

**The World Bank Funded Shangrao Sanqingshan
Airport Project Linked Project**

Resettlement Policy Framework

Shangrao Sanqingshan Airport Construction Office

December 2012

A. Project Summary

1. The World Bank funded Shangrao Sanqingshan Airport Project is located at the junction of Xinzhou District and Shangrao County in the south of Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province. The project is 8km away from the downtown area in a straight line, and it is a key construction project of Jiangxi Province and Shangrao City. The total investment of the project is estimated to be RMB 617million Yuan(or USD97.17 million), which will be funded by the World Bank. The main content of the construction includes a runway that is 2,400 m long and 45m wide, a vertical taxiway, 5 station sites, airport terminal covering 6,000m², and such facilities as air traffic management system, power supply, water supply, oil supply, gas supply, communication and drainage facilities.

2. The airport road and supporting facilities beyond the airport scope, such as power supply, water supply, oil supply, gas supply, drainage facilities, are still in the design stage, to address such impacts; the project owner prepared this Resettlement Policy Framework for these related civil works. A detailed resettlement action plan will be prepared when the designs for these parts.

B. Project Impact

3. The airport road of Shangrao Sanqingshan Airport is 4.65km long in total, extending from Zhimin Avenue in Shangrao downtown area southward to the airport terminal. Involuntary resettlement is not avoidable. The affected area is in the Maojialin Street, Xinzhou District, Shangrao City. Since the specific design scheme has not been determined yet, socioeconomic survey has not been conducted, and the detailed data about land acquisition and structure demolition has not been collected, either. As soon as the design scheme is determined and the resettlement range is defined, the project owner will arrange the socioeconomic survey to obtain the detailed data about land acquisition and structure demolition.. Power supply, water supply, oil supply, gas supply, drainage facilities will be constructed within the Right Of Way of the proposed airport road and no additional involuntary resettlement will be caused. The rural roads and irrigation system restoration project might cause minor land acquisition.

C. Principles and Objectives

4. In order to minimize the to-be-acquired land and demolished structures in these project, any involuntary resettlement work must follow the fundamental principles proposed in this *Resettlement Policy Framework*. Once the quantities of to-be-acquired

land and demolished structures are determined, a resettlement plan will be prepared according to the policies and procedures specified in this policy framework.

5. This policy framework is prepared for the purpose of guaranteeing fair compensation and necessary support to the population affected by the project construction, so as to improve or at least maintain their original production level, income level and living standard.

6. The population affected by the project herein refers to the following people:

(a) Those people whose lands are partially or totally, permanently or temporarily to-be-acquired by the project;

(b) Those people whose houses are partially or totally demolished due to project construction;

(c) Those people whose business activities are partially or totally, permanently or temporarily affected by the project construction;

(d) Those people whose land attachments are partially or totally affected by the project construction.

7. In order to achieve the above objectives, this resettlement policy framework has quoted the principles summarized in OP/BP4.12 of the World Bank, specified as follows:

(a) The resettlement work will be implemented based on the socioeconomic survey and affected quantity statistics, and in accordance with national and local resettlement policies and regulations, as well as the Involuntary Resettlement Business Policy OP/BP4.12 of the World Bank.

(b) The project design will be optimized to minimize the resettlement work. The populous area will be excluded as much as possible, so as to minimize the involuntary resettlement. The construction scheme will be optimized to reduce disturbance to the public.

(c) All compensations for involuntary resettlement will be regarded as a part of this project. Sufficient fund will be provided to the relocated people, so as to ensure they can benefit from this project.

(d) It will be guaranteed that all the affected people can receive all the compensations for the resettlement loss before the implementation of the project. Their daily life will be properly arranged, and their production will be effectively restored. Subsidies and assistance will also be given to solve their temporary difficulties.

(e) It will be guaranteed that the living standard, production capacity and income level of all the affected people can recover to their original level or even increase to some extent.

(f) The compensation for the demolished structures, specialized facilities and land attachments will be calculated according to the replacement price. The residual value of demolished materials cannot be deducted, nor can the depreciation of original property.

(g) Both physical resettlement and monetary resettlement will be offered to the affected people for them to choose freely.

(h) The relocated people will receive compensation during the transition period and relocation process.

(i) The relocated non-residential units will receive relocation subsidy and compensation for production and business suspension.

(j) Special attention will be given to the vulnerable group, helping them select the resettlement houses and move into the new houses.

(k) Compensation will be given to the owners of the infrastructure for the relocation and restoration of infrastructure affected by the project.

(l) Reasonable compensation will be given to the to-be-acquired land and related losses.

(m) The compensation for the to-be-acquired land will be paid within three months starting from the date when the resettlement plan is approved, no later than the date when the land is used for construction purpose.

(n) During the preparation and implementation stage of resettlement work, the relocated people will be encouraged to participate in the process, so as to solicit their suggestions for the resettlement work and publicize the resettlement policy in time.

(o) Great attention will be given to the complaints of affected people. Timely assistance will be given to them to solve the difficulties and inconvenience during the resettlement process. The disputes on the compensation rate will be solved through consultations as far as possible. If consultation fails, it can be submitted for arbitration.

(p) Units involved in the resettlement work will enhance cooperation and coordination among each other. Resettlement organizations at all levels will be established, and all the employees will be well trained.

(q) During the implementation process of the resettlement work, any major

changes, including the alteration of compensation rate, alteration of relocated position and scale, adding new items, etc, will be reported to the World Bank in advance.

D. Preparation and Review of Resettlement Plan

8. The resettlement plan will be prepared and implemented according to the following procedures:

(a) Upon the completion of project design, a brief resettlement plan will be prepared according to the resettlement policies specified in this report.

(b) The brief resettlement plan will be submitted to the World Bank for approval one month prior to its implementation.

(c) The project owner, external monitoring unit and the World Bank can conduct field inspection on the implementation progress of resettlement plan. The construction unit will coordinate with the above units during the inspection. Once discovering any problems in the resettlement work, the World Bank will urge the project owner to take immediate measures to solve the problem.

9. In accordance with this policy framework, the resettlement plan will include the following contents:

- (a) Socioeconomic survey and estimates of affected properties;
- (b) Compensation for resettlement and other assistances;
- (c) Soliciting the opinions of relocated people towards alternative plans;
- (d) Resettlement implementation organizations and complaint procedures;
- (e) Monitoring and implementation arrangements;
- (f) Time schedule and budgets;

E. Compensation Standard

10. The compensation standard is specified to give proper compensation to the affected population for property loss incurred by the project, and restore their living standard to the original level or even higher level within the shortest period of time. On the whole, the resettlement and restoration plan will include the following contents: (1) giving compensation for property loss such as houses; (2) offering living allowance to alleviate the temporary impact of project construction on the daily life and business activities of relocated people; (3) offering occupational training and job opportunities to the unemployed people, so as to restore their income level; (4) restoring the facilities in the affected communities and providing community services.

11. Peasants who lose their farmland due to project construction can receive the following compensation:

(a) Directly receiving land compensation fund, resettlement subsidies and crop compensation fee.

(b) The crop loss, income loss, damaged infrastructure and reclamation cost caused by temporary land acquisition will receive appropriate compensations.

12. People who lose their houses and affiliated buildings due to project construction can receive the following compensation:

(a) Receiving physical resettlement upon the completion of the project;

(b) Receiving monetary compensation according to replacement price;

(c) Receiving relocation subsidies;

(d) Receiving transitional subsidies according to the actual transitional period;

13. People who lose production and business opportunities due to project construction can receive the following compensation:

(a) Providing other places available for the affected people to conduct production and business activities;

(b) Giving reasonable compensation for relocation of equipment and relevant loss;

(c) Giving compensation for production suspension during the transitional period;

(d) Giving compensation for fixed assets such as houses that are partially or totally affected by the project according to the replacement price;

F. Legal Framework

14. The resettlement work involved in the airport road subproject will comply with the following national laws and regulations:

● *The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, implemented in January 1999 and revised on August 28, 2004;

● *Guidelines of Ministry of Land and Resources on the Improvement of Land Acquisition Compensation System* (November 3, 2004);

● *Notice of the People's Government of Jiangxi Province on Publicizing the Standard of Unified Annual Production and Land Expropriation Price* (December 6, 2010);

● *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Housing Site Administrative System in Rural Areas to Safeguard Peasants' Interests* (March 2, 2010);

● *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management* (June 26, 2010);

● *Guidance on the Compensation for Structure demolition on the Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Shangrao City* (October 25, 2005);

● World Bank Operational Policy OP4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement* and appendix, implemented on January 1, 2002;

● World Bank Business Procedure BP4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement* and appendix, implemented on January 1, 2002;

G. Organizations

15. The resettlement work involved in the airport road and supporting facilities beyond the airport scope, such as power supply, water supply, oil supply, gas supply, drainage facilities, will be in the charge of the project owners. The resettlement offices will be set up in the Xinzhou District and Shangrao County to be responsible for the resettlement work in the local areas.

H. Implementation Procedure and Schedule

16. The resettlement documents will include a detailed implementation plan. The compensation fund (monetary or physical compensation) and other subsidies will be paid in time according to the actual progress of resettlement work. It is expected that the final design and alignments be finalized in the middle of 2013, and RAP for these parts will be prepared by October, 2013. Project activities covered by the RPF will be implemented in parallel with the airport.

I. Complaint Procedures

17. In order to ensure the affected population can express their complaints about the resettlement work, this policy framework has formulated detailed complaint procedures, with an aim to timely respond to residents' complaints and avoid complex formalities. The detailed complaint procedures are as follows:

Stage 1: The affected people can express their complaints to the village or sub-district resettlement office in oral or written form. If the complaints are expressed orally, the village or sub-district resettlement office will make a record in the written form and give a definite answer within two weeks. If the complaints involve major problems that

will be submitted to the resettlement office at a higher level, the response from the higher-level resettlement office will be obtained within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the affected people are unsatisfied with the response in Stage 1, they can appeal to the resettlement office in Xinzhou District within one month starting from the date when they receive the decisions in Stage 1. The resettlement office in Xinzhou District will make decisions to settle the complaints within three weeks.

Stage 3: If the affected people are still unsatisfied with the response from the resettlement office in Xinzhou District, they can appeal to the project owner within one month starting from the date when they receive the response from Stage 2. The project owner will make decisions to settle the complaints within four weeks.

Stage 4: If the affected people are still unsatisfied with the response in Stage 3, they can appeal to the court within 15 days starting from the date when they receive the response.

J. Compensation Policy

18. The compensation policy for land acquisition and structure demolition involved in the airport road subproject is consistent with the compensation policy in the airport construction subproject. The compensation policy includes the following main contents:

- The compensation standard is RMB 34,059 Yuan/mu for paddy field and orchard, RMB 22,820 Yuan/mu for dry field and housing site, RMB 11,921 Yuan/mu for wood land, other agricultural lands and collective construction land, and RMB 6,812 Yuan/mu for waste land.

The compensation standard for standing crops in to-be-acquired land is RMB 700 Yuan/mu for paddy field ,pond and wood land, and 600 Yuan/mu for dry field .

- The compensation standard for structure demolition is as follows:

(1) The demolished non-residential buildings will receive monetary compensation according to the structure and quantities of demolished buildings.

(2) The demolished residential houses will receive monetary compensation according to the structure and quantities of demolished structures if the relocated families refuse to choose nearby house reconstruction. Meanwhile, the compensation for housing site of demolished structures belongs to the relocated families.

(3) For those relocated families who choose nearby resettlement, the project owner and village collective organizations will negotiate with the relocated families to arrange housing site with equal area to their original housing site and ensure the power supply,

water supply, road construction, ground leveling and other necessary facilities at the new housing site. The relocated families will receive the monetary compensation according to the structure and quantity of demolished structures and rebuild new houses themselves. The project owner will arrange design institute to provide design and planning services to these residents.

(4) The compensation standards for different types of houses are as follows: RMB 660Yuan/m² for brick-concrete houses, RMB 560Yuan/m² for brick-wood houses, RMB 460Yuan/m² for earth-wood houses, and RMB 125 Yuan/m² for simple houses. The remains of demolished structures still belong to the relocated families, and its residual value cannot be deducted from the compensation fund.

(5) If the demolished house has been decorated, the compensation standard will be as follows: residential houses with ceramic tile and paints on the external wall and installed with aluminum alloy doors and windows will receive compensation for the decoration at 2% of the compensation for the house; those residential houses with ceramic tile and paints on the external wall but without aluminum alloy doors and windows, or installed with aluminum alloy doors and windows but without ceramic tile and paints on the external wall will receive the compensation for decoration at 1% of the compensation for the house.

(6) Each relocated family will receive RMB 300 Yuan as relocation allowance and RMB 1200 Yuan as transitional subsidies.

(7) The house reconstruction will follow the principle of first construction and then demolition, so as to ensure the normal living conditions of relocated families. The house reconstruction for all the relocated families will be completed 6 months before the completion of the project.

- The wage loss and business loss of relocated enterprises, public institutions and stores will be determined by the project owner and affected persons through negotiations.

- The project owner will provide the following assistances to the affected vulnerable families:

- While arranging the housing site, the project owner will negotiate with local communities to give priority to vulnerable families;

- During structure demolition and reconstruction process, the owner and local communities will arrange special personnel and provide necessary assistance to the

demolition and reconstruction process.

- The project owner is responsible for arranging design institute to provide free design scheme to house reconstruction of vulnerable families.

- During the construction period of the airport and airport road, appropriate job opportunities will be provided to the affected vulnerable families to increase their income.

K. Public Participation and Consultation

19. The project owner will implement the public engagement and consultation procedure in the project area. The specific measures proposed by the resettlement plan, including resettlement area, compensation policy, compensation standard, measures for restoring production and living standard, etc, will be widely recognized by the affected population before it is approved and implemented.

20. The affected population will participate in the whole process from the preparation to implementation of the resettlement plan. To achieve this purpose, a public meeting will be held before preparing the resettlement plan to inform the general public of this resettlement policy framework. The local government will help the affected households or non-residential units understand the compensation standards and their options specified in the resettlement plan.

L. Monitoring

21. The project owner will conduct internal monitoring on the resettlement work. The resettlement monitoring is an integral part of the resettlement plan. The monitoring process will evaluate the effects of resettlement work by comparing it with the implementation goals and revise the resettlement plan when it is necessary. Any major issues that occur during the implementation process of resettlement plan will be reported to the World Bank in time. The external monitoring will be carried out by the qualified independent monitoring organization according to the requirement of the World Bank.