

**World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care
System Demonstration Project**

Resettlement Action Plan

**Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China
Three Gorges University
December 26, 2017**

Commitment Letter

The World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project-- Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Works involves land acquisition and resettlement. To protect the rights of displaced people and restore or improve the production and living standards of the displaced people after resettlement, this *Resettlement Action Plan* is prepared according to the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) and relevant national and local laws and regulations, serving as the basis of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement in the project.

The People's Government of Xuanzhou District has reviewed the *Resettlement Action Plan* and agreed to organize and implement relevant activities according to the relevant requirements of the Resettlement Plan, to ensure that the resettlement compensation can be fully paid on a timely and reasonable basis for the affected people and have them properly resettled. So, the People's Government of Xuanzhou District instructs the resettlement implementation institutions in Xuanzhou District to cooperate with relevant organizations to properly implement and manage the land acquisition and resettlement under the project.

The People's Government of Xuanzhou District

(seal)

Governor (or vice-governor in charge):_____ (signature)_____ (date)

Commitment Letter

The land acquisition and house demolition of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project-- Multi-functional Medical Building Project of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn covers the area to the north of Renmin Road, the west of Piwang Road and northeast of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn in Luan City. There remain 111 households on transitional and have not yet settled down in the resettlement houses which are under construction.

In order to protect the rights of displaced people according to the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) and the relevant national and local laws and regulations, People's Government of Jin'an District, Lu'an City commits to speed up the resettlement, to ensure that the displaced people can move into resettlement houses as soon as possible. The People's Government of Jin'an District, Lu'an City instructs the resettlement implementation institutions in Jin'an District to cooperate with relevant organizations and properly implement and manage the resettlement under the project.

The People's Government of Jin'an District

(seal)

Governor (or vice-governor in charge):_____ (signature)_____ (date)

Commitment Letter

The land acquisition and resettlement of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project—Construction of Nursing Home for the Elderly of the First People's Hospital of Anqing is located in the Northern Xincheng District of Anqing City. There remain 195 displaced households on transitional while awaiting the under-construction resettlement houses.

In order to protect the basic rights of displaced people according to the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) and the relevant national and local laws and regulations, People's Government of Yixiu District, Anqing City commits to speed up the resettlement and ensure that the displaced people can move into resettlement houses as soon as possible. The People's Government of Yixiu District will ensure the resettlement implementation institutions in Yixiu District to cooperate with relevant organizations and properly implement and manage the resettlement under the project.

The People's Government of Yixiu District

(seal)

Governor (or vice-governor in charge): _____(signature)_____ (date)

1. Overview

1.1 Introduction to the project

In October of 2014, approved by the State Council, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance jointly promulgated the *Notice on Issuing the Request for the Instructions from the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Finance on Using the Proposal for the Alternative Projects Financed by the World Bank in 2015-2017 Fiscal Years* (FGWZ.[2014]No.2284). According to the Notice, the Anhui Aged Care System Project ("the project" for short) has been included in the list of the proposed alternative projects financed by the World Bank in 2015-2017 fiscal years.

The project has four components: 1) Anhui provincial comprehensive aged-care service support project, including establishment of comprehensive information system of aged-care service, establishment of the elderly capability assessment system, establishment of aged-care service standard system and training of professional talents engaged in aged-care services, etc. at provincial level; 2) community home-based aged-care service improvement project, including reconstruction and expansion (decoration and reconstruction) of 127 home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing and 34 community-based health care centers in Lu'an City, and carrying out of 2 government purchase services in Anqing and Lu'an, etc.; 3) professional nursing service provision and management enhancement project, including construction and reconstruction (decoration and renovation) of 10 community-embedded disabled and semi-disabled elderly care centers, 1 elderly activity center, 1 central kitchen and 1 intelligent health and aged-care service management center in Wuhu City, extension of 1 medical and aged-care institution in Anqing and Lu'an respectively, extension of 1 urban welfare home in Ningguo City, Xuancheng Municipality and relocation and reconstruction of 1 urban welfare home in Xuanzhou District, and reconstruction and upgrading (including reconstruction and expansion and equipment upgrading) of 35 rural nursing homes in Yongqiao District, Xiao County, Dangshan County and Lingbi County in Suzhou City; 4) project management and monitoring assessment and capacity

building project, including results monitoring and assessment, project management and institutional capacity building, to ensure effective implementation of the policies and procedures of the World Bank and rules of China and improvement of the project construction and management level of the PMO and project implementing agency (PIA) and thus ensure the smooth advancement and completion of the project. The total investment in the project is estimated at 1.30681 billion Yuan (or 210.77 million USD), of which 113 million USD comes from the World Bank loan and 97.77 million USD comes from the supporting funds domestically.

1.2 Information on displaced people of the project

According to the requirements of the World Bank, the lenders and project owner must agree to and implement the policies for immigrant security specified by the World Bank. Only by doing so, can they participate in and engage in the loan business of the World Bank. According to the preliminary opinions of the World Bank experts, the preparers of social impact assessment reports find the following information about the migration in the project according to the field investigation:

(1) The relocation and rebuilding of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home involve land acquisition and house demolition, requiring the preparation of resettlement action plan (RAP).

(2) The materials offered by relevant land ministries indicate that the land for construction of new multi-functional medical building of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn in Lu'an City and new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing (interior decoration and equipment purchase) are allotted in 2015, and thus resettlement due diligence reports need to be prepared (see Due Diligence Report). At present, 306 relocation households are still in transition stage (111 households in Lu'an and 195 households in Anqing) and haven't yet moved into resettlement houses, so further supervision of resettlement work in the project is required.

(3) The sub-project 2: expansion (decoration and renovation) of 127 home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing and 34 community-based health care centers in Lu'an. The locations of certain centers are not determined yet, so a resettlement policy framework (see *Resettlement Policy Framework*) shall be prepared, so that the project management office (PMO) can carry out relevant activities according to requirements of

the policy framework because although most of the area of the new center(s) determined will be on state-owned land in urban areas or collectively-owned land in rural areas, it will still likely occupy lands, houses or other assets during the implementation of project. Meanwhile, the reconstruction and expansion of sub-project 2 shall be monitored, so as to timely find out whether there are new displaced people.

(4) The sub-project 3 (strengthening the professional nursing service provision and management) involves the extension of Ningguo Social Welfare Home, reconstruction of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home and upgrading and rebuilding of 35 nursing homes in Suzhou, which may influence the elderly in such homes during their implementation. To avoid and mitigate these impacts, transition plans need to be prepared (see Appendix 2) and these transitional activities need to be monitored.

Therefore, the report is mainly about the RAP of relocation and reconstruction works of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home. And the monitoring of following works is added to external monitoring part of Chapter 11: the resettlement processes of new multi-functional medical building of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn and new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing, reconstruction and expansion of home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing and community-based health care centers in Lu'an Community, transition plans during the implementation of Xuancheng Municipal Welfare Home and Ningguo Welfare Home and transition plans during the implementation of 35 nursing homes in Suzhou Besides, the capital budgets for these external monitoring works are filled out in chapter 7 (Resettlement Fund Budgeting and Management).

1.3 Basic information about Xuancheng City, Xuanzhou

District and Xiadu Community

Located to the south of the Yangtze River and north of Mt. Huang in the area where the extension of Mt. Huang in southern Anhui and the alluvial plain along the middle-and lower reaches of the Yangtze River meet, Xuancheng City has been a strategically important place in southern Anhui since ancient times. Neighboring the Liyang City and Yixing City of Jiangsu Province and the Huzhou City and Hangzhou City of Zhejiang Province in the east, Huangshan City of Anhui Province in the south, Wuhu City of Anhui Province in the west, and Nanjing City of Jiangsu Province in the

north, Xuancheng is 240 kilometers eastward from Hangzhou, 198 kilometers southward from Huangshan City, 194 kilometers northward from Nanjing, 76 kilometers away from Wuhu, and 213 kilometers away from Hefei (the capital city of Anhui). Located at the junction of Anhui-Jiangxi Railway and Xuancheng-Hangzhou Railway, Xuancheng is a city which Hefei-Hangzhou Expressway and China National Highway 318 (G318) run through. Construction of the Wuhu Yangtze River Bridge and G318 makes Xuancheng easily accessible by land from Hefei and Nanjing in the north, Hangzhou in the east, and Mt. Huang in the south. In addition, one can reach Wuhu directly through the waterway of the Shuiyang River. This waterway also leads to the golden waterway of the Yangtze River.

Having a total area of 12,340 square kilometers and a total population of 2.742 million, Xuancheng city has jurisdiction over five counties, one prefecture-level city, and one district. Of the 2.742 million people, 1.01 million are urban residents, accounting for 37% of the total population. "One district" refers to Xuanzhou District, where Xuancheng Municipal Government is located.

Having a total area of 2,533 square kilometers and a total population of 851,000, Xuanzhou District has jurisdiction over 26 townships and sub-districts. At the beginning of Qin Dynasty, it was divided into counties, one of which was "Yuanling" (Today's Xuanzhou). At the beginning of Han Dynasty, "Yuanling" was renamed as "Wanling", which was renamed as "Xuancheng" in the Sui Dynasty. Xuancheng has been a place where the government offices of commanderies, feudal states, cities, and provinces were located since ancient times. In 1987, the State Council approved the proposed change of Xuancheng County into Xuanzhou City; in 2000, Xuanzhou City was changed into Xuanzhou District.

Xuanzhou is not only a nationally designated eco-demonstration pilot region, but also a nationally designated agricultural product standardization demonstration area. Rich in natural resources and known as "the land of fish and rice", Xuanzhou has over 30 kinds of mineral resources that have been proved, more than 1 million mu of forest land, 830,000 mu of farmland, and 540,000 mu of water area. Shuidong's candied dates, Jingting's Green Snow Tea, Xuanzhou District's papayas, Nanhu Lake's whitebait, Shuiyang's river crabs and freshwater shrimps, Xiangyang's Sanhuang chicken, and Huayang's mushrooms, have all been well known for a long time. Gu Xue Jian Ya (High

Mountain Green Tea), Qingcaohu Yellow Wine, and 18 other high-quality agricultural products have been certificated as pollution-free green food. Moreover, Xuanzhou is the largest river crab and Sanhuang chicken farming site in east China and one of China's four sites where out-of-season mushrooms are grown.

Having a long history and a deeply rooted culture, Xuanzhou boasts rich natural and cultural land scapes. It has a Chinese Crocodile Lake, the largest Chinese alligator farming/research site & viewing center in the world. With regard to natural land scapes, Xuanzhou has Jingting Mountain, which is also known as a "Poetic Mountain" in the south of the Yangtze River; beautiful Gaofeng Mountain with marvelous peaks; Baijian Mountain shrouded in clouds and mists; vast Nanyi Lake; and belt-like clear Shuiyang River. With regard to resources for scientific expeditions and tourism, it has Chenshan Paleolithic Site, a prehistoric cultural relic; King Zhou's Hujialao Xuan Paper Site, one of the birthplaces of ancient Xuan paper; and the kiln sites from the Tang and Song dynasties in Weidong's Xiaohekou. With regard to cultural land scapes, it has Longquan Temple and Jingshan Temple (famous temples in the south of the Yangtze River) in Xikou Town; Lady Chapel in Shuidong Town (the second largest chapels in east China); and Yunshan Temple in Liqiao Town. In addition, Xuanzhou has karst land scape such as in Longquan Cave, Baiyun Cave, and Shenxian (Immortals) Cave; pagoda relics such as Xietiao Tower, Longxi Tower (built in the Three Kingdoms period), Jingde Temple's pagoda (built in the Tang Dynasty), Guangjiao Temple's twin pagodas (built in the Song Dynasty), and Longshou Tower (built in the Ming Dynasty); and ancient streets and villages (built in the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties), such as the ancient street in Shuidong Town, Gongcun Village, and Xiaohu Village.

As a transport hub in southern Anhui, Xuanzhou is at the junction of Anhui-Jiangxi Railway and Xuancheng-Hangzhou Railway. National Highway 318 and Hefei-Wuhu-Hangzhou Expressway run through Xuanzhou. The waterway in this city directly leads to the Yangtze River. The city's airport faces Wuhu, Hefei, and Nanjing to its north; Mt. Huang to its south; and Shanghai and Hangzhou to its east. In this city, communication, electricity, and water, along with the facilities for science, education, culture, and health, are all available.

Since the beginning of the Chinese economic reform, the people of Xuanzhou have been making unremitting efforts with a pioneering spirit to make its economy stronger.

As a result, great progress has been made in its economic development and various undertakings. In Xuanzhou, an industrial system underpinned by the engineering, textile, medicine, and chemical industries has formed; an agricultural economy characterized by poultry breeding, the culture of special aquatic species, and the development of special forest products has taken shape; and a market system led by three markets (each worth 100 million Yuan, including the market of building materials) has come into existence. Having numerous businesses across its urban and rural areas and the orderly, thriving markets, Xuanzhou is one of the important commodity collection and distribution centers in east China. Moreover, its overall economic strength has been ranking among the top in Anhui Province for years. In 2016, Xuanzhou's GDP reached 105.78 billion Yuan; its urban per capita annual disposable income stood at 30,877 Yuan; its rural per capita annual disposable income was 13,379 Yuan.

Xiadu Community falls under the jurisdiction of the Xiangyang Sub-district Office of Xuanzhou District. Located in the rural-urban fringe of Xuancheng City, about 1 km southeast of the city, Xiadu Community borders Shuanghe Community in the east and Xiadu Forest Farm and Tongzigang Community in the south; it faces Aofeng Sub-district Office in the west across a river and adjoins Jichuan Sub-district Office in the north. National Highway 318, Xiangshan Road, and Xiangyang Road run through the community. Nihe River and Wanxi River provide rich water resources to the local residents. The combined dykes in the east of Xuancheng protect the safety of the community's residents and their properties from water flooding. In Xiadu Community there is a natural reserve for the Chinese alligator, which is not only an endangered species in the world but also a state-level endangered animal species. The community has a total area of 17.56 square kilometers, of which about 4,000 mu is farmland, 900 mu is mountain areas, and 650 mu is water area. The community has about 6,000 rural residents (38 groups of villagers) and 5,000 urban residents. It has the jurisdiction over New Xiadu Community, Zhongrui First Community, BiguiYuan, Huaxia YuYuan, and other urban communities. In the Xiadu Community there are Ruangong Bridge, Zhenlong Stone Arch Bridge, and Hengjian Stone Arch Bridge, all of which are more than a thousand years old and have been included in the historical and cultural heritage list.

2 Project Impact Analysis of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Project

2.1 Project impact definition

Definitions of project impacts are as follows:

“Displaced persons” refer to a group of persons affected in any of the following ways: (1) their standard of living is adversely affected; (2) their houses, land (including housing land , farmland and grassland), and other fixed and non-fixed assets are adversely affected, or their land is occupied temporarily or permanently; (3) they have the right to use, either temporarily or permanently, productive resources that are adversely affected; or (4) their business, occupations, and working or living areas are adversely affected; as well as those defined in the “resettlement” that have to be resettled.

“Replacement cost” is defined as follows: For agricultural land , it is the pre-project or pre-resettlement market value of the land with equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land (whichever is higher), plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials for building a replacement structure in an area and with quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or for repairing a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where standard of compensation at full replacement cost cannot be met according to domestic law, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from

resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, paragraph 6.

“Land acquisition” means the involuntary loss of the ownership to, use right to or access to land of anyone due to the implementation of a project. Land acquisition may lead to a series of relevant impacts, including loss of housing and other fixed assets (enclosing walls, wells, tombs or other structures or facilities attached to such land).

“Resettlement” means the process of providing sufficient opportunities to affected persons to restore productivity, income and standard of living. Compensation for assets is usually insufficient to realize full livelihood restoration.

“Cut-off date” is a date of delimitation before which the affected population identified based on title or use right is entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The cut-off date is specified in the RAP, usually consistent with the date of census of the affected population or the date of announcement issued by local authorities (usually the resettlement office of local government of project localities in China). Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

2.2 Project impact survey

Commissioned by the Project Management Office (the "PMO" for short) of Xuanzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau, the Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China Three Gorges University (the “Center” for short) had conducted a resettlement survey in the areas affected by the project from April to May of 2017 jointly with the workers from the Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home and the workers from the Xiadu Community Committee of Xiangyang Sub-district.

The resettlement survey includes three parts:

1. Literature review

a. including the social and economic statistics of Xuancheng city and the project area;

b. Obtaining the information about the laws, regulations and policies of China, Anhui Province, and Xuancheng City with regard to resettlement due to land acquisition and demolition; and the information about Xuancheng's policies on resettlement entailed due to similar projects.

2. Social and economic background information survey

- a. Basic information about the affected families, especially vulnerable families;
 - b. Public opinions and suggestions;
 - c. Information about the affected villages, such as population, labor, farmland , and industrial structure
3. Survey of the material objects affected by land acquisition and demolition
 - a. Information about land acquisition/expropriation, such as the location, area, and type/use of land
 - b. Information about the structures and land attachments to be demolished: location, use/type, quantity, and ownership;
 - c. Categories and quantities of public facilities;



Picture 1 Staffs conducting a survey of the financial conditions of the affected families

In this survey, a sampling survey of the families affected by land acquisition and demolition was carried out as required by the World Bank. Basic information about the financial conditions of 6 households affected by house demolition and 14 households affected by land acquisition was obtained through the sampling survey. Information about the affected persons' opinions and suggestions on resettlement was obtained through public consultation in different communities. In addition, through the survey, the Center and relevant workers have obtained the statistics of the social and economic development of the affected areas, the information about the policies and local laws and

regulations on land acquisition and house demolition in the affected areas, and the information of resettlement policies for major construction projects carried out in Xuanzhou District in recent years. This survey has provided the useful information required for the preparation of the RAP.

2.3 General impact of the project

According to the resettlement survey data, the Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Works has the following impact:

Affected administrative units:

Zhuzhuang Group and Yucun Group in the Xiadu Community of Xiangyang Sub-district in Xuanzhou District

Impact of structure demolition:

The demolition entailed due to the (project) components affects a total of 6 families, or 21 people; they are all from the Yucun Group. The total floor area of the structures to be demolished is 1,268.64 square meters.

Impact of land acquisition:

This project requires 61.35 mu permanent land acquisition, of which 60.42 mu is the area of farmland and 0.93 mu is the area of construction land (homestead). Both of the farmland and construction land are collectively owned lands, belonging to Zhuzhuang Group and Yucun Group respectively and involving 28 households (or at least 92 people).

2.4 Impact of land acquisition for the project

According to the resettlement survey, the Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Works (the “Works” for short) will entail 61.35 mu permanent land acquisition. Of the 61.35mu, 42.475 mu is the area of paddy fields, 1.83mu is the area of vegetable plots, 2.96mu is the area of woodland , 1.12 mu is the area of dry land , 8.04mu is the area of ponds, 0.925 mu is the area of homestead, 0.53 mu is the area of bamboo forests, 0.07mu is the area of roads, 0.74 mu is the area of ditches, and 2.66 mu is the area of river channels. Area of the largest land acquired from one of the households is 4.77mu; area of the smallest land acquired from one of the households is 0.09 mu; area of the land acquired from different households averages

1.517mu per household (or less than 0.46mu per person). See table 2-2 for land acquired from different households.

Table 2-1 Land acquisition due to the Works (unit: mu)

Head of household	Paddy field	Vegetable plot	Woodland	Dry land	Pond	Home stead	Bamboo forest	Road	Ditch	River channel	Total	Number of family members
Li Pingnian	2.04										2.04	4
Li Musheng		0.08									0.08	2
Wang Daozheng	0.36										0.36	3
Wang Yunyou	2.06										2.06	5
Chen Yicheng	3.675										3.675	4
He Chengping	1.88										1.88	3
He Chengyou	0.29				0.02						0.31	4
Wang Yundong	1.32										1.32	5
Zhong Jiming	2.42		1.24								3.66	2
Wang Youzhong	0.75	0.45									1.2	
Xu Xiaoming	0.09										0.09	4
Wang Youwu	1.36										1.36	8
Tang Niudi	1.95	0.45									2.4	7
Zhong Huiqing	2.28			1.12							3.4	3
Yang Debao			0.15								0.15	
Zhong Jihua	3		1.57								4.57	6
Cui Guoshun	0.33										0.33	
Wang Deping	0.95										0.95	
Zhang Wanyang	1.65										1.65	
Wang Zhenxiang	3.22					0.19					3.41	5
Zhou Jin	2.15										2.15	3
Tan Dayong	4.77										4.77	3
Zhou Dongmei	0.9										0.9	
Zhou Heping	0.67					0.175					0.845	4
Wang De'an	1.2					0.12					1.32	3
Zhao Wensheng	1.76										1.76	5
Wang Zhenlou						0.22					0.22	2
Zhang Dequan						0.22					0.22	7
Collectively owned	1.4	0.85			8.02		0.53	0.07	0.74	2.66	14.27	
Total	42.475	1.83	2.96	1.12	8.04	0.925	0.53	0.07	0.74	2.66	61.35	92

According to the above table, the type of the land to be acquired is primarily paddy fields and ponds, along with river channels and woodland . The land are owned by Xiadu Community collectively and its groups - Zhuzhuang Group and Yucun Group. See table 2-3 for the land acquired from the groups.

Table 2-2 Ownership of the land to be acquired by the sub-project Unit: mu

Name	Paddy field	Vegetable field	Wood	Dry land	Pond	Homestead	Bamboo forests	Road	Ditch	River course	Total	Population
Lizhuang Village	14.045	0.08	1.24		0.02						15.385	32
Yucun Village	26.28	0.45	1.72	1.12		0.925					30.495	60
Village collective	1.4	0.85			8.02		0.53	0.07	0.74	2.66	14.27	
Total	42.475	1.83	2.96	1.12	8.04	0.925	0.53	0.07	0.74	2.66	61.35	92

According to the social-economic survey, it is mainly the paddy field and vegetable field (almost all of the ponds are not used) which can bring economic benefits to the affected populations in the project area. The paddy field is mainly for planting the rice once or twice every year.

According to Table 2-1, maximum 4.77mu paddy field of a household and minimum 0.09mu paddy field of a household is acquired and the average acquired paddy field of the household is 1.77mu. The social-economic survey on households shows that the affected households have averagely 10.64mu paddy field (refer to Table 2-3). Hence, less than 16.63% of the paddy field of each household is acquired. As analyzed in the following text, the income of local farmers is mainly from non-agricultural production and business as well as employment in non-agricultural sectors created by this project, it can be concluded that the land acquisition of this project will exert limited negative impacts on the income of the affected population.

Table 2-3 Average number of land contracted by the surveyed households: unit (mu)

Paddy field	Dry land	Woodland	Fish pond	Others	Subtotal
10.64	1	0	0.14	0	11.78



Photo 2 The acquired land and houses



Photo 3 The acquired paddy field (the building is resettlement complex)

2.5 The demolished private buildings

Reconstruction of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home will mainly demolish the houses in Yucun Village. According to the site survey and statistics, the project will demolish altogether private houses of 6 households and the total

construction area will be 1,268.64m². Of which, the area of the house of brick-concrete structure is 404.07m² while the area of the house of brick-wood structure is 844.57m². Totally 21 people will be affected. Hence, the area per person is nearly 60m². Of which, the area of the house of brick-wood structure per person is up to 41m² while that of the house of brick-concrete structure per person is only 19m². The number and structure of private houses to be demolished is shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-4. Structure and area of private houses to be demolished Unit: m²

Name	Family members	Total area	Structure	
			Brick-concrete	Brick-wood
Zhou Heping	4	116.69		116.69
Zhang Dequan	6	152.29		152.29
Wang Zhenxiang	4	131.23		131.23
Wang Zhenlou	2	148.3		148.3
Wang De'an	3	350.17	108.17	242
Zhang Wanlin	2	349.96	295.9	54.06
Total	21	1248.64	404.07	844.57

2.6 Impact of the project on women

Among the affected population in the sample survey, there are 30 women, accounting for 46.13% of the total. According to the survey of the farmers affected by the expropriation of land and houses, the surveyed women enjoy the same legal rights as men, including contracting farmland, receiving education, family planning, and participating in elections. Female labor force is entitled to the same autonomy in production and management as men, and can independently choose to work or do small business. It is natural that the division of labor between men and women in family life and production is different. Women tend to undertake most of housework, take care of children, undertake most of the family sideline business (such as livestock farming), and work in manual workshops. By contrast, men tend to engage in transportation or work outside their hometown.

As far as education is concerned, boys and girls have equal access to education. If they study hard, their parents will almost always make every effort to support their education.

According to the survey, (1) The main impact of the project to women is the

decrease in incomes from the farmland before it is requisitioned for the project; (2) As the project area is located in the urban area and Xuancheng City enjoys robust economic growth in recent years, a large number of non-agricultural employment opportunities have been created for women in the project area. As a result, women's production incomes have largely come from non-agricultural sectors rather than agriculture previously; (3) The project has relatively little impact on women's production incomes.

Furthermore, there are no disabled people, lonely elderly people, or other vulnerable groups in the project area.

3. Basic conditions of the households affected by Xuancheng project

In order to know about the basic conditions of the affected household and offer basis for formulating reasonable resettlement plan, the social-economic conditions of 14 households in 2016 were surveyed and analyzed.

The 14 surveyed households include 64 members, including 34 males, accounting for 53.13% of the total members, and 30 females, accounting for 46.13% of the total members. And the households have averagely 4.57 members.

Table 3-1 Sex distribution of the surveyed households (%)

Sex		Total
Male	Female	
53.85	46.15	100.00

3.1 Age structure

The age distribution of the surveyed households is shown in Table 3-2. Most of them are 18 to 34 years old and the proportion is 39.39%. 27.27% of them are 35 to 59 years old and only 12.12% of them are 60 years old or above. Their average age is 34.5. Hence, the majority of them are young and middle-aged people.

Table 3-2 Age distribution of the surveyed households (%)

Under 6 years old	6 to 17 years old	18 to 34 years old	35 to 59 years old	60 years old or above
15.15	6.06	39.39	27.27	12.12

Average age: 34.52 years old

Note: the age groups are corresponding to infants, children and adolescents, young people, the middle-aged and the old-aged respectively.

3.2 Education level

30.77% of the 255 surveyed people have only received education of primary school, 23.08% of them have received education of junior middle school, 17.95% of them have received education of high school/technical secondary school and 15.38% of them have received education of college. Refer to Table 3-3 for the education level.

Table 3-3 Education level of the surveyed households (%)

Others (Pre-school children)	Illiterate and semiliterate	Primary school	Junior middle school	High school/technical secondary school	College or above
12.82	0.00	30.77	23.08	17.95	15.38

3.3 Household annual income and expenditure

3.3.1 Annual income of the households

The average annual income of the surveyed 14 households was 104,014 Yuan. If calculating as per average members of the households, i.e. 3.5, then the average income of the household members is 29,718 Yuan. This amount is higher than the average disposable income of rural residents of Xuanzhou District in 2016 which was 13,379 Yuan and lower than the average disposable income of urban residents of Xuanzhou District in 2016 which was 30,877 Yuan.

Table 3-4 Household income (Yuan)

Maximum	Minimum	Standard deviation	Average
155000	61000	30211	104 014

Their income is mainly from construction sector (31.59%) and industrial sector (18.54%). The business service and other sectors contribute 15.11% and 14.73% of their income respectively. The agricultural production only contributes 11.69% of their income and is no longer the main source of their livelihood. We can know from the individual interview that Xuancheng is economically developed area in Anhui Province and its urban construction and economy in parks develop rapidly. Hence, income of the suburban residents is from diverse channels with working in the construction sector and

industrial sector as the main income source. The reason for high proportion of the people who have income from "other sources" lies in the much compensation due to land acquisition and house demolition in recent years.

Table 3-5 Income sources of the surveyed households (%)

Grain planting	Forestry or planting of other crops	Fishery or livestock breeding	Industrial sector	Construction sector	Transportation sector	Business and services	Others
11.69	0.00	0.00	18.54	31.59	9.34	15.11	13.73

3.3.2 Expenditures of the households

The average total annual expenditures of the surveyed households were 43,907 Yuan. Of which, the average expenditures for production and business were 10,100 Yuan, accounting for 23% of the total expenditure, and the average expenditure for living and consumption were 33,807 Yuan, accounting for 77%. The household expenditures are shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Average expenditure of the rural households

Expenditure for production and business		Expenditures for living		Average annual total expenditures
Yuan	%	Yuan	%	Yuan
10100	23	33807	77	43907

Most of the expenditures for living were spent in medical care, non-staple food and entertainment & education and the proportion is 23.2%, 16.59% and 16.48% respectively.

Table 3-7 Structure of expenditures for living of the households (%)

Entertainment & education	Grain	Non-staple food	Water, electricity and gas consumption	Clothes	Medical care	Communication cost	Total
16.48	12.04	16.59	6.55	13.73	23.20	11.41	100.00

On the whole, young and middle-aged people constitute the majority of the affected households and their income is from diverse channels with working in the construction sector and industrial sector as the main income source. Only 11.69% of the household income is from agricultural production while expenditures for agricultural production accounts for 23% of the total household expenditures. Hence, land

acquisition of this project will exert limited negative impacts on the production and living of the affected households.

4. Laws, regulations and policies

The resettlement of the Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Works of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project will be strictly conducted as per relevant laws, regulations and policies of Xuancheng City, Anhui Province and the People's Republic of China. World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement will be fully followed when planning and implementing the resettlement work.

4.1 Major laws, regulations and policies applicable for resettlement

4.1.1 Relevant laws and regulations promulgated by the central government

- *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, implemented in January, 1999 and revised on August 28, 2004;
- *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*, promulgated by the State Council on October 21, 2004;
- *Notice on Matters of Enhancing Land Control*, promulgated by the State Council on August 31, 2006;
- *Property Law of the People's Republic of China*, implemented on October 1, 2007;
- *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*, implemented on May 1, 2008;
- *Regulations of the State Council on Deepening the Reform to Strengthen the Land Administration*, [2006] No.28.

4.1.2 Regulations and policies promulgated by the Ministry of Land and Resources and Anhui Provincial People's Government

- *Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition* (November 3,

2004);

- *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving the Countryside Homestead Management System to Guard Peasant's Rights and Interests Practically* (March 2, 2010);
- *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Accomplishing Land Acquisition related Matters* (June 26, 2010);
- *Circular of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Publishing Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2009] No.132, January 18, 2010).
- *Circular of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2012] No.67, May 15, 2012).
- *Circular of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2015] No.24, February 28, 2015).

4.1.3 Regulations and policies promulgated by Xuancheng Municipal People's Government and relevant departments

- *Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City (Trial)* (X.Z. [2006] No. 118, December 30, 2006).
- *Notice of Xuancheng City on Implementing Compensation for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Recent Urban Constructions* (X.Z.[2009]No.53, August 24, 2009);
- *Notice on Matters of Adjusting Social Security and Compensation Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Acquired for Recent Urban Constructions* (X.Z. [2010] No. 115, March 23, 2010).
- *Notice on Matters of Adjusting Social Security and Compensation Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Recent Urban Constructions* (X.Z. [2010] No.418, December 21, 2010).
- *Notice of Xuancheng City on Adjusting Policies relevant to Collectively-owned Land for Recent Urban Constructions* (X.Z. [2012] No.66, June 18, 2012).

- *Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City* (X.Z.B. [2013] No. 11, 2013).
- *Notice concerning Adjusting Standards of Acquisition of Special Vegetable Plots in Levied Land within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City and Compensation Standards for Land Attachments Including Standing Crops* (X.Z.B.M.[2015] No.270, November 25, 2015)
- *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People’s Government Office on Further Standardizing Compensation and Resettlement Work for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area* (X.Z.B.[2015] No.11, August 6, 2015)
- *Notice of Office of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government on Modifying Implementation Measures of Compensation and Resettlement for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area* (X.Z.B.[2016] No.6, May 13. 2016)

4.1.4 World Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement

- The World Bank operational policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and its attachments, implemented as of January 1, 2002;
- The World Bank Business Procedure BP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and its attachments, implemented as of January 1, 2002.

4.2 Summary of major laws, regulations and policies

4.2.1 Summary of relevant laws and regulations stipulated by domestic governmental agencies at different levels

1) Regulations on land ownership and land use right

● In the People’s Republic of China, land are managed under the public ownership system of socialism (i.e. the ownership by all people and the collective ownership by the working people). Urban land are owned by the state. Rural and suburban land s, excluding those state-owned land as per the law, are collectively owned by farmers. Homesteads, private plots and private hilly land are collectively owned by farmers (Article 2 and Article 8 of *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China*).

- For the sake of public interest, collectively-owned land and houses and other immovable properties owned by organizations and individuals can be acquired as per the authority and procedure stipulated by the law. The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for land attachments and standing crops shall be fully paid for collectively owned land which are acquired as per the law. Social security expenses shall be provided to land -acquired villagers to guarantee their living needs and protect their lawful rights and interests. Demolition compensation shall be provided to organizations and individuals whose houses and other immovable properties are acquired as per the law in order to protect their lawful rights and interests. Housing conditions shall be guaranteed for individuals whose houses are acquired (Article 42 of the *Property Law of the People's Republic of China*).

2) Regulations on land acquisition compensation standards

- If land are acquired, compensation shall be provided as per the original use of those land s. Compensation for acquired cultivated land include the land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for standing crops and land attachments. Compensation for acquired cultivated land shall be 6 to 10 times the average annual production value of those land during the last three years before they are acquired. The resettlement subsidy for acquired cultivated land shall be calculated as per the number of the agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by using the quantity of acquired cultivated land to divide the quantity of per capita cultivated land owned by the involved organization before the land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy for each agricultural population to be resettled shall be 4 to 6 times the average annual production value of those land during the last three years before they are acquired. However, the resettlement subsidy per hectare of acquired cultivated land shall not exceed 15 times the average annual production value of those land during the last 2 years before they are acquired (Article 47 of the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*).

- The local people's government of county level or higher shall take practical measures to ensure that the living standard of land -acquired villagers is not lowered down due to the land acquisition. The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for standing crops and land attachments shall be provided timely and

fully as per regulations of the law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy paid as per the currently effective law are not enough to maintain the original living standard of land -acquired villagers and inadequate to pay social security expenses for land -lost farmers due to the land acquisition, the people's government of the province, autonomous region and municipality level shall approve additional resettlement subsidies. If the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies reaches the legal limit while remaining inadequate to maintain the original living standard for land -acquired villagers, the local people's government can use revenues from the compensable use of the state-owned land as additional subsidies. People's governments of the province, autonomous region and municipality level shall formulate and publish the unified standard of annual production value or integrated land price of different regions in various cities and counties. When making land compensation, the price for identical land shall be unified and the land acquisition cost of national key construction projects shall be included into the budget estimate in full amount (Article 12 of *Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*).

- The land compensation and resettlement subsidy for collectively-owned land within the administrative area of Anhui province shall be provided as per the new standard of land acquisition compensation since March 1, 2015 (Article 1 of *Circular of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province*).

- Since May 11, 2016, the land acquisition standard of special vegetable plots and the compensation standard of land attachments (such as standing crops) within the urban planning area of Xuancheng City shall be implemented as per the *Standard of Compensation for Acquired Special Vegetable Plots within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (Notice concerning Adjusting Standards of Acquisition of Special Vegetable Plots in Levied Land within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City and Compensation Standards of Land Attachments Including Standing crops)*.

- Since January 11, 2016, the compensation and resettlement standard for houses acquisition on collective land within the urban planning area of Xuancheng City shall be implemented in accordance with the *Measures of Implementing Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Houses on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area*

of Xuancheng City (Article 39 of *Notice on Changing Measures of Implementing Compensation and Resettlement for Acquisition of Houses on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area*).

3) Regulations on resettlement of land -acquired villagers

● The local people's government of county level or higher shall formulate detailed measures to guarantee the long-term livelihood of land -acquired villagers. Farmers shall be approved to become a shareholder of projects with stable returns by virtue of the legally approved land -use right of construction land s. If the farmers living within the urban planning area lose their land due to land acquisitions, the local people's government shall establish the social security system for them and include them into the urban employment system. If collectively owned land of the farmers living outside of urban planning area are acquired, the local people's government shall reserve essential cultivated land or provide relevant job opportunities for those farmers within the administrative region. Land -lost farmers without fundamental living and production conditions shall be resettled in other regions (Article 13 of *Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*).

● Land -acquired villagers can choose the following resettlement methods: (1) Agricultural production: If collectively-owned land of farmers living outside the urban planning area are acquired, land -acquired villagers shall be enabled to continue agricultural productions by providing them with essential cultivated land by utilizing the collectively owned flexible rural land , contracted land returned by contracted households voluntarily and additional cultivated land generated from the circulation of contracted land and land consolidation and rehabilitation. (2) Reemployment: Helpful conditions shall be created actively to provide land -acquired villagers with free trainings of labor skills and job opportunities. The land -using unit shall give priority to employing the land -acquired villagers on an equal footing. If collectively owned land of the farmers within the urban planning area are acquired, land -lost farmers due to such land acquisitions shall be included into the urban employment system and the social security system. (3) Benefit-sharing compensation: The rural collective economic organization shall negotiate with the land -using unit to approve the farmers to be become shareholders of projects with stable and sustained returns by using the land compensation and resettlement allowance or the legally approved land -use right of

construction land as investments, provided that farmers agree to this arrangement voluntarily. The farmers shall obtain profits of preferred stocks agreed in the contract signed with the rural collective economic organization. (4) Trans-regional resettlement: If the local region truly cannot provide the land -lost farmers with fundamental living and production conditions, the government may arrange the trans-regional resettlement uniformly, provided that advice from the rural collective economic organization and households whose land are acquired shall be sought fully (Article 2 of *□ Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition*).

- The land and resources department of municipal and county level shall pay the compensation and resettlement allowance timely in full amount as per the stipulated land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan. Relevant compensation attributable to land -acquired villagers shall be paid to relevant individuals directly in order to prevent such funds being withheld and appropriated. In case of any detainment or appropriation of compensation and resettlement allowances, remedial actions shall be adopted timely (Article 3 of *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Accomplishing Land Acquisition related Matters*).

- If the land acquisition is legally approved, the farmers satisfying the following two conditions shall be included into the social security system by submitting applications personally: the per capita farmland area is less than 0.3 mu; the farmers are at least 16 years old and have contracting relationship with land of the village and village group when the land is acquired (Article 5 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- The land -acquired farmers shall be covered by urban employment system and provided with employment arrangement through various ways including developing public welfare positions actively. The land -using unit shall offer posts suitable for the land -acquired farmers preferentially (Article 7 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired farmers' in Xuancheng City*).

- The unemployed land -acquired villagers shall be included into reemployment service system. The *Employment and Unemployment Registration Certificate* shall be

issued. The land -acquired farmers shall be organized to participate into the training of employment skills step by step according to the plan; and the farmers shall be encouraged to find jobs on their own or become self-employed. In case a farmer participates in employment skills training voluntarily and obtains the certificate, he or she will be provided with occupational skill appraisal subsidy. If the land -acquired farmer has the entrepreneurial intention, he or she may apply for free entrepreneurship trainings and enjoy relevant policy support. Land -acquired villagers shall be encouraged to migrate to the cities and towns, and great efforts shall be made to achieve full employment for land -acquired villagers (Article 8 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- The land -using unit shall pay 6,000 Yuan per mu as the pension insurance premium for land -acquired villagers. This premium shall be managed under the special financial account of pension insurances of land -acquired villagers, and be used to pay the living subsidy, pension and government subsidy for premiums payable for the urban workers' basic pension insurance. Governmental subsidies shall be provided if such funds are inadequate (Article 10 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- The individual premium shall be 12,000 Yuan and this individual premium shall be included into the special financial pension insurance account of land -acquired villagers.

The monthly pension provided for each person shall be 240 Yuan and such pension shall be deducted from the individual premium with priority.

Males aging 60 years old and females aging 55 years old shall be entitled to the pension the next month since the age limitation is satisfied.

If farmers are older than the age limit (60 years old for males and 55 years for females) when the land is acquired, they shall be entitled to the pension the next month since the land acquisition agreement is executed (Article 11 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- Land -acquired villagers shall be encouraged to participate into the basic

pension insurance for urban workers. Land -acquired villagers can participate into the basic pension insurance for urban workers as per the currently effective regulations of basic pension insurance for urban workers. The government shall provide 400 Yuan for each person annually as the subsidy for the insurance premium as per the payment period, and the accumulated subsidy shall not exceed 6,000 Yuan. The subsidy for insurance premium shall be paid by the special pension insurance account of land -acquired villagers.

Eligible individuals shall be entitled to the pension as per the standard of the basic pension insurance for urban workers.

Those individuals provided with the basic pension insurance for urban workers shall not be provided with the social old-age insurance for urban and rural residents and the pension insurance for land -acquired villagers (Article 12 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- After land -acquired villagers complete the pension insurance formalities, the administrative agency shall provide them with the *Manual of Pension insurance for Land -acquired Villagers*, or the *Manual of Basic Pension Insurance* (Article 16 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

- The department of human resources and social security shall be the administrative department managing the affairs related to the social security of land -acquired villagers comprehensively.

The public security department shall handle formalities for eligible land -acquired villagers to change their household registration status from agricultural to non-agricultural timely, and confirm the household register, date of birth and living conditions of land -acquired villagers.

The financial department shall raise, appropriate, store, monitor and manage the social security fund and governmental subsidies for the insurance premium.

The land and resources department shall review the land acquisition progress, the area of acquired land and the number of land -acquired villagers, and collect and transfer the insurance premium payable by the land -using unit.

The civil affairs department shall include the land -acquired villagers satisfying

the minimum living standard of urban and rural residents into the insurance coverage, and provide information of deaths of those farmers and adjustments of the minimum living standard to the human resource and social security department timely (Article 17 of the *Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Villagers in Xuancheng City*).

4) Regulations on land acquisition information disclosure

- Rights and benefits associated with the ownership of collective land and the land contract-management right of farmers shall be protected during the land acquisition. The usage, location, compensation standard and resettlement methods shall be notified to land -acquired villagers before the land acquisition is submitted for approval as per the law. Results of investigations into land proposed to be acquired shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organization and households. Hearings shall be organized by the department of land and resources as per relevant regulations whenever necessary. Materials evidencing that land -acquired villagers are informed and confirmative about the land acquisition shall be prepared as essential materials to be submitted for the approval of land acquisition. The establishment and perfection of the coordination and adjudication mechanism for disputes related to land acquisition and resettlement shall be sped up to protect lawful rights and interests of land -acquired villagers and land users. Approved land -acquisition related matters shall be made public except for special situations (Article 14 of the *Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*).

- The people's government of province, autonomous region and municipality level shall stick to the principle of using the land compensation to benefit land -acquired villagers mainly, and formulate methods of allocating land compensation among rural collective economic organizations. The rural collective economic organizations owning acquired land shall disclose the income, expenditure and allocation of land acquisition compensation to their members and accept the supervision. The department of agriculture and the department of civil affairs shall enhance the supervision over the allocation and usage of land compensation within the rural collective economic organizations (Article 15 of the *Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*).

- The administrative organ shall disclose government information timely and

accurately. The administrative organ shall distribute accurate government information within its scope of official duty to clarify any false or incomplete information which affects or may affect the social stability and disturb the social order (Article 6 of the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*).

- The administrative organ shall utilize the government gazette, government website, press conference, newspapers and periodicals, broadcasting, TV and other convenient publicity channels to disclose government information which should be made in public proactively (Article 15 of the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*).

- The people's governments at various levels shall establish information inquiry sites equipped with relevant facilities and equipment in the national archives and public libraries to facilitate citizens, legal persons or other organizations to obtain government information. The administrative organ may, according to the need, set up the public reference service room, free material room, information bulletin board, electronic information screen and other locations and facilities to make government information public. The administrative organ shall provide proactively disclosed government information to the national archives and public libraries timely (Article 16 of the *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*).

5) Regulations on house demolition and homestead management

- In principle, homesteads on rural residential land within the outskirts of the extended urban construction boundary determined by the overall land-use planning will not be allocated separately and dispersedly. The farmers shall be encouraged to build new homes intensively (Article 5 of the *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving the Countryside Homestead Management System to Guard Peasant's Rights and Interests Practically*)

4.2.2 Relevant involuntary resettlement policies of World Bank

The World Bank's operational policies and business procedures on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) have stipulated policies of involuntary resettlement in detail. Major regulations related to this project are as follows:

- Policy objectives of resettlement

- 1) All other feasible design schemes of the project shall be discussed to avoid or reduce the involuntary resettlement as far as possible.

- 2) If resettlement cannot be avoided, the resettlement shall be conceived and implemented as per the sustainable scheme. Sufficient investment funds shall be provided to enable resettled people to share benefits of the project. The serious discussion with resettled people shall be arranged in order to provide them with opportunities to participate into the planning and implementation of the resettlement plan.

- Measures to achieve objectives

- 3) Relevant measures shall be adopted by the resettlement planning or RPF in order to guarantee that:

- (1) Resettled people understand their options and other rights related to the resettlement.

- (2) Optional plans which are economically and technologically feasible shall be discussed with resettled people to provide them with different choices and various schemes.

- (3) Effective compensation shall be provided to resettled people quickly to counteract direct property damages incurred by the project.

- 4) If any entity needs to be relocated due to the project, the resettlement plan or the RPF shall take relevant measures to ensure that:

- (1) Assurances (such as the relocation allowance) shall be provided to resettled people during the relocation;

- (2) Residential houses or house locations, or agricultural production sites shall be provided to resettled people according to requirements, and the agricultural production site shall be at least equivalent to the original site in terms of the potential productivity, positional advantage and other advantageous factors.

- 5) The resettlement plan or the RPF shall take additional measures essential to achieve policy objectives in order to ensure that:

- (1) Assurances shall be offered to resettled people during the transition period which is reasonably estimated according to the time required to restore livelihood and living standards of resettled people after the relocation.

(2) Development assistance shall be provided to resettled people, including the land consolidation, credit service, and training or employment opportunity.

- Special attention shall be paid to needs of vulnerable groups among those resettled people, especially those living below the poverty line, land -lost people, the aged, women and children, indigenous people, the national minority or other resettled people unprotected by the national land compensation regulations.

- Land -based resettlement strategy shall be preferentially considered for resettled people living on land s. To this end, resettled people may be relocated on the public land or private land purchased for resettlement. Replaceable land provided to resettled people shall be at least equivalent to original land in terms of the potential productivity, positional advantage and other advantageous factors at all times. In addition to cash compensation for land and other property losses, other compensation plans focusing on employment or self-employment rather than land shall be provided, if resettled people do not choose the land resettlement preferentially, or if the provided land will affect the sustainability of the park or protection zone negatively, or if it is unable to acquire adequate land at a reasonable price. Specifications and records shall be provided as per requirements of the bank if land are inadequate.

- Conditions applicable for cash compensation for property losses are as follows: (a) Resettled people live on land while acquired land of the project only account for a small part of damaged properties, and the remaining part can be developed economically and independently; (b) Adequate supply of land and residential houses can be obtained by resettled people by utilizing the available active market of land s, residential houses and labor; or (c) Resettled people do not live on land s. Cash compensation shall be sufficient to compensate the lost land and other properties as per the full-amount alternative costs of the local market.

- Relevant information shall be timely provided and the resettlement plan shall be discussed with resettled people and their communities and any host communities admitting those inhabitants in order to enable them to participate into the planning, implementation and supervision of the resettlement. Relevant convenient appealing mechanisms shall be established for those groups, too.

- Essential infrastructures and public services shall be provided for the new resettlement location or host community in order to improve, recover or maintain the

accessibility and service level for resettled people and host communities. Alternative or similar resources shall be offered to compensate the loss of community resources available for use (such as the fishing area, pasturing area, fuel or forage).

- The community's organization adaptive to the new environment shall be established according to choices of resettled people. Existing social and cultural systems of resettled people and any host community shall be preserved whenever possible. Opinions of resettled people on whether to move to established communities shall be respected.

4.3 Involuntary Resettlement policies applicable to Xuancheng subproject

According to national and local laws and regulations and related policies of World Bank, and combined with the actual conditions of regions affected by the project, the following resettlement policies applicable to the project are made after full negotiation with the affected people.

4.3.1 Compensation standard for acquisitions of collective land

The collective land acquired in the project shall be subject to the unified annual output value standards for acquired land formulated by Anhui Provincial People's Government. According to *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z.[2015] No.24) released by Anhui Provincial People's Government on February 28, 2015, and *Notice concerning Adjusting Standards of Acquisition of Special Vegetable Plots in Levied Land within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City and Compensation Standards of Land Attachments including Standing crops* (X.Z.B.M.[2015] No.270) released by Xuancheng Municipal People's Government on November 25, 2015, Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Work of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project is implemented in Class A region of Xuancheng City; and the land expropriated can be divided into two groups as follows: agricultural land , and construction land (including homestead) and unused land .

Cultivated land acquired: the unified annual output value is set at 1,870 Yuan/mu,

land compensation is 10 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 15 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 25 times that of annual output value, i.e. 46,750 Yuan/mu.

Construction land and unused land : for these land s, the unified annual output value is set at 1,870 Yuan/mu, land compensation is 5 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 7.5 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 12.5 times that of annual output value, i.e. 23,375 Yuan/mu.

The compensation for standing crops on acquired farmland are as follows: those on paddy field: 1,000 Yuan/mu; those on dry land : 800 Yuan/mu, those on common vegetable fields: 1,100 Yuan/mu; fish ponds: 1,500 Yuan/mu.

The compensation for land attachments and standing crops shall be paid to the owners directly;

The resettlement subsidy (28,050 Yuan/mu for agricultural land and 14,025 Yuan/mu for construction land and unused land) and 70% of land compensation (13,090 Yuan/mu for agricultural land and 6,540 Yuan/mu for construction land and unused land) will be paid to land -acquired households directly; and the 30% of land compensation (5,610 Yuan/mu for agricultural land and 2,805 Yuan/mu for construction land and unused land) shall be paid to the collective organization. The utilization of such remaining compensation shall be negotiated and decided through villager's congress and other methods and the compensation shall be mainly used for collective public welfare undertakings.¹

¹ According to Article 26 of *Regulations on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (Revised in 2011), land compensation shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization; compensation for ground attachments and standing crops shall be paid to the owner(s) of ground attachments and standing crops. For persons required to be resettled by the rural collective economic organization, payment of the resettlement subsidy shall be made to the rural collective economic organization to be administered and used by the rural collective economic organization; where resettlement is to be arranged by other units, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettlement units; where no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be given to the individuals to be resettled or used for the payment of insurance premium for the resettled persons after gaining the consent of the resettled persons.

Due to the rapid development of China's rural economy and the emergence of land transfer, the land contractors have increasingly greater rights over land acquisition. Moreover, the collectiveness of rural land is somewhat weakened, as evidenced by the fact that a part of land compensation is transferred from village collectives to the land contractors. According to *Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Vegetable Plots, Standing Crops, and Other Ground Attachments on the Expropriated Land within the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City* (X.Z.B.M. [2015] No. 270), 70% of the land compensation shall be paid to the land contractors, which also exemplifies the weakening collectiveness of rural land ; the remaining 30% shall belong to the collectives and shall

4.3.2 Social security policies of land -acquired farmers

After land acquisition according to law, the rural people who have reach the age of 16 and have land contracting relationship with villages and groups can become the social security objects after application in person.

The pension insurance fund of land -acquired farmers is composed of two parts: the unified fund and the individual account fund. The land -using unit shall pay 6000 Yuan per mu as the pension insurance fee for land -acquired farmers. This fund shall be managed under the special financial account of pension insurances of land -acquired farmers, and be used to pay the living subsidy, pension and government subsidy for fees payable for the urban workers' basic pension insurance. Governmental subsidies shall be provided if such funds are inadequate. Individuals shall pay 12,000 Yuan.

The monthly pension provided for each person shall be 240 Yuan and such pension shall be deducted from the individual payment with priority. Males aging 60 years old and females aging 55 years old shall be entitled to the pension the next month since the age limitation is satisfied. If farmers are older than the age limit (60 years old for males and 55 years for females) when the land is acquired, they shall be entitled to the pension the next month since the land acquisition agreement is executed.

Land -acquired farmers shall be encouraged to participate into the basic pension insurance for urban workers. Land -acquired farmers can participate into the basic pension insurance for urban workers as per the currently effective regulations of basic pension insurance for urban workers. The government shall provide 400 Yuan per person annually as the subsidy for insurance fees and the accumulated subsidy shall not exceed 6,000 Yuan. The subsidy for insurance fees shall be paid by the special financial pension insurance account of land -acquired farmers.

Eligible individuals shall be entitled to the pension as per the standard of the basic pension insurance for urban workers.

4.3.3 Employment policy of land -acquired farmers

The land-loss farmers shall be covered by urban employment system and arranged

be used in accordance with Article 58 of the *Property Law* (March 15, 2007). The land compensation should be distributed and used with the approval by the members of the collective in accordance with legal procedures.

for employment through various ways including active development of public welfare positions. The land -using unit shall offer the operating posts suitable for land-loss farmers to them preferentially.

The unemployed ones who intend to find jobs shall be included into reemployment service system. The *Reemployment and Unemployment Registration Certificate* shall be issued to the unemployed. The land -loss farmers shall be organized to participate in the training of employment skills step by step according to the plan; and the farmers are also encouraged to look for jobs or become self-employed where possible. In case that a farmer participates in vocational skills training voluntarily and obtains the certificate, he or she will be provided with subsidy for occupational skill assessment; if he or she has the entrepreneurial intention, he or she may apply for a free entrepreneurship training and enjoy relevant policy support.

4.3.4 Demolition polices of houses on collective land s

The demolition of houses on collective land and state-owned land in the project shall be compensated and resettled in accordance with *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government Office on Modifying Implementation Measures of Compensation and Resettlement for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area* (X.Z.B[2016] No.6) released on May 13, 2016.

1) Two methods are provided: cash compensation and property-rights-exchange resettlement, which are to be chosen by relocated households at will.

For residential housing, person involved in house demolition may choose cash compensation or property-rights-exchange resettlement; for other housing, the person can choose cash compensation.

2) Cash compensation

The amount of compensation will be calculated at guidance price according to building structure and homestead will not be compensated repeatedly. The guidance prices in the project are as follows: 3,100 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, and 2,900 Yuan/m² for brick-wood structure.

3) Resettlement through property rights exchange

The difference between price of resettlement houses (average price, 950 Yuan/m²) and replacement cost of house in acquisition shall be settled. If the area of demolished

house is smaller than the standard area of the resettlement house, the insufficient part (to be determined by the number family members to be resettled in the household) can be purchased at a price of 300 Yuan/m²; if the area of the resettlement house chosen is larger than the standard one, the exceeding part (within 5 m² per capita) can be purchased at a price ruled by municipal price control bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. If the area still exceeds, then the exceeding part shall be purchased at a price agreed when signing the agreement.

4) The people to be resettled refers to following people: person involved in house acquisition and the family members in his or her Household Register (original Agricultural Household Register) who have been producing and living in the village collective economic organization and enjoy the right to land contractual management as well as right to property distribution by law (hereinafter referred to "collective economic organization member"); people who settle down due to marriage, birth, adoption by law and migration according to relevant policies, and actually reside and live within the collective economic organizations with agricultural household originally; the soldier on service who is or whose mother and/or father is the collective economic organization member and whose registered residence is located in the village group prior to moving out (excluding those soldiers who meet national soldier resettlement requirements); person serving sentences whose registered residence is located in the village group when sentenced; any student of colleges and technical secondary schools as well as middle and primary schools who is or whose mother and/or father is the collective economic organization member and whose registered residence is located in the village group prior to moving out (those students themselves may be resettled as per standard resettlement area of 40 m²); graduates of colleges and technical secondary schools whose registered residence moves back to Xuanzhou District (excluding official staff of state organs, public institutions and large or medium-sized state-owned enterprises, etc.) and who reach legal marriage age and have actual residential buildings built before May 1, 2007 (those graduates themselves may be compensated or resettled as per standard resettlement area of 40 m² individually); people who purchased self-ration register in 1990s at their own expenses, still reside and live in the village group at present and participate in distribution of collective economic organization and

whose original registered residence is located in such village group and the residential house in the place is their only residential house on the collective land (those people themselves may be resettled as per standard resettlement area of 40 m²); people whose registered residence hasn't moved out after marriage and who have no access to resettlement for land acquisition in the other places, as well as their children with the same registered residence (those may be resettled as per average resettlement area of 40 m², and repeated resettlement is not allowed).

5) The standard area of resettlement house: 60 m², 80 m², 100 m², 120 m², 130 m². The person involved can choose the resettlement house whose area is similar to the demolished houses. The price of the resettlement house shall be cleared when signing the sales contract.

6) Implementation measures of relocation

(1) Resettlement work shall be organized in accordance with the "house building before house demolition" principle. That is to say, the house demolition shall be carried out only after the construction of the resettlement house is completed and is ready for living.

(2) Relocation allowance shall be given for house demolition.

(3) The transition allowance shall be provided.

5 Resettlement Compensation Standards

The various compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition as listed in RAP are established after thorough negotiation with relevant departments and affected people of Xuancheng City based on in-depth investigation and according to relevant laws and regulations of the P.R.C and Anhui Province as well as Operational Policies on Involuntary Resettlement of World Bank, aiming at recovering and improving living standards of affected people in short time after the resettlement. If new and more favorable policies are introduced by Xuancheng Municipal People's Government in the course of implementation of this project, the new policies shall prevail.

5.1 Compensation standards for collective land acquisition

The compensation for rural collective land expropriated include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for standing crops, seedlings and land attachments.

5.1.1 Compensation standards for land acquisition

On May 15, 2012, Anhui Provincial People's Government issued the *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2012] No.67), and issued *Standards of Integrated Land Section Price of Anhui Province and Unified Annual Output Value of Acquired Land and Compensation Standards of Anhui Province* which was implemented on May 15, 2010. On February 28, 2015, Anhui Provincial People's Government issued again *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2012] No.67). According to the documents of the Anhui provincial government, the new compensation for land requisition include land compensation and resettlement subsidy, excluding compensation for standing crops, compensation for land attachments or social security fees. The compensation for standing crops, compensation for land attachments and social security fees shall be listed and paid separately.

See Table 5-1 for unified annual output value and compensation standard of Xiadu Community, Xuanzhou District where the project is implemented as specified in the

annex to the document.

Table 5-1 Standard of Annual Output Value of Acquired Land in Xuancheng (Yuan/mu)

District	Region	Standard of annual output value	Agricultural land			Construction land and unused land		
	Administrative region		(Yuan/mu)	Land compensation multiplier	Resettlement subsidy multiplier	Compensation standards for land acquisition (Yuan/ mu)	Land compensation multiplier	Resettlement subsidy multiplier
Xuanzhou District	Xiadu Community	1870	10	15	46750	5	7.5	23375

According to this, the land affected by the project is Class A land and thus the compensation standards for land acquisition are as follows:

Cultivated land expropriated: for these lands, the unified annual output value is set at 1,870 Yuan/mu, land compensation is 10 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 15 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 25 times that of annual output value, i.e. 46,750 Yuan/mu.

Construction land and unused land: for these lands, the unified annual output value is set at 1,870 Yuan/mu, land compensation is 5 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 7.5 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 12.5 times that of annual output value, i.e. 23,375 Yuan/mu.

5.1.2 Compensation for standing crops

According to the *Notice on Adjustment of Standards for Acquisition of Special Vegetable Plots in Acquired Land within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City and Compensation Standards of Land Attachments including Standing crops* released by People's Government of Xuancheng City, compensation for standing crops on paddy fields in the region where the project is implemented is 1,000 Yuan/ mu, compensation for standing crops on dry land 800 Yuan/mu, compensation for general vegetable fields 1,100 Yuan/ mu, compensation for moso bamboo stands 2,200 Yuan/ mu and small-diameter bamboo stands 1,100 Yuan/ mu.

5.1.3 Compensation standards for land attachments

According to the *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government Office on Further Standardizing Compensation and Resettlement for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area* released by Xuancheng Municipal People's Government, the compensation for land attachments determined in the project are as follows:

Table 5-2 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments on Acquired Land

Name	Category	Unit	Compensation price (Yuan)
Grave	Double caves and above	One	600-800
	Single cave	One	400-600
Well	Brick well	One	2000
	Pumping well	One	600
	Hand-press well	One	500
Masonry manure pit		m ²	70
Scattered trees	Sapling	One	2
	DBH: below 5cm	One	10
	DBH: 5-10 cm	One	30
	DBH: Above 10cm	One	50
Fruit trees, ornamental trees	Sapling	One	3
	DBH: 2-5 cm	One	50
	DBH: 5-10 cm	One	100
	DBH: Above 10cm	One	200

5.2 Compensation standards for demolished house on collective land

Information from resettlement investigation and public participating activities shows that the house compensation and resettlement for land acquisition and house demolition in recent key construction projects in Xuancheng City are implemented based on two documents of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government. One document is the *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government Office on Modifying Implementation Measures of Compensation and Resettlement for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area* (X.Z.B. [2016] No. 6). Another is *Measures for Implementing Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers in Xuancheng City* (X.Z.B. [2013] No. 11, 2013).

According to filed investigation, as for compensation and resettlement for house demolition on collective land expropriated for urban construction of Xuancheng in recent years, affected people may choose cash compensation or property-rights exchange at their will.

In view of this, the project will also adopt such widely used measures; that is, affected people may choose cash compensation or property-rights exchange at will.

5.2.1 Cash compensation standards

The guidance prices in the project are as follows: 3,100 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, and 2,900 Yuan/ m² for brick-wood structure. See Table 5-3 for compensation standards for various attachments during housing demolition.

Table 5-3 Compensation Standards for Various Attachments during Housing Demolition

Item		Amount of compensation (unit price)	Remarks
Power supply	Electric meter	380 Yuan/ household	1.5 -20A (including 20A), single phase, one meter for a household
		2,000 Yuan/household	20A -60A, three-phase, one meter for a household
		150 Yuan/ household	Single-phase time-sharing ammeter
		600 Yuan/ household	Three-phase time-sharing ammeter
		60 Yuan/ household	Sub-electric meter
	Transformer (including auxiliary piping)	6000 Yuan/ set	Below 315KVA (including 315KVA), relocation subsidy
		7,000 Yuan/ set	315 -630KVA (including 630KVA), relocation subsidy
		8,000 Yuan/ set	Above 315KVA, relocation subsidy
Water supply	Total water meter (one meter for a household)	700 Yuan/ piece	Scatted household, one meter for one household
	Sub-water meter	50 Yuan/ piece	
Gas supply	Pipeline gas	2,700 Yuan/ household	One meter for one household
Communications	Cable TV	100 Yuan / household	Re-installation fees
	Telephone, broadband network	8 Yuan/ set	Re-installation fees
Air conditioner	Split type	200 Yuan / set	Re-installation fees
	Window type	150 Yuan/ set	Re-installation fees
	Central air conditioner	100 Yuan/ KW	Calculated as per rated input power of cooling

Water heater	Solar energy	350 Yuan/ piece	Re-installation subsidy
	Electric energy	100 Yuan/ piece	
	Gas	100 Yuan/ piece	
Item		Amount of compensation (unit price)	Remarks
Outdoor floor	Cement	40 Yuan/m ²	
	Masonry	25 Yuan/ m ²	
Fencing wall	Cavity wall	50 Yuan/ m ²	
	Masonry wall	60 Yuan/ m ²	
	Simple cob wall, wattled wall	10 Yuan/ m ²	
Kitchen range	Single stove	200 Yuan/ set	Additional 50 Yuan for each set increased
	Productive kitchen range	700 Yuan/ set	
Sanitation facilities	Bathtub	500 Yuan/ set	
	Toilet	300 Yuan/ piece	
	Squatting pan	200 Yuan/ piece	
	Wash basin	80 Yuan/ piece	
	Septic tank	100 Yuan/m ³	
	Methane tank	2000 Yuan/ set	Waste pool subsidy: 500 Yuan/ set
Other	PVC, plastic steel doors and windows of exterior balcony	180 Yuan/ m ²	Self-closing subsidy
	Aluminium alloy doors and windows of exterior balcony	160 Yuan/ m ²	Self-closing subsidy
	Wood doors and windows of exterior balcony	50 Yuan/ m ²	Self-closing subsidy
	Iron door	30 Yuan/ m ²	
	Rolling shutter door	50 Yuan/ m ²	
	Burglar mesh	30 Yuan/ m ²	
	Anti-theft door	450 Yuan/ set	
	Ordinary wooden door	300 Yuan/ set	
	Finished suit door	700 Yuan/ set	
	Boiler	3 Yuan/ kg	Re-installation subsidy
	Smoke exhaust ventilator	100 Yuan/ piece	Re-installation subsidy
	Water pool and coal pond	50 Yuan/ piece	
	Brick well	2000 Yuan/ one	
	Pressure well	500 Yuan/ one	
	Fire pool, common bathing pool	100 Yuan/m ³	
	Canopy, rain cover	20 Yuan/ m ²	
Thermal insulating layer	30 Yuan/ m ²	Simple	
	60 Yuan/ m ²		

The compensation for house decoration demolished shall also be considered in accordance with the actual conditions. See Table 5-4 for compensation standards.

Table 5-4 Compensation for House Decoration Demolished

	Name	Amount of compensation (unit price)	Remarks
Floor	Paint floor	15 Yuan/ m ²	
	Terrazzo and artificial stone floor	40 Yuan/ m ²	All kinds of floor tiles
	Floor tile	60 Yuan/ m ²	
	Aggrandizement wood flooring	40 Yuan/ m ²	
	Wood floor	80 Yuan/ m ²	General wooden floor
		140 Yuan/ m ²	Paint-free and planing-free wood floor
	Stone floor	100 Yuan/ m ²	Marble (granite) material, without artificial stone
Interior decoration	Calcium plastic, porcelain imitating wall	20 Yuan/ m ²	
	Three-ply board, tile wainscot	30 Yuan/ m ²	
	Soft or rigid coating wooden wainscot	50 Yuan/ m ²	
	Plastic spraying wall	15 Yuan/ m ²	The surface is exquisite and smooth, without any sense of concave and convex
	Latex paint wall	15 Yuan/ m ²	
	Wallpaper	25 Yuan/ m ²	
	Irremovable fixed wall cabinet	300 Yuan/ m ²	
	Fiber, calcium plastic, gypsum board	30 Yuan/ m ²	Hard ceiling
	Wooden Ceiling	50 Yuan/ m ²	Hard ceiling

5.2.2 Property right exchange standards

The difference between price of resettlement houses (average price, 950 Yuan/m²) and replacement cost of house in acquisition shall be properly dissolved. The compensation for structure demolition in the project are as follows: 950 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structures, 830 Yuan/m² for brick-wood structures and 320 Yuan/m² for simple structures. If the area of demolished house is smaller than the standard area of the resettlement house, the insufficient part (to be determined by the number of family members to be resettled in the house) can be purchased at a price of 300 Yuan/m²; if the area of the resettlement house chosen is larger than the standard one, the exceeding part (within 5m² per capita) can be purchased at a price ruled by the municipal price control bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. If the area still exceeds, then the exceeding part shall be purchased at a price agreed when signing the contract. The guidance prices in the project are as follows: 3,100 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, and 2,900 Yuan/ m² for brick-wood structure.

5.2.3 Standards for timely relocation rewarding

1) Provide cash compensation as relocation rewards

Residential house: The standard rewards is 8 Yuan/ m², the amount of which shall be no less than 500 Yuan. And the relocation compensation shall be paid at one time.

Non-residential house: The relocation compensation shall be paid at 10 Yuan/ m² as per construction area covered in the certificate at one time; in case of large scale equipment, the compensation for the equipment shall be calculated at transportation freight at that time.

2) If complete existing house is chosen for resettlement, the compensation shall be paid according to the above regulations.

3) If house under construction is chosen for resettlement, the relocation fees shall be paid twice according to above regulations.

5.2.4 Standards for temporary housing allowance

1) If cash compensation is chosen, the compensation shall be paid for 6 months as specified in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Temporary Housing Resettlement Standards

Region	Class A region	Class B region	Class C region	Class D region	Class E region
Amount of subsidy (Yuan/m ² •month)	10	9	8	7	6

2) If property-rights exchange is chosen:

(1) In case of resettlement with complete house, the compensation shall be paid for 4 months according to the above regulations.

(2) In case of resettlement with forward housing and self-transition of person involved in house acquisition, if he or she is resettled within 18 months, then the compensation shall be calculated and paid for a period from the month when he or she moves out to the time when he or she is resettled according to the above standards; if he or she is not resettled within 18 months, then the resettlement subsidy shall be calculated and paid at twice of standard price for a period from the overdue month to the time when he or she is resettled.

The temporary resettlement subsidy shall be paid for another 4 months according to the standards after resettlement.

(3) If house acquisition department provides houses for temporary resettlement, no temporary resettlement subsidy shall be paid. If the person involved in house acquisition is not resettled in 18 months, temporary resettlement subsidy shall be paid as per the standards for a period from the overdue month to the time when he or she is resettled.

6 Resettlement and Livelihood restoration Implementation Plan

6.1 Objectives, methods and principle of resettlement and livelihood restoration

6.1.1 Objective of resettlement and livelihood restoration

According to World Bank's implementing policy for involuntary resettlement and national relevant laws and regulations, the general objective of Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Work of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project is to restore and improve the living standards and production levels of the affected people as quickly as possible. The specific objectives are as follows:

- The affected households shall be properly resettled and get the cash compensation as per replacement cost standards, so that their residential quality and environment can at least reach the level before demolition or be improved;
- Compensation shall be paid to various affected land attachments at replacement cost;
 - The infrastructure shall be compensated or restored as they were;
 - The public facilities and community environment in the affected communities shall be restored to the level before demolition or be improved if possible.
- The labor affected by land acquisition shall be properly resettled, whose long-term livelihoods shall be guaranteed and living standard be improved instead of being declined and no farmer shall permanently lose their jobs due to the land acquisition.

6.1.2 Methods of resettlement and livelihood restoration

The resettlement and livelihood restoration of the affected people shall be achieved through living & production resettlement and rehabilitation simultaneously.

The living resettlement and livelihood restoration mainly refers to house relocation and livelihood restoration, mainly including:

- To provide cash compensation for demolished houses or provide resettlement houses to ensure that living quality and environment is no less favorable than that of prior to demolition.
- In the new living environment, the affected people can enjoy all kinds of necessary living facilities and services conveniently.

The production resettlement and livelihood restoration mainly refers to employment arrangement of labor force and reestablishment and livelihood restoration of production facilities, including:

- To make reasonable compensation for the acquired land to ensure that the affected people will not lose their source of income due to land acquisition.
- To provide assistance in agricultural production and off-farm employment to the affected people to ensure that the long-term livelihood of the affected people will not be affected by the land acquisition of the project.

6.1.3 Principle of resettlement and livelihood restoration

- The affected people shall have the right to participate in the whole process of resettlement.

The decisions concerning problems such as house and facility compensation standards, selection of resettlement site, demolition schedule, livelihood restoration schedule, transfer of funds, use and management of resettlement fund, livelihood restoration measures for production and operation must be made at the presence of affected people or their representatives, and consensus must be reached through consultation with the affected people by convening representative discussion meetings or consultation meetings of affected community residents or villagers.

- Various compensation shall be paid to the owners of the property completely and directly. No organization or individual may withhold or misappropriate the compensation of others.

6.2 Resettlement of displaced households

The proper resettlement of displaced households is an important part of the project,

and an issue under repeated consultation between the Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home, Xiadu Community and the affected people. From April to May 2017, Xuanzhou PMO, Xiadu Community and resettlement advisory agency has made wide and in-depth investigation and consultation in affected people, comprehended their resettlement wills, propagandized Xuancheng's policies on land acquisition and house demolition for urban construction, introduced measures for housing demolition in similar projects under construction at present, and shown the dwelling conditions of resettled families to the affected families. And the compensation and resettlement policies for house demolition applicable to this project have been formulated after repeated consultations and communication.

According to the results of consultations, the project will provide two ways of resettlement for displaced households as below:

1) Cash resettlement

According to resettlement field investigation, the affected region in the project is a rural-urban continuum which is gradually integrated into the city proper in recent years with the development of urban construction. In the region, a few villagers engage in non-agricultural production and business activities for long time and have in fact moved or are ready to move into cities or towns for development, leaving their houses in the village vacant and unused for long time. For these displaced households, they are not affected by the house demolition in terms of dwelling and they need on resettlement house for resettlement, so they want to get cash compensation. For these families, if they choose cash compensation, then relevant departments will adopt approach of cash resettlement according to their will and grant the compensation for demolition to them directly.

2) House for house resettlement through property-rights exchange in concentrated resettlement complex

The district where the project is implemented is the core of Xiadu New Town and has been included into overall planning of urban construction. According to relevant provisions of Ministry of Land and Resources and Xuancheng City, after house demolition on collective land within urban construction planning area, no homestead will be provided to the affected families for re-building houses, but unified planning will be made for houses re-building. In recent years, most urban construction projects in

Xuancheng City adopt the method of centralized construction of resettlement site to resettle the displaced households. According to the survey of resettlement willingness, 100% families are willing to choose property rights exchange for resettlement.

The Xiadu XinYuan, resettlement complex under construction, is less than 500m away from demolition site. For this residential community, total investment is about 1.1 billion Yuan, and planning area of used land totals about 208,000m² and planning overall floorage 388,000m². The community is provided with following facilities: a primary school with 24 classes, covering an area of about 9000m², which is completely delivered and put into use; a supporting commercial complex covering an area of about 21,000m², which is expected to be delivered in second half of 2017; 1,715 parking spaces for motor vehicles; property management and community management houses covering an area of about 2,400m²; a health station with an area of about 1,200m²; an aged-care center with an area of about 1,200m², and a community center with an area of about 1,200m². Thereunto, # 14-32 buildings are included in resettlement house project and are expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Therefore, the delivery of resettlement houses is guaranteed.



Picture 4 Resettlement Complex-- Xiadu XinYuan

The specific measures are as follows:

(1) Each household can choose to buy resettlement house in Xiadu XinYuan with similar area to that of demolished one at an average price of 950 Yuan / m² (its market price is 3, 100 Yuan/ m²).

(2) If the area of demolished house is smaller than the standard area of the

resettlement house, the insufficient part (to be determined by the number family members to be resettled in the household) can be purchased at a price of 300 Yuan/ m²; if the area of the resettlement house chosen is larger than the standard one, the exceeding part (within 5 m² per capita) can be purchased at a price ruled by municipal price control bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. If the area still exceeds, then the exceeding part shall be purchased at a price agreed when signing the agreement.

3) The standard area of resettlement house: 60 m², 80 m², 100 m², 120 m², 130 m². The family involved shall choose the resettlement house with similar area to the property-rights-exchange area. The price of the resettlement house shall be cleared when signing the sales contract.

4) House demolition shall be implemented in accordance with the principle of "house building before house demolition". That is to say, the house demolition shall be carried out only after the resettlement house is completed and ready for living. Meanwhile, relocation allowance shall be offered for the demolished structures. The relocation fees for families whose residential houses are demolished shall be calculated at 8 Yuan/ m² as per area of demolished houses and the fees shall be no less than 500 Yuan.

According to the results of public consultation, all the 6 displaced households choose house resettlement through property right exchange.

6.3 Resettlement of people affected by land acquisition

The project will permanently occupy 61.35mu collective land , among which cultivated land : 53.465 mu and non-cultivated land : 7.885 mu. The cultivated land includes paddy field (42.475 mu), vegetable land (1.83 mu), dry land (1.12 mu) and ponds (8.04 mu). According to field investigations, these villages previously possess relatively abundant land s. Prior to land acquisition, land area per household is 11.78mu and land area per capita is 2.5mu or above (see Table 2-1). In the project, the area of land expropriated per capita is 0.6mu only, area of land expropriated per household 2.19mu; the influence ratio of land acquisition is no more than 20% (see Table 2-3), among which the influence ratio of paddy land acquisition is no more than 16.6%.

According to social economic investigation, for affected people in the region where the project is implemented, the land with economic benefits mainly are paddy fields and vegetable fields. The paddy fields mainly grow rice once or twice a year. Early rice and late rice can generally harvest about 650kg rice with gross income of 1500 Yuan, and the total expenses of fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, machinery and irrigation, etc. per mu is about 850 Yuan. That is to say, irrespective of labor cost, the paddy field with the most economic benefits can generate income of 600-700 Yuan per mu per year. At present, labor around Xuancheng City work in non-agricultural field, for example, temporarily working at construction site in which the unskilled labor earns 100-120 Yuan per day and the skilled one earns 150-200 Yuan per day. Therefore, the annual income from 1 mu paddy field excluding labor cost is equivalent to income of a labor working in non-agricultural fields for 3-6 days. In fact, if taking into account the cost of labor, many farmers think that farming is actually a losing proposition and local farmers have a few interest in agricultural production, thus some land are even abandoned.

For this reason, when Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home and resettlement consultative agency carried out investigation and consultation on compensation and resettlement scheme for land acquisition, almost 100% peasant families wanted their land to be expropriated. In the resettlement investigation process, resettlement consultative agency of Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home solicits land -acquired households for their opinions about resettlement modes after land acquisition. The land expropriated families claim that the land acquisition fees shall be paid directly to the affected families. So based on widely soliciting opinions and consultations, the resettlement measures for land acquisition determined in this project are as follows:

To make cash compensation for acquired farmland s, including paddy fields, dry land s, forest land and vegetable fields; for these land s, the annual output value is set at 1,870 Yuan/mu, land compensation is 10 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 15 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 25 times that of annual output value, i.e. 46,750 Yuan/mu.

The compensation for standing crops on acquired farmland are as follows: those on paddy field: 1,000 Yuan/mu; those on dry land : 800 Yuan/mu; those on common vegetable fields: 1,100 Yuan/mu; moso bamboo stands: 2,200 Yuan/mu and small-diameter bamboo stands: 1,100 Yuan/mu. The land attachments and

compensation for standing crops shall be paid to the owners directly;

All of the resettlement subsidy and 70% of the land compensation will be paid to land -acquired households, while the remaining 30% shall be paid to the village collective, according to the relevant local policies. The utilization of such remaining compensation shall be negotiated and decided through villager's congress or other methods. Besides, the compensation shall be mainly used for the public welfare undertakings of village collectives.

The allocation and use of land compensation shall be subject to supervision and auditing by the higher authorities.

After land acquisition, for households with a per capita farmland area less than 0.3 mu, the family member who has reached the age of 16 and is not covered by urban basic old-age insurance shall be listed as the target for employment training and granting of social security.

The pension insurance fund of land -acquired farmers is comprised of two parts: the unified fund and the individual account fund. The part funded by land -using units shall be included into the unified fund, while individual account fund is comprised of the contribution of the individual and its interest. The standard for funded part of land -using unit: 6,000 Yuan for each eligible farmers, with an individual contribution of 12,000 Yuan.

The farmers (men: over 60; women: over 55) meeting the above conditions shall be granted with a pension allowance of 240 Yuan per month.

The land -acquired farmers shall be covered by urban employment system and arranged for employment through various ways including active development of public welfare positions. The land -using unit shall offer the land -acquired farmers jobs suitable for them preferentially.

The unemployed ones shall be included into reemployment service system. The *Employment and Unemployment Registration Certificate* shall be issued. And the land -acquired farmers shall be organized to participate in the training of employment skills step by step according to the plan; and the farmers are encouraged to find jobs on their own or become self-employed. In case a farmer participates in employment skills training voluntarily and obtain the certificate, he or she will be provided with occupational skill appraisal subsidy; if he or she has the entrepreneurial intention, he or

she may apply for free entrepreneurship training and enjoy relevant policy support.

The 28 households are affected by the land acquisition and house demolition in the project, totaling 92 people, of whom 63 are active labor force. With the rapid development of urban construction in Xuancheng and the development of industrial zone economy, the active labor force of households whose land are acquired partially or wholly can be employed in non-agricultural sector. According to the socio-economic survey, with regard to the farmers whose land is requisitioned, their farming incomes account for only 11.69% of their households' total incomes and such incomes are made primarily by elderly laborers. Furthermore, among the peasant households whose land is requisitioned, no household's cultivated area per person is less than 0.3mu. It means no land-loss farmer emerged due to this land acquisition.

Information about Zhang Wanyang from Yucun Village (male, 57 years old): his family has four members; his two children work outside of the village, while he and his wife stay at home. He has a 8mu paddy field, which brings an income of about 5,000 yuan per year. Mr. Zhang said that in the slack season, he would do odd jobs with a daily income of 100 yuan to 120 yuan. Because of his age and the fact that he cannot leave the land, he can only work part-time nearby. As a result, he may work from 90 days to 100 days a year and make an income of 10,000 yuan per year. Both of Zhang's children work in Zhejiang, yet he has no idea how much they earn. However, he knows for sure that his children earns much more than him. They would return home during the Chinese Spring Festival and give their parents 1,000yuan to 2,000yuan. For this project, Zhang's 1.65mu paddy field was requisitioned, yet he did not mind such a loss of land. He calculated that for 1 mu paddy field requisitioned, he could receive 41,140yuan (28,185yuan of resettlement subsidy, plus 10,390 yuan, which is 70% of the land compensation), so even if he deposits 41,140yuan in a bank, he will receive interest exceeding than the income he makes by farming. If the annual interest is 4%, Zhang will get 1,645 yuan, which is over two times the farming income (700yuan to 800yuan). Therefore, Zhang feedback to the social consultation team that he would rather have all his farmland requisitioned. If all his 8mu paddy field is requisitioned, he would receive a large sum of compensation. And He would become a land -loss farmer who can be covered by urban social safety net.

Most young and middle-aged laborers have already been employed in non-agricultural sectors now, by the time of land acquisition in this project there will be no impacts on their livelihoods as they can continue their existing livelihoods. They are entitled to unemployment insurance, endowment insurance, medical insurance, and other benefits provided by their employers.

6.4. Protection of vulnerable people's rights and interests

In the preparation of the resettlement plan, the survey team organized women group meetings, elderly people and other vulnerable groups were also surveyed and interviewed in social assessment. These people were enabled to participate in consultations about project impacts and solicited their opinions on income livelihood restoration and other resettlement measure plans. Women are generally supportive of the project. They believe that the project is conducive to the development of elderly care services locally. Some elderly people think that welfare homes will make elderly care more accessible to them in the future. Young and middle-aged women hold that land acquisition for the project will free them from farming, give them priority on job opportunities created by the project in addition to cash compensation, and provide them with stable jobs at welfare homes in the future.

In response to the wishes of these women, elderly people and other such vulnerable people, relevant organization(s) will ensure that they have access to relevant information about resettlement and can participate in public consultation about resettlement during the project implementation. The compensation agreement must be signed by both husband and wife. In the implementation of resettlement, meetings about resettlement will be held for women to attend, so as to raise their awareness of resettlement policies. Elderly people or poor people affected by this project will get priority to receive resettlement houses and livelihoods as they are entitled to. For livelihoods development, project welfare homes have promised that priority will be given to recruiting the affected families member to work at welfare homes. Being the focus of welfare homes' work, nursing care will bring many jobs to women.

6.5 Resettlement and livelihood restoration schedules

The civil engineering of the project is proposed to be commenced in December 2017. See Table 6-1 for time arrangement of various resettlement activities.

Table 6-1 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

Active content	2017				2018				2019				2020			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PMO																
Establishment of resettlement offices by the street																
Investigation of land acquisition and house demolition																
Preliminary consultation on resettlement scheme																
Draft of resettlement action plan																
Supplementary investigation																
Modification of the resettlement action plan																
Consultation on resettlement scheme again																
Improvement of resettlement scheme																
Approval of resettlement plan																
Implementation of resettlement																
Internal and External monitoring																

7 Resettlement Fund Budget and Management

The resettlement funds in the project consist of the following two parts: 1. resettlement funds for relocation and reconstruction works of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home; 2. external monitoring expenses of resettlement processes of new aged-care center of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn and new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing, reconstruction and expansion of home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing and health care centers in Lu'an Community, transition plans of Xuancheng Municipal Welfare Home and Ningguo Welfare Home during the implementation and transition plans of 35 nursing homes in Suzhou during the implementation.

7.1 Constitution of resettlement funds of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home project

The resettlement cost of Xuancheng project mainly includes: compensation for land acquisition, house demolition, various demolished attachments and other resettlement-related cost, administrative expenses of resettlement and contingencies.

7.1.1 Compensation for land acquisition

The compensation for land acquisition include compensation for the acquired land and taxes and dues payable; land acquisition compensation, expenses of forest vegetation livelihood restoration, resettlement subsidy, farming land occupation tax, administrative fees of the land acquired, and other taxes and fees required to be paid.

7.1.2 Demolition compensation

The demolition compensation includes:

- 1) Housing demolition compensation;
- 2) Relocation fee, transition fee;
- 3) Compensation for various attachments.

7.1.3 Compensation for various demolished attachments

The compensation for demolished land attachments individually or collectively owned during land acquisition and house demolition shall be calculated according to

the actual amount of attachments investigated and compensation standards.

7.1.4 Other resettlement-related costs

It mainly refers to some other expenses incurred during the preparation and implementation of the resettlement, such as resettlement monitoring and evaluation expenses paid to external monitoring agency in the process of land acquisition and house demolition, and measurement and evaluation expenses paid to professional institutions hired in the process of land acquisition and house demolition. Livelihoods restoration such as skill training as required. These fees shall be determined according to standard for collecting fees in the industry or in similar projects.

7.1.5 Administrative expenses of resettlement

The administrative expenses of resettlement shall be calculated at 5% of the direct funds allocated for resettlement. It's mainly used for land acquisition and house demolition-related institution capacity strengthening, organizing coordination, internal monitoring, official and foreign receptions, land acquisition and house demolition progress rewards for project implementation units, information collection and distribution, previous preparation, purchase of office buildings, rent of temporary office buildings, staff wages, benefits and social security, purchase and use of transportation means, vehicles maintenance, office of communication, daily management and other fees.

7.1.6 Contingencies

The contingency cost includes material contingencies and price contingencies (excluding costs incurred due to temporary design changes of the works). The above two items are calculated at 10% of the basic cost.

7.2 Constitution of external monitoring funds of resettlement under other sub-projects

1) External monitoring of displaced people of multi-functional medical building of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn

2) External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of health care center in

Lu'an Community;

3) External monitoring of resettlement of new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing

4) External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing

6) External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home

7) External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Ningguo Social Welfare Home

8) External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of rural nursing homes in Suzhou

7.3 Resettlement fund budgeting

According to various compensation standards and statistical quantity of various affected items, resettlement fees of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project are 11,627,724 Yuan in total, among which the resettlement fees of relocation and reconstruction of Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home are **10,997,724** Yuan in total and external monitoring expenses of resettlement of other sub-projects are 630,000 Yuan. See Table 7-1 for special capital budget.

Table 7-1 Budget Statement for Resettlement Funds

Project area	SN	Project	Unit	Quantity	Compensation standards (yuan)	Amount (yuan)
Xuancheng Municipal Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction Works	I	Basic cost				9272954
	1	Land acquisition expenses (incl. resettlement subsidy)				6617518
		Collective land compensation	Mu			3469336
		Agricultural land	Mu	60.425	46750	2824869
		Homestead	Mu	0.925	46750	43244
		Compensation for standing crops	Mu			
		Paddy field	Mu	42.475	1000	42475
		Dry land	Mu	1.12	800	896
		Vegetable field	Mu	1.83	1100	2013
		Bamboo forests and woods		3.49	1100	3839
		Overall planning of social insurance	Person	92	6000	552000
		Land acquisition levies and charges				2797253
		Farmland occupation tax	m ²	40282.9	26.25	1057426

		Fees of using newly-increasing construction land	m ²	40899.6	28	1145189
		Cultivated land reclamation fee	m ²	40282.9	8	322263
		Foundation for water works	Mu	61.35	500	30675
		Supplementary cultivated land index fee		60.425	4000	241700
	2	Housing demolition compensation	Yuan			2655436
		Brick-concrete	m ²	404.07	950	383867
		Brick-wood	m ²	844.57	830	700993
		Relocation rewards fee	m ²	1268.64	8	10149
		Transition fee	m ²	1268.64	18 months, 10 Yuan per month	228355
		Cost difference of resettlement house	m ²	1268.64	1050	1332072
	II	Related expenses				333827
	1	Agency fee for land acquisition and house demolition (collected at 1.8% of the basic cost)				166913
	2	Resettlement monitoring and evaluation fee (calculated at 0.8% of the basic cost)				74184
	3	Other relevant expenses, such as fees for training and livelihood restoration as required, clearing of site after demolition and for hiring evaluation and auditing institutions (calculated at 1% of the basic expenses).				92730
	III	Administrative expenses for resettlement (calculated at 5% of the basic cost)				463648
	IV	Contingencies (calculated at 10% of the basic cost)				927295
		Sub-total				10997724
	V	Lu'an City				180000
Lu'an City	1	External monitoring of displaced people of multi-functional medical building of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn				80000
	2	External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of health care center in Lu'an Community				100000
	VI	Anqing City				250000
Anqing City	1	External monitoring of resettlement of new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing				100000
	2	External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing				150000
Xuanzhou District	VI I	External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home				50000
Ningguo City	VI II	External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Ningguo Social Welfare Home				50000
Suzhou City	IX	External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of rural nursing homes in Suzhou				100000
		Sub-total				630000
		Total				11627724

Notes: The difference cost of resettlement house can be obtained through subtraction of property right exchange price (950 Yuan/m²) from cost of construction and installation of resettlement house.

7.3 Allocation objects and fund flow of resettlement fund

7.3.1 Allocation objects of resettlement fund

The resettlement funds in the project will be allocated to different objects according to ownership of various affected items; see Table 7-2 for details. In order to ensure that the compensation can be allocated to the affected people and their units in full amount timely, the following measures shall be taken: on one hand, give full play to the external monitoring agency, internal monitoring agency and national audit institutions; on the other hand, reduce intermediate links and pay the resettlement fund to individuals and units in a simple and easy way.

Table 7-2 Allocation Objects of Resettlement Fund

Object	Cost category
Village collective	Compensation for on-contracted collective land s, attachment and collective facility, etc.
Households	Compensation for contracted land, housing demolition, attachment, and standing crops (for crop-damaged family only), relocation fees and transition costs etc.
Other departments	Various land acquisition taxes and fees, etc.

7.3.2 Sources and flows of resettlement funds

The resettlement funds of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home relocation and reconstruction will be undertaken by the district government of Xuanzhou. During the resettlement, funds will be paid to the compensation object through special accounts, without any intermediate links, so as to avoid interception and misappropriation. The external monitoring funds for resettlement of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home relocation and reconstruction and external monitoring funds for resettlement of other sub-projects will be paid with loans from the World Bank.

7.4 Allocation, management and monitoring of resettlement funds

7.4.1 Allocation of resettlement funds

The resettlement funds in the project will be allocated according to the following principles:

- All costs associated with land acquisition and house demolition shall be included in the overall budgetary estimate of works; compensation for land acquisition and house demolition shall be audited by project implementation unit, and be applied for payment by PMO; and the compensation fund will be paid by PMO to the relevant units and personnel directly through special accounts;
- The various compensation payable to private households will be paid to the affected families through special accounts;
- Land compensation fees will be paid after the land has been acquired;

7.4.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement funds

- The resettlement fund must be paid strictly in accordance with national relevant laws and regulations of land acquisition and demolition, as well as regulations of RAP, and it shall not be less than the standard compensation as specified in the RAP.

- The project implementation unit shall submit the monthly construction schedule to the PMO every month, review the payment report and have it signed for approval by person chiefly in charge of project implementation unit, and report it to company's Finance Department for fund appropriation. The PMO shall be responsible for payment of progress payment according to the payment of progress payment signed by the project implementing unit; the money will be paid to the compensation object directly by the company's Finance Department.

- Compensation for land and housing and attachment, moving fees and transition fees, etc. shall be approved by the project implementation units.

- The PMO shall hire specialized agencies to conduct internal checks on the use of resettlement funds.

- Xuanzhou district financial and auditing departments shall monitor and audit the use of special funds.

- In the process of external monitoring, Resettlement External Monitoring Agency shall conduct special tracking and monitoring of the implementation of compensation funds for the affected households and villages.

8 Resettlement Organization

8.1 Institutional arrangement

In order to well carry out resettlement work of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction, under guidance of the PPMO, Xuanzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau establishes relevant organizations and strengthens their capabilities to ensure a smooth project preparation and resettlement work. In February 2017, it made adjustment to World Bank Project Management Office (PMO) and relevant resettlement organizations at various levels and made clear of responsibilities of these organizations. The main organizations concerned with the resettlement activities in the project include:

- PPMO
- Xuanzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau
- Project Management Office (PMO)
- Xiadu Community, Xiangyang Sub-District
- Affected villager groups (Lizhuang Village and Yucun Village)
- Resettlement advisory agency

See Figure 8-1 for resettlement organization

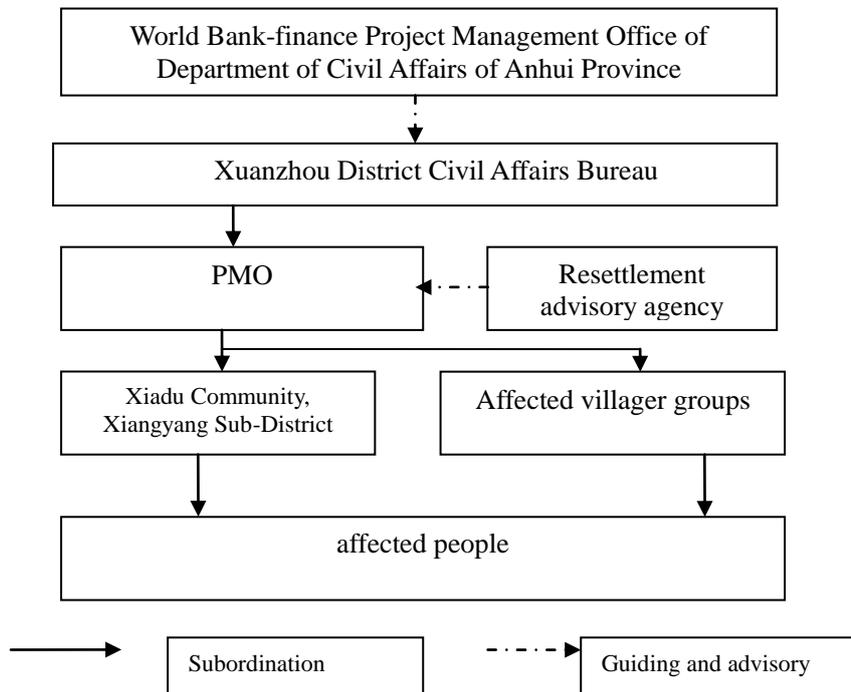


Figure 8-1 Resettlement Organizations of Xuanzhou District Social Welfare Home Relocation and Reconstruction

8.2 Responsibilities of various agencies

8.2.1 PPMO

The PPMO coordinates, guides and supervises the work of Xuanzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau in the preparation and implementation of the project.

8.2.2 Xuanzhou District Civil Affairs Bureau

- Comprehensive leadership of project preparation and implementation;
- Making decisions on major resettlement policies;
- Coordination between resettlement offices and relevant government departments.

8.2.3 World Bank Project Management Office (PMO)

• Apply to relevant departments for land planning permit and land construction permit;

• Coordinate the policies of the Department concerned in the development of the RAP;

- Coordinate the implementation of project construction and RAP;
- Coordinate the work of all resettlement offices;
- Report the progress of resettlement work;
- Coordinate and communicate with other departments in the process of resettlement work;
- Review the resettlement funds plan of sub-project;
- Direct and supervise the implementation of resettlement;
- Responsible for the management of resettlement data files;
- Internal monitoring of resettlement work;
- Responsible for the reception of resettlement experts from World Bank at preparation phase and implementation phase;
- Handle complaints of PAPs during the resettlement;
- Responsible for communicating with external monitoring agencies during the process of resettlement.

8.2.4 Xiadu Community, Xiangyang Sub-District

- Responsible for the organization and implementation of detailed investigation on

resettlement;

- Responsible for the implementation of the resettlement work;
- Responsible for planning and reporting of capital planning of the resettlement

work;

- Responsible for tracking the full allocation of funds to resettlement work;
- Settle complaints of DPs during the resettlement;
- Responsible for coordinating with Resettlement External Monitoring Agency

during the process of resettlement;

- Responsible for collecting and arranging all kinds of materials required for

Internal Monitoring Report;

- Responsible for submitting the project resettlement file to the PMO;
- Responsible for receiving the inspection of the resettlement experts from World

Bank along with the PMO.

8.2.5 monitoring agency

In the plan and implementation process of RAP, the external monitoring agency is responsible for the external monitoring of resettlement work, and providing resettlement progress report and supervision report to the PMO and the World Bank. This agency should also provide advice and guidance to the PMO in handling resettlement issues. The responsibility of this body is described in detail in the chapter on external monitoring.

8.3 Personnel and equipment of resettlement offices at all levels

The PMO is responsible for the resettlement work of the project. There are currently 6 staff members. They have great organizational and coordination skills, and are skilled in using computer and other tools. Resettlement offices of Xiadu Community, Xiangyang Sub-District are also made of staff members with rich experience in resettlement work. List of staff members is shown in Table 8-1. The personnel and equipment at resettlement offices of all levels is shown in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3 respectively.

Table 8-1 List of members of Resettlement Office at all levels

Resettlement offices	Person in charge	Staff
PMO	Zhang Minzhu	Sang Hui and other 5 people
Xiadu Community in the Xiangyang Sub-District		

Table 8-2 Staff arrangements of resettlement offices at all levels

DPs(displaced persons) Resettlement office	Number of staff	Staff and qualifications	Work and operation date
PMO	6	Members skilled in foreign language, computer, engineering and environment and resettlement policy	October 2015 to the end of resettlement work
Xiangyang Sub-District Xiadu Community	5	Similar work experience (long term), high school or higher	March 2017 to completion of post-resettlement assessment resettlement

Table 8-3 Equipment of resettlement organizations at all levels

Working organization	Computer (sets)	Camera (sets)	Car for service (sets)	Office (m ²)
PMO	6	1	1	200
Xiangyang Sub-District Xiadu Community	5	1	1	80

8.4 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

In order to improve the capacity of the staff of the PMO, sub-district and community office and familiarize them with the laws and regulations on resettlement, the requirements of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement, and ensure smooth progress of the resettlement of the project, the PMO has sent a number of staff to study the similar projects within the country, so as to be familiar with the procedures of World Bank financed project, and to grasp the involuntary resettlement policy. The PMO has conducted a series of training of staff on policies and regulations of the country on resettlement work, the WB's policy of involuntary resettlement-OP4.12 / BP4.12, and relevant skills. The training that has been completed is shown in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 Training plan for resettlement staff

No.	Training institutions	Training content	Training object	Training period
	A	B	C	D
1	PMO	Learn from the experience of resettlement in other provinces	PMO staff	October 2016

2	PMO	Procedures, arrangement and investigation on resettlement work	PMO staff	November 2016
3	PMO	Computer skills and data processing	PMO staff	November - December 2016
4	PMO	National regulations on resettlement and the WB's operation policies	PMO staff	December 2016
5	PMO	Procedures, management and monitoring on fund allocation	PMO staff	January 2016
6	PMO	Resettlement information processing	PMO staff	January-February 2017
7	PMO	Resettlement work procedure and policy	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	March 2017
8	PMO	World Bank Resettlement Policy	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	March 2017
9	PMO	The latest policy on land acquisition and house demolition	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	March-April 2017
10	PMO	Experience of resettlement work of other World Bank financed projects in China	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	April 2017

8.5 Plans to further strengthen institutional capacity

To better implement the RAP, to ensure that the affected person can benefit from the project, and to meet the overall planning of the project, the PMO will take the following measures to strengthen the efficiency of the organizations.

1) Leader accountability: the leaders from the PMO will form a strong leadership group for resettlement.

2) High-quality personnel: staffs of resettlement offices at all levels are required to have strong policy awareness and professional ability, especially the experience on mass work.

3) Clear responsibilities: Clear the duties of resettlement offices at all levels in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank and the relevant laws and regulations of the nation.

4) Resettlement staff training: According to the actual needs, the resettlement staff will receive the training on resettlement policy, information management and others.

5) Supervision of the masses: All the information will be disclosed to the public, accepting the supervision of the masses.

6) Information on briefing of resettlement work held by the PMO will be distributed to resettlement office of various levels.

Institutional capacity strengthening and training plan are shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 Training plan of resettlement organizations

No.	Training institutions	Training content	Training object	Schedule
	A	B	C	D
1	PMO	The experience of resettlement work of other World Bank projects	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	2018 - 2020
2	Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China Three Gorges University	World Bank's Resettlement Policy	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	January-May 2018
3	Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China Three Gorges University	The latest changes of national policies in land acquisition and house demolition	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	June 2018
4	PMO	Experience and lessons of resettlement work in other places	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	May-June 2018
5	PMO	Computer skills and data processing	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	June-July 2018
6	PMO	Procedure & policy of the resettlement work of the World Bank-financed project	Resettlement staff at PMO, sub-district office and community level	July 2018
7	PMO	Resettlement policy and practice	Resettlement office at sub-district and village level	June-December 2018

9 Public consultation

The PMO attaches great importance to the legitimate rights and interests to the DPs, therefore, the participation and consultation of the DPs becomes an important work in the resettlement of relocation and rebuilding of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home financed by World Bank. The RAP (Resettlement Action Plan) is prepared on the basis of full consultation and participation of the affected population. During the decision-making process in planning, designing and implementation of the project, the staff from PMO, Xiangyang Sub-district Office and Xiadu Community, as well as the relevant staffs of the two affected groups, through social and economic survey, and investigation of resettlement impact and other opportunities, seek opinions on the issue of resettlement and hold consultations on the PAPs' common concern. The outcome of the public consultation has provided sound information for bettering the RAP.

9.1 Public consultation conducted

On major issues involved in the resettlement planning phase, the PMO organizes the design units, the advisory bodies, the local resettlement offices and the affected population to disclose and negotiate the resettlement matters in a variety of ways.

The main methods carried out by PMO and resettlement offices include:

- (1) Release of project-related information by official documents to the public of affected areas;
- (2) To collect the opinions of the affected population on the work of land acquisition and house demolition by questionnaires;
- (3) To convene various forms of discussions in the affected villages to get to know the socio-economic status of the affected households and to seek opinions and suggestions on resettlement work.
- (4) The affected population will send the relevant opinions and suggestions to the sub-district government and the community verbally or in writing, which will then be submitted by the local government to the PMO;

As to matters related to land acquisition and house demolition, such as the choice of the site for resettlement, the transition of the DPs, a special discussion or on-site inspection will be held to seek the views of the DPs. The activities carried out thus far are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Information disclosure and public consultation

No.	Time	Contents	Participants	Organizer
1	April to November 2015	The project proposal	More than one hundred people of the design units, PMO, affected sub-districts and communities, representatives of affected population	PMO
2	April 2017	Social impact survey	Sixty-four people of PMO, affected sub-districts and community, representatives of affected population , China Three Gorges University	PMO, affected sub-districts and (community), China Three Gorges University
3	April to May 2017	Physical survey on impacts of land acquisition and house demolition	More than one hundred people from PMO, affected sub-districts and community, representatives of affected population , China Three Gorges University	PMO, affected sub-districts and (community), China Three Gorges University
4	May 2017	Ways and willingness of resettlement	20 people of the PMO, affected sub-districts and community, representatives of affected population , China Three Gorges University	PMO, affected sub-districts and (community), China Three Gorges University
5	May to June 2017	Resettlement policy	40 people of the PMO, affected sub-districts and community, representatives of affected population, China Three Gorges University	PMO, affected sub-districts and communities, China Three Gorges University

In April & May of 2017, the Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China Three Gorges University conducted a survey on the physical impact of the projects and questionnaire on public opinion and suggestions. The questionnaire was conducted on 14 households (including 64 people), as shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Summary of public opinions and suggestions

Survey content	Questions	Proportion of respondents (%)
I. Do you know the construction of welfare homes		
	Yes	100
	No	0
II. Do you agree with the construction of this project?		
	Yes	100
	No	0.00
III. Through which channel you get to know the project?		
	Radio or newspaper	0
	Notice at all levels of government /	100.00

	cadre	
	Relatives	0
	Neighbors	0
IV. The benefits of the project to you (multiple choice)		
	Job opportunities	71.43
	Aged-care convenience	71.43
	Living conditions may be improved	28.57
	Possible job opportunities	42.86
	Nothing good	0.00
	Asset appreciation	28.57
	Others	0.00
V. The disadvantages of the project		
	Land acquisition	71.42
	Relocation	0.00
	Land acquisition and relocation	14.29
	No impact	14.29
	Others	0.00
VI. Do you think it is important to build a welfare home?		
	Very important	85.71
	Somewhat important	14.29
	Important	0
	Not very important	0
	Unimportant	0
VII. Requirements on the allocation of land compensation (multiple choice)		
	Directly to the contractor	71.42
	Land acquisition units provide non-agricultural employment opportunities	14.29
	Resettlement fee to our own, land compensation fee to the collective	14.29
	Compensation funds to the collective, the land re-adjusted	0
VIII. Willingness on resettlement after house demolition		
	Unified planning, autonomous reconstruction	0
	Unified planning, resettlement-oriented house	100
	Cash compensation, autonomously solve the housing problem	0

Through our analysis of the data in Table 9-2, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, all respondents had a good understanding of the relocation and reconstruction of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home, indicating that the local government and the PMO were fully aware of the construction of the project through the public consultation activities that had already been carried out. In line with the awareness of the project, 100% of the affected population supports the construction of the welfare home. At the same time, the number of people who believe that construction of welfare home is very important, accounts for 85.71%, and those who believe the construction is important accounts for 14.29%. The survey data is consistent with the information got from resettlement and socio-economic survey. The construction of the welfare home is well supported among the affected areas.

Second, as to the impact of the project, the majority of people thinks that it will increase job opportunities, and some people believe that living and aged-care conditions will be improved.

Thirdly, more than 70% of the affected population advocated the direct payment of compensation funds for the land acquisition to the land contractor, believing that this could maximize the rights and interests of the affected population. Others hold the opinion that the resettlement subsidies shall be given to themselves and the land compensation shall be given to the collective; or, the land acquisition unit shall provide non-agricultural employment opportunities

Fourth, in housing resettlement, all the respondents support the resettlement through property-rights-exchange.

The public opinion collected above has been fully considered in the development of the RAP, and the land acquisition and resettlement policy has fully allowed for their opinions.

9.2 Feedback from public consultation

From May to June in 2017, the PMO and the Involuntary Resettlement Research Center of China Three Gorges University summarized the opinions and suggestions of the affected population collected in various channels during the process of public consultation and provided timely feedback on some of their concerns to the engineering

design units, environmental impact assessment units and relevant departments. In preparation of resettlement action plan, these opinions and recommendations are fully considered. Table 9-3 gives the feedback on public consultation up to now.

Table 9-3 Problems and solutions through public consultation

Problems	Opinion of affected population	Solutions
Construction of resettlement site	Centralized planning, building & resettlement	Resettlement complex (residential area) under construction-Xiadu XinYuan is less than 500m away from the demolition site. It has a standard primary school, a health station, an elderly care center, and a community activity center. Of which buildings # 14-32 are the resettlement houses and expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Therefore, the delivery of resettlement houses is a real guarantee.
Allocation & use of compensation funds	Some are concerned that they cannot receive compensation directly and that the fund will be detained and misused by the some intermediate departments or staffs	Based on results of consultations, the affected villagers have decided that all resettlement subsidies and 70% of land compensation will be given to land contracting households as compensation for land acquisition for the project by following the local government regulations. The sub-district resettlement office will directly transfer the payment to the passbook or bank card of the affected households. The land compensation funds will not allow any money to be detained and misappropriated in any name or manner.
Transition period	Some are worried that the transition period is too long	(1) Resettlement work shall be organized in accordance with the "house building before house demolition" principle. That is to say, the house demolition shall be carried out only after the construction of the resettlement house is completed and is ready for living. (2) Relocation allowance shall be given for displaced households.
Pension security	Some hope to apply for pension security	After land acquisition, for households with a per capita farmland area less than 0.3 mu, the family member who has reached the age of 16 and is not included in the pension insurance shall be listed as the target for employment training and granting of social security. The pension insurance fund is composed of two parts: the unified fund and the individual account fund. The part funded by land -using units shall be included into the unified fund, while individual account fund is composed of the contribution of the individual and its interest. The standard for funded part of land -using unit: 6,000 Yuan for each eligible farmer, with an individual contribution of 12,000 Yuan. Farmers (men: over 60; women: over 55) meeting the above conditions shall be granted with a pension allowance of 240 Yuan per month.

Problems	Opinion of affected population	Solutions
Resettlement houses	Hope that the resettlement house is good for living, and its allocation is fair and open	<p>(1) Each household can choose to buy resettlement house of which the area is similar to that of demolished one at an average price of 950 Yuan / m² (its market price in Xiadu XinYuan is 3, 100 Yuan/ m²).</p> <p>(2) If the area of demolished house is smaller than the standard area of the resettlement house, the insufficient part (to be determined by the number family members to be resettled in the household) can be purchased at a price of 300 Yuan/ m²; if the area of the resettlement house chosen is larger than the standard one, the exceeding part (within 5 m² per capita) can be purchased at a price ruled by municipal price control bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. If the area still exceeds, then the exceed part shall be purchased at a price agreed when signing the agreement.</p> <p>3) The standard area of resettlement house: 60 m², 80 m², 100 m², 120 m², 130 m². The person involved can choose the resettlement house of which the area is similar to the area of the demolished house. The price of the resettlement house shall be cleared when signing the sales contract.</p>
Small land plots left after land acquisition and other issues	<p>The 14.3 mu of cultivated land cannot be effectively used due to land acquisition.</p> <p>We hope that the loss can be compensated. In addition, the construction of welfare home also affects water resources for irrigation of the area.</p>	<p>1) According to the actual conditions, the original 60mu of land for acquisition is expanded to 61.35mu.</p> <p>2) After land acquisition, this part can be leased for vegetable planting of the welfare home;</p> <p>3) In long-term point of view, the welfare home needs expansion in the future, which requires more land;</p> <p>4) A channel will be constructed to solve the issue of irrigation water;</p> <p>5) During the implementation period, the labor force of the affected area will be given priority to work on the site.</p> <p>6) Upon completion, priority will be given to eligible members of the affected area to work in the welfare home.</p>
Complaints	Complaints and feedback channels	Complaints and feedback channels, such as the complaint hotline & advice boxes will be provided. Establish consultation mechanisms. A number of discussions will be held by the PMO, the sub-district and community representatives, and the affected people to discuss the solutions encountered in resettlement. External monitoring will be strengthened.

9.3 Public consultation plan in the next stage

With the progress of preparation and implementation, the PMO and the local community will also further carry out consultations, which include:

- The PAPs’ opinions on compensation standards for land acquisition and building demolition.

- Compensation for the displaced households and payment schedule
- Construction of resettlement sites.
- Problems that may occur during the transition period.
- Other issues concerned by the affected persons.

The schedule of the next consultation between the PMO, the community and the affected population is shown in Table 9-4. The people from the community and the grassroots level in the affected area may convene the consultation from time to time and report to the PMO. In addition to participating in the consultative activities organized by the PMO, the monitoring agency will independently consult with the affected population on other issues and collect their complaints and suggestions to provide monitoring information to the resettlement department.

Table 9-4 Schedule on consultation with the affected population

Contents to be consulted	Schedule	Participants
Compensation policy for land acquisition and house demolition	October to November 2017	PMO, sub-district offices and communities, external monitoring agency
Resettlement methods & specific implementation plan	November to December 2017	PMO, sub-district offices and communities, design unit, external monitoring agency
Affected land plots and water resources	Throughout the project implementation	PMO, sub-district offices and communities, design unit, external monitoring agency, construction unit
Problems arising during project implementation	Throughout the project implementation	PMO, sub-district offices and communities, design unit, external monitoring agency, construction unit
Complaints & suggestions collected	Throughout the project implementation	PMO, sub-district offices and communities, design unit, external monitoring agency, construction unit

9.4 Consultation methods

1) Direct mode

Along with the affected population representatives or community cadres, the discussion will focus on the concern of affected population and recommendations on these issues from the sub-district and community.

2) Indirect mode

The affected population will feed their complaints, opinions and suggestions to the PMO and monitoring agency, which will tackle the relevant issue in accordance with the processing procedures.

9.5 Policy disclosure and the *Resettlement Information Booklet*

To ensure that all the PAPs are fully and timely informed of the resettlement standards and the project implementation progress, and that the resettlement work proceeds in a transparent and fair manner, the resettlement organizations at all levels shall adopt the following measures:

- Before December 31, 2017, the resettlement policies and standards of the project will be published on the relevant government website.

- The affected communities or other public places will disclose the information about the impacts, compensation standards, resettlement measures, complaints channels and others.

- Prior to February 31, 2018, the RAP of this project will be disclosed in the affected communities or other public places. It can be accessed at any time by all the affected population.

- Before the start of the land acquisition and house demolition, the *Resettlement Information Booklet* will be issued to each affected household.

The *Resettlement Information Booklet* covers the details of the conditions of the affected households, resettlement policies and compensation standards, project implementation progress and grievance procedures. The *Resettlement Information Booklet* will be distributed to the affected population before the project is officially launched. Its format is shown in Annex 1.

10 Grievance redress mechanism

Resettlement is a complicated task. The land acquisition and resettlement work involves a wide range of people and is related to the vital interests of the PAPs. Therefore, in the implementation process, the affected people will inevitably have some opinions on the resettlement and compensation, generating different kinds of dissatisfaction or complaints. In order to ensure that the problem of the affected population can be satisfactorily resolved, the PMO will establish a transparent collection and handling procedures for these complaints, so as to ensure a smooth progress of the resettlement work.

10.1 Ways of collecting complaints & grievances

(1) The report to the village or community committee or sub-district resettlement office, including contents like complaints, progress, work measures, problems related to the project.

(2) The construction unit will also record the impacts of the construction on the affected people as they come cross.

(3) Local government resettlement office will be responsible for leading the process of solving the problem related to the land acquisition and house demolition.

(4) Information provided by the external monitoring agency;

(5) Letters and visits of the affected persons;

(6) Relevant issues reported by the auditing, discipline inspection and other departments.

(7) Expenditure expenses collected from the fund appropriation schedule of the depositary bank.

(8) Special investigation of internal and external monitoring agencies.

10.2 Procedures for complaints and grievances

- Stage 1

The affected person submits either oral or written complaints to the village committee, the community committee, or the sub-district resettlement office. If it is oral complaints, it shall be recorded by the community or the sub-district resettlement office.

The community committee shall make a response with regard to the complaint within 2 weeks. Any serious complaints which shall be reported to the resettlement office of higher levels which shall also respond within 2 weeks.

- Stage 2

If the reply of stage 1 does not satisfy the complainant, the complainant may, within 1 month of receiving the decision of the stage 1, submit the complaints to the district/county resettlement office or this project PMO which will make a decision to deal with the complaint within 2 weeks.

- Stage 3

If the affected person refuses to accept the decision of stage 2, he/she can submit the complaints to the PPMO within one month of receiving the decision of the district/county resettlement office or this project PMO and the PPMO will make decisions within 2 weeks

- Stage 4

If the affected person is still dissatisfied, he/she may appeal to the civil court within 15 days of receiving the PPMO's reply.

10.3 Principles in responding to complaints

PMO, community and sub-district office shall fully seek the views of the affected person and patiently carry out consultations, so as to make objective and impartial decisions in accordance with national regulations and principles and standards in RAP. For problems that they cannot handle, the resettlement offices must report them to higher-level authorities and provide support for investigation.

If no response is given within the specified time, the complainant is entitled to appeal to the civil court.

10.4 Response to complaints

10.4.1 Responding procedures

- Brief introduction of the complaint;
- Investigation results;
- Principles and standards specified in state regulations and the RAP;

- Response and its basis;
- The complainant has the right to appeal to the higher level department and to the civil court, and the litigation fee shall be paid by the project unit.

10.4.2 How to respond

- For isolated complaints, written response shall be directly given to complainants.
- For repeated complaints, response will be given to the community by holding residents (or villagers) meeting or by issuing official document.

Copies of all the written responses must be sent to the resettlement office of the complainants.

10.5 Recording and tracking of complaints and grievances

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement offices shall register and manage the information of the complaint and its result, and report to the PMO once a month in written form. The PMO will conduct regular checks on the registration of complaints.

In order to record the complaints of the affected population and facilitate the handling of the related problems, the PMO has formulated the following tables. It is given in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Registration for complaints on resettlement

Receiving unit:		Date:		Place:	
Name of complainant	Complaint	Requirements		Proposed solutions	Final result
Complainant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	

Notes: 1. The recorder should write down the complaints and requirements of the complainant truthfully; 2. The express of complaints shall not be disturbed or blocked; 3. The proposed solutions shall be provided to the complainant within specified time.

The main content of this chapter will be disclosed to the affected persons and

delivered to each affected household before implementation of the resettlement.

10.6 Staffing for collecting complains and grievances

The PMO is responsible for collecting and receiving complaints from the affected population. Their names, office addresses and telephone numbers are shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Organizations and staff handling complaints and grievances of the PAPs

Resettlement office	Contact person	Address	Telephone number
PMO	Sang Hui	No.285 Zhaoting Middle Road in the Xuanzhou District	17705633321
Xiadu Community in the Xiangyang Sub-District	Li Xingwu	3km of Xiangshan Road in the Xiangyang Sub-district of Xuanzhou District	13705636072

11 Resettlement monitoring

11.1 Internal monitoring

11.1.1 Purpose of internal monitoring

The internal monitoring is the top-down internal control of the RAP by the PMO and resettlement offices at all levels, so as to timely and accurately grasp of the progress of the resettlement work, and discover and solve problems, thus providing basis of decision-making for the smooth implementation of resettlement work.

The purpose of internal monitoring is to standardize and guide the internal monitoring activities carried out by the PMO and resettlement implementing agencies, so as to ensure that the resettlement work are in strict accordance with the RAP, and to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in an orderly, standardized and efficient manner. Thus, the parties concerned can keep abreast of the implementation of resettlement work and discover and correct the problems found in the implementation of the resettlement.

The principles of internal monitoring include: periodic investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP; accurate data collection and data analysis to ensure the accuracy of monitoring results; scientific, objective and impartial evaluation of the implementation of RAP; report to the PMO and the World Bank in a timely manner so that they can keep abreast of the progress of the project and make scientific decisions.

The role of internal monitoring: internal monitoring is an important part of the internal management of the project. The purpose is to grasp the information on resettlement implementation activities. Through the establishment and use of resettlement information management system, it will be able to collect, analyze and share the progress of resettlement activities and relevant data and information on funds and qualities, and discover existing or potential problems, analyze its causes, and propose measures and recommendations to solve the problem.

The internal monitoring of the resettlement activities is carried out by the PMO and the resettlement implementing agencies, and the owners shall submit the internal monitoring reports to the World Bank on a regular basis.

11.1.2 Internal monitoring implementation procedures

Internal monitoring can be divided into two phases, namely, preparation phase and implementation phase. The preparation phase starts from project identification, and goes through project preparation, project pre-assessment, project assessment and ends with the project approval. The implementation phase starts from the beginning of the implementation of resettlement and ends with the realization of the target for resettlement.

1) Preparation phase

PMO and local governments set up resettlement offices during the early stages of project preparation phase. A specialized organization shall be assigned within the PMO, which is responsible for the resettlement business, and the organization shall be equipped with full-time staff to ensure the provision of complete and objective information, as well as to facilitate the participation of other industry bodies. During the preparation of the project, the internal monitoring and evaluation work on resettlement shall be commenced by the organization.

Preparations of the PMO include:

- Organize the staff training of the PMO and resettlement offices at all levels on resettlement policy and experience of World Bank, national resettlement policy, preparation of RAP, implementation of resettlement, and resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

- Invite institutions and professionals to assist in the preparation of RAP as soon as possible; organize socio-economic surveys; prepare RAP with the assistance of professional bodies and professional agencies;

Preparatory work for the resettlement implementing agency includes:

- Contract with the owner to complete the detailed implementation of the resettlement work;

- Establish or improve the implementing agencies at all levels and provide the necessary staff;

- Organize the training of staff at all levels of the resettlement implementation units; carry out socio-economic survey, and preparation of RAP along with the owners and its commissioned professional agencies.

- Establishment of resettlement management information system.

2) Implementation phase

The PMO's work in the internal monitoring phase includes:

- Responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities in accordance with the RAP;
- Provide the World Bank with a detailed internal monitoring report every 6 months;
- Timely update the statistics on resettlement implementation and information on resettlement management.

11.1.3 Content of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring will cover the following content:

- Organization: The implementation of resettlement and the setting and division of labor of relevant organizations; staffing in resettlement offices; capacity building of resettlement offices

- Resettlement policies and compensation standards: Formulation and implementation of resettlement policies; the actual implementation of the compensation standards for losses (permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, housing demolition, shop demolition, demolition of enterprises and institutions, demolition of special facilities, etc.). It is necessary to specify whether or not the implementation is carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the RAP. If any changes are made, the reasons shall be explained;

- Implementation schedule of land acquisition and house demolition and resettlement activities: Overall schedule and annual plan; resettlement offices and staffing schedule; the implementation schedule of the permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation in the project area; the implementation schedule of adjustment, acquisition (or transfer) and distribution to DPs of resettlement land (including production land , homestead, land for public facilities and other types of resettlement land); house demolition schedule; schedule of resettlement house reconstruction; resettlement schedule; schedule of public facilities construction; schedule of rebuilding, demolition and reconstruction of special facilities; schedule of other resettlement activities. The format of the internal monitoring progress report for land acquisition and house demolition and resettlement is shown in Table 11-1;

- Resettlement budget and its implementation: The amount and time of payment of resettlement funds; the use and management of resettlement funds resettlement offices at all levels; the amount and time for payment of the compensation to affected property (house, etc.) owners, land owners and users, the use and management of collective land compensation for residential communities; the supervision and audit of the use of funds. The format of the internal monitoring report on fund use progress is shown in Table 11-2;

- Resettlement through production and employment: The main mode, number of involved persons and effect of resettlement in rural areas;

- House reconstruction and living arrangement for DPs: The mode and place of resettlement in rural areas, the form of resettlement house, the payment of compensation, the supporting of public facilities (water, electricity, roads, etc.), relocation, etc.;

- Complaint, grievance, public consultation, negotiation, information disclosure and external monitoring: The channels, procedures and responsible organization for complaints and grievances; the main items and handling of complaints and grievances; the main activities, content and form of public consultation and negotiation; the implementation effect of public consultation and negotiation; the resettlement information booklet and information disclosure; the external monitoring agency, activities and effect;

- The handling of issues in the memorandum of the World Bank's inspection mission;

- Make comparative analysis of the RAP and the actual conditions and timely deal with the problems found in the monitoring;

- Existing problems and solutions.

11.1.4 Method of internal monitoring

As a top-down monitoring activity of the implementation process of resettlement in resettlement system, the internal monitoring requires to establish normative, open and bottom-up communication channels between the PMO related to the implementation and resettlement offices at all levels, and track and reflect the progress of the implementation of the resettlement work in each area. The resettlement offices at all levels shall report the schedule, fund, effect and other information of implementation of

resettlement from the bottom to top through communication channels, and deal with and analyze them.

The PMO shall establish a perfect management information system to store and manage all kinds of data in a comprehensive, timely and accurate manner.

The following methods will be adopted for implementing internal monitoring according to the implementation of the project:

1) Standardized statistical reporting system

The PMO shall prepare a unified report according to the needs of resettlement implementation. The report shall reflect the progress of the allocation of resettlement cost and completion of acquired and demolished properties. The report is a regular monthly report, and it is usually submitted level by level at the end of the month. The progress of work can be known from the appropriation table.

2) Regular or irregular communication and reporting

The resettlement offices at all levels shall adopt various methods to exchange issues and relevant information in implementation of resettlement and put forward some suggestions.

3) Organize contact meetings regularly

At the beginning of each month, the PMO will hold a resettlement coordination meeting, attended by the staff of the residential communities and the sub-district offices. They will focus on reporting, reflecting the progress and problems in the implementation of the project, or exchanging working experience, and studying measures to deal with the problems.

4) Examination

The PMO will carry out routine examination and non-routine special examination on resettlement work of subordinate resettlement offices, carry out field investigation, deal with resettlement issues on site, and verify the working schedule and implementation of resettlement policies.

5) Exchange information with external monitoring agency

The PMO, local implementing agency and the external monitoring agency shall maintain regular contact and information exchange, and regard the findings and evaluation opinions of the external monitoring and evaluation agency as the reference for internal monitoring.

6) Survey

The PMO shall investigate through questionnaire and household interviews to check the implementation of the resettlement work. The sampling method shall be adopted in the survey of households, and a certain number of households or collective units shall be sampled. A report shall be used in resettlement investigation to reflect the allocation of compensation and relocation cost, and whether the resettlement work is strictly implemented in accordance with the resettlement action plan.

The PMO will implement the first survey after the affected persons obtain the first compensation. After the implementation of the first survey, the PMO will take improvement measures based on the findings and problems reflected through complaints, and implement tracking survey on implementation of improvement measures. The tracking survey shall be conducted through a non-regular questionnaire. The solution results of the labor force resettlement, land adjustment and complaints of the affected persons shall be tracked, and their opinions and suggestions on public consultation, house selection and other aspects shall be collected.

Table 11-1 Progress of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Unit: _____ Report date: _____/_____/_____ (year/month/day)

Resettlement activities	Unit	Planned amount	Completed amount	Cumulatively completed amount	Percentage to the total (%)
Permanent land acquisition	Mu				
Temporary land occupation	Mu				
House demolition	m ²				
Land compensation	Ten thousand Yuan				
Payment of house demolition compensation	Ten thousand Yuan				
Housing reconstruction	m ²				

Report prepared by: _____ Signature of principal: _____ Seal: _____

Table 11-2 Fund Usage Progress

_____ Village (Residential Community) _____ Sub-district _____ District Date ___/___/___ (year/month/day)

Affected unit	Brief description	Quantity (Unit)	Needed amount of funds (Yuan)	Amount of compensation received during the reporting period (Yuan)	Accumulated amount of compensation funds	Proportion of funds received to total compensation funds (%)

Report prepared by: _____ Signature of principal: _____ Seal: _____

11.1.5 Internal monitoring agency and personnel arrangement

Staffs of the internal monitoring agency involved in the monitoring are shown in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Staff of the Internal Monitoring Agency

Resettlement offices	Number of regular staff	Total number of staff at peak
PMO	1	3
Xiadu Community, Xiangyang Sub-District	1	3

11.1.6 Cycle and report of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring is a continuous process in which comprehensive monitoring activities are conducted at least once a quarter; monitoring will be increased in key periods like relocation of DPs.

During the preparation of the project, the internal monitoring agency will prepare regular or irregular internal work report in conjunction with the World Bank's inspection, and the format will vary in different projects and stages in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank. After the implementation begins, brief weekly and

monthly reports, as well as detailed quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports are required for the project with greater impact; while a brief quarterly report and detailed semi-annual and annual reports are required for the project with smaller impact according to the project situation. Special reports shall be conducted according to the needs of project management. A summary report shall be made after the completion of the project. The internal monitoring report shall be reported to the people's governments at the same level, implementing unit at higher levels and the PMO by implementing units at all levels. The PMO shall provide the World Bank with an internal monitoring report every 6 months;

11.2 External monitoring

In accordance with the relevant requirements of the World Bank, during the implementation of the project, the PMO will conduct extensive comparison and selection to determine an agency with more than 5 years of experience in related work as the external monitoring agency of the resettlement, and the agency shall be responsible for the independent monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement work.

11.2.1 Purpose of external monitoring

External monitoring and evaluation is the evaluation of resettlement by an agency independent of the government agency. Its purpose is to examine the implementation of the resettlement action plan from a broad and long-term perspective, to monitor and assess whether the objectives of land acquisition, resettlement and relocation are realized, to put forward assessment opinions and suggestions, and to take remedial measures and tracking actions in a timely manner to ensure the effectiveness of resettlement work.

Land acquisition and house demolition and resettlement activities will be tracked in external monitoring to monitor and assess whether the resettlement:

- 1) Complies with the state laws and regulations on resettlement work;
- 2) Complies with the World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement
- 3) Makes the living standard of the affected persons exceed or at least revert to the level before the resettlement.

11.2.2 External monitoring agency and monitoring personnel

The staff of the external monitoring agency must meet the following basic requirements:

(1) The staff engaged in external monitoring should have experiences in similar work, have rich social and economic investigation experience, understand the World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement, and grasp the national and local policies and laws on the resettlement.

(2) The staff shall have the ability to independently engage in social research, have good communication skills, and be hard-working.

11.2.3 Responsibilities of external monitoring agency

The external monitoring agency will undertake the following activities:

- Before the resettlement activities begin, a baseline survey of living standards will be conducted to obtain the basic conditions of the production and life of the affected persons;

- The implementation of resettlement activities will be tracked and monitored during the resettlement. The opinions and complaints of the affected persons will be timely reflected to the PMO and the local resettlement office, and a monitoring report will be submitted to the PMO and the World Bank;

- A tracking survey on the changes in the production and living standards of the affected persons, as well as evaluation of the resettlement activities and measures will be conducted;

- On the basis of investigation and full consultation with the affected persons, constructive suggestions will be put forward to the PMO and the local resettlement office to ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement work and the early livelihood restoration of the production and living standards of the affected persons.

- Suggestions on solutions to the problems found in the monitoring should be put forward.

11.2.4 Methods and steps of external monitoring

The external monitoring agency will take the following measures for monitoring resettlement:

(1) Establish a database of affected persons, and conduct frequent household interviews on the basis of resettlement investigation. The external monitoring agency will make full use of the socio-economic survey data and the resettlement information management system established by the PMO to conduct dynamic management of the basic situation of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, so as to keep abreast of the situation of DPs. Use the information reflected by the database, and conduct face-to-face interviews among the affected households to know about the progress of resettlement work, listen to their complaints, dissatisfaction and suggestions, and publicize the relevant policies of the state, the relevant requirements of the World Bank and the information on engineering construction at the same time.

Household interviews will be conducted independently by the staff of external monitoring agency, whom shall not be accompanied by the staff of local resettlement agency or local administrative personnel after obtaining the list and related information of the affected persons from the grass-roots organization. When the external monitoring agency conducts household interviews, the interviewers are relatively fixed, that is, the same person interviews the same affected area as often as possible, so it is easy to establish a mutual trust relationship between the interviewers and the affected persons, which is conducive to the development of work.

(2) In areas where the affected persons are relatively concentrated, discussion meetings will be organized among the affected persons now and then. In areas where the affected persons are concentrated, the external monitoring agency will hold discussion meetings, and listen to the opinions of the affected persons on major issues affected by the project. The discussion meetings may be formal or informal, and the staff of the grass-roots resettlement offices may be invited or not invited, depending on the specific circumstances.

(3) Field observation. The staff of the external monitoring agency will visit the resettlement sites regularly and irregularly, and observe the resettlement progress on the spot.

(4) Case study. Focus on the individual prominent cases that may arise in the process of resettlement. Analyze the root causes of the problems, find the solutions to the problems, and put forward some suggestions.

(5) Questionnaire. Conduct a sample survey on the recovery of production and life

of DPs and their opinions on resettlement work, and analyze the results in time. Solve the existing problems and provide reference for resettlement work for the next year.

11.2.5 Main contents of external monitoring

(1) Monitoring of resettlement of the relocated households

The resettlement of these affected persons will be a monitoring focus of the external monitoring agency. For such affected persons, the external monitoring agency will focus the main monitoring index on:

- Whether the compensation prices for buildings and other land attachments are set according to the principle of resettlement cost;
- Whether the compensation funds are paid in full and in time;
- Whether the relocation schedule is reasonable;
- Whether the transition fee and relocation fee are paid;
- Whether the compensation for material objects is discounted;
- Whether the water, electricity, roads and other infrastructure in the new resettlement place are complete; and who will be responsible for the provision of these conditions.
- Whether it is convenient for people to travel from the new resettlement place to hospitals, schools and other places.

(2) Monitoring of resettlement of DPs through production

According to the characteristics of the affected land and its management, the external monitoring agency's monitoring of the resettlement through production of DPs affected by land acquisition will mainly focus on the following aspects:

- Whether the compensation standards for land acquisition are formulated in accordance with the relevant laws of the state;
- Whether the allocation procedures for land compensation can ensure the affected villages get their deserved funds;
- Whether the amount of land acquisition, the compensation standard and the amount of compensation are made public in the whole village and in which form;
- If the land compensation is paid directly to the individual, how is the scope of the payment determined;
- Whether there is a definite and feasible plan for the centralized use of land

compensation;

- Whether the interest related villagers are asked for opinions in the formulation of land use compensation plan, and how is the use plan determined;

(3) Monitoring the operation of resettlement offices;

A competent, professional and efficient resettlement agency is a reliable guarantee to ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement. Monitoring the operation of resettlement offices is also an important part of external monitoring by the external monitoring agency. The monitoring of resettlement offices is mainly carried out through the field visit to the resettlement offices, and verification of their working materials and records, and the main contents include:

- Whether the staff composition of resettlement offices at all levels meets the needs of the resettlement work;

- Whether the resettlement offices at all levels are equipped with necessary working conditions;

- Whether the quality of the staff in resettlement offices meet the requirements of resettlement work;

- Training of the staff in resettlement offices;

- Internal information management of resettlement offices.

(4) Baseline survey of living standard of affected persons

Before the formal implementation of the resettlement, the external monitoring agency will establish the baseline information on resettlement for the relocation and rebuilding of World Bank-funded Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home through a sample survey. The sample survey will be conducted through a structured questionnaire. All the affected households involved in the socio-economic survey during the project preparation phase will be used as sample database for classified sampling. The sampling proportion of baseline survey of living standard is 10% of the households affected by the house demolition or the land acquisition.

The main contents of baseline survey of living standard of affected households include: Household population, production and operation situation, housing construction area, annual household income, employment structure, annual household expenditure, traffic conditions, water supply conditions, power supply conditions, living environment, subjective evaluation of production and living conditions, etc.

(5) Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement effect

After the formal implementation of the resettlement, the external monitoring agency will continuously track and monitor the effect of resettlement.

The external monitoring agency will conduct tracking survey on affected households six months after their resettlement. The tracking survey is similar to the baseline survey of living standard and will be conducted by means of a sample survey. It will reflect the impact of resettlement on the life and production of the respondents through a structured questionnaire, so as to evaluate the effect of resettlement.

The selection of tracking sample shall be in principle the same as that of living standard, and it shall be a track of subjects involved in baseline survey of living standard as far as possible. After completing the baseline survey of living standard, a database of all the survey samples will be established as a basis for tracking survey. For a small number of respondents that are difficult to be tracked due to various factors, the households affected by the same reason in the same residential community will be taken as alternative respondents according to the early socio-economic survey database.

The content of the tracking survey shall be well connected with the baseline survey of living standard, so as to compare and analyze the changes in life and production of affected households before and after the resettlement. At the same time, the subjective evaluation of the resettlement by the affected persons shall be taken as a reference for assessing the effect of the resettlement work.

(6) External monitoring of resettlement of other sub-projects

- External monitoring of displaced people during transition period of multi-functional medical building of Traditional Chinese Hospital of LuAn to confirm whether they get the transition fees fully and timely and the time when they move into new houses;

- External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of health care center of Lu'an Community to find out whether there are new immigrant activities in time;

- External monitoring of resettlement of new nursing home for the elderly of First People's Hospital of Anqing to confirm whether the displaced people get the transition fees fully and timely and the time when they move into new houses;

- External monitoring of reconstruction and expansion of home-based aged-care service stations in Anqing to find out whether there are new immigrant activities in

time;

- External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home;

- External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of Ningguo Social Welfare Home;

- External monitoring of transition plans during implementation of rural nursing homes in Suzhou to find out whether there are new immigrant activities in time.

11.2.6 Reporting system for external monitoring

The external monitoring agency prepares external monitoring reports based on its observations and surveys. There are two objectives: the first is to objectively report the progress of resettlement and the existing problems to the World Bank and the PMO; the second is to carry out evaluation on social and economic impact of resettlement work, and to propose constructive comments and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

The reporting cycle of the external monitoring agency to the World Bank and the PMO:

- Submit an annual medium-term monitoring report to the World Bank and the PMO on the resettlement work of the first half of this year by July 31;

- Submit an annual monitoring report to the World Bank and the PMO by January 31 of each year;

- A comprehensive post-assessment report will be submitted 6 months after the completion of the resettlement work

The contents of the regular monitoring report include at least the following: 1) the monitoring object of this report; 2) the progress of resettlement work; 3) the main findings of the monitoring agency; 4) the main problems; 5) comments & suggestions.

The report of the external monitoring agency (in both Chinese and English version) shall be submitted to the PMO and the resettlement experts of World Bank. Before final submission, the relevant personnel from the resettlement office will be informed to seek their views on the content and form of the report.

12 Resettlement entitlement matrix

Impact type	Affected objects	Resettlement and rehabilitation measures	Standards
Land acquisition (expropriation)	Households affected	<p>(1) The land attachments and crop compensation shall belong to the owners and the compensation will be paid to the owners directly;</p> <p>(2) Resettlement subsidies (28,050 Yuan per mu for agricultural land) and 70% of land compensation (13,090 Yuan per mu for agricultural land) shall be issued directly to the land-requisitioned households;</p> <p>(3) 30% of the land compensation (5,610 Yuan per mu for agricultural land) belongs to the collective. The utilization of such remaining compensation shall be negotiated and decided through villager's congress and other methods and the compensation shall be mainly used for collective public welfare undertakings.</p> <p>(4) The allocation and use of land compensation shall be subject to supervision and auditing by the higher authorities.</p> <p>(5) After land acquisition, for households with a per capita farmland area less than 0.3 mu, the family member who has reached the age of 16 and is not included in the pension insurance shall be listed as the target for employment training and granting of social security. The pension insurance fund of land-acquired farmers is composed of two parts: the unified fund and the individual account fund. The part funded by land-using units shall be included into the unified fund, while the individual account fund is composed of the contribution of the individual and its interest. The standard for funded part of land-using unit: 6,000 Yuan for each eligible farmer, with an individual contribution of 12,000 Yuan. Farmers (men: over 60; women: over 55) meeting the above conditions shall be granted with a pension allowance of 240 Yuan per month.</p> <p>(6) The land-acquired farmers shall be covered by urban employment system and arranged for employment through various ways including active development of public welfare positions. The land-using unit shall offer the land-acquired farmers the jobs suitable for them preferentially. The unemployed ones shall be included into reemployment service system. The <i>Employment and Unemployment Registration Certificate</i> shall be issued. The land-acquired farmers shall be organized to participate in the training of employment skills step by step according to the plan; and the farmers shall be encouraged to find jobs on their own or become self-employed. In case a farmer participates in employment skills training voluntarily and obtains the certificate, he or she will be provided with occupational skill appraisal subsidy; if he or she has the entrepreneurial intention, he or she may apply for free entrepreneurship training and enjoy relevant policy support.</p> <p>(7) There are about 14.3 cultivated land which are adjacent to the acquired land and it is unable to be effectively used. So they will be rented to the welfare homes for vegetable planting and the affected irrigation water will be restored and guaranteed through construction of a new channel.</p>	<p>The area affected by the project falls in Class A region and thus the compensation standards for land acquisition are as follows:</p> <p>For these lands, the unified annual output value is 1,870 Yuan/mu, land compensation is 10 times that of annual output value and resettlement subsidy 15 times that of annual output value; in total, the compensation shall be 25 times that of annual output value, i.e. 46,750 Yuan/mu.</p> <p>The crop compensation on acquired farmland are as follows: those on paddy fields: 1,000 Yuan/mu; those on common vegetable fields: 1,100 Yuan/mu; moso bamboo stands: 2,200 Yuan/mu and small-diameter bamboo stands: 1,100 Yuan/mu.</p>

House demolition in collective land	Residents affected in house demolition	<p>1. Cash compensation and property-rights-exchange are provided (for free choice) in resettlement.</p> <p>2. Property-rights-exchange</p> <p>1) The difference between price of resettlement houses (average price, 950 Yuan/m²) and replacement cost (base price) of house in acquisition shall be settled. If the area of demolished house is smaller than the standard area of the resettlement house, the insufficient part (to be determined by the number of family members to be resettled in the household) can be purchased at a price of 300 Yuan/ m²; if the area of the resettlement house chosen is larger than the standard one, the exceeding part (within 5 m² per capita) can be purchased at a price ruled by municipal price control bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. If the area still exceeds, then the exceeding part shall be purchased at a price agreed when signing the agreement.</p> <p>2) The people to be resettled refers to person involved in house acquisition and the family members in his or her Household Register (original Agricultural Household Register) who have been producing and living in the village collective economic organization and enjoy the right to land contractual management as well as right to property distribution by law (hereinafter referred to "collective economic organization member"); people who settle down due to marriage, birth, adoption by law and migration according to relevant policies and actually reside and live within the collective economic organizations with agricultural household originally; the soldier on service who is or whose mother and/or father is the collective economic organization member and whose registered residence is located in the village group prior to moving out (excluding those soldiers who comply with national soldier resettlement requirements); persons serving sentences whose registered residence is located in the village group when sentenced; students of colleges and technical secondary schools as well as middle and primary schools who is or whose mother and/or father is the collective economic organization member and whose registered residence is located in the village group prior to moving out (those students themselves may be resettled as per resettlement area of 40 m²); graduates of colleges and technical secondary schools whose registered residence moves back to Xuanzhou District (excluding official staff of state organs, public institutions and large or medium-sized state-owned enterprises, etc.) and who reach legal marriage age and have actual residential buildings built before May 1, 2007 (those graduates may be compensated or resettled as per resettlement area of 40 m² individually); people who purchased self-ration register in 1990s at their own expenses, still reside and live in the village group at present and participate in distribution of collective economic organization and whose original registered residence is located in such village group and the residential house in the place is their only residential house on the collective land (those people themselves may be resettled as per resettlement area of 40 m²); people whose registered residences haven't moved out after marriage and who have no access to resettlement for land acquisition in the other places and their children with the same registered residence (those may be resettled as per average resettlement area of 40 m², and repeated resettlement is not allowed).</p> <p>3) The standard area of resettlement house: 60 m², 80 m², 100 m², 120 m², 130 m². The family involved shall choose the resettlement house whose area is similar to the property-rights-exchange area. The price of the resettlement house shall be cleared when signing the sales contract.</p>	<p>Cash compensation standards</p> <p>1. The compensation shall be calculated in accordance with the guide price for exceeding-part of houses of collective land ruled by the municipal price bureau, municipal construction commission of housing and urban-rural development, and municipal land bureau. Compensation price for exceeding-part of brick-wood structure shall be decreased by 200 Yuan/m², and the homestead shall not be repeatedly compensated.</p> <p>2. The guide price of the project: 3,100 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, and 2,900 Yuan/m² for brick-wood structure.</p>
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Relocation	Displaced households	<p>1. Resettlement work shall be organized in accordance with the "house building before house demolition" principle. That is to say, the house demolition shall be carried out only after the construction of the resettlement house is completed and is ready for living.</p> <p>2. Relocation allowance shall be given in house demolition. Relocation fee is 10 Yuan/m² (area of the house to be demolished).</p>	
Land attachments	Property owner or individual	Direct compensation to owner as specified.	
Land acquisition and demolition	Women	<p>1. During the project implementation, relevant organization(s) will ensure that the affected women have access to relevant information about resettlement and can participate in public consultation about resettlement</p> <p>2. The compensation agreement must be signed by both husband and wife. In the implementation of resettlement, meetings about resettlement will be held for women to attend, so as to raise their awareness of resettlement policies.</p> <p>Priority will be given to recruiting eligible women to work at welfare homes.</p>	

Annex 1 Resettlement Information Booklet

To whom it may concern:

The World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project, namely, relocation and reconstruction of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home, will be commenced at your site. This booklet is distributed to you to keep you informed of the basic information of the project and the national policies on land acquisition and house demolition.

1. Project profile

Relocation and reconstruction of Xuancheng Municipal Social Welfare Home is a key part of World Bank-financed Anhui Aged Care System Project. It is planned to start from December 2017, with a construction period of 3 years.

2. Laws, regulations and compensation standards

The policy of the project is formulated according to the following laws and regulations:

- *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, implemented in January, 1999 and revised on August 28, 2004;
- □ *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*, promulgated by the State Council on October 21, 2004;
- □ *Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition* (November 3, 2004);
- *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving the Countryside Homestead Management System to Guard Peasant's Rights and Interests Practically* (March 2, 2010);
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* (W.Z. [2015] No.24, February 28, 2015).
- *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Accomplishing Land Acquisition related Matters* (June 26, 2010).
- *Measures for Implementing Land -acquired farmers Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land -acquired Farmers in Xuancheng City* (X.Z.B. [2013]

No. 11, 2013).

- *Notice concerning Adjusting Standards of Acquisition of Special Vegetable Plots in Levied Land within Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City and Compensation Standards of Land Attachments Including Standing crops (X.Z.B.[2015] No.270, November 25, 2015)*

- *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government Office on Further Standardizing Compensation and Resettlement Work for House Acquisition on Collective Land within Urban Planning Area (X.Z.B.[2015] No.11, August 6, 2015)*

- *Notice of Xuancheng Municipal People's Government Office on Modifying Compensation Standards for House Acquisition on Collectively-owned Land within Urban Planning Area (X.Z.B. [2016] No.6, May 13. 2016)*

- The World Bank operational policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and its attachments came into force on January 1, 2002;

- The World Bank Business Procedure BP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and its attachments, implemented as of January 1, 2002.

The compensation for land acquisition and house demolition is shown in the table below

Categories	Compensation standards
1. Land compensation	46,750 Yuan/mu
2. House compensation	For brick-concrete structured house: 3,100 Yuan/m ² ; For brick-wood structured house, 2,900 Yuan/m ²
3. Land attachments	400-800 Yuan for each tomb, 500-2,000 Yuan for each well, 2-50 Yuan for each tree, 3-200 Yuan for each fruit tree and decorative plant
4. Major infrastructures	Restored as per the replacement cost

3. Impact on your house (enterprise)

Items	Number	Compensation standards	Compensation deserved	Notes
1				
2				
3				

4				
Total				

4. Schedule of project implementation

Items	Time
Announcement on land acquisition and house demolition	
Compensation payment	
Land acquisition and house demolition	
Move in (new house)	
Engineering preparation	
Project construction	

5. Rights and obligations of the affected persons

(A) Rights of the affected

The affected households can obtain the compensation listed above in accordance with the above criteria, and can give their views and suggestions to the community, sub-district resettlement office and PMO. This includes the following: Quantities for compensation, compensation standards, payment time of compensation, and selection of reconstruction site. The resettlement offices must respond within 15 days after receiving the complaints/reports of the affected population or the resettlement office at lower levels.

(2) Obligation of the affected

- Actively cooperate with the construction of the project.
- No new buildings shall be built within the scope of the field of investigation, otherwise no compensation shall be granted.

6. Complaints

For any complaint related the resettlement work, follow the following procedure:

Stage 1

Go to the community or the sub-district resettlement office for oral or written complaints. If it is oral complaint, the community or sub-district resettlement office shall make a written record, and shall make a clear reply within 2 weeks. Any serious complaints which shall be reported to the resettlement office of higher levels shall be

responded within 2 weeks.

Stage 2

If the reply of phase 1 does not satisfy the complainant, the complainant may, within 1 month of receiving the decision of the phase 1, appeal to the PMO and the PMO will make a decision to deal with the complaint within 3 weeks.

Stage 3

If still not satisfied with the reply given in phase 3, the complainant can appeal to civil court within 15 days after receiving the reply of the PMO.

7. Agencies for land acquisition and house demolition

- District-level offices

PMO of Xuanzhou District

Address:

Phone:

- Sub-district resettlement offices

Xiangyang Sub-district Office

Address:

Phone:

- External monitoring agency:

Address:

Phone:

8. Interpretation

The PMO of Xuanzhou District shall be the SOLE authority for the interpretation of this booklet.

Thank you for your support!

PMO of Xuanzhou District

July 2017

Annex 2. Temporary transition plan of welfare homes and nursing homes of the component 3

1. Transition Plan of Xuanzhou PMO for

Relocation of Welfare Homes

Upon completion of the Xuancheng Municipal Welfare Home relocation and reconstruction project, the relocation of the welfare homes will be followed. The Xuancheng Municipal Welfare Home shall be responsible for the relocation under the supervision of the Xuanzhou PMO. The plan is hereby prepared to ensure the scientific, effective and smooth transition of the relocation.

I. Working group establishment

i Member list:

1. **Team leader:** Zhang Minzhu (president)
2. **Deputy team leader:** Zhang Tianming, Zhang Tiansheng (vice president)
3. **Members:** Sang Hui, Wang Minquan, Xiao Yewen, Ye Hongmei, Zhu Aihong, Chen Yanping, Yang Guilan, Yu Guihua, Tang Jinfang, Gu Biru.

ii Responsibilities:

1. The **team leader** is the first responsible person, for overall planning, process controlling, scheme implementation overseeing and scheduling of the department of administrative management in specific works;
2. The **deputy team leaders** are directly responsible for the supporting department and entrusted-supporting department, providing field guidance to the departments and groups & teams, listening to the public opinions and solving the problems during implementation.
3. The **members** are responsible for commanding and doing the works with grid management: Sang Hui, Xiao Yewen, Zhu Aihong, Gu Biru are responsible for the

relocation of the department of administrative management (including logistics); Wang Minquan, Chen Yanping, Yang Guilan are responsible for the relocation of the supporting department; Ye Hongmei, Yu Guihua and Tang Jinfang are responsible for the relocation of entrusted-supporting department.

II. Implementation measures and procedures

i Early preparation:

1. Investigate the number of households and persons of the transitional objects, and calculate the workload for reasonable task area division.
2. Prepare the transitional scheme (draft) for relocation of the institution members, specifying that the relocation shall be people-oriented, safety, steady and efficiency-based; divide the responsible areas and designate the responsible person for well planning the relocation time.
3. Hold a mobilization meeting of all staff and institution members, present the scheme (draft), and listen to the opinions of the members to improve the inappropriate methods and process in the draft.
4. Hold symposium of the relatives of the institution members by areas, invite the institution members involved in the relocation and their relatives (at least one) to the symposium, present the relocation scheme and ask the relatives to be present the day of relocation for assistance in point-to-point relocation.

ii Relocation arrangement and schedule:

The whole relocation shall be divided into three phases: **Phase I**, relocating some office staff and equipment for early preparation of institution members relocation; **Phase II**, relocating the institution members and their living facilities; **Phase III**, relocating the remaining office staff and equipment upon relocation of the institution members to complete the whole relocation.

1. Office staff and equipment are planned to be relocated in phases I and III in 5~6 days.
2. Institution members of the aged and the children are planned to be relocated in phase II in 10~12 days. The relocation shall be performed in sequence below:
 - (1) The aged in the welfare building of supporting department (including their living facilities, the same below): The counted number of person is 15, and it is planned to take 1 day.

(2) The children in the welfare building of supporting department: The counted number of person is 19, and it is planned to take 1 day.

(3) The aged in the general nursing area of entrusted-supporting department: The counted number of person is 128~135, and it is planned to take 4~5 days, 1 day for 1 floor from original Floor 1 to Floor 4.

(4) The aged in Rizhao center of entrusted-supporting department: The counted number of person is 19~22, and it is planned to take 2 days, 1 day for 1 floor from original Floor 1 to Floor 2.

(5) The aged in the special nursing area of entrusted-supporting department: The counted number of person is 20~23, and it is planned to take 2 days, 1 day for each group with female group first followed by male group.

The whole relocation is planned to take: 15~18 days.

III. Calculation of the relocation fund

The total expenditure is approximate 101,900 Yuan.

i The phases I and III will take 5~6 days. Two pickup trucks will be used every day with daily price of 800 Yuan/truck; and 8 workers will be hired at daily price of 150 Yuan/ person, namely, 2,800Yuan/day x 6 days=16,800 Yuan.

ii The phase II will take 10~12 days. One minibus (20 seats) will be used every day with daily price of 1,200 Yuan/bus; 2 pickup trucks and 8 workers, namely, 4,000 Yuan/day x 12 days=48,000 Yuan.

iii Other costs: 1. Respirator, gloves and other consumables, cost approximate 8,000 Yuan. 2. Drinking water 100 Yuan/day, 1,800 Yuan in total. 3. Staff relocation subsidy 30 Yuan/person day for 45 persons, and 24,300 Yuan in total. 4. Other reserve cost 3,000 Yuan.

2. Transition Plan for Relocation of the “Paradise of Luck” of Ningguo Social Welfare Home

The Ningguo Social Welfare Home in-service improvement project requires demolition of the original “Paradise of Luck”, by June 27, 2017, there are 37 objects of self-services in the area, and about 60% of the personnel placement of the original 90 beds has been completed. There are 19 reserved beds in the self-service living area of the institution in this phase, and in the next phase, the beds will be reserved by the convalescing personnel’s natural moving out of the apartment, as per the law over the past years, by February 2018, there will be 10 more beds available, thus there will be only about 10 beds unavailable. The Sunshine Village apartment to be completed in August 2017 will add 48 self-service beds, thus the relocation transitional demand can be met. The biggest challenge for the placement scheme is the charging difference between the acceptance region and the “Paradise of Luck”, therefore, some persons will be placed in the single room in the “Paradise of Longevity” with similar price and some are considered to be placed in two-man room with same-sex roommate to share the cost, and those who don’t accept the new placement area will be considered to be accepted by their relatives. According to the early process of successful placement of 54 convalescing personnel, it is possible to complete the process above in 6 month step-by-step.

3. Elderly Resettlement Program for Si County’s World Bank-financed Nursing Home

- 1) Nursing home of Caomiao Town

Now there are 54 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned dining hall and shower room will be built at the vacant land close to the pond in the south of the nursing home, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

2) Nursing home of Changgou Town

Now there are 39 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned dining hall and shower room will be built at the vacant land in the southwest of the nursing home, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

3) Nursing home of Dazhuang Town

Now there are 60 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned dining hall and shower room will be built at the vacant land in the south of the nursing home, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

4) Topographic map of nursing home of Pingshan Town

Now there are 75 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned shower room will be built at the clearing in front of the public toilet in the north of the nursing home, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

5) Nursing home of Dakou Village

Now there are 55 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned shower room will be built at the vacant land next to the courtyard wall in the south of the front courtyard, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

4. The resettlement program of nursing homes in Yongqiao District

- I. Bianhe Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- II. Chengdong Village: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- III. Fuli Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- IV. Qixian Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- V. Beiyangzhai Village: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- VI. Yong'an Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- VII. Shunhe Village: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- VIII. Caocun Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- IX. Shi Village: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- X. Langan Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.

5. Resettlement Program for Dangshan County's World Bank-financed Nursing Home

1) The graphic map of the nursing home of Lizhuang Town



李庄镇养老服务中心用地勘测图	The reconnaissance map of the aged care center of Lizhuang Town
李庄镇振兴社区	Zhenxing community of Lizhuang Town
S=11889.70 平方米 合 17.8345 亩	S=11,889.70 m ² (Total 17.8345 mu)
李庄镇振兴社区	Zhenxing community of Lizhuang Town
砖	Brick
李庄镇振兴社区	Zhenxing community of Lizhuang Town
淮北方圆测绘有限公司	Huaibei FangYuan Surveying and Mapping Co., Ltd.
李庄镇振兴社区	Zhenxing community of Lizhuang Town
2016年7月数字化制图	July 2016 digital mapping
1980年西安坐标系	Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980
测量员: 陆飞	Surveyor: Lu Fei
绘图员: 黄遵宇	Draftsman: Huang Zunyu
检查员: 王峰	Inspector: Wang Feng

界址点坐标表	Coordinate table of boundary points
点号	Point mark
边长	Length
S=119.70 平方米 合 17.8345 亩	S=119.70 m ² (Total 17.8345 mu)

Now there are 75 elderly people in the nursing home of Lizhuang Town. The planned expansion project will be carried out at the vacant land at the back of the dormitories of the aged, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

2) The graphic map of the nursing home of Guandimiao Town

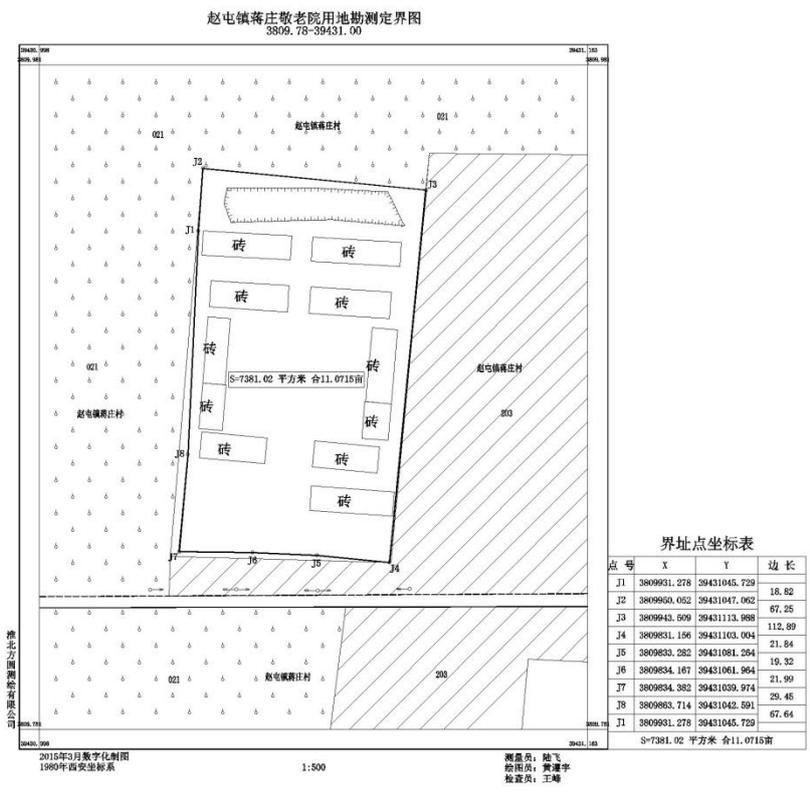


关帝庙镇敬老院用地勘测图	The reconnaissance map of the nursing home of Guandimiao Town
关帝庙镇熙可社区	Xike community of Guandimiao Town
S=5275.51 平方米 合 7.9133 亩	S=5,275.51 m ² (Total 7.9133 mu)
关帝庙镇熙可社区	Xike community of Guandimiao Town
砖	Brick
关帝庙镇熙可社区	Xike community of Guandimiao Town
关帝庙人民法庭	The people's court of Guandimiao Town
关帝庙司法所	Office of Justice of Guandimiao Town
淮北方圆测绘有限公司	Huaibei FangYuan Surveying and Mapping Co., Ltd.

2016年7月数字化制图	July 2016 digital mapping
1980年西安坐标系	Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980
测量员: 陆飞	Surveyor: Lu Fei
绘图员: 黄遵宇	Draftsman: Huang Zunyu
检查员: 王峰	Inspector: Wang Feng
界址点坐标表	Coordinate table of boundary points
点号	Point mark
边长	Length
S=5275.51 平方米 合 7.9133 亩	S=5,275.51 m ² (Total 7.9133 mu)

Now there are 104 elderly people in the nursing home of Gudimiao. In 2015, it spent 2,448,500 Yuan on the reconstruction of the houses at back row to add 110 beds for elderly care. It is planned to demolish and reconstruct the houses at the front row, which will affect 17 elderly people who will be temporally arranged to live in the dormitories at the back row.

3) Terrain map of Jiangzhuang Village in Zhaotun Town

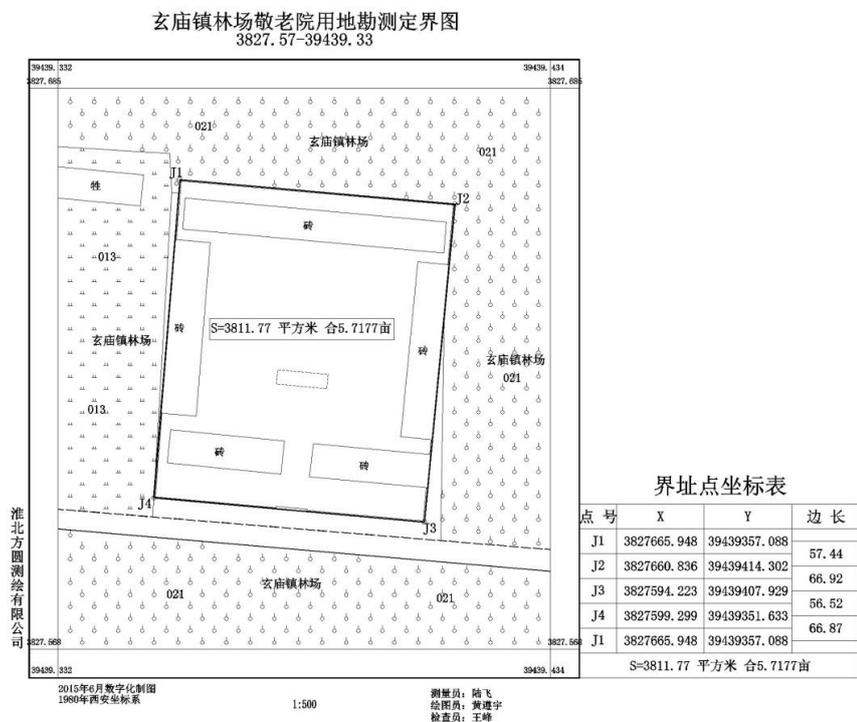


赵屯镇蒋庄村敬老院用地勘测定界图	The reconnaissance map of the nursing home of Jiangzhuang Village
赵屯镇蒋庄村	Jiangzhuang Village in Zhaotun Town
S=7381.02 平方米 合 11.0715 亩	S=7,381.02 m ² (Total 11.0715 mu)
赵屯镇蒋庄村	Jiangzhuang Village in Zhaotun Town
砖	Brick

赵屯镇蒋庄村	Jiangzhuang Village in Zhaotun Town
淮北方圆测绘有限公司	Huaibei FangYuan Surveying and Mapping Co., Ltd.
2015年3月数字化制图	March 2015 digital mapping
1980年西安坐标系	Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980
测量员: 陆飞	Surveyor: Lu Fei
绘图员: 黄遵宇	Draftsman: Huang Zunyu
检查员: 王峰	Inspector: Wang Feng
界址点坐标表	Coordinate table of boundary points
点号	Point mark
边长	Length
S=7381.02 平方米 合 11.0715 亩	S=7,381.02 m ² (Total 11.0715 mu)

There are 78 elderly people in the Nursing home of Jiangzhuang Village. It is planned to demolish and reconstruct the dormitories at the front row, and keep the two rows of houses at the back, which will affect 21 elderly people, 10 of whom will be arranged to live in the other dormitories while the other 11 will be temporarily transferred to Meitun nursing home of Zhaotun Town during the reconstruction.

4) Topographic map of Linchang nursing home of Xuanmiao Town



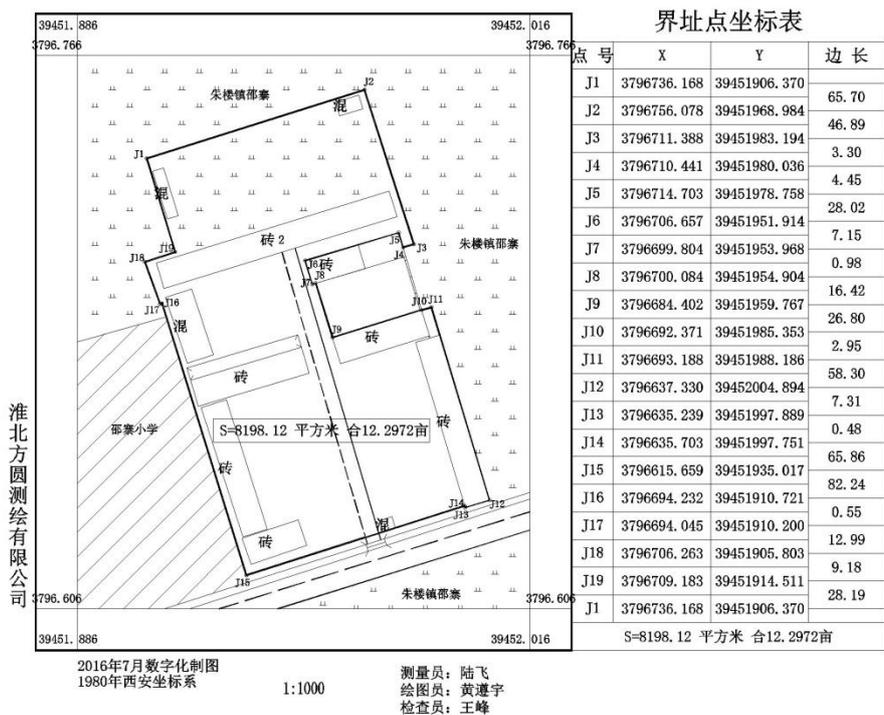
玄庙镇林场敬老院用地勘测定界图	The reconnaissance map of the Linchang nursing home of Xuanmiao Town
玄庙镇林场	Linchang of Xuanmiao Town

S=3811.77 平方米 合 5.7177 亩	S=3,811.77 m2 (Total 5.7177 mu)
玄庙镇林场	Linchang of Xuanmiao Town
砖	Brick
玄庙镇林场	Linchang of Xuanmiao Town
淮北方圆测绘有限公司	Huaibei FangYuan Surveying and Mapping Co., Ltd.
2015 年 6 月数字化制图	June 2015 digital mapping
1980 年西安坐标系	Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980
测量员: 陆飞	Surveyor: Lu Fei
绘图员: 黄遵宇	Draftsman: Huang Zunyu
检查员: 王峰	Inspector: Wang Feng
界址点坐标表	Coordinate table of boundary points
点号	Point mark
边长	Length
S=3811.77 平方米 合 5.7177 亩	S=3,811.77 m2 (Total 5.7177 mu)

There are 78 elderly people in the nursing home. The houses at the last row are planned to be demolished, which will affect 31 elderly people, 15 of whom will be temporarily arranged to live in other dormitories while the other 16 will be temporarily transferred to the Wenxin Aged-care Center in Xuanmiao Town.

5) The graphic map of the nursing home of Zhulou Town

朱楼镇敬老院用地勘测图
3796.6-39451.9



朱楼镇敬老院用地勘测图	The reconnaissance map of the nursing home of Zhulou Town
朱楼镇邵寨	Shao Village of Zhulou Town
混	Concrete
S=8198.12 平方米 合 12.2972 亩	S=8,198.12 m ² (Total 12.2972 mu)
朱楼镇小学	Zhulou Primary School
砖	Brick
砖 2	Brick 2
朱楼镇邵寨	Shao Village of Zhulou Town
淮北方圆测绘有限公司	Huaibei FangYuan Surveying and Mapping Co., Ltd.
2016 年 7 月数字化制图	July 2016 digital mapping
1980 年西安坐标系	Xi'an Geodetic Coordinate System 1980
测量员: 陆飞	Surveyor: Lu Fei
绘图员: 黄遵宇	Draftsman: Huang Zunyu
检查员: 王峰	Inspector: Wang Feng
界址点坐标表	Coordinate table of boundary points
点号	Point mark
边长	Length
S=8198.12 平方米 合 12.2972 亩	S=8,198.12 m ² (Total 12.2972 mu)

There are 92 elderly people in the nursing home. The houses of north-south direction at the front row are to be demolished and reconstructed, which will affect 9 elderly people who will temporarily live in the dormitories at the back row during the construction.

6. The resettlement program of nursing homes in

Xiao County

- I. Huangkou Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- II. Longcheng Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.
- III. Shengquan Village: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction. The nursing home has four buildings with 160 beds. The construction can be carried out in batches, namely the aged can live in two of the buildings while the other two are under construction.

IV. Wangzhai Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.

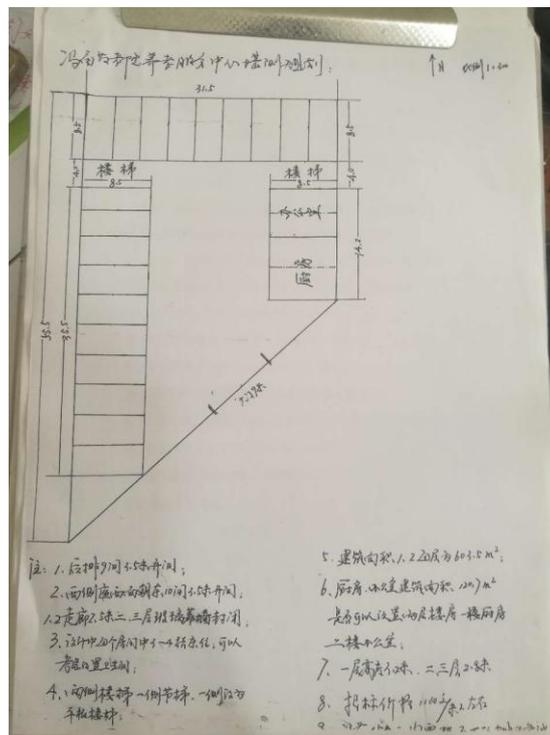
V. Xinzhuang Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.

VI. Zhangzhuangzhai Town: The aged are arranged to live in the original nursing home and the nearby nursing homes during the reconstruction.

7. Resettlement Program for Lingbi County's

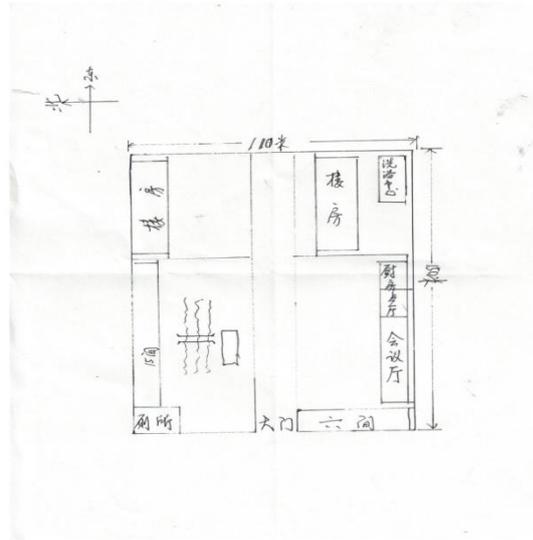
World Bank-financed Nursing Home

1) Planning map of Fengmiao Social Age-care Center



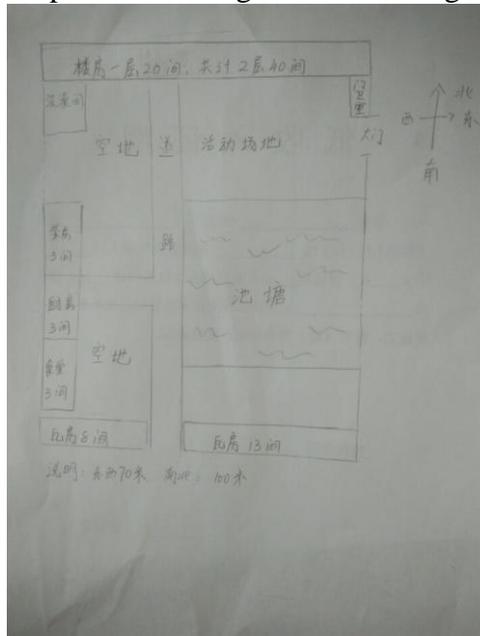
There are 76 elderly people in the center. The planned project is to be carried out at the original site, so all the elderly people will temporarily live in the nursing home of Fengmiao

2) Planning map of nursing home of Gaolou Town



Now there are 95 elderly people in the nursing home of Gaolou Town. The planned expansion project will be carried out at the vacant land in the north of the gate and the vacant land to the west of shower center in the south, and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

3) The graphic map of the nursing home of Huangwan Town



There are 65 elderly people in the nursing home and they live in the dormitories at the back. The houses at the front row are all dangerous tile-roofed houses which are not safe for the aged to live in. Therefore the nursing home applies to demolish and reconstruct

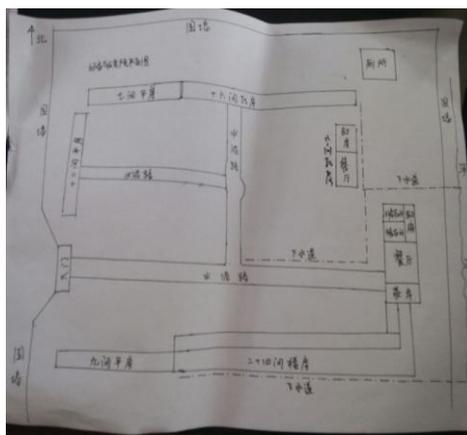
the houses. Five elderly people living in the houses of the front row are affected by the construction and they will be temporarily live in the dormitories at the back row.

4) The graphic map of Chengnan nursing home



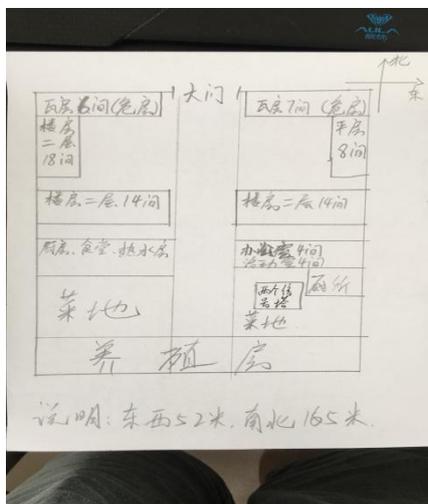
Now there are 60 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned expansion project will be carried out at the vacant land and the existing dormitories of the aged will be kept. The construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

5) The graphic map of the Qiumiao nursing home of Yangtong Town



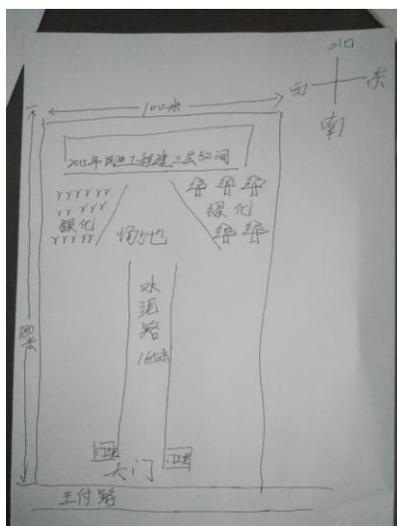
Now there are 111 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned expansion project will be carried out at the vacant land in the south of the dormitories of the aged, and the existing dormitories will be kept. The construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

6) The graphic map of the nursing home of Yuji Village



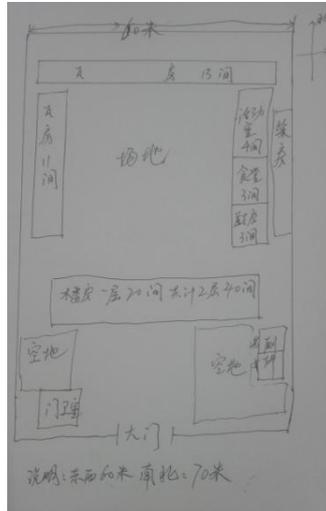
Now there are 50 elderly people in the nursing home of Yuji Village. The existing dormitories of the aged will be kept and the construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

7) The graphic map of the nursing home of Fu Village in Xialou Town



Now there are 65 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned expansion project will be carried out on the left side (or right side) of the vacant land in front of the existing dormitories of the aged, which will be kept during the construction. The construction will not affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.

8) The graphic map of the nursing home of Yugou Town



Now there are 45 elderly people in the nursing home. The planned expansion project will be carried out at the vacant land in front of the existing dormitories of the aged, which will be kept during the construction. The construction will hardly affect the life of the aged currently in this nursing home, so there's no need to resettle them.