Brief Resettlement Action Plan on
Conservation, Display and Environmental Renovation for
West Section of North Wall of Lu Old City

1. Project Overview

1.1 Project background

Part of the construction content of loan subproject “A3 Conservation and display of cultural heritage in Qufu Lu Old City” is adjusted to northwest corner of Lu Old City from the original northeast corner. Conservation of the northwest wall site itself and northwest section of Lu Old City (A3-QFLGCC3) is added to the contract content. Conservation, display and environmental renovation for west section of north wall of Lu Old City were agreed in principle in World Bank Memo October, 2014 (Annex 4).

According to the requirements in the memo dated April 28-30, 2014 of the Mission implementing and supporting Shandong Confucius and Mencius Cultural Heritage Conservation Project, any new activities and subprojects proposed by owners during MTR shall be reviewed according to national requirements and operational policies of the World Bank. Resettlement Action Plan for new subproject, if proposed, shall be updated and prepared according to its nature. PIU shall prepare brief Resettlement Action Plan for MTR projects according to requirements of
the World Bank.

1.2 Project preparation and progress

An official reply from SACH (WWBH [2014] No. 1352) was received to design scheme of this subproject on June 1, 2014. Wall and moat conservation of west section of north wall in Lu Old City in the updated project results framework is one of cultural heritage sites to be conserved in Qufu. Hence, addition of this contract conforms to the overall project objective and is consistent with requirements of PAD for A3.

1.3 Project composition

This project is mainly composed of the following three parts:

(1) Site conservation and display for west section of north wall in Lu Old City: as for the first section of wall in Lu Old City with aboveground visible remains, the conservation scheme is partial earthing and rehabilitation and rammering retaining wall at the earthing boundary of wall to prevent soil erosion of exposed layer of outer contour for partial wall sites. As for the second section of wall without aboveground remains, soil of 1.5m height will cover the wall base of wall for conservation and retaining wall is rammered at both sides of earthing boundary of wall. After earthing, shallow-root system hedge is planted as identification display of outer contour. (2) Conservation and display of moat and fossula: moat identification uses 2-3m wide pebble or stone. With trend of
moat base line and wall, it runs through the whole west section of north wall. 1-2m wide hedge is set up between moat and wall to prevent rainwater from scouring the identification. Base identification of fossula uses 1.5m wide hedge which runs through inner ring area of west section of north wall with wall trend and fossula base line. Identifications are set up every 200m in moat and fossula integrating lighting and boundary board. (3) Supporting facility of west section site conservation of north rampart of Lu Old City: build pedestrian sightseeing road about 2422m, 4 landscape nodes, resting chair, public toilet, dustbin, water and electricity and other facilities, with greening area of about 36,000 square meters.

1.4 Project investment and source of funds

This subproject is some kind of public welfare, invested and constructed by Qufu Cultural Relics Bureau with construction funds from the World Bank loan and domestic supporting funds. A total investment of CNY 22 million (excluding demolition fee, cultural relics excavation fee, civil air defense supporting fee) is made in this project, including CNY 2.62 million for demolition and resettlement which is totally financed by domestic supporting funds.

2. Project Impact

Impacts of this project on resettlement mainly include collective land leasing, demolition of temporary buildings.
2.1 Collective land leasing

93 mu collective lands are leased in total and 8 households, totaling 28 people impacted.

2.2 Temporary building demolition

There are two existing temporary buildings within the scope of project construction: (1) a temporary building in the west National Highway 104 with an area of 4077.77m$^2$; (2) kiln plant with an area of 1043.91m$^2$. Both of the two temporary buildings involve no private housing, influencing 13 people.

3. Resettlement Policy

Resettlement Action Plan of this project will be prepared and implemented in strict accordance with relevant national, provincial and local laws and regulations and related requirements of the World Bank OP4.12 policy; and demolition and resettlement work will also be done in strict accordance with relocation compensation standard and relevant policies as specified in the plan. Resettlement policy of this project is mainly formulated according to related laws and policies of the World Bank and China, including:

3.1 Policies of the World Bank

World Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* and its annexes (enforced as of January 1, 2002); World Bank

3.2 Laws & regulations and policies in China


3.3 Resettlement policy of this subproject

3.3.1 Policy on temporary building demolition

Relocation household’s views are fully heard when a real estate appraisal institute is chosen for the demolished housing in Qufu. Adhering to the principle of openness, fairness and justice, PIU and the relocation household shall collectively choose a legally qualified real estate appraisal institute for appraisal of demolished housing. *Opinions of Jining Municipal People’s Government on Strengthening Urban Housing Demolition Management in Qufu* (JZF [2009] No. 13) (enforced as of March 22, 2009); *Official Reply of Shandong Price Bureau, Shandong Province Finance Bureau, Shandong Provincial Department of Land &
Resources on Adjusting Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on the Expropriated Land in Jinan and other Three Cities (LJFF [2008] No. 178).

4. Compensation Standard

Comprehension standards for various impacts caused by this project are formulated by combining with the actual situation in Qufu in accordance with provisions of the legal framework. Time standard for resettlement qualification recognition shall be the release date of demolition notice. After this date, relocation households shall not newly construct, expand, or remodel houses, change the purpose of housings and lands or lease their land, lease and sell their houses. Relocation households entering after this date shall not be eligible for the compensations for relocation household. Upon the implementation of the project, the following compensation standards shall be used as the minimum compensation standards.

4.1 Compensation standard for leased collective land

Compensation standard for land expropriation is determined in consultation with Villagers Committee of the village where the leased land is located in accordance with national and local laws and regulations as well as actual on-site surveys. The leased area belongs to Qufu Lu City Sub-district Office with the detailed compensation standards for the
leased land shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Compensation Standard for Leased Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Compensated object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensations for land</td>
<td>CNY 1,600/mu per year</td>
<td>Villagers Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for young crops</td>
<td>CNY 15,000 (one-off)</td>
<td>Leasee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Compensation standard for demolition of temporary buildings


5. Resettlement and Restoration Scheme

5.1 Compensation and resettlement for leased collective land

Collective land leased by the project involves 93 mu collective lands in total that belong to Qufu Lu City Sub-district Office, influencing 28 people of 8 households according to the survey. Main sources of income of the impacted households are wages and incomes from outside employment and land revenue occupies a smaller proportion of their household incomes. Thus, impacts on the affected households are very
little after compensation for the leased lands.

5.2 Demolition of temporary buildings

There are two corporation buildings in total needed to be demolished for the project. The resettlement scheme is formulated to compensate the demolished corporations in cash. Thanks to the relatively developed industry and commerce in Qufu, the demolished corporations can buy land for plant construction or lease the existing plant for production management nearby after getting the compensations. Thus, the demolition will have little impacts on corporations.

6. Public Participation

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12 policy as well as relevant national and municipal policies and regulations on demolition and resettlement, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of relocation households and corporations and reduce complaints and disputes, related policies and implementing regulations on demolition and resettlement of the project will be further developed, and preparation, implementation and organization of Resettlement Action Plan done well according to the restructuring & construction characteristics of the project so as to achieve the objective of proper resettlement. Relocation households’ participation and consultation will attract much attention and their views will be extensively heard during the stage of formulation,
planning and implementation of resettlement policy.

The distribution and arrangement of compensation within the affected villages should be consulted with villagers, and consultation process and agreements should be documented in writing by the villages.

7. Complaints and Appeals

Participations of the relocation households and corporations will be always attached great importance in the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan in Qufu. However, there will be more or less various problems occurring in practice. In order to get the problems resolved timely and effectively and guarantee the smooth progress of the project construction and demolition, transparent and effective complaint channels have been established for the relocation households of the project in Qufu in addition to the existing channels of complaint letters to local governments at all levels.

Table 7-1 Means of Complaints and appeals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Name of accepting institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Lu City Sub-district Office</td>
<td>No. 11 Chunqiu Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>0537-4497500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qufu Demolition Office</td>
<td>Jianshe Building, Wuyutai Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>0537-4492606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Qufu Cultural Relics Bureau</td>
<td>No. 18, Gulou North Street</td>
<td>Kong Deping</td>
<td>0537-4412444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Qufu CPMO of the World Bank</td>
<td>No.1, Chunqiu Road</td>
<td>Guo Haitao</td>
<td>0537-4498856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td>Qufu City People's Court</td>
<td>Zhengfa Road</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Rehabilitation Works of Three Blocks in Zoucheng

Rehabilitation status of Three Blocks in Zoucheng shall be described in a separate paragraph in this report in accordance with the requirements of the memo dated May 11-17, 2015 of the World Bank Mission.

The subproject of rehabilitation of Three Blocks in Zoucheng only includes infrastructure improvements without involving demolition and resettlement, etc. The following measures will be adopted to reduce impacts on residents when the subproject is implemented:

(1) Set up fences or walls at the surroundings of the construction site to isolate noise and warding off ashes; set up construction warning signs and road traffic instructing signs in the densely populated area and set up special walkways to facilitate the passage of local residents; Stop construction within the period from ten o’clock at night to six o’clock the next morning.

(2) Use low-noise machinery as construction equipment during the construction; spray water to spoil surface to prevent dust; the vehicles must not overload in the transportation; cover spoil with a cloth to avoid scattered residual soil; send household garbage or construction residual soil to the places designated by the municipal department for centralized disposal.

(3) Domestic sewage generated by constructors shall be treated by sewage treatment equipment before entering the reclaimed water
treatment system for in-depth treatment and disinfection, and then enters into the reclaimed water piping system for toilet flushing, greening and cleaning.