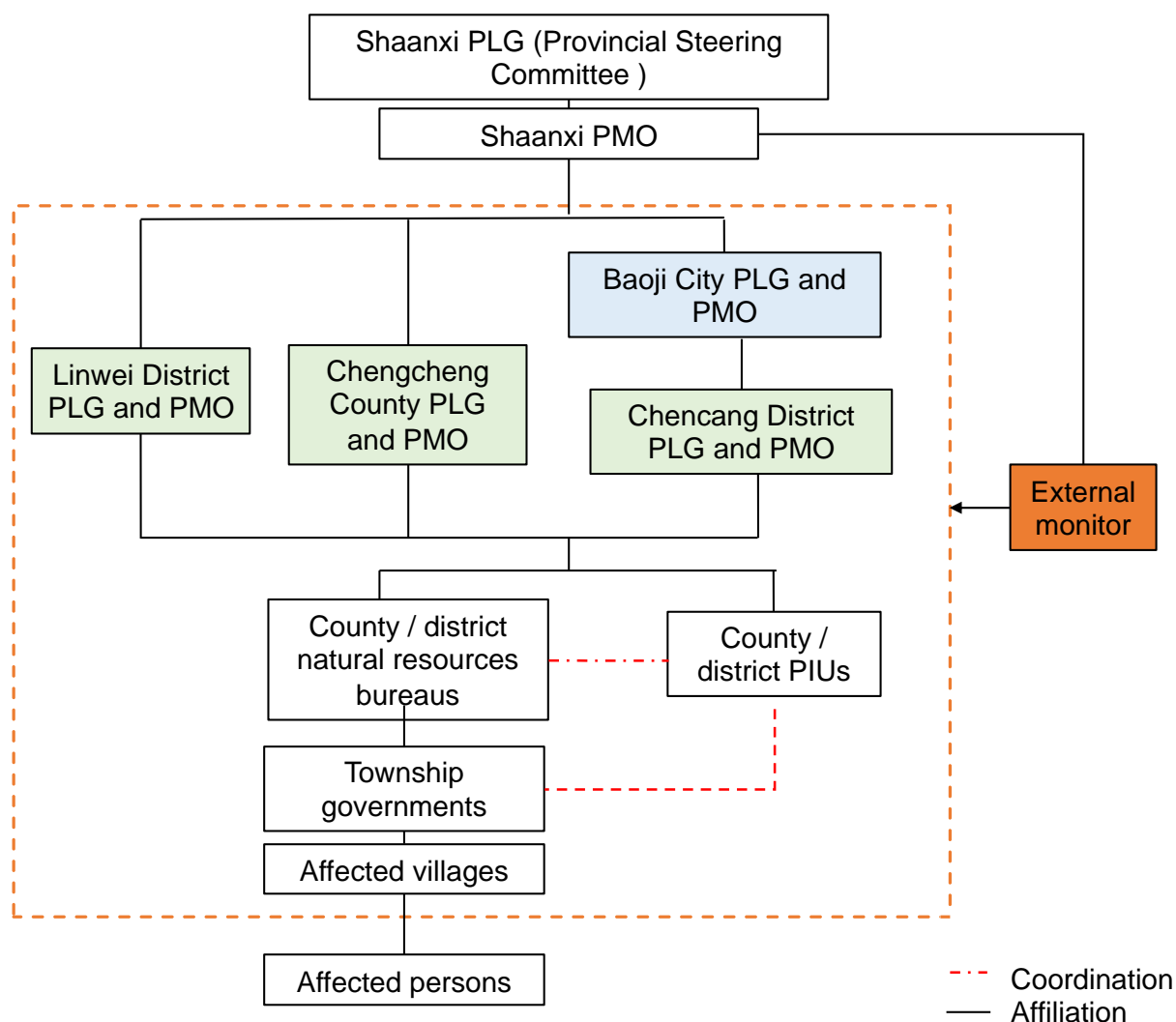


Figure 5-1 Resettlement Implementation Organizational Chart

5.2 Staffing and Equipment

5.2.1 Staffing

To ensure LAR implementation, all resettlement agencies are well staffed. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition	Operating period
Shaanxi Project Leading Group (Provincial Steering Committee)	1	Civil servants	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
Shaanxi PMO	1	Civil servants	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
County / district project leading groups	1 each	Civil servants	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
County / district PMOs	1 each	Civil servants	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
PIUs	1 each	Officials	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
County / district natural resources bureaus	1 each	Civil servants	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
Township governments	1-2 each	Officials	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement
Village committees	1-2 each	Officials	Nov. 2022 to the end of resettlement

5.2.2 Equipment

All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

5.2.3 Training Program

Although the Shaanxi PMO has implemented and managed a number of projects financed by the World Bank and other international financial organizations, and has some experience in resettlement for Bank-financed projects, it is applying the Bank's ESF and EES5 for the first time. In order to improve its staff's policy understanding and implementation capacity, the Shaanxi PMO will train them on the resettlement policy, practice, M&E, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, etc., and offer irregular operational training to new staff. See Table 5-3

The Shaanxi PMO will take the following measures to strengthen institutional capacity:

- 1) Establish an effective leadership responsibility system.
- 2) Provide all resettlement agencies with competent and experienced staff.
- 3) Define the responsibilities of all resettlement agencies.
- 4) Disclose all resettlement information to the public for supervision.
- 5) Hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to ensure successful LAR implementation.

Table 5-2 Training Program for Resettlement Staff

No.	Agency	Scope	Trainees	Time
1	Shaanxi PMO, external M&E agency	The Bank's resettlement policy, domestic policies, procedures and requirements on land use, etc.	PIU staff and resettlement staff at all levels	August 2023
2	External M&E, and natural resources bureaus	Latest changes to state LAR policies	Township resettlement staff	August 2024

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6.1 Public Participation

Great importance is attached to public participation and consultation in the Project, and this RAP has been prepared on the basis of adequate consultation and information disclosure. The Shaanxi PMO and task force conducted a detailed measurement survey (DMS), and communicated actively with local village officials and villagers, ensuring that the APs are aware of the Batch 1 subprojects, and protecting their participation and consultation rights. Local residents support the Batch 1 subprojects.

6.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since the beginning of project preparation, the Shaanxi PMO, county / district PMOs, PIUs and task force have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with over 30% of participants being women).

At the preparation stage, the county / district PMOs and PIUs conducted adequate communication with primary stakeholders (e.g., county / district natural resources bureaus), fixed sites, and obtained land approval (see **Appendix 3**), laying a foundation for feasibility study approval and project preparation.

After the fixation of sites, the county / district PMOs, PIUs (environmental sanitation centers), and task force conducted extensive consultation on LAR. See Table 6-1 and **Appendix 4**.

Table 6-1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Key findings
Linwei District Environmental Sanitation Center, Jiaoxie Town Government, Zhannan Sub-district Office, Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd.	Jun. 2022	Xinzhai Village	Township / sub-district land offices, village officials and villagers, 33 in total, including 5 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land types, occupied land area and AHs Conducting a land supply willingness survey; Conducting a socioeconomic survey on AHs, and collecting their opinions and suggestions; Learning the local GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land to be occupied is not basic farmland, affecting 4 households. The village committee and 4 AHs are willing to supply land, but argue that it must be compensated for according to the policy. All respondents support the Project. Villagers usually file grievances to the village committee or township government directly.
Chengcheng County Environmental Sanitation Center, 7 town governments, Shaanxi Keshe Business	Apr. - Jun. 2022	7 affected villages	Township / sub-district land offices, village officials and villagers, 33 in total,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land types, occupied land area and AHs Conducting a land supply willingness survey; Collecting opinions and suggestions on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land to be occupied is collective construction land or industrial and mining land. The village committee is willing to supply land as long as it is compensated for according to the policy. All respondents support the

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Key findings
Information Consulting Co., Ltd.			including 12 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Project; Learning the local GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project, and expect subsequent operation to be supported by sufficient manpower and capital. Villagers usually file grievances to the village committee or township government directly.
Chencang District Urban Administration and Law Enforcement Bureau, 3 town governments, Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd.	Jun. – Jul. 2022	3 affected villages	Township / sub-district land offices, village officials and villagers, 16 in total, including 6 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land types, occupied land area and AHs Conducting a land supply willingness survey; Conducting a socioeconomic survey on AHs; Learning the local GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land to be occupied is all collective construction land. The village committee is willing to supply land as long as it is compensated for according to the policy. All respondents support the Project, and expect it to be implemented as soon as possible. Villagers usually file grievances to the village committee or township government directly.

6.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the PIUs will conduct further public participation. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Government website	Oct. 2022	Shaanxi PMO	County / district PMOs	RAP disclosure
RAP or RIB distribution	Distribution to APs	After Bank approval	County / district PMOs, PIUs	Affected villages	RAP or RIB
LA pre-announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	Nov. 2022	County / district natural resources bureaus, township governments	Affected villages	Disclosed information: land use, location and range, compensation rates, DMS, land use control, right of public hearing, etc.
LA public hearing (if necessary)	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	Nov. 2022	County / district natural resources bureaus, township governments	Affected villages	Issuing a public hearing notice, organizing a public hearing, disclosing relevant information, including compensation payment and distribution, etc.
LA approval	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	Nov. 2022–Mar. 2023	County / district natural resources bureaus, township governments	Affected villages	Disclosing relevant information (including farmland conversion program, land supply program, LA program, etc.), and government approvals
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2023	County / district natural resources bureaus, township governments	Affected villages	Disclosing the LA area, compensation rates, resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of LA	Bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2023	County / district natural resources	Affected villages	Determining the amount of compensation and mode of

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Government website	Oct. 2022	Shaanxi PMO	County / district PMOs	RAP disclosure
resettlement programs			bureaus, township governments		payment
Agreement signing	Meeting	Apr. 2023	Township governments	Affected villages	Signing LA compensation agreements
Use of compensation for collective construction land	Village congress	Before compensation use by the collective	Village committees	Affected villages	Fund use

6.2 Grievance Redress

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established, and will remain effective during resettlement.

6.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

The basic grievance redress procedure under the Project is as follows:

- Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee to solve the appeal within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the township government after receiving the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the county / district PMO after receiving the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
- Stage 4: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal with the Shaanxi PMO after receiving the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

Any grievance or concern will be addressed promptly and effectively, in a transparent and culturally appropriate manner, at no cost and without retribution to AHs/APs. Where complaints are received anonymously, the involved agencies will also record and address such complaints and should not disclose any personal data that may reveal the identity of complainants without their consent.

In addition, the grievant may file an appeal with the competent authorities' level by level for arbitration in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the above disposition.

Any AP may also file a grievance to the world bank's grievance redress mechanism that can be touched through the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) website at www.worldbank.org/grs or by EMAIL at grievances@worldbank.org.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC. AP have the option of either deciding to go directly through the legal regime or choosing not to use the project's grievance channels at all levels.

The APs may also reflect their grievances to the external M&E agency or the World Bank team.

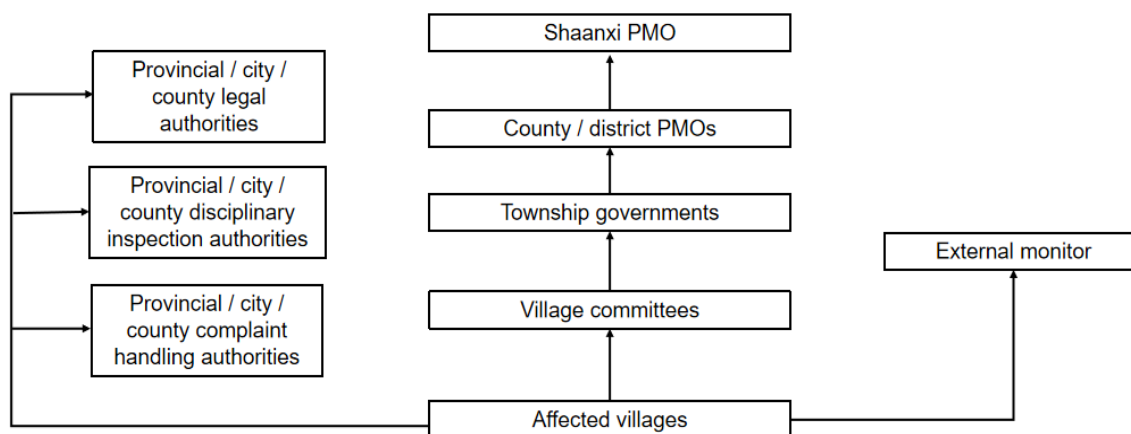


Figure 6-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. To fully record grievances and their handling, the Shaanxi PMO has prepared a registration form for this purpose. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Registration Form for Grievance Redress

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.

6.2.2 Grievance Redress Principles

All resettlement agencies must conduct field investigation on grievances raised by APs and address them through adequate consultation objectively and fairly in accordance with the principles herein.

If no reply is given on schedule, the grievant has the right of appeal.

6.2.3 Scope and Modes of Reply

1) Scope of reply

- a) Brief description of grievance;
- b) Investigation results;
- c) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
- d) Disposition and basis
- e) The grievant has the right to file an appeal with a resettlement agency of the next higher level or file a suit with a civil court at the cost of the owner.

2) Modes of reply

- a) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- b) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held, or a notice given to the village committee.
- c) In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the resettlement agency.

3) Recording and feedback

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage grievance redress information, and submit such information to the Shaanxi PMO monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

6.2.4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

For the convenience of the APs, the grievance handling agencies have disclosed their contacts and contact information. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency		Contact	Tel
Shaanxi PMO		Cui Jinghai	029-63918847
County / district PMOs	Linwei District	Li Xiaobao	0913-8119058
	Chengcheng County	Luo Gang	0913-6869600
	Chencang District	Zhang Xian	0917-6236580
Township governments		Before implementation, the county / district PMOs will ask the affected townships and villages to disclose their contacts.	/
Affected villages			

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Resettlement Costs

Based on prices in August 2022, the resettlement budget of the Project is 2.155 million yuan, including LA compensation of 1.348 million yuan, standing crop compensation of 2,780 yuan, social security costs of 33,800 yuan, training costs of 30,000 yuan, resettlement M&E costs of 300,000 yuan, LA taxes of 163,000 yuan, and contingencies of 277,000 yuan. See Table 7-2.

7.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

All resettlement funds of the Project are from local counterpart funds, to be raised by the PIU before the announcement of land acquisition officially that is estimated to be in March 2023 as per current project implementation schedule. Before or during project construction, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2023	2024	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	150.8	64.6	215.4
Percent (%)	70%	30%	100%

7.3 Fund Management and Disbursement

7.3.1 Fund Disbursement

Resettlement funds under the Project will be disbursed on the following principles:

All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Project. The Linwei District, Chengcheng County and Chencang District Governments will disburse compensation fees based on the compensation rates directly to the PIUs (affected township governments), and then directly to the affected villages via special bank accounts. LA compensation will be paid before LA and ground attachment cleanup.

7.3.2 Fund Management

Land compensation and resettlement subsidies should be used in full consultation with the APs; standing crops compensation will be paid directly to the APs. The common practice of the affected villages is that LA compensation is fully retained by the collective for public welfare purposes, and compensation for contracted land is paid directly to the AHs.

To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project.
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can be resettled properly.
- In order to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.
- The Shaanxi PMO will supervise LA and compensation annually.
- An auditing agency will audit fund disbursement and use.

Table 7-2 Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Linwei District			Chengcheng County			Chencang District			Subtotal(yuan)
			Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (yuan)	
1	Basic resettlement costs				324830			939624			86070	1350524
1.1	cultivated land	mu	43000	2.78	119540							119540
1.2	Collective construction land/industrial and mining land	mu										0
	Weilan Road waste transfer station	mu	77000	2.63	202510							202510
	Wangzhuang Town waste transfer station	mu				38000	2.298	87324				87324
	Fengyuan Town waste transfer station	mu				36000	2.4	86400				86400
	Weizhuang Town and Siqian Town waste transfer stations	mu				42000	5.4	226800				226800
	Chenguan Town waste transfer station	mu				50000	6.75	337500				337500
	Zhuangtou Town waste transfer station	mu				40000	2.79	111600				111600
	Yaotou Town waste transfer station	mu				30000	3	90000				90000
	Xiangquan Town and Xinjie Town waste compression station	mu							37550	1.5	56325	56325
	Tuoshi Town waste compression station	mu							39660	0.75	29745	29745
1.3	Standing crop compensation	mu	1000	2.78	2780							2780
2	Social security costs (cultivated land)	/			33800							33800
2.1	Social security costs	mu	10000	2.78	27800							27800
2.2	Training costs	HH	3000	2	6000							6000
3	Resettlement M&E costs	/	20000	5	100000	20000	5	100000	20000	5	100000	300000
4	Capacity building costs for PIUs	yuan			10000			10000			10000	30000
5	LA taxes and fees	/			163093							163093
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	mu	20000	2.78	55600							55600
5.2	Land reclamation fees	mu	20000	2.78	55600							55600
5.3	Compensation for additional construction land	mu	18667	2.78	51893							51893
6	Contingencies ¹⁴ (based on the subtotal of Items 1-5)	yuan	15%		93259	15%		155944	15%		27911	277113
7	Total	yuan			724982			1205568			223981	2154530

¹⁴ The rate for contingency fee is estimated based on the similar project experiences in the project counties, the potential variation in the amount of standing crops and trees to be enumerated at the time of detailed asset survey and measurement, and potential fees for land acquisition coordination. At the feasibility study stage, the rate of resettlement contingency fee is usually adopted for a range of 10-15%.

8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

8.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be constructed for 3 years, from July 2023 to June 2026. Correspondingly, resettlement will begin in May 2023 and end in December 2023. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- LA should be completed 3 months prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary.
- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the resettlement and compensation program. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

8.2 Land Use Approval

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and other applicable laws and regulations, an LA pre-announcement, an LA compensation program, etc. should be issued before LA. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Land Approval Schedule

No.	Item	Approval agency	Date
1	Land delimitation report	Linwei District Natural Resources Bureau	Oct. 2022
		Chengcheng County Natural Resources Bureau	Oct. 2022
		Chencang District Natural Resources Bureau	Oct. 2022
2	LA pre-announcement	Linwei District Government	Nov. 2022
		Chengcheng County Government	Nov. 2022
		Chencang District Government	Nov. 2022
3	Preparation of LA compensation program	Linwei District Natural Resources Bureau	Dec. 2022
		Chengcheng County Natural Resources Bureau	Dec. 2022
		Chencang District Branch of the Baoji Municipal Natural Resources Bureau	Dec. 2022
4	LA approval	Weinan Municipal Government (through the municipal natural resources bureau)	Jan. 2023
		Baoji Municipal Government (through the municipal natural resources bureau)	Jan. 2023
		Shaanxi Provincial Government (through the provincial natural resources department)	Feb. 2023
5	Cut-off date	District/county Government	Mar. 2023
6	LA announcement,	Linwei District Government	Mar. 2023
		Chengcheng County Government	Mar. 2023

No.	Item	Approval agency	Date
	compensation program announcement	Baoji Municipal Government	Mar. 2023

8.3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of LAR. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Activity	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	Affected villages, AHs	County / district PMOs	2022.11	
1.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website		Bank, Shaanxi PMO	2022.12	
2	RAP and budget				
2.1	Approving the RAP and budget (including compensation rates)		Bank, county / district governments	2022.10	
3	Disclosing the LA announcement				
3.1	LA pre-announcement	Affected villages, AHs	County / district natural resources bureaus	2022.11	
3.1	LA announcement	Affected villages, AHs	County / district natural resources bureaus	2023.3	Disclosure of cut-off date
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Signing LA compensation agreements	Affected villages, AHs	County / district PMOs, township governments, village committees	2023.4	
5	Capacity building				
5.1	Training the county / district PMO staff	E&S specialist	County / district PMOs	2022.12	
5.2	Training the township / sub-district staff	Resettlement implementation staff	County / district PMOs	2023.1	
6	M&E				
6.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism		Shaanxi PMO	2022.12	
6.2	Appointing an internal monitoring agency		Shaanxi PMO	2022.12	
6.3	Internal monitoring reporting	Resettlement implementation	Shaanxi PMO	2023.7-2026.12	
6.4	External monitoring reporting	RAP implementation	External M&E agency	2023.7-2024.7	3 semiannual M&E reports in total
				2024.8-2027.7	3 annual M&E reports in total
6.5	Completion report	Final resettlement evaluation	External M&E agency	2026.12	
7	Participation records		Resettlement agencies	Ongoing	
8	Grievance redress records		Resettlement agencies	Ongoing	
9	Fund disbursement				
9.1	- To PIUs	Resettlement funds	County / district public finance	2023.5	
9.2	- To townships	Resettlement funds	PIUs	2023.5	

No.	Activity	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
9.3	- To villages	Resettlement funds	Township governments	2023.5	
9.4	- To APs	Resettlement funds	Village committees	2023.5	
10	Commencement of construction				
10.1	Linwei District Subproject	On schedule	PIUs	2023.6	
10.2	Chengcheng County Subproject	On schedule	PIUs	2023.6	
10.3	Chencang District Subproject	On schedule	PIUs	2023.6	

9 M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA, HD and resettlement activities of the Project will be subject to periodic M&E according to the World Bank's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be implemented by the Shaanxi PMO and cover the following:

1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;

2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (permanent LA, demolition of nonresidential buildings, ground attachments, etc.), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RAP and reasons for deviations;

3) LAR progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, and progress of LA and other resettlement activities;

4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use;

5) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness; and

6) Handling of outstanding land issues of existing facilities identified in the social audit, and the resettlement progress and land use compliance of associated facilities (especially the Chengcheng County Waste-to-energy Power Plant);

7) Consultation process and results of village / community waste collection sites;

8) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the Bank Mission;

9) Existing issues and solutions

9.2 External Monitoring

According to the Bank's policy, the PMO will appoint a qualified, experienced, independent agency as the external M&E agency.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the PMO.

9.2.1 Scope and Methods

- New facilities constructed under the Batch 1 subprojects covered by this RAP;
- land use compliance of existing facilities identified in the social audit, including the Majiagou Landfill in Linwei District and the Yaotou Landfill in Chengcheng County;
- Land use progress and compliance, and resettlement effect of associated facilities identified in the social audit;
- Land use process and effect of village / community waste collection sites

9.2.2 Procedure and Methods

1) Periodic M&E

During the implementation of the RAP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- LAR progress;
- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Distribution and use of compensation;
- Livelihood restoration;
- Training;
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Grievance redress

3) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

4) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the resettlement agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effective.

9.2.3 Reporting

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to the Bank and Shaanxi PMO semiannually. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Report	Period	Date
1	Baseline report		Dec. 2022
2	Semiannual M&E report (No.1)	Jan. 2023– Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023
3	Semiannual M&E report (No.2)	Jul. 2023– Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024
4	Semiannual M&E report (No.3)	Jan. 2024 – Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024
5	Annual M&E report (No.4)	Jul. 2024– Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025
7	Annual M&E report (No.5)	Jul. 2025 – Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026
8	Annual M&E report (No.6)	Jul. 2026 – Jun. 2027	Jul. 2027
9	Completion report		2028

9.2.4 Completion report

After the completion of LAR, the Shaanxi PMO will appoint a professional agency to conduct a resettlement performance evaluation, and prepare a completion report, which will be submitted to the World Bank.

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Screening of Resettlement Impacts of the Batch 1 Subprojects

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land used (m ²)			Affected		Land type	Land use mode	Report
				State-owned land	Collective land	Subtotal	AHs	APs			
Linwei District	Chelei Street waste transfer station	Duqiao Sub-district	Chelei Village	6453	0	6453	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Allocation	SA
	Shengli Street waste transfer station	Duqiao Sub-district	Yingtian Community	840	0	840	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Allocation	SA
	Weilan Road waste transfer station	Nanzhan Sub-district	Hanma Village	0	1754	1754	2	7	Collective sanitation facility land	Allocation	SA, RAP
	Startup and innovation base waste transfer station	Sanzhang Town	Hanjia Village	1713	0	1713	0	0	State-owned construction land	Direct use without change in property right	SA
	Jiaoxie Town waste transfer station	Jiaoxie Town	Xinzhai Village		1853	1853	2	9	Cultivated land	Acquisition	RAP
	Gushi Townwaste transfer station	Gushi Town	Banxi Village	1967	0	1967	0	0	State-owned construction land	Direct use without change in property right	SA
	Chongning Townwaste transfer station	Chongning Town	Xianwang Village	1793	0	1793	0	0	State-owned construction land	Direct use without change in property right	SA
	Guandao Town waste transfer station	Guandao Town	Guojia Village	1393	0	1393	0	0	State-owned construction land	Direct use without change in property right	SA
	sorting center	Nanzhan Sub-district	Yuanzhang Community	6533	0	6533	0		State-owned construction land	Direct use	SA

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land used (m ²)			Affected		Land type	Land use mode	Report
				State-owned land	Collective land	Subtotal	AHs	APs			
Subtotal				20693	3607	24300	4	16	0	0	
Chengcheng County	Zhaozhuang Town waste transfer station	Zhaozhuang Town	Zhaozhuang Village	2000	0	2000	0	0	State-owned construction land	Allocation	SA
	Wangzhuang Town waste transfer station	Wangzhuang Town	Wangji Village	0	1532	1532	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Fengyuan Town waste transfer station	Fengyuan Town	Ji'an Cheng Village	0	1600	1600	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Jiaodao Town waste transfer station	Jiaodao Town	Zhongshe Village	1600	0	1600	0	0	State-owned sanitation facility land	Allocation	SA
	Weizhuang Town waste transfer station	Weizhuang Town	Weizhuang Village	0	1600	1600	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Chenguan Town waste transfer station	Chenguan Town	Zhenji Village	0	4500	4500	0	0	Collective industrial and mining land	Acquisition	RAP
	Zhuangtou Town waste transfer station	Zhuangtou Town	Daizhuang Village	0	1860	1860	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Siqian Town waste transfer station	Siqian Town	Beijie Village	0	2000	2000	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Yaotou Town waste transfer station	Yaotou Town	Dongcun Village	0	2000	2000	0	0	Collective industrial and mining land	Acquisition	RAP
	Subtotal				3600	15092	18692	0	0		
Chencang District	Xiqin Village waste compression station	Dongguan Sub-district	Xiqin Village	500	0	500	0		State-owned public construction and landscaping land	Direct use	SA
	Qianwei waste compression station	Qianwei Sub-district	Lijiaya Village	500	0	500	0		State-owned public facility land	Direct use	SA
	Xinjie Village waste	Xinjie Town	Xinjie	0	500	500	0	0	Collective	Acquisition	RAP

County / district	Name	Sub-district / township	Village / community	Land used (m ²)			Affected		Land type	Land use mode	Report
				State-owned land	Collective land	Subtotal	AHs	APs			
	compression station		Village						construction land		
	Xiangquan Town waste compression station	Xiangquan Town	Gehekou Village	0	500	500	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	Tuoshi Town waste compression station	Tuoshi Town	Mengjiayuan Village	0	500	500	0	0	Collective construction land	Acquisition	RAP
	transfer vehicle maintenance center	Dongguan Sub-district	Jiajiaya Village	11000	0	11000	0	0	State-owned municipal road and public facility land	Direct use	SA
	Subtotal			12000	1500	13500	0	0			
	Total			36293	20199	56492	4	16			

Appendix 2 Abstract of PRC Laws on LA

- **Land Administration Law of the PRC (2019 Amendment)**

Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

Article 47 For acquisition of land by the state, the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize implementation after approval according to the legal procedures.

If a people's government at or above the county level is to apply for land acquisition, it shall conduct a current status survey and a social stability risk assessment, and disclose the range and purpose of acquisition, current status, compensation rate, resettlement mode, social security, etc. in the township (town), village and village group to collect comments from the affected rural collective economic organization and its members, village committee and other stakeholders.

If most members of the affected rural collective economic organization think that the land compensation and resettlement program does not conform to the laws and regulations, the people's government at or above the county level shall organize a public hearing, and modify the program according to the laws, regulations and public hearing.

Owners or users of the land to be acquired shall, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through compensation registration on the strength of the real estate ownership certificate. The people's government at or above the county level shall organize the department concerned to estimate the relevant costs and make them fully available, enter into compensation and resettlement agreements with the owners and users of the land to be acquired.

The people's government at or above the county level shall apply for land acquisition only when the preparatory work has been completed.

Article 48 Fair and reasonable compensation shall be granted for land acquisition to ensure that the living standard of the affected farmers is not reduced, and their long-term livelihoods are secured.

In case of land acquisition, the land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for rural residential houses, other ground attachments, standing crops, etc. shall be paid timely and fully according to law, and social security costs for the affected farmers disbursed.

The rates of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy for acquired agricultural land shall be fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities by fixing and disclosing location-based composite land prices in consideration of former land use, land resource conditions, land output value, land location, land supply-demand relationship, population, socioeconomic development level, which shall be adjusted or reissued at least every three years.

Compensation rates for acquired land other than agricultural land, ground attachments, standing crops, etc. shall be fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. For rural residential houses, fair and reasonable compensation shall be provided on the principle of compensation before relocation and residential condition improvement by such means as reallocating housing land for house construction, offering resettlement houses, or granting cash compensation, and relocation, temporary resettlement and other costs resulting from acquisition shall be compensated for in order to protect the lawful residential and property rights of rural residents.

People's governments at or above the county level shall include affected farmers in appropriate social security systems, such as old age support, and social security costs shall be used mainly to subsidize social insurance premiums for eligible affected farmers, such as endowment insurance. The

measures for the raising, management and use of social security costs shall be developed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

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

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

Article 54 A paid leasing should be gone through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit.

Article 55 Construction units that have obtained State-owned land by paid leasing can use the land only after paying the land use right leasing fees and other fees and expenses according to the standards and ways prescribed by the State Council.

- **Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2021 Amendment)**

Article 17 To use state-owned land, a construction entity shall obtain it through paid use, except when it may be obtained by allocation as prescribed by the laws and administrative regulations.

The methods of paid use of state-owned land shall include: 1) transfer of state-owned land use right; 2) leasing of state-owned land; and 3) contribution at a fixed value or equity participation for state-owned land use right.

Article 26 If a local government at or above the county level thinks that LA complies with Article 45 of the Land Administration Law, it shall issue an LA pre-announcement, and conduct a current status survey and a social stability risk assessment.

The LA pre-announcement shall specify the range and purpose of LA, and the arrangements of the current status survey. It shall be issued in the affected township, village and village group in an easily accessible manner for not less than 10 working days. From the date of issue, no organization or entity shall conduct rush cultivation or construction within the LA range, and anything rush cultivated or constructed shall not be compensated for.

The current status survey shall find out the land's position, ownership, type and area, and types and quantities of residential houses, other ground attachments and standing crops.

The social stability risk assessment shall judge the social stability risks of the land to be acquired, identify risks, and propose preventive measures. The assessment shall involve the affected rural collective economic organization and its members, village committee, and other stakeholders, and the results thereof shall be an important basis for LA application.

Article 27 The local government at or above the county level shall organize the natural resources, finance, agriculture and rural affairs, human resources and social security, and other authorities to draft an LA compensation and resettlement program based on the current status survey and social stability risk assessment results.

The LA compensation and resettlement program shall include the range and purpose of LA, current status, compensation rates, subjects and modes of resettlement, social security, etc.

Article 28 After the LA compensation and resettlement program is drafted, the local government at or above the county level shall disclose it within the affected township, village and village group for not less than 30 days.

The LA compensation and resettlement announcement shall also specify the mode and period of compensation registration, grievance redress mechanism, etc.

If most members of the affected rural collective economic organization think that the LA compensation and resettlement program is nonconforming, the local government at or above the county level shall organize a public hearing.

Article 29 After the local government at or above the county level determines the LA compensation and resettlement program according to the applicable laws and regulations, and the public hearing, it shall organize the competent authorities to sign an LA compensation agreement with the owner and user of the land to be acquired. The sample agreement shall be prepared by the provincial government.

Where it is difficult to reach an LA compensation agreement, the local government at or above the county level shall specify this when applying for LA.

Article 30 The local government at or above the county level shall file an LA application after completing the preparatory work for LA only, and submit to the competent government for approval pursuant to Article 46 of the Land Administration Law.

The competent government shall review the necessity and rationality of LA, the compliance with Article 45 of the Land Administration Law and the statutory procedure.

Article 31 After the LA application is approved according to law, the local government at or above the county level shall issue the LA announcement in the affected township, village and village group within 15 working days to disclose the range and time of LA, etc.

Article 32 The provincial government shall issue block comprehensive land prices, and formulate distribution measures.

Compensation for ground attachments and standing crops shall belong to their proprietors.

Social security costs are used to subsidize eligible land-expropriated farmers' contributions to social insurance, and disbursed separately.

The local government at or above the county level applying for LA shall secure compensation and social security costs fully, and use them for the designated purposes.

- **Forest Law of the PRC (2019 Amendment)**

Article 21 Where the expropriation or requisition of woodlands and trees are compellingly entailed by the public interest such as ecological protection and infrastructure construction, approval procedures shall be completed in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations such as the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, and equitable and reasonable compensation shall be made.

- **Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC:**

Article 26 When a feasibility study is conducted or a proposal prepared for a construction project, the construction agency shall file a construction land pre-application with the administrative authority for land at the same level as the approval authority of such project. The administrative authority for land shall examine the matters related to the construction land, and issue a pre-examination report to the construction agency according to the master land utilization plan, annual land use quota and state land supply policy.

Article 29 The rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for acquired cultivated land shall be based on Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, as detailed below:

(1) The land compensation for farmland shall be 4-6 times the average output value of medium cultivated land in the county (city / district) in the past 3 years, and that for other land shall be 1-4 times;

(2) The resettlement subsidy for other used land shall be 30-60% of that for medium cultivated land in the county (city / district);

(3) Standing crop compensation shall be 40-90% of the average output value of the acquired cultivated land in the past 3 years, and for houses and other ground attachments, category, grade and compensation rate shall be fixed based on purpose, structure, service life, etc.

Appendix 3 Land Pre-examination Opinions

1) Linwei

Note on Land Use for the Linwei District Subproject

The sites of 5 WTSs in Linwei District have been largely fixed, in which the Xianwang, Nanshi, Guandao and Shuangchuang WTSs are located on state-owned land, and the land owners have issued letters, approving the Linwei District ESC to construct the WTSs. Site selection for the other WTS (Xiejiao) is being handled. We approve the sites of the above 5 WTSs in principle, and will handle the statutory land use procedure after the Project is approved.

渭南市临渭区自然资源局

渭南市临渭区自然资源局 关于世行贷款陕西城乡塑料垃圾减量项目 临渭区子项目选址用地的情况说明

省外贷办:

根据世行贷款陕西城乡塑料垃圾减量项目临渭区子项目建设要求,计划在临渭区乡镇建设垃圾中转站5座,目前5座垃圾中转站选址已基本确定,其中线王、南师、官道、双创4座选址属于国有土地,土地权属单位已出具函件,同意由临渭区环卫中心建设中转站,另交斜1座选址正在办理相关手续,经我局研究,原则同意该5座垃圾中转站选址,待项目批准后,应按照国家规定办理用地等相关手续。

特此说明



2) Chengcheng County

Chengcheng County Natural Resources Bureau Note on Land Use and Site Selection for the Chengcheng County Subproject

Through review, you are approved to implement the subproject within 9 towns and one sub-district of your county. This note is for project application only, and construction shall not begin without land approval. This note is effective for one year.

澄城县自然资源局

澄城县自然资源局 关于世行贷款澄城城乡塑料垃圾减量 建设项目用地、选址情况的说明

县农业农村局:

你单位报来《关于办理关于世行贷款澄城城乡塑料垃圾减量项目用地预审报告的申请》(澄政农函〔2022〕46号)文件已收悉。经核查,原则同意在你单位上报的全县九镇一办10个点位区域内实施澄城城乡塑料垃圾减量建设项目,拟使用地总面积共计33.8亩。项目建设规模及内容为:新建垃圾中转站10处,主要包括中转站厂房、办公用房、停车场等配套设施。

本说明仅限于项目申报使用,不作为项目用地的正式批准文件,在未取得用地批准手续前不得开工建设。有效期一年,逾期作废。

附:澄城城乡塑料垃圾减量项目位置面积表



3) Chencang District

Chencang District Branch of the Baoji Municipal Natural Resources Bureau Pre-Examination Opinion on Land Used for the Chencang District Subproject

Through review, we hereby give the following opinion on land use pre-examination: Subject to strict control according to the prevailing state land supply policy, the construction area should not exceed the applied for area, and the land use range and land use should not be changed without authorization. The land approval procedure should be handled according to law, and construction should not begin without land approval. This opinion will be effective for 3 years.

宝鸡市自然资源和规划局陈仓分局函

宝市自然资陈函(2022)62号

关于世行贷款陈仓城乡塑料垃圾减量项目 建设项目用地的预审意见

区城市管理执法局:

你局报来《关于申请办理世行贷款陈仓城乡塑料垃圾减量项目用地预审的报告》(宝陈城管字〔2022〕28号)文件收悉。根据《建设项目用地预审管理办法》(国土资源部令第68号)和《陕西省建设项目用地预审管理实施意见》规定,经审查,现就该项目用地预审提出如下意见:

一、该项目建设地点涉及陈仓区三个街道和11个镇157个村。建设内容为:陈仓区城乡生活垃圾分类治理宣教信息中心1栋,生活垃圾压缩站建设工程5座、生活垃圾转运站建设工程33座、陈仓区园林绿化垃圾处理站改扩建工程、环卫停车场建设项目。你局应按照国家现行供地政策从严控制,建设面积不得突破69.65亩,项目用地范围不得擅自变动,亦不得私自改变拟用地块土地用途。

二、根据土地管理法律法规有关规定,你局应落实耕地占补平衡责任,按照“占优补优”的原则,认真做好补充耕

地工作。

三、你局应依法办理建设项目用地报批等相关手续,在未取得合法用地手续前不得使用土地。




四、该项目建设用地预审意见自下发之日起有效期为三年。




宝鸡市自然资源和规划局陈仓分局



2022年8月2日



Appendix 4 Minutes during RAP Preparation

1. Time and venue	Daizhuang Village, Zhuangtou Town, June 21, 2022
Interviewees	4 town and village officials
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials: This plot is collective construction land, on which farmers grown corn. The village collective approves LA for project construction; the land compensation should be paid to the village collective, and standing crop compensation paid to villagers. Villagers think that the waste transfer station has no impact.
Photos	
2. Time and venue	Zhaozhuang Village, Zhaozhuang Town, June 21, 2022
Interviewees	4 town and natural resources station officials
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Natural resources station officials: This plot is about 5 mu, being construction land. Town officials: There was formerly a flour mill on this plot, and this plot is now unused and belongs to the government. The land certificate will be provided later.
Photos	
3. Time and venue	Wangzhuang Village, Wangzhuang Town, June 21, 2022
Interviewees	5 town, natural resources station and village officials, and villagers
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials and villagers: This plot is unused collective land, and no contracted land is involved. It is next to a cornfield, and a temporary mixing plant. The village collective approves LA for the Project.
Photos	
4. Time and	Ji'an Cheng Village, Fengyuan Town, June 22, 2022

venue	
Interviewees	4 town, natural resources station and village officials, and villagers
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials and villagers: This plot is collective construction land, next to Fengxi Road (a county highway). There is a landfill on the west, but distant from the village. LA is approved.
Photos	
5. Time and venue	Yaotou Village, Yaotou Town, June 22, 2022
Interviewees	4 town, natural resources station and village officials, and villagers
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials and villagers: The site is next to an abandoned coal mine, and its abandoned premises and open spaces, and there was formerly a temporary mixing plant on the opposite side. The coal mine and mixing plant have been abandoned. This plot is collective wasteland with trees, and no contracted land is involved. LA is approved.
Photos	
6. Time and venue	Zhenji Village, Chenguang Town, June 22, 2022
Interviewees	4 sub-district office, natural resources station and village officials
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials: The village collective supports LA. This plot is surrounded by open spaces, and about 200m away from the nearest village. This plot is over 10 mu, being unused collective land, and no contracted land is involved. LA is approved.
Photos	
7. Time and venue	Weizhuang Village, Weizhuang Town, June 23, 2022
Interviewees	4 town, natural resources station and village officials, and villagers

Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials and villagers: The site has changed from the registered one (across the road). The village collective supports LA. It is next to a closed down flour mill. The household at No.2 Liangshi Street was once dissatisfied with the former site, because it was too close to his house (about 10m), and thought that it should be at least 50m away. The current site is about 100m away from his house. There is an abandoned brickyard on this plot, and this plot is collective land. LA is approved.
Photos	
8. Time and venue	Beijie Village, Siqian Town, June 23, 2022
Interviewees	3 town, natural resources station and village officials
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Village officials: The village collective supports LA for the Project. There is a simple stable on the west, about 80m away; this plot is about 120m away from a settlement on the south. This plot is unused collective construction land.
Photos	
9. Time and venue	Zhongshe Village, Jiaodao Town, June 23, 2022
Interviewees	3 town and natural resources station officials
Topic	Learning information on the final site and land use, and villagers' attitude
Contents	Natural resources station official: There is an apparel factory about 100m away on the south, and this site is about 200m away from a community on the west and 100m away from the town government on the east. The town government supports land use. There is a waste transfer facility management station affiliated to the town government on this plot, but it has been closed down due to the lack of funding. This plot is construction land.
Photos	