Resettlement Policy Framework

Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure for Industry Relocation Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

The World Bank Projects Implementation Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone
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1. Project Background

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to assist the city of Xuancheng in strengthening the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone (XETDZ). This would be achieved through strategic investments in critical infrastructure as well as technical assistance. By providing a demonstration pilot for the industrial relocation to convert densely populated factor zones into hubs of research, development and high-end manufacturing centers, the project would support a key pillar of the government’s National Five Year Plan (FYP) to promote inclusive development opportunities in rural areas and small town, particularly in inland and western provinces, while simultaneously working to alleviate many of the increasing pressures on rapidly urbanized coastal regions of the country.

2. Project Description

The project would support developing infrastructure for approximately 25 square-kilometers within Phase 2 of XETDZ. The project consists of; (i) Roads and Bridges with Underground Storm-water Drainage Networks, Water Supply Networks, and Sewerage Networks; (ii) Wastewater Collection and Treatment; and (iii) Institutional Development and Capacity Building. The Bank-financed infrastructure includes roads and bridges with underground storm-water drainage networks, water supply networks and sewerage networks and a wastewater treatment plant. The project also finances a comprehensive program of technical assistance for institutional development and capacity building.

The activities that XETDZ will implement with its own funds in the third part in the same project area for the urban development include the below activities:

(i) Activity 1: Clear Water Mains and a Pumping Station (RMB62.49 million; US$9.92 million). This activity supports the construction of: (a) 14 km lear water mains of DN2000 – DN1200; and (b) a 30,000 m3/day pumping station;
(ii) Activity 2: Centralized Gas Supply and Distribution Networks (RMB115.82 million; US$18.38 million). This activity supports the construction of: (a) a 22,000 Nm3/h gas storage and distribution station, and 70.65 km x DN200–DN600 gas transmission and distribution networks; (b) a 30,000 Nm3/day LNG
gasification station; and (c) a 20,000 Nm3/day CNG station;

(iii) Activity 3: Environmental Sanitation (RMB16.77 million; US$2.66 million). This activity is intended to optimize current XMG investments carried out for solid waste handling, collection and disposal, as well as construction of public toilets in the Phase 2 of XETDZ. The recently commissioned city sanitary landfill, located about 10 km away from Phase 2, will receive solid waste from the project area. It also supports construction of 143 solid waste drop-off points, 4 solid waste transfer stations, 17 public toilets, as well as procurement of additional 19 solid waste collection and night soil handling trucks;

(iv) Activity 4: Changqiao River Improvement (RMB473.69 million; US$75.19 million). This activity will improve 7.6 km of the upstream section of Changqiao River and 9.9 km of Xijing River and its tributary. (Xijing River is one of the four tributaries of Changqiao River in XETDZ). This will be done by: (a) improving the hydraulic capacity for Changqiao River flood control to withstand 20 year storm events; (b) expanding and stabilizing some cross sections; (c) constructing 33 hydraulic automatic flap gates; and (d) constructing surface flow wetlands;

(v) Activity 5: Landscaping under High Voltage Transmission Lines (RMB181.43 million; US$28.80 million). This activity supports the landscaping of about 507,030 m2 under high voltage transmission lines; and

(vi) Activity 6: Preparation of land plots for development and sale to industries and developers. At the time of project preparation the location and sequencing plan for the development of these plots was not known. It is estimated that this activity may continue through 2025.

The Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) is triggered and will be applied to the whole of Phase 2. Land acquisition and resettlement activities for the development are classified into 3 types. The first type encompasses land acquisition and resettlement activities that were carried out prior to project identification. All land acquisition and resettlement activities in 2010 and 2011 have been considered in the due diligence process carried out by the Bank, and found to be consistent with Bank policy objectives. These activities included: demolition 1,564 houses, land acquisition of 1,500 hectares, and resettlement of 2,919 household.
The second type encapsulates land acquisition and resettlement activities directly related to the project and linked activities. The project will affect five villages in three residential communities in Phase 2 of XETDZ and will require the permanent acquisition of 170.5 hectares of land and demolition of 68,749 square meters of structures affecting a total of 556 households (2,053 persons) and five enterprises. In addition to land acquisition and resettlement in the proposed project areas, two complementary government-funded activities were identified that require the acquisition of land either temporarily or permanently. Landscaping under the High Voltage Transmission Lines project will require the permanent acquisition of 102 hectares of collective land. Changqiao River Improvement project will require temporary usage of 57 hectares of collective land during project implementation. The first and second types are covered by a comprehensive RAP.

The third type relates to land acquisition and resettlement resulting from future development and sale of land plots to industries/developers that could affect an additional estimated 2,500 households (7,800 people). During the project preparation, the exact location and a sequencing plan for the future development and sale of the land plots to industries/developers were not known. Therefore, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed.

Furthermore, it is likely that the development and sales of some of the plots will take place in the future several years beyond the Loan Closing date of the Bank project. All land acquisition and resettlement activities associated with plots that are developed, committed for sale and/or sold prior to the Loan closing date for the project will be carried out in accordance with the RPF. For the plots that are developed, committed and/or sold after the Loan Closing date for the project, the client has agreed that any land acquisition and resettlement activities will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the provisions set out in this RPF.

Development of the entire Phase 2 is anticipated to potentially impact 3,063 households with a population of 9,800. The breakdown of the land and households/enterprise directly impacted by the project and those within Phase 2 is as follows:

**Entities Affected in the Project Area and in Phase 2 XETDZ**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Area (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Households</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1,705,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Households</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>38,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Enterprises</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The current and future RAPs prepared by the project entity would provide details regarding resettlement policy principles and regulations to be followed, compensation rates, budget for mitigation measures to restore incomes where necessary and institutional and monitoring arrangements. An independent consultant will be contracted to monitor resettlement and provide bi-annual progress reports as well as ensure that compensation meets adequate replacement costs.

Due diligence evaluation of government-funded resettlement activities in Year 2010 and 2011 in Phase 2 that took place prior to project identification was conducted and found to be consistent with Bank policy objectives and were carried out in accordance with Chinese land law, Anhui provincial land administrative management regulation and local regulation.

XETDZ will continue to monitor the prior and ongoing resettlement activities of 2010 and 2011 to ensure that it is consistent with the Bank policy objectives and that it meets Chinese requirements. The monitoring will include the methods used to determine the sufficiency of the compensation provided, including the number of people surveyed, data on successful resettlement compensation and basic information on how people have restored or are restoring their livelihood and well as correctives actions if any to be taken.


Under Phase 2 of XETDZ, the selection and design of subprojects will fully consider how to avoid involuntary resettlement caused by any permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation. This Policy Framework for Resettlement and Land
Acquisition is in compliance with the World Bank OP/BP4.12 and Guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement Action Plan, as well as Chinese laws and regulations. The objectives are as follows;

(a) Avoid and minimize potential negative impacts, which include involuntary resettlement and cropping compensation caused by land occupation in project period;

(b) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation so as to ensure appropriate implementation of land acquisition and resettlement;

(c) Some of the subprojects which would cause land requirement and resettlement have to be redesigned and re-selected, these subprojects will not be financed unless the resettlement plans are prepared and arrangements are properly made following the requirement of the Policy Framework;

(d) Develop measures to adequately mitigate the adverse impacts if they cannot be avoided, and to restore the livelihoods of the affected people; and

(e) Clarify institutional responsibilities to implement the rehabilitation measures; and the project participated districts should prepare their individual policy framework guidelines, following the requirements of the Policy Framework.

4. Principle for Resettlement and Land Acquisition Planning and Implementation

In case when resettlement and land acquisition cannot be avoided, necessary compensation and rehabilitation measures will be developed in the form of action plans. These action plans will be based on the following laws, regulations, and policies.

(a) The land acquisition of local roads will strictly abide by the Law of the PRC on Land Management, the Implementation Regulations of the Law of the PRC on Land Management and related laws, regulations issued by Anhui Provincial Authority. The agency needing land for the construction of the proposed subprojects components will make application to the local department of land management and acquire the right for land use through administrative planning or paid transfer;

(b) The land acquisition for the proposed subproject component must follow the procedures stipulated by the Law of the PRC on Land Management. Related departments, including village councils, district governments, regional and municipal departments of land management have to clear the purposes of the project and the
quantities of land acquisition. The departments of land management at all levels have to guarantee to provide quantified compensation in the case of livelihood affected by land acquisition;

(c) The definition of the components must follow the Forest Law of the PRC, the policies for the forest protection by the state, the regulations for the management of remaining forest areas;

(d) The definition of the component must follow up relevant laws and regulations of the PRC if any activities including civil engineering work and resettlement work fall into the above captioned provisions; and

(e) Preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan and/or compensation for acquired land in any components must be in accordance with the World Bank OP/BP4.12.

5. Resettlement and Land Acquisition Policies, Laws, and Regulations

Relevant laws and regulation issued by the central government
- Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enhancing the Land Management, issued by the State Council on October 21, 2004;
- Notice on Relevant Issues on Further Strengthening the Land Control, issued by the State Council on August 31, 2006;
- Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China, coming into force on October 1, 2007;
- Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Open Government Information, coming into force on May 1, 2008;
- Regulation of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, File No. 28 in 2006;

Regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources and the People’s Government of Anhui Province
- Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition
issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (November 3, 2004);

- Notice on Announcing the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province issued by the People’s Government of Anhui province (WZ (2009), File No. 132, January 18\textsuperscript{th}, 2010);

- Notice on Adjustment of Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province issued by the People’s Government of Anhui province (WZ (2012), File No. 67, May 15\textsuperscript{th}, 2012);

- Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Rural Housing Site and Protecting the Lawful Rights of Requisitioned Peasants issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (March 2, 2010);

- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition (June 26, 2010);

Regulations and policies issued by the People’s Government of Xuancheng City and relevant departments

- Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security of Peasants with Land Requisitioned in Xuancheng City (for trial implementation), (December 30\textsuperscript{th}, 2006, Xuanzheng(2006),No.118);

- Notice on Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction in Xuancheng City, (August 24\textsuperscript{th}, 2009, Xuanzheng (2009),No.53);

- Notice on Adjustment of Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction, (March 23\textsuperscript{rd}, 2010, Xuanzheng (2010),No.115);

- Notice on Adjustment of Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction, (December, 21, 2010, Xuanzheng (2010),No.418);

- Notice on Adjustment of Land Acquisition Policies for Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction in Xuancheng City, (June 18\textsuperscript{th}, 2012,
Xuanzheng (2012), No.66;

**Involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank**

- World Bank operational policy and business procedure OP/BP4.12


### 6. Resettlement and Compensation Principles

The following principles will be binding under the project:

(a) Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided/minimized as much as possible;

(b) If resettlement and land acquisition cannot be avoided, action plans will be prepared for compensation and rehabilitation of the affected people;

(c) Adequate funds will be timely provided for implementing such action plans;

(d) Preparation and implementation of such action plans will be conducted in consultation with the local governments and the affected people, on all the components with resettlement and compensation;

(e) Compensation will be paid at replacement costs without depreciation;

(f) Compensation will be paid prior to beginning of civil works;

(g) The affected people will be assisted during relocation and in their livelihood restoration and rehabilitation activities;

(h) The living standards of the affected people will be restored at least or improved after resettlement activities;

(i) All the costs related to land acquisition and structure demolition will be included in the project cost estimates; and

(j) All the resettlement entitlements for the PAPs will be the same as those in the RAP prepared for Phase 2 of XETDZ (see annex 1 for the details).

### 7. Management Organizations and Responsibilities

The XETDZ will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the project. The selection and implementation of components will be made strictly according to the Resettlement Policy Framework.

The planning and statistics groups in XETDZ will assign special persons to be in
charge of review and management of land use under the component. If it happens that the components change design/site for some reasons and hence need land acquisition, they must follow the procedures and requirements of the resettlement plan which will be compiled by the implementation agencies and submitted to the XETDZ at higher level.

Resettlement caused by changing design/site will be carried out by both XETDZ and land management bureaus sectors at the same level. XETDZ will guide implementation agencies to compile the allocation and implementation plan according to the Policy Framework as well as provide resettlement guidance. Meanwhile, XETDZ will also assist rising of funds, adopting reasonable measures, handling problems, and supervising the implementation.

The governmental departments of land management at all levels will implement management by various levels according to the authorization given by the state, review and check the scope and quantity of land acquisition, record land acquisition, handle the procedures for land acquisition and supervise the implementation of compensation measures. Only after approval by the department of land management can the subprojects be included in the annual investment plan under the project.

8. Resettlement Action Plan
The subproject component with resettlement must have the plan as a basic condition for being financed under the project. For this purpose, a review mechanism will be established for examining the annual investment plan to identify the components that require resettlement.

The basic planning procedure will involve: (1) socio-economic survey in the affected areas; (2) census of the population to be affected and inventory of the land to be acquired and other assets to be affected (e.g. numbers, households, villages, type and quantity of land to be acquired, type of severity of impacts); (3) preparation of the resettlement measures and compensation standard based on related policies, laws, regulations, and consultation with people to be affected; and (4) preparation of the action plan and implementation schedule.

The plan will include: (1) description of the civil work related, and location and scope of the land acquisition; (2) purpose of land acquisition; (3) related policies and laws; (4) basic data (e.g. basic information on the affected people through both a census
and socio-economic survey); (5) compensation rates; (6) institutions, responsibilities, and staffing; (7) community participation and consultation; (8) effect on livelihoods and communities; (9) land acquisition schedule; (10) detailed livelihood rehabilitation plan; (11) cost estimates and timeframe; (12) supervision, monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition; and (13) a description of resettlement sites, if any.

The RAP will be submitted to the World Bank for approval prior to commencement of resettlement and project implementation.

9. Resettlement policies and the Resettlement Information Booklet

To make every affected person understand the policies and implementing details about involuntary resettlement of this project and associated activities fully and timely, and to make the resettlement work in an open, fair and transparent manner, resettlement organizations of all levels should adopt the following methods to guarantee the transparency of the resettlement policies:

- The resettlement policies and standards of this project will be announced via media like the Xuancheng Daily and website of Xuancheng government;
- All affected village committees publicize such information as the affected area of the village, compensation rates, resettlement measures, ways of complaining and appealing, etc;
- The township governments and village committees should distribute the Resettlement Action Plan of this project so that affected people can read at any time they want;
- The Resettlement Information Booklet will be distributed to every affected family.

The Resettlement Information Booklet will list out how much influence there is on every affected family, resettlement policies and compensation rates of this project, progress of the project, and the process of expressing complaints. The Resettlement Information Booklet will be distributed to affected people before the official launch of this project. Please refer to the Annex 2 for the Booklet format.

10. Arrangements for Funding

The funding for involuntary resettlement for the associated projects listed in Section 2
of this document will be raised by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and will be appropriated to compensation targets through special accounts without any intermediate links to avoid being withheld and misappropriated. Funding for involuntary resettlement activities for the development and sale of the land plots to industries/developers, will be the responsibility of the respective industry/developer.

Based on the information available at project preparation, the estimated scope of involuntary resettlement in the entire Phase 2 of XETDZ is 3,063 households. The estimated costs that the PIU needs to raise for the additional resettlement activities would be around RMB700 billion. The respective RAP will clearly describe the costs of involuntary resettlement, which will mainly include: compensation fees for land acquisition, house demolition and all kinds of attachments; other expenses related to resettlement (including for monitoring and evaluation); administrative expenses for resettlement; unforeseeable expenses (10 percent of the basic expenses).

11. Monitoring and Evaluation
   Construction land area, acquisition and compensation rates will be included in the implementation statement of XETDZ and submitted for review. Monitoring staff will periodically inspect and visit the field to identify the problems and then make recommendations to XETDZ to solve them and report to the World Bank.

   Externally, an independent unit will be contracted to monitor and evaluate land acquisition and the implementation of the action plans. The independent monitoring will be conducted on baseline and sampling survey before resettlement activities, an annual basis, covering both the physical progress of action plan implementation and the evaluation of livelihood rehabilitation.

12. Grievance Procedures
   The land acquisition and compensation of the project must follow laws, respect the willingness of affected people for the land is to be acquired, and encourage their consultation and participation. In the preparation stage of land acquisition, under the charge of XETDZ, the agencies for the component implementation will go to villages and visit farmer households, invite village leaders and farmers to participate in the evaluation, selection, and discussion of the location and quantity of land to be acquired,
and the compensation rates and relocation methods. Only the agreements are made after farmer consultation can the action plan for land acquisition be signed finally.

XETDZ will be responsible for explaining to farm households whose land is to be acquired about their rights and grievance steps. If farmers are not satisfied with the methods of resettlement, they can report their opinions to the village councils, and the councils can directly consult with the implementation agencies for solution. Farmers can also make grievance verbally or in written form to the higher level XETDZ. The XETDZ should record their grievances in the documents and consult with related sectors and the agencies to solve the problem raised by farmers within ten days after receiving the grievances. If the grievances/disputes cannot be solved through consultation, the village council can apply to the administrative department with jurisdiction for reconsideration, or take legal proceedings to the court, Written Reply on If Application Can Be Made for Reconsideration for a Case of Right of Land of Administrative Lawsuit and Regulations on Administrative Reconsideration. XETDZ will be responsible for setting all the grievances and the solving process will be recorded.
## Appendix 1 Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Affected item</th>
<th>Resettlement and recovery policies</th>
<th>Compensation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>Contract land</td>
<td>(1) Compensation fee for land attachments and green crops will be owned by the owner, and the compensation is directly granted to the owner; (2) 70% of the placement subsidies and land compensation is directly granted to the household with land requisitioned; (3) The remaining 30% of land compensation is owned by the collective. The specific utilization will be determined upon negotiation of villager representative meeting alike, mainly used for public utilities; (4) The land compensation fund and placement subsidies will be distributed and utilized under the supervision and audit of the superior unit. (5) In case the per capita cultivated land area is below 0.3mu after land acquisition, peasants with land requisitioned who are already 16 years old and who are not insured by urban and township basic pension system will all be incorporated as the target of employment training and social security. The endowment insurance fund of rural residents with land acquisition consists of planned fund and personal account. The government financed part and collective financed part is all counted in the planned fund, and the personal account is made up of the payment fund and interest of rural residents with land acquisition. As for the government financed part, the standard is 6000 Yuan for each rural resident eligible to be insured. As for the collective (village, village group), the rural residents with land acquisition will pay in two grades: 6000 Yuan and 6000 Yuan. They can choose either of the two options. For men at 60 years old and above as well as women at 50 years old and above who are eligible to be insured, the standard for old-age endowment is 120 Yuan/month; the rate for those who pay 6000 Yuan insurance is 240 Yuan/month, and the rate for those who pay 3000 Yuan insurance is 180 Yuan/month. (6) Peasants with land requisitioned are incorporated into the urban employment system; and vigorous efforts are made to develop public positions for them. The development zone will reserve a certain proportion of land from the construction land requisitioned by the state as placement land, and attract such peasants into employment. The land-using unit will arrange suitable jobs for these peasants as priority, Then, the unemployed ones are incorporated into the reemployment service system and distributed with Employment Service Card, with which they can be served with employment recommendation, one-time subsidies for occupational training, one-time subsidies for occupational skill appraisal, etc.</td>
<td>Land requisitioned has two types: 1. Farmland; 2. Land for construction purpose and unused land. Compensation standard for type 1 land: for the annual output, 1600 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 10 times of the annual output; the placement subsidies is 15 times of the annual output. The total compensation fund is 25 times of the annual output, i.e. 41500 Yuan/mu. Compensation standard for type 2 land: for the annual output, 1600 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 5 times of the annual output; the placement subsidies is 7.5 times of the annual output. The total compensation fund is 12.5 times of the annual output, i.e. 20750 Yuan/mu. Compensation standard for green crops on the land requisitioned: 800 Yuan/mu for paddy field, 700 Yuan/mu for dry field. The compensation for the tea plantation is 1000-5000 Yuan/mu according to the vigor of growth of the tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncontracted collective-owned land</td>
<td>The compensation fund for uncontracted collective-owned land to be expropriated belongs to the village collective. This compensation fund will be mainly used for public utilities of the village collective after the consultation through villagers’ congress. The distribution and use of land compensation fee and resettlement fee will be supervised and audited by authorities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 As some sub-projects and project activities requiring involuntary resettlement will not be implemented immediately, the compensation rates will be regularly re-calculated taking into account inflation and development in land and crop prices.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demolished housing on the collective-owned land</th>
<th>Relocated residents</th>
<th>As for policies of compensation and placement for state-owned farmland requisitioned in this project, please see the policies used for collective land requisition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Provide two options: monetary compensation and housing property right exchange  
2. Placement by means of property right exchange  
Housing with property right exchange will be constructed in a unified manner or placed by purchasing ordinary commercial house. As for land for the placement house under unified construction, the nature of use right, construction, charging, certificate application, etc. will all be implemented according to the management methods of economically affordable housing.  
(1) Provide each relocated household with a placement house the floor area of which is equal to that of the house demolished, average price of the placement house: 800 Yuan/m².  
(2) In case that building area per capita of relocated household is less than 40 m², the household can be resettled with the area of 40 m² per capita. The insufficient part will be purchased by average price of 300 Yuan/ m². For the part exceeding per capita 40 m², exceeding part within 5 m² will be purchased by 2185 Yuan/ m² and exceeding part above 5 m² will be purchased by market price.  
(3) The permanent residents in the relocated households will take that in Household Register of the public security authority as precedent. If the relocated persons or their children reach the legal age for marriage but are not yet married, the quota of resettled persons can be added by 1. If they are married and have children, the area can be added by 20m². For households with the one-child certificate, the area can be added by 10m².  
(4) For parts of area of original house that is larger than resettlement house, monetary compensation will be made.  
(5) Four types of: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m² resettlement apartment will be provided for them to choose. | Relocated rural residents | The sum of monetary compensation is determined by means of real estate market appraisal in consideration of floor area, nature of utilization, location, structure, and so on. The standard of monetary compensation for demolished buildings in this project is 800-850 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, 600-750 Yuan/m² for brick-wood structure, and 180-280 Yuan/m² for simple structure.  
All the demolition only can be conducted after the resettlement apartment is ready, and moving allowances will be paid by RMB 8 /m². For non-residential houses, moving allowances by 10 Yuan/m², if there are large-sized equipments, calculate according to current transportation expenses.  
<p>| | | |
|  |  |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Vulnerable families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. At the time of selecting the placement house, priority will be given to these households. In particular, for households with handicapped family member, feeble or sick member, they will be placed on the first floor or on a relative low floor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the process of relocation, designate personnel and provide assistance where necessary to help them with the relocation work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PIU will stay with vulnerable families and arrange the transitional house for them before relocation. Ready house, if any, will be provided to them first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. During project construction, job priority will be given to the affected vulnerable families in order to increase their income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Priority is given to vulnerable families in handling social insurance for people with land loss, and vigorous efforts are made to report them to the civil affairs authority or organizations concerned for handling subsistence allowance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Provide free employment training to members in vulnerable families who have the will and ability to work, and they will preferentially be recommended to the industrial park for employment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In the duration and placement and transition, vulnerable families are given living allowances, according to the actual situation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected enterprise</th>
<th>Relocated enterprise and units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enterprises and units relocated in this project will be rebuilt in a nearby place. The placement will be well done in planning and linking, so as to minimize the loss due to suspended production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For unavoidable loss due to suspended production, the amount calculated based on the actual floor area of the relocated house is granted for six months according to the following standard: house for business purpose: 20 Yuan/m² per month; office house: 8 Yuan/m² per month; house for production purpose: 12 Yuan/m² per month; storage house: 5Yuan/m² per month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground attachments</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation will be given to the owners according to the specified rates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Resettlement Information Booklet

Distinguished ____:

As the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base will be built in the place where your family is located, we release this information booklet to help you know the basic information of this project, relevant national policies on land acquisition and house demolition and the influence on your family.

I. Project Information

The World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base consists of seven major parts, i.e. urban traffic construction, urban water supply, waste water treatment, garbage disposal, channel environment control, control of land and channel under high pressure gateway. It is planned to be commenced from 2013 and completed in 4 years.

II. Laws, Regulations and Compensation Rates on Land Acquisition and House Demolition

The resettlement policies are prepared according to the following laws and rules:

- Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Management (October 21, 2004);
- Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (November 3, 2004);
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation Rate for Land Acquisition in Anhui (WZ [2012] No.67), issued by Anhui People’s Government on May 15, 2012
- Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Rural Housing Site and Protecting the Lawful Rights of Expropriated Peasants issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (March 2, 2010);
● Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition (June 26, 2010);

● Implementation Methods on Employment Training and Social Security for Rural Residents with Land Acquisition (trial) (December 30, 2006);


● Notice on the Items Concerning the Adjustment of the Compensation and Social Security for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Recent Construction in Xuancheng (March 23, 2010)

● World Bank operational policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and appendixes, coming into force on January 1, 2002;


**Compensation Policies for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in this Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Compensation Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land compensation fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for demolished houses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for ground attachments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for infrastructure</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**III. Impact on Your Household (Enterprise)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Compensation Rate</th>
<th>Deserved Compensation Fund</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</table>

**IV. Time Schedule of the Project**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release the announcement of land acquisition and house demolition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pay the compensation fund</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Requisition land and demolish houses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Move into new houses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering Preparation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering construction</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. Right and Obligation of Affected Persons

1. Right of Affected Persons
The affected persons can get all compensation fund based on above compensation rate and present their suggestions step by step to the resettlement offices in villages and subdistricts as well as the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technologohical Development Zone. The specific suggestions include the following aspects: the quantity, basic value, rates and payment time of compensation and the choices of location for reconstruction. All resettlement offices must give reply to the complaints from affected persons or reports from subordinated resettlements offices in 15 days after receiving them.

2. Obligation of Affected Persons
   ● Cooperate with the project construction.
   ● Build no new buildings within the scope of investigation after resettlement survey. Otherwise, the affected persons will get no compensation.

VI. Complaints and Appeals
You can express any complaint about resettlement work according to the following process:

Phase 1
Affected people can express their complaints to resettlement offices in villages or subdistricts in oral or written form. Oral complaints must be recorded in written form and given definite reply within 2 weeks by village committees or resettlement offices in
towns or subdistricts. If the issue is too serious and needs the instructions of the superior resettlement offices, they must try hard to get the reply of superior resettlement offices within 2 weeks.

Phase 2

If the replies from Phase 1 are not satisfactory, the complainants can appeal to the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone within 1 month after getting the reply of Phase 1. The Resettlement Office must make decisions on settling the complaints within 3 weeks.

Phase 3

If the affected persons are still not satisfied with the reply of Phase 2, they can appeal to the civil court within 15 days after getting reply.

VII. Resettlement Organizations

● Resettlement organization at municipal level
  Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone
  Address: Floor 1, Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone
  Phone: 2626952

● Resettlement organization at sub-district level
  Resettlement Office of Feicai Sub-district
  Address: Feicai Sub-district Office
  Phone: 13956579009

● Independent monitoring organization:
  Address:
  Phone:

XIII. Authority for the Interpretation of this Booklet

The Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone has the authority for the interpretation of this booklet.

Thank you for your support!

Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technological Development Zone