The World Bank Funded Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure Project for Industrial Relocation

Resettlement Action Plan
(Updated 2016)

The World Bank Projects Implementation Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
November, 2016
Foreword

The World Bank funded Anhui Xuancheng infrastructure demonstration project for eastern industrial relocation is located in west of main urban zone of Anhui Xuancheng. According to the original plan, it extends from Xuannantong Highway in the north to Nanyang Road and Shahe Road in the south and extends from Hefei-Hangzhou Highway in the east to Changqiao Road in the west and it covers totally 25.63 square kilometers.

According to the original plan, the World Bank funded project includes 24 sub-projects, namely 21 roads, 2 interchanges and 1 sewage treatment plant. In order to implement these 24 sub-projects, the Project Management Office of Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone has prepared Resettlement Action Plan according to requirements of the World Bank. The RAP was approved by Xuancheng Municipal People’s Government in December 2012 and the project passed the assessment of the World Bank also in the same month. In March 2013, Xuancheng Municipal People’s Government signed a loan agreement with World Bank and the project construction was commenced in January 2014.

In the preparatory stage of the project, the PMO considered including several other sub-projects into the World Bank funded project in addition to the sub-projects as mentioned in RAP, they are: 1) construction of water pipeline and pump station; 2) construction of centralized gas supply facilities and pipelines; 3) construction of the sanitation project; 4) Changqiao River management; and 5) land management below high voltage corridor. To this end, the PMO has prepared Resettlement Policy Framework for these five sub-projects.

Upon consultation between People’s Government of Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone and the World Bank from 2015 to 2016, the original project contents are adjusted and the project scope is narrowed to the scope delimited by Baocheng Road in the south, North Huanshan Road in the north, Changqiao Road in the west and Jinglin Road in the east. The total area is 14.6 square kilometers and hence, the project impacts vary accordingly.

1) The roads as mentioned in the original RAP are cut from 21 to 16. Namely, the
construction of Beiyi Road, Beier Road, Beisan Road, Beisi Road and Tongshanbei Road are cancelled from the project. And construction of Changqiao Road, Chuangxin Road, Keji Road, Xicheng Road and Jinglin Road are shortened due to the north parts starting from North Huanshan Road are eliminated from the project. Therefore, the project impacts as mentioned in the original RAP also vary accordingly.

2) As of November 2016, the PMO has clearly determined that among the sub-projects as mentioned in the original Resettlement Policy Framework, only the land acquisition and structure demolition for Changqiao River management as mentioned in the RAP has begun while other sub-projects have been canceled or are unnecessary to be implemented, thus no impacts of land acquisition and structure demolition will occur.

Therefore, the PMO updated the Resettlement Action Plan based on the changes in the project and according to requirements of the World Bank. In the new RAP, the PMO updated the quantity affected by and the policies on land acquisition and structure demolition. In the updated RAP, PMO explained the changes of the sub-projects included in the original Resettlement Policy Framework in the project impacts section. It is unnecessary to update Resettlement Policy Framework due to the subproject are cancelled except Changqiao River management subproject whose impact is included in RAP.
## CONTENTS

### 1 PROJECT PROFILE
1.1 INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................................................... 1
1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROJECT LOCATION AREA ................................................... 4
  1.2.1 General Introduction to the City of Xuancheng ................................................................ 4
  1.2.2 Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone .................................................... 5
1.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCES OF THE PROJECT .................................................. 7
1.4 PREPARATION AND PROGRESS OF THIS PROJECT ................................................................. 8
1.5 PROJECT OWNERSHIP ............................................................................................................... 9
1.6 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION ................................................................. 9
1.7 LAND USE AND ACQUISITION PERMIT .................................................................................. 9
1.8 LAWS AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMPENSATION STANDARDS .......................... 9

### 2 ANALYSIS ON THE PROJECT IMPACT
2.1 DEFINITION OF PROJECT IMPACT ............................................................................................. 11
2.2 CUT-OFF DATE ................................................................................................................................ 12
2.3 SURVEY ON THE PROJECT IMPACT ......................................................................................... 12
2.4 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPACT ............................................................................................... 14
2.5 LAND ACQUISITION INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ..................................................................... 15
2.6 DEMOLISHED PRIVATE HOUSES ............................................................................................... 17
2.7 AFFECTED ENTERPRISES ............................................................................................................. 18
2.8 AFFECTED INFRASTRUCTURE ...................................................................................................... 18
2.9 AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS ............................................................................................... 18

### 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THIS PROJECT AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT
3.1 AFFECTED AREA AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ............................................... 20
3.2 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE AFFECTED VILLAGES ............................................... 22
3.3 BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT AFFECTED FAMILIES ................................................................ 23
3.4 MINORITY POPULATION ............................................................................................................. 25
3.5 PROJECT AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ................................................................................. 25
  3.5.1 Development status of the affected women ....................................................................... 27
  3.5.2 Risks and opportunities for women’s development brought by project construction ....... 29
  3.5.3 Ways to protect women’s rights and promote their development ....................................... 31

### 4 LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES
4.1 MAJOR LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES FOR RESETTLEMENT WORK ............................... 33
  4.1.1 Relevant laws and regulation issued by the central government ....................................... 33
  4.1.2 Regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources and the People’s Government of Anhui Province .......................................................... 33
  4.1.3 Regulations and policies issued by the People’s Government of Xuancheng City and relevant departments ................................................................. 34
  4.1.4 Involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank ......................................................... 35
4.2 EXTRACTS FROM MAJOR LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ........................................... 35
  4.2.1 Extracts from relevant laws and regulations issued by the Government Bodies of Various Levels in China ................................................................. 35
  4.2.2 Involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank ......................................................... 43
4.3 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES OF THIS PROJECT ......................................................................... 46
  4.3.1 Compensation rates for acquisition of collective land ......................................................... 46
  4.3.2 Social security policy for land lost persons ....................................................................... 48
  4.3.3 Employment policy for land lost persons ......................................................................... 49
  4.3.4 Policy for land acquisition of stated-owned agricultural land ........................................... 49
  4.3.5 Policy for house demolition ............................................................................................... 49
  4.3.6 Policies for affected infrastructure ..................................................................................... 51
  4.3.7 Special support measures for vulnerable groups ............................................................... 52
4.3.8 Policies for women development ............................................................. 52

5 RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION STANDARD .............................................. 54
5.1 Compensation standard for requisitioned collective land ......................... 54
5.2 Compensation standard for demolished houses on collectively-owned land ..... 57

6 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR RESETTLEMENT AND RECOVERY .................. 58
6.1 Objective, method and principle of resettlement and recovery ................... 58
6.1.1 Objective .................................................................................................. 58
6.1.2 Methods .................................................................................................. 58
6.1.3 Principle ................................................................................................ 59
6.2 Resettlement of relocated households ......................................................... 59
6.3 Resettlement of persons with land requisitioned ........................................... 65
6.4 Resettlement and restoration for displaced female and vulnerable groups ......... 69
6.5 Compensation and rehabilitation for infrastructures .................................... 71
6.6 Time schedule of resettlement and rehabilitation ......................................... 71

7 BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS .......................... 1
7.1 Composition of resettlement funds ............................................................ 1
7.1.1 Compensation fee for land acquisition .................................................. 1
7.1.2 Compensation fund for house demolition .............................................. 1
7.1.3 Compensation fee for all kinds of attachments ....................................... 1
7.1.4 Other expenses related to resettlement ................................................ 1
7.1.5 Administrative expenses for resettlement ............................................. 2
7.1.6 Unforeseeable expenses ......................................................................... 2
7.2 Budget of resettlement funds .................................................................... 2
7.3 Distribution of resettlement funds ............................................................. 4
7.3.1 Receiver of resettlement funds .............................................................. 4
7.3.2 Source and flow of resettlement funds ................................................ 4
7.4 Appropriation, management and monitoring of resettlement fund ............... 5
7.4.1 Appropriation of resettlement funds ...................................................... 5
7.4.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement funds ............................... 5

8 RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS ................................................................. 7
8.1 Organization setting .................................................................................... 7
8.2 Responsibility of each organization ............................................................ 8
8.2.1 Leading group of the World Bank Funded Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone .................................................. 8
8.2.2 PIO ......................................................................................................... 8
8.2.3 Resettlement offices in subdistricts (towns, tea plantation) ....................... 9
8.2.4 Independent monitoring organization ..................................................... 10
8.3 Staff and facilities of each resettlement organization .................................. 10
8.4 Measures to enhance resettlement organizations’ capability ..................... 11
8.5 Plan to further enhance resettlement organizations’ capability ................. 12

9 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION ............................................ 14
9.1 Activities of public participation and consultation that have already been conducted ................................................................. 14
9.2 Feedback to the opinions collected through public participation and consultation .... 19
9.3 Plan of consultation with affected people in the next stage ......................... 22
9.4 Ways for the affected people to participate in consultation during implementing phase ............................................................. 23
9.5 Transparency of resettlement policies and the Resettlement Information Booklet ................................................................. 23

10 GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS .................................................................... 24
10.1 Means of collecting complaints and appeals ........................................... 24
10.2 Complaint and appealing procedure ........................................................ 24
10.3 Principles for settling complaints .............................................................. 25
10.4 Content and means of reply to complaints .............................................. 26
10.4.1 Content of reply ........................................................................................................ 26
10.4.2 Means of reply ......................................................................................................... 26
10.5 RECORDS AND FEEDBACK OF COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS ............................ 26
10.6 CONTACT INFORMATION FOR COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS ............................... 27

11 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING ...................................................................................... 28

11.1 INTERNAL MONITORING ......................................................................................... 28
11.1.1 Purpose of internal monitoring ............................................................................ 28
11.1.2 Implementing process of internal monitoring ....................................................... 29
11.1.3 Content of internal monitoring ........................................................................... 30
11.1.4 Internal monitoring methods ................................................................................ 31
11.1.5 Internal monitoring organizations and personnel arrangement ....................... 34
11.1.6 Monitoring Report ............................................................................................... 34

11.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING ....................................................................................... 35
11.2.1 Purpose of external monitoring ........................................................................... 35
11.2.2 Independent monitoring organization and its staffs .......................................... 35
11.2.3 Responsibilities of independent monitoring organization ................................ 36
11.2.4 Methods and steps of external monitoring ......................................................... 36
11.2.5 Main content of external monitoring .................................................................. 37
11.2.6 External monitoring report system ..................................................................... 40

12 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX .............................................................................................. 42

APPENDIX 1: RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET .............................................. 1
APPENDIX 2: 2010 TO 2011 DUE-DILIGENCE REPORT ON THE RESETTLEMENT WORK ...................................................................................................................... 5
1 Project Profile

1.1 Introduction

Anhui Xuancheng Infrastructure Project for Industrial relocation, funded by the World Bank, is located at the Industrial Undertaking Concentrated Demonstration Park in the city of Xuancheng, Anhui Province. The Demonstration Park in the city of Xuancheng is 14.6 square kilometers with the boundary of Changqiao road in the west, Jinling Road in the east, Baocheng Road in the south and Huanshanbei Road in the north.

The World Bank funded project consists of two subprojects: urban road construction and waste water treatment. The urban road construction subproject includes 17 urban roads with a total length of 39.29km and one interchange. The 16 roads and the interchange are in the Demonstration Park, and Changqiao waste water treatment plant, covering an area of 75mu, is located outside the Demonstration Park in Hangting Town, Xuanzhou District.

Table 1-1 Components of The World Bank funded project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial no.</th>
<th>Road name</th>
<th>Starting and ending points</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Width (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Changqiao Road</td>
<td>West Baocheng Road – North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>3891</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chuangxin Road</td>
<td>West Baocheng Road – North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>3876</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keji Road</td>
<td>Xuanxing Road – Wanjiang Avenue; Chengjie Road - North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Xicheng Road</td>
<td>Tieshan Road - North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Southern part of Tongshan Road</td>
<td>Tieshan Road - North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>Changqiao Road – Jinling Road</td>
<td>3325</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>East Wangshan Road</td>
<td>Rixin Road - West Baocheng Road</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chengjie Road</td>
<td>Changqiao Road – Jinling Road</td>
<td>3402</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jinglin Road</td>
<td>Phase-I: Rixin Road - Tieshan Road; Changqiao Road – Jinling Road</td>
<td>4116</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Xuanxing Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>3532</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chachang Road</td>
<td>Rixin Road - Xuanxing Road</td>
<td>2157</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the project preparation stage, the PMO planned to construct some other projects simultaneously with the World Bank funded project. These projects are:

1) Construction of main water purification pipe and pumping station. DN2000-DN1200 main water purification pipe of 14 kilometers and a pumping station with daily water supply capacity of 30,000 tons will be constructed.

2) Construction of centralized gas supply facilities and pipelines, including a gas storage and distribution station of 22,000 cubic meters, DN200-DN600 gas transmission pipe network of 70.65 kilometers, LNG gas station with daily gas supply capacity of 30,000 cubic meters and CNG gas station with daily gas supply capacity of 20,000 cubic meters.

3) Environmental sanitation project, designed to collect and dispose of solid wastes and build public toilets in the development zone, including 1 landfill site, 143 domestic wastes collection sites, 4 transfer stations and 17 public toilets and purchase of 19 sanitation trucks.

4) Changqiao River management. This includes management of section of 7.6 kilometers in upper reaches of Changqiao River and 9.9 kilometers long Xijing River and its tributaries.

5) Landscape management below high voltage corridor. Namely, the landscape management on land of 507,030 square meters below high voltage corridor of the development zone.

PMO had prepared resettlement policy framework for these projects. As of
November 2016, the situation of these projects has changed.

1) Water purification pipes and pump stations will no longer be constructed. On November 30, 2012, Xuancheng Development Zone acquired Dahao Waterworks locating at Tianhu Subdistrict, Xuanzhou District. The existing facilities of the waterworks can meet the water demand of the development zone, so the planned water purification pipes and pump stations will no longer be constructed. Dahao Waterworks was built and put into operation in 2012, and totally 40mu land was requisitioned, without any pending issue concerning land acquisition and house demolition.

2) In the duration of “the twelfth five years”, Xuancheng City has built a series of gas supply infrastructures. Gas consumption of the development zone shows that the existing gas supply facilities around the development zone can completely meet the demands of the development zone for gas. PIU only needs to complete the construction of gas supply pipe network in the process of road construction of the industries transfer base. Therefore, it is also unnecessary to build the originally planned centralized gas supply facilities. Pipe network is simultaneously constructed with roads and no additional land acquisition and house demolition is required.

3) The environmental sanitation project is cancelled. The Xuancheng Landfill Site, which was put into operation in 2011 and is expected to be used for 25 years, can be used for burying of garbage and also for power generation by burning garbage. Hence, the landfill site can completely meet the demands of development zone. This means that it is unnecessary to build another landfill site. 390mu land was requisitioned for this landfill site before 2010, currently without any pending issues or disputes concerning land acquisition. So the 143 domestic wastes collection sites, 4 transfer stations and 17 public toilets planned to be constructed in the development zone are suspended.

4) The scope of Changqiao River management project has limited in a smaller areas which are located in east of Changqiao Road and south of North Huanshan Road. The length is 2500 meters, and covers 142.5mu. As the land used for construction of the development zone, such land has been acquired. Therefore, no additional land acquisition and house demolition is required.

5) The project of landscape management below high voltage corridor of the development zone was cancelled.
1.2 General information about project location area

1.2.1 General Introduction to the City of Xuancheng

Xuancheng is a city at south eastern area of Anhui Province and is also a town of strategic importance since ancient times. It locates in south of Yangtze River and in north of Huangshan Mountain, just at the connection area between the extensions of the mountains at southern Anhui Province and the alluvial plain at the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River. It is adjacent to the cities of Liyang and Yixing of Jiangsu Province and the cities of Huzhou and Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province in the east, to the city of Huangshan of Anhui Province in the south, to the city of Wuhu of Anhui Province in the west, and to the city of Nanjing of Jiangsu Province in the north, with its urban area 240km away from Hangzhou to the east, 198km from Huangshan to the south, 194km from Nanjing to the north, 76km from Wuhu, and 213km from Anhui Province’s capital city Hefei. Wan-Gan (Anhui-Jiangxi) Railway and Xuan-Hang (Xuancheng-Hangzhou) Railway intersects here and Hefei-Hangzhou expressway and national road 318 go through this city. The construction of Wuhu Yangtze River Bridge and national road 318 facilitates the road transportation from Xuancheng to Hefei and Nanjing to the north, to Hangzhou to the east and to Huangshan to the south. In addition, the water way with Shuiyangjiang River as the trunk line directly connects Wuhu to Yangtze River Golden Waterway.

The city of Xuancheng administrates five counties, one city and one district, covering an area of 12,340km$^2$ totally, having a total population of 2,799,000, of which 50.64% is urban population.

Xuancheng, with the shortest distance with Yangtze River Delta, is the “bridgehead” of the westward movement of Yangtze River Delta area and also the bond for the interactive development of the Eastern, Central and Western Regions. Wan-Gan (Anhui-Jiangxi) Railway, Xuan-Hang (Xuancheng-Hangzhou) Railway and national roads 318 & 205 all go through this city, Qingyijiang River and Shuiyangjiang River connect to Yangtze River, Wu-Shen (Wuhu-Shanghai) Canal leads to Taihu basin. Presently, it only takes one and a half hours, two hours and two and a half hours respectively to go from the downtown area of Xuancheng to the airports of Nanjing, Hangzhou and Shanghai. In the future three years, Xuancheng will make most efforts to construct the great transportation project of “four railways, five expressways and two waterways” with the
objective to become the hub of transportation and logistics at the border area of Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces: He-Fu (Hefei-Fuzhou) High-Speed Railway construction has been started, Wan-Gan (Anhui-Jiangxi) Railway capacity expansion and Huang-Hang (Huangshan-Hangzhou) High-Speed Railway construction are going to be started, Shang-Hang (Shangqiu-Shangzhou) High-Speed Railway has its preliminary work going smoothly; the Xuancheng-Ningguo, Ningguo-Jixi, Jixi-Huangshan and Wuhu-Yanchi expressways have been started, the Liyang-Guangde expressway has its preliminary work going smoothly; the Wu-Shen (Wuhu-Shanghai) Canal Xuancheng section waterway regulation project is under construction and Shuiyangjiang waterway regulation project is going to be started.

As the industries in economically developed areas are continuously transferred into inland areas, the geographical advantages of Xuancheng become more prominent and it ushers in a golden opportunity of development. Undertaking industrial transfer, optimizing industrial structure and promoting the upgrading of economic development and industrial structure by the way of constructing industrial parks will be the major contents of the city’s social and economic development in a future period.

1.2.2 Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone

Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, formerly Xuanzhou Economic & Technical Development Zone, is a provincial economic and technical development zone established on October 14, 1996 with the approval of the provincial government, with the total planned area: 6.26 km². In 2000, it was renamed Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone with the approval of provincial government to accommodate to the change of its administrative level from a local administrative division to a city. Its total planned area was adjusted to 7.25 km² with the approval of provincial government in 2001.

Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone now has formed ten great industrial parks, namely auto parts park, agricultural and forest characteristic products processing park, NHU science park, Denmark industrial park, Tianhu industrial park, Kato industrial park, Xida industrial park, Aofeng industrial park, sanitary fittings industrial park and private economy park.

*The Planning of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry
Undertaking Demonstration Area received an official reply from the state in 2010. As the pioneer in this demonstration area, the provincial government and Party committee require that Xuancheng will make the most efforts to be the “bellwether” of the eastward development of Anhui Province and the pioneer area for industrial undertaking, scientific development and promoting the rise of central China. Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Demonstration Area will base on the existing industrial foundation, exert its advantages of location and resources continuously, and form the new industrial distribution pattern of “one axis, two cores and two wings”: with the line along Yangtze River as the axis, the cities of Hefei and Wuhu as “two cores” and the cities of Chuzhou and Xuancheng as “two wings”.

In order to give full play to the outstanding advantages of Anhui Xuancheng Industrial Undertaking Concentrated Demonstration Park, such as traffic and location advantage, low factor costs and backwardness advantage, with the concept of scientific development as guideline, with the strategic arrangement of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry Undertaking as general background, and with the development of advanced manufacturing industry, high and new technology industry and modern service industry as the core, great efforts will be made to build this demonstration area to be the engine that drives the “two wings” to take off, the main platform for Xuancheng to undertake industrial transfer and the new livable and enterprise-friendly ecological urban area. And Xuancheng further updates the construction planning of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone.

The newly-planned Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone is located at the west of this city’s main urban area, with the range extending to Qingyijiang in the west, to Hefei-Hangzhou expressway in the east, to the planned Xuancheng-Nanling-Tongling expressway in the north and to provincial road 322 that connects Xuancheng and Jingxian County in the south, opposite to the already constructed area of the development zone across Hefei-Hangzhou expressway. The range of land to be used in the planning is mainly in west of Hefei-Hangzhou expressway and in east of Tianhu Lake, on both sides of national road 318, with the planned area of approximately 180km², of which 61km² is totally used for the construction of demonstration park.

The Industrial Undertaking Concentrated Demonstration Park, as part of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, is located at the west of the city’s
main urban area, extending to Xuancheng-Nanling-Tongling expressway in the north, to the planned Nanyang Road and Shahe Road in the south, to Hefei-Hangzhou expressway in the east, and to Changqiao Road at western urban area in the west, covering the total land use area of approximately 25.63km².

1.3 Social and economic significances of the project

The Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base has very important and urgent significance to the social and economic development of Xuancheng.

Firstly, constructing a high-level undertaking carrier is the intrinsic demand for the construction of Yangtze River Anhui Section Demonstration Area. The planning of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Demonstration Area is the first development planning that is covered by state strategy in Anhui Province and also the only regional planning focusing on industrial transfer in the whole country. This planning requires that the cities in the demonstration area will explore the effective ways for the reasonable industrial layout, the optimized allocation of factors and the economical and intensive utilization of resources, and offer demonstration for Central and Western Regions’ large-scale undertaking of industrial transfer in.

Xuancheng Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is an important part of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Demonstration Area and it has great significance to Xuancheng. The base can effectively drive Xuancheng to follow the new trend of industrial transfer at home and abroad, to innovatively explore the new mode of undertaking industrial transfer and to form more reasonable regional industry division pattern so as to promote its fast development and make its regional economy integrated into the whole country. Because the base masters the new demands of economic structure adjustment and change of development mode, follows the new trend of industrial transfer at home and abroad and has great demonstration effect to exploring the new mode of undertaking industrial transfer and guiding the orderly and highly effective transfer of domestic or foreign industrial capitals.

Secondly, the construction of Xuancheng Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base has demonstration and driving effects to Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt. The city of Xuancheng, as one “wing” of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in
Industry Undertaking Demonstration Area, is the only city adjoining both provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang in Yangtze River Anhui Section Demonstration Area. It connects to Yangtze River Delta area with mountains and waters, has much communication between people and own similar cultures, it is complementary in industrial division and therefore has good cooperation foundation. By undertaking industrial transfer at large scale and participating in the industrial division of the eastern regions actively, Xuancheng can better exert its comparative advantages, further promote the change of development mode and economic transition and fasten the industrial upgrading and new industrialization. In Anhui Province, Xuancheng area has rich resources, low factor costs and great market potential for industrial undertaking, and also has outstanding advantages to undertake industrial transfer and urgent demand to fasten its development.

Thirdly, further build the city of Xuancheng to be an important industrial undertaking area at the border area of Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces through the project implementation. The project implementation area is located inside the provincial-level Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, which is the main area of the city’s future economic growth. This project will be implemented to build industrial undertaking platform, strengthen industrial undertaking capacity, promote industrial cluster development and create new economic growth areas.

1.4 Preparation and progress of this project

According to the needs of resettlement preparation work, the date of March 18, 2012 has been decided as the deadline for all subprojects covered by the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base and the conditions at time of deadline are taken as the basis of resettlement investigation. The Resettlement Action Plan of the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is compiled on the basis of the basic data obtained from the survey on land acquisition and house demolition at affected areas, the socio-economic survey of affected population and technical feasibility study. The feasibility study for this project will be completed in October 2012. It’s expected that this project will pass World Bank’s evaluation in December 2012, the negotiation and contract conclusion with World Bank will be carried out in 2013 and the project will be officially started.
1.5 Project ownership

The ownership of this project is held by the Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, Anhui Province and the resettlement work will be organized and implemented by the PIO under the Management Committee.

1.6 Project construction and implementation

See table 1-2 for the preparation and implementation schedule of the project.

**Table 1-2 Project Preparation and Implementation Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approval of project proposal</td>
<td>2012 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of project initiation</td>
<td>2012 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to project feasibility report</td>
<td>2012 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passing project evaluation</td>
<td>2013 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion of preliminary design</td>
<td>2013 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design of construction drawings</td>
<td>2013 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project implementation</td>
<td>2013 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Land use and acquisition permit

See table 1-3 for the schedule for land use and acquisition permit.

**Table 1-3: Schedule for Land Use and Acquisition Permit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Approved by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project approval and initiation</td>
<td>2012 10</td>
<td>National Development and Reform Commission of Anhui Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-review of land use</td>
<td>2012 12</td>
<td>Ministry of Land and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Resettlement Action Plan</em></td>
<td>2013 1</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated <em>Resettlement Action Plan</em></td>
<td>2016 11</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.8 Laws and regulations concerning compensation standards

The *Resettlement Action Plan* is designed for the impact of land acquisition and house
demolition in the subprojects covered by World Bank funded project, including road construction and waste water treatment. All resettlement policies in this plan are formulated by PIO based on thorough and careful investigation after full consultation with all affected Sub-district Offices, villages (communities) and families in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, and are also approved by all related government organs of Xuancheng City. After this Resettlement Action Plan is evaluated and approved by World Bank and the People’s Government of Xuancheng City, all the policies and standards included in this plan will be strictly followed during the implementation stage. The People’s Government of Xuancheng City makes the following commitment that, all the policies and standards included in this Resettlement Action Plan will comply with the involuntary resettlement policy of World Bank, will conform to relevant regulations of the People’s Republic of China and Anhui Province and will be consistent with relevant local policies and standards of Xuancheng City. If the compensation standards of Anhui province or Xuancheng City are modified during project implementation process, the new compensation standards shall be adopted.
2 Analysis on the Project Impact

2.1 Definition of project impact

The range of the field investigation on project impact is the actual land area for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base confirmed by the project planning and design unit. The deadline for confirming the actual impact of this project is March 18, 2012.

The project impact is defined as follows:

(1) Permanently requisitioned land: all types of cultivated land and non-cultivated land that are within the land area of this project and need to be permanently requisitioned. The cultivated land includes paddy fields and dry fields; non-cultivated land mainly includes forest land, garden plot, water surface, wasteland and land for construction.

(2) Temporarily requisitioned land: all types of land that needs to be temporarily occupied during the construction period and will be recovered after the construction.

(3) Demolished building: all the buildings within the land area of this project, mainly including frame structure housing, brick-concrete housing, wood-brick housing and simple houses.

(4) Attachments to the land: attachments to the land within the land area of this project, mainly including fence, well, fruit trees and cement floor.

(5) Affected public utilities: public utilities and public facilities within the affected area of this project.

(6) Affected households: households whose land, housing or attachments to the land are within the land area of this project or the directly affected area of this project.

(7) Affected community: communities of which the land, building or attachments to the land are within the land area of this project or the directly affected area of this project.

(8) Affected population: family members of affected families and personnel of affected enterprises and public institutions.

(9) Affected labor force: labor engaged in agricultural production on the expropriated land.

(10) Vulnerable groups: vulnerable and disadvantaged groups due to lack of social security, disability and poverty, etc. Vulnerable groups mainly include the following types
of people: lonely elderly people, single-mother families, orphans, families receiving the subsistence allowances and disabled people, etc.

2.2 Cut-off date

On March 18, 2012, as authorized by the People’s Government of Xuancheng City, the PIO publicized the project information to the people in the affected area. Accordingly, March 18, 2012 is defined as the cut-off date for determining the project impact. The statistical data about requisitioned land and demolished houses on this date will prevail. The buildings and all kinds of attachments that are constructed after the date will receive no compensation.

2.3 Survey on the project impact

During April to September 2012, according to the design drawings provided by the project design unit - Anhui Geotechnical Investigation and Architectural Design Institute, the PIO organized a resettlement survey on the affected area of project construction, joined by the staff from the Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research of Wuhan University, Feicai Sub-district Office, and relevant personnel from all affected villages (communities).

The resettlement survey consists of three major parts:

1. Literature survey
   a. Social and economic statistical data in the project area and Xuancheng City.
   b. Relevant local laws, regulations and policies of the state, Anhui Province and Xuancheng City, and resettlement policies of similar projects in Xuancheng City in recent years.

2. Survey on social and economic data
   a. Basic information about the affected families and vulnerable families in the affected area;
   b. Public opinions and suggestions;
   c. Basic information about the affected villages: population, labor force, industrial structure and cultivated land, etc.

3. Survey on land acquisition and house demolition
   a. Land acquisition: location, type of land and land area;
b. Demolished housing and other attachments to the land: location, type, quantity and ownership;
c. Type and quantity of public utilities;
d. Conditions of the affected enterprises.

As required by World Bank, a sampling survey among some families affected by land acquisition and house demolition was conducted during this survey, looking into the basic financial situations of totally 31 demolished families and 30 families affected by land acquisition. Public engagement programs have been launched in every affected village to solicit the opinions and suggestions of affected population on resettlement work. Meanwhile, this survey has also collected the social and economic statistical data of the affected area in recent years, local policies and regulations concerning land acquisition and house demolition in the affected area, and resettlement policies of key construction
projects in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone in recent years. The survey staff has also investigated the families to be resettled in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, collected the individual cases on rural housing construction, and knew about the cost of house construction in these rural areas. This in-depth survey has provided sufficient data for the compilation of *Resettlement Action Plan*.

### 2.4 Overview of project impact

According to the data collected by resettlement survey, the impacts of the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base are summarized as follows:

**Affected administrative units:** Feicai Sub-district in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, Hanting Town, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation, and totally 6 affected villages

**House demolition:**
The house demolition in all subprojects of this project affects totally 107 families, with a total population of 413. The total area of the buildings to be demolished reaches 28675.6m².

**Land acquisition:**
The permanently requisitioned land for this project is 1525.1mu in total, involving 218 families, totally 796 persons.

The construction of water, gas and sewage pipelines in this project are concurrent to road construction and cause no land acquisition and demolition.

See Table 2-1 for overall situation of land acquisition and house demolition involved in this project.
### Table 2-1: Land Acquisition and House Demolition Involved in the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>House demolition (families)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Urban roads</td>
<td>1430.9</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>28675.64</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Changqiao Road</td>
<td>116.72</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3606.3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chuangxin Road</td>
<td>116.26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keji Road</td>
<td>30.18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Xicheng Road</td>
<td>125.48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2255</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>South section of Tongshan Road</td>
<td>90.89</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>North Huashan Road</td>
<td>99.75</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>East Wangshan Road</td>
<td>21.95</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chengjie Road</td>
<td>102.05</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2270</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jinglin Road</td>
<td>277.82</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>3398</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Xuanxing Road</td>
<td>105.94</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2294</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chachang Road</td>
<td>97.06</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>West of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>East of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>44.62</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dunshan Road</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>5665.2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Baori Road</td>
<td>51.48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7415.14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>West Baocheng Road</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Interhcange of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Waste water treatment</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1525.1</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>28675.64</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.5 Land acquisition involved in the project

According to resettlement survey and statistics, the permanently-requisitioned land in this demonstrative project in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone is 1525.10mu in total, including 490.14mu paddy field, 186.56mu dry field and 322.61mu tea garden and orchard. All the requisitioned land is collectively-owned land or state-owned agricultural land. See Table 2-2 for land acquisition of all subprojects.
Table 2-2 Land Acquisition of All Subprojects (unit: mu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Road name</th>
<th>Paddy field</th>
<th>Dry field</th>
<th>Garden plot</th>
<th>Land for construction</th>
<th>Forest land</th>
<th>Unused land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Changqiao Road</td>
<td>63.31</td>
<td>35.32</td>
<td>10.34</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>116.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chuangxin Road</td>
<td>62.62</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>9.97</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>116.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Keji Road</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>12.22</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>30.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Xicheng Road</td>
<td>31.65</td>
<td>19.22</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>125.48</td>
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<td>11.69</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>9.90</td>
<td>90.89</td>
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<td>75.27</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>99.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>East Wangshan Road</td>
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<td>1.13</td>
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<td>5.63</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>21.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chengjie Road</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>52.90</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>31.52</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>102.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jinglin Road</td>
<td>63.20</td>
<td>36.42</td>
<td>53.08</td>
<td>29.88</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>277.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Xuanxing Road</td>
<td>28.24</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>31.79</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>35.43</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>105.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chachang Road</td>
<td>22.72</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>47.07</td>
<td>16.23</td>
<td>97.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>West of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>34.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>East of Tieshan Road</td>
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<td>5.40</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>44.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dunshan Road</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>30.20</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>10.08</td>
<td>30.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Baori Road</td>
<td>13.57</td>
<td>13.57</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>17.32</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>51.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>West Baocheng Road</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Interhcange of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Waste water treatment</td>
<td>94.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>94.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>490.14</td>
<td>186.56</td>
<td>322.61</td>
<td>178.57</td>
<td>237.71</td>
<td>109.51</td>
<td>1525.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-3 Requisitioned Lands of the Villages (Unit: mu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Paddy field</th>
<th>Dry field</th>
<th>Garden plot</th>
<th>Land for construction</th>
<th>Forest land</th>
<th>Unused land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muma</td>
<td>128.21</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>54.56</td>
<td>36.24</td>
<td>23.22</td>
<td>44.56</td>
<td>343.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fushan</td>
<td>86.49</td>
<td>35.57</td>
<td>97.36</td>
<td>60.39</td>
<td>27.62</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>323.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuanshan</td>
<td>178.84</td>
<td>90.89</td>
<td>47.24</td>
<td>68.61</td>
<td>11.89</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>423.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chachang</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>123.45</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lianxi</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>171.67</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>208.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guannan</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuanxingshuai</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>490.14</td>
<td>186.56</td>
<td>322.61</td>
<td>178.57</td>
<td>237.71</td>
<td>109.51</td>
<td>1525.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More cultivated lands requisitioned in this project are from Muma Village and Fushan Village, but it’s found from field survey that the two villages originally have very rich land resources. The per capita area of cultivated land of both the villages exceeds 2mu before land acquisition, even more than 4mu in Muma Village. The land acquisition...
for both villages is below 5%. As seen from this, the land acquisition of this project has no large impact to the local agricultural production resources. It can be concluded, by consideration of the fact that the main source of income of local peasants is nonagricultural activities as analyzed in the following text and in combination with the nonagricultural job opportunities to be supplied by this project, that the land acquisition of this project has very small negative influence to the incomes of the affected people.

Table 2-4 Impact to the Two Villages with Most Requisitioned Lands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Original cultivated land (mu)</th>
<th>Requisitioned cultivated land (mu)</th>
<th>Per capita area before land acquisition (mu)</th>
<th>Per capita area after land acquisition (mu)</th>
<th>Influence rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muma</td>
<td>4119</td>
<td>18083.5</td>
<td>239.27</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fushan</td>
<td>4170</td>
<td>12438</td>
<td>219.42</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the tea garden of 123.45mu owned by the state-owned Jingtingshan Tea Plantation is requisitioned by this project. In 2011, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation has 168 households as tea planters, 750 persons in total, and the area of tea garden is 2300mu, per capita area: 3.07mu, area per household: 13.69mu. After land acquisition, the per capita area of tea garden still reaches 2.90mu and therefore has small influence to the incomes of tea planters.

2.6 Demolished private houses

The house demolition involved in the Infrastructure Construction Demonstrative Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone concentrates on the subproject of urban road construction. According to the field survey and statistics, there are totally 107 private family houses to be demolished in this project, covering the building area of 28675.6m² in total.

See Table 2-5 for the number of households, the area and structure for the private houses to be demolished in all subprojects.
### Table 2-5 Structure and Area of the Family Houses to Be Demolished (Unit: m²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Brick-concrete</th>
<th>Brick-wood</th>
<th>Earth-wood</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changqiao Road</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1560.86</td>
<td>1544.28</td>
<td>109.74</td>
<td>391.42</td>
<td>3606.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinglin Road</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>2604</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xicheng Road</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>2255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengjie Road</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2270</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuanxing Road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>617.06</td>
<td>2050.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>461.5</td>
<td>2294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunshan Road</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1436.79</td>
<td>3204.49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023.9</td>
<td>5665.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baori Road</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2559.9</td>
<td>4426.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>428.5</td>
<td>7415.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107</strong></td>
<td><strong>8411.61</strong></td>
<td><strong>17448.78</strong></td>
<td><strong>726.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>2923.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>28675.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.7 Affected enterprises

In project preparation stage, it was expected that the construction of Xicheng Road would affect five enterprises’ normal production and operation. The five enterprises are all located at Fushan Village at north section of Xicheng Road. After adjustment of project components, the proposed Xicheng Road won’t be constructed, so no enterprises will be demolished in this project.

### 2.8 Affected infrastructure

According to the field survey, there are very few infrastructures to be affected by land acquisition and house demolition in the project construction and they are mainly the power facilities which will be reconstructed along with road construction. According to statistics, there are totally 80 380V telegraph poles and 165 220V telegraph poles that will be relocated in this project.

### 2.9 Affected vulnerable groups

Vulnerable group refers to the group of people who are the most vulnerable and incapable of adapting to the impact of the project. Vulnerable group mainly includes the following types of persons:

- Elderly person of no family: the elderly people who are over 65, single, without
legal dependents.

- Single-parent family: the householder is single and has minor child.
- Orphan: children under 16 years old without parents.
- Poor families
  - Disabled people: those people whose psychological or physiological structure has lost the normal functions, completely or partly lost the ability to engage in normal activities.
- Families with other difficulties

According to the field survey, among all the affected population in this project, there are 9 vulnerable families with a total of 24 members.

**Table 2-6 Affected Vulnerable Families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Householder</th>
<th>No. of family members</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xu Longxi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Suffers from schizophrenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Shuijin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Weak and constantly ill, lack of labors in the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen Fenglan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>With disabled member in the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu Xinhao</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled in traffic accident, losing labor ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan Diyu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>With disabled member in the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi Yeying</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled because of long term disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peng Shuizi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suffers heavy disease and be disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao Meilan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Severely disabled, without labor ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhou Dazhang</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aged and suffers heavy disease, with his wife disabled, without labor ability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Socio-Economic Impact of This Project and Women Development

3.1 Affected area and its socio-economic development

The main body of the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is located in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, involving Feicai Sub-district Office and Jingtingshan Tea Plantation. In addition, the waste water treatment plant is located at Guannan Village in Hanting Town outside of the Development Zone. See Table 3-1 for the range of affected areas of resettlement in all subprojects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Sub-district/Town</th>
<th>Village involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Changqiao Road</td>
<td>Feicai sub-district</td>
<td>Muma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Xicheng Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Fushan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>South section of Tongshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
<td>Jingtingshan Tea Plantation, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jinglin Road</td>
<td>Feicai, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
<td>Fushan, Tuanshan, Lianxi, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Huanshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
<td>Fushan, Muma, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>West Tieshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Baocha Road</td>
<td>Jinba</td>
<td>Changqiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Interchange of Tieshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chengjie Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Fushan, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Xuanxing Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dunshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Baori Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chuangxin Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Fushan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Keji Road</td>
<td>Feicai, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
<td>Fushan, Jingtingshan Tea Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chachang Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Lianxi, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>East Wangshan Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Baori Road</td>
<td>Feicai</td>
<td>Muma, Tuanshan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Waste water treatment plant</td>
<td>Hanting</td>
<td>Guannan, Xuancheng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This project is planned and implemented on the background that Xuancheng realizes the comprehensive and rapid socio-economic development in the “twelfth five-year plan” and grasps the great opportunity of economic structure adjustment and industrial transfer.
On the basis of the rapid socio-economic development in the “eleventh five-year plan”, Xuancheng maintains the momentum of sound and rapid development in all socio-economic fields after entering the “twelfth five-year plan”. According to the information collected from Xuancheng Statistics Bureau, this city’s socio-economic development in 2011 is shown as follows:

- The registered population of the entire city at the end of 2011 was 2,794,000, the number of births of this year was 23,782, with annual birth rate: 8.53‰ and the natural population growth rate: 2.53‰.

- In 2011, the gross regional product of the entire city was CNY 67.14 billion, a rise of 14.1% compared with last year at comparable prices, of which the increase of the primary industry was CNY 10.21 billion by 4.7%, the increase of the secondary industry was CNY 34.99 billion by 19.7%, and the increase of the tertiary industry was CNY 21.94 billion by 10.7%. According to permanent resident population, the per capita gross product was CNY 26,360. The three industries formed a ratio of 15.2:52.1:32.7, the percentage of the secondary and tertiary industries increased by 1.6% over the previous year, and the industrialization rate increased from 38.4% of last year to 43.9%.

- In terms of agricultural production, for the whole year, the grain planting area was 230,200ha, the oil crop planting area was 52,800ha, the cotton planting area was 11,600ha and the vegetable planting area was 35,500ha. The annual output of grains was 1,378,000 tons, the output of oil crops was 113,000 tons, the output of cottons was 14,000 tons, the output of tobacco leaves was 12,000 tons and the output of tea leaves was 26,000 tons.

- In terms of industrial production, the industrial enterprises above designated size realized an increase of CNY 34.61 billion in 2011. Main business incomes reached CNY 12.8424 billion, a rise of 49.1% over the previous year, and the total amount of profits was CNY 9.668 billion. The city’s total financial revenue in 2011 was CNY 11.86 billion, of which the local financial revenue was CNY 6.84 billion.

- In urban area, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was CNY 17,994.6, a rise of 18.8% over the previous year, actually 12.7% after deducting price factor, with per capita consumption expenditure: CNY 13,530.6. The Engel coefficient of urban residents was 40.3%, a rise of 0.1% over the previous year, and the per capita living space of urban dwellers was 30.6m². In rural area, the annual per capita net income of
rural residents was CNY 7,844, increasing by 17.9%, actually 11.9% after deducting price factor, with the per capita living expenditure: CNY 5,925.36. The Engel coefficient of rural residents was 35%, a decline of 5% over the previous year, and the per capita living space of rural dwellers was 36.97m².

This project mainly concentrates in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, which locates at the new urban area in the west of Xuancheng City, with administrative jurisdiction area: 200km² approximately and total planning area: 80km², including the core area and industrial undertaking concentration area at the west of main urban area. The core area adjoins the downtown and has been constructed basically with planning area of 17.26km² and the industrial undertaking concentration area has the total planning area of 63km², of which the starting area is 13.14 km².

Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, as an important growth pole of this city’s economic development, has attached great importance to the development of many emerging industries since its establishment and the industries that have been focused on in recent years include: automobile and spare parts, sanitary ware, optoelectronics and new building materials. In 2011, the development zone realized the industrial increase: CNY 926 million, financial revenue: CNY 540 million, the exports: CNY 59.32 million, the domestic capitals introduced: CNY 5.24 billion and foreign capitals introduced: CNY 39.25 million, with 67 approved enterprises, 105 contracted projects, 118 projects under construction and 106 newly-built projects.

3.2 General information about the affected villages

As mentioned above in the part of project impact, the land acquisition and house demolition involved in the construction of this project mainly occurs at Feicai Sub-district in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and the mostly affected villages are Muma Village and Fushan Village. See Table 3-2 for the general socio-economic status of these two villages.
### Table 3-2 General Information of the Affected Villages (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Muma Village</th>
<th>Fushan Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>4119</td>
<td>4170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of employed persons</td>
<td>2913</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including: primary industry</td>
<td>2085</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary industry</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary industry</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social gross output (CNY ten thousand)</td>
<td>3915</td>
<td>3127.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building industry</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>124.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>303.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land area (mu)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>5976.5</td>
<td>6300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry field</td>
<td>6950</td>
<td>2598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable field</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponds</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery gardens</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden plot</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber forest land</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic forest land</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste land</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lands</td>
<td>5230</td>
<td>2130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen from the general information of the two mostly affected villages, the per capita area of cultivated land is very large for both villages and the main source of social gross output is nonagricultural activities. In 2011, the output per head of Muma Village was CNY 9,505 and that of Fushan Village was CNY 7,500.

### 3.3 Basic information about affected families

In order to gain deep insights into the basic information about affected families and provide reference for formulating reasonable resettlement plan, during the resettlement
survey, an in-depth survey has been conducted on 58 families. The main information about the financial status of these families in 2011 is shown in Table 3-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Maximum value</th>
<th>Minimum value</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of family members</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of labors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time length since house construction (years)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living space (m²)</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>164.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracted cultivated land (mu)</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>8.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual per capita income (CNY)</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>8749.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of agricultural incomes (%)</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita consumption expenditure (CNY)</td>
<td>8900</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>5432.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can draw the following conclusions from the data in Table 3-3 in combination with the interviews conducted in resettlement survey:

Firstly, each of the investigated families has 4 members on average, 2 members as labor force, and 1.35 members as migrant workers engaging in nonagricultural activities on average. And the migrant workers mainly are young and middle-aged labors, which is consistent with the fact that the main source of family incomes is nonagricultural activities.

Secondly, each of the investigated families has 8.94mu contract land on average, 2.2mu per capita. This shows that the affected area has plenty of cultivated lands and particularly at Muma Village and Fushan Village, the per capita land area is very large. It’s found from the field survey that many lands are abandoned because of low comparative interests of agricultural production.

Thirdly, the annual per capita income of the investigated families is CNY 8749.55, of which the source of agricultural production takes up 15.25%, that is, annual per capita income of agricultural production is CNY 1,334, which conforms to what the affected people said in interview that per capita area of cultivated land is 2mu and the annual income of lands is about CNY 650 yuan/mu. This shows that the income from agricultural production is already not the main source of income for local peasants.
Fourthly, the residences of the investigated families are different in area, from 50km$^2$ to 500km$^2$, with per capita area: 39 km$^2$ on average. This figure is very useful because it reflects that the resettlement policy of 40 km$^2$/person compensated house adopted currently by Xuancheng City for the demolished houses on collectively-own land is appropriate for the actual situations. By considering the preferential policy of increasing the resettlement area allocated to the adult but unmarried sons/daughters, the married sons/daughters who have no children and the only son/daughter of a family, it can be deemed that the current policy of resettlement with compensated house can meet the basic living demands of the affected families.

3.4 Minority population

According to the census data provided by Xuancheng Statistical Bureau, Xuancheng City has 2,532,900 permanent residents in 2011 at the time of the 6th census, including minority population of about 8,000 persons. These minority persons are scattered all across the city. No minority concentration community has been discovered in Feicai Sub-district and Jingtingshan Tea Plantation in the affected area of the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base, so this project has no problem concerning about the impacts to minority people.

3.5 Project and women development

The Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base aims to not only construct several tangible infrastructure projects, but also promote the sustainable development of the industrial park and even the whole city and realize the green and equal development through the construction process of this project. Women play an important role to achieve this target. Paying attention to the project’s impact on women development and taking women development into consideration in the preparation and implementation of this project constitute an important part of the compilation and implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan.

Based on the advices and guidance of the sociologists from World Bank, the PIO and the resettlement consulting agency paid special attention to the impact of this project
on women development and the possible approaches and measures to enhance women’s participation and realize equal development when conducting a survey on the social and economic development of the affected area.

The PIO and the resettlement consulting agency conducted the research on the project and women development by the following methods:

- Conduct questionnaire survey among the affected families and collect the information about the socio-economic status of women population;
- Organize the affected women population to have discussions to know about what risks and opportunities this project brings to women development;
- Collect statistical data from relevant organs of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and analyze the influence of park development on women development;
- Visit the enterprises in the park, have communications with investors and managers of the park to look into the opportunity and prospect for women’s participation in park development;
- Have interviews with women employees in the park to know about the obstacles they encountered in participating in development and sharing development dividends and the methods to overcome these obstacles.

The PIO and the resettlement consulting agency conducted a questionnaire survey on 61 affected families and organized the affected women population from Muma Village and Fushan Village to have meetings, attended by over 30 persons. In addition, they visited Shangshi Garment Factory, Beifalai Apparel Company and other enterprises where women employees are concentrated in the development zone and had interviews with the investors, managers and over 20 front-line women workers. The information obtained from the voices of these women supplies important references for maintaining women’s interests, overcoming the risks of women development and promoting women participation and development in the process of project preparation and implementation.
3.5.1 Development status of the affected women

The development status of the affected women in this project can be examined based on the level of their participation in social-economic activities and their say in community and family affairs. According to the questionnaire survey, we can know the information concerned.

Table 3-4 Level of Participation in Economic Activities for the Affected Women (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in economic activities</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>25-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>46.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the whole, the percentage of women with full-time participation in economic activities is less than 30%. Amongst the participation rate of women below 25 years old is the highest, and 36% of them participate only in some family affairs. According to the age group, the participation rate of women below 25 years old is the highest. After 25 years old, they have to take care of children and their family and thus participate less in economic activities.

Fig. 3-1 Reasons for Women’s Not Participating in Economic Activities

In terms of the reasons for women’s not participating in economic activities, they have to take care of the children and the old in their family, so they have no choice but to stay at home. More than 37% of the women give up their right of participation in economic activities for family reasons. The next major reason is that women can obtain
limited information about economic activities, and thus they have no idea about what opportunities they can have. Also 15% of the women think that they only have a low education level without any skills and thus they are not confident as to whether they can be qualified for the job, so they give up the chance to participate in economic activities.

### Three typical cases in which women are free from social-economic activities

Ms. W, 35, received technical secondary school education only. She was ever a business backbone of the Shangshi Garment Company of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone. Her work quantity by piece often doubled that of her colleagues. Thus she was appreciated by the company. However, she had to quit midway, because her child who was 30-odd km away from the city had to go to school. Ms. W thought that junior middle school was very important to the academic career of her child, and she felt assured to stay with the child. She felt distressed to give up the job and substantial income, but she had to be back home as a household women.

Ms. S, 31, has two little children. Before marriage, she worked in Zhejiang for eight years, longing for a home in the city. After marriage, however, the aged have to be taken care of. She says, if the aged in the family are there, she have no chance to get employed at least before the children can go to and stay at the junior middle school; then she will be in her forties, and she don’t know what she can do.

Ms. L, 43, has a child who has already joined the workplace. The village in which she lives will be requisitioned in whole. After her family becomes a relocated household, she has a few houses to lease. Every day she does nothing but household chores, and sometimes in leisure she wanders in the community. She had no will to participate in economic activities, either. She has a family with sound economic conditions, and her family also rejects her going out for work. Years pass, she feels free at home without participating in economic activities.

In terms of women’s say in community development and family affairs, we can see that women almost have no participation and say in community affairs, but in family affairs, most of the women have greater say.

**Table 3-5 Role of the Affected Women in Community and Family Affairs (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of participation</th>
<th>Community affairs</th>
<th>Household affairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>39.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>15.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether their say is valued</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatly</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>48.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>90.91</td>
<td>6.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5.2 Risks and opportunities for women’s development brought by project construction

According to the social-economic survey on the affected area, the project area is located at the developed area of eastern coastal region where it is a way of employment and means to make a living for rural labor force to go out to work. The land contracted by rural households is mainly cultivated and maintained in a simple manner by the old, women and minors. That is what some generalize as the phenomenon of “386199” Stay to Guard like Army. For women who go out to work, they may be inhibited personally by relatively low quality and under the burden of family affairs (take care of the old and children, etc.). Therefore, most of them have no choice but to stay at the village and handle the heavy production and family affairs. Also they have to endure the pain of leaving the husband and children, and their social position is relatively disadvantaged. It is expected in this project construction to promote the introduction of more enterprises into the industrial park, creating more jobs. On one hand, opportunities can be created for local women to engage in non-agricultural work in a nearly place, raising their income standard and social position. On the other hand, there will be amazing labor demand required for the industrial park, which can attract young and middle-aged migrant workers nearby to come back and work at home. While they are engaged in non-agricultural production activities, they can enjoy family reunion; women’s burden in household work and agricultural production can be relieved, and thus their plight of isolation can be freed.

Let’s say the Shangshi Garment Company of the development zone. The company is a large enterprise engaged in silk garment, with products widely distributed in European market. So far 2500 women have got employed in this industrial park. In three years that follows, it is planned to expand the production size, with over 6000 employees required; over 90% of them are women. A single enterprise like this can employ all the affected women of the right age in this project. Besides, the policies of social security for people with land loss implemented after land acquisition can provide reliable basic old-age security for peasants including women. For them, this is a fundamental protection measure. It is of significance in raising the social position and economic status of women. Of course, the resettlement may have adverse impact on women, such as part of land loss,
in-adaptation to new living and residential environment, protection of rights in granting and distributing compensation fund, etc.

Table 3-6 Possible Risks for Women in Project Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of impact</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The compensation fund is distributed in an unfavorable manner to women</td>
<td>23.33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to adapt to new living environment</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconvenient daily life</td>
<td>43.33</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harder to take care of family members</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weakened family position</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased pressure in living expenditure</td>
<td>76.67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the survey information, the affected women are most worried about the increased living expenditure after the project when they become community residents; what comes next is that they are still somewhat afraid of the new living environment to which it is hard for them get used. Meanwhile, some women are somewhat worried about new production and lifestyle and how to take care of the old and children. Still some think that if the family relations are not well handled after land acquisition and house demolition, they may lose their domestic position, but before that at least they can do farm work to make a living.

Most women have high expectation for the development prospect of the project and the development zone. On the whole, as they think, the project will bring more opportunities than risks. On one hand, the construction of the industrial park will create lots of job opportunity, they will easily access to nonagricultural employment and get career education, which will increase their income and lift their position both in society and in family, on the other hand, get a job nearby will make them possible to take care of the aged and children of the family while not giving up job, that will be help of for harmony family and a good quality of daily life.
Table 3-7 Possible Opportunities for Women in Project Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of impact</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A large number of jobs</td>
<td>94.44</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free from the constraint of agricultural production</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoy urban life and civilization</td>
<td>97.22</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age security</td>
<td>91.67</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More opportunities to participate for development</td>
<td>77.78</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.3 Ways to protect women’s rights and promote their development

To take full advantage of the opportunities brought by the project construction and the development zone, most women expect relevant agencies of the government and the development zone as well as the enterprises in the development zone to handle affairs in consideration of women’s position, in order to protect women’s rights in a practical and effective way and create favorable conditions to ease their development. According to various survey and interviews, they expect the implementation of the following main measures:

1) Establish a mechanism of open and transparent compensation information, and ensure that women can enjoy equal right of compensation and the right to know the information.

2) The development zone, when introducing enterprises of various kinds, will take into overall consideration the industrial development and women’s opportunity for equal compensation right and development, so as to avoid social imbalance due to the difference in selection as per gender.

3) Provide moral advice for women to full engage in employment, and take the employment of women staff as among the indexes for enterprise examination;

4) Establish the recruitment and employment platform of the enterprise as well as the employment market. Through network and market construction, publicize the
normalization of industrial information, for the convenient of the enterprise to issue recruitment information and of employees to obtain employment information.

5) Establish a menu-type employee training system, and form a one-stop service chain from enterprise employment need, training by professional unit to selection based on women’s personal interest.

6) In the park construction, such social service organizations and facilities will be developed in a moderate and beforehand manner, such as kindergarten, primary and secondary school, nursing home, and so on. Women can thus be relieved from heavy household service and their employment aimlessness reduced.

7) Give full play to the role of the Women’s Federation and the Family Planning Association, combine their opportunity of development with the implementation of these activities, and attract and guide them in taking advantage of these opportunities.
4 Laws, Regulations and Policies

The resettlement work involved in the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People’s Republic of China, Anhui Province and Xuancheng City. Meanwhile, the planning and implementation of resettlement work will fully comply with involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank.

4.1 Major laws, regulations and policies for resettlement work

4.1.1 Relevant laws and regulation issued by the central government

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

4.1.2 Regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources and the People’s Government of Anhui Province

- Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (November 3, 2004);
• Notice on Announcing the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province issued by the People’s Government of Anhui province (WZ (2009), File No. 132, January 18th, 2010);

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

• Notice of Anhui Provincial People’s Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province (WZ (2015), File No. 24, February 28, 2015);

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

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

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


4.1.4 Involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank

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

4.2 Extracts from major laws, regulations and policies

4.2.1 Extracts from relevant laws and regulations issued by the Government Bodies of Various Levels in China

1. Regulations on land ownership and land use right

- The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership of land, i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives. Land in urban districts will be owned by the State. Land in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding those belonging to the state prescribed by law belongs to peasants' collective ownership; house sites, land allotted for personal needs and hilly land allotted for private use belongs to peasants' collective ownership (Article 2 and 8 of The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China).

- In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to requisition lands owned collectively, premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties according to the statutory power limit and procedures. When requisitioning land owned collectively, it is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings and other fees, arrange for social security fees for the peasants with land requisitioned, guarantee their livelihood and protect their lawful rights and interests. When requisitioning the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties, it is required to compensate for demolishment and relocation in accordance with laws and protect the lawful rights and interests of the owners of the requisitioned realties; when
requisitioning the individuals' residential houses, it is required to guarantee the housing conditions of the owners of the requisitioned houses (Article 42 of Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China).

2. Regulations on compensation standards for land acquisition

- When expropriating land, compensation will be made according to the original purposes of the land requisitioned. Compensation fees for cultivated land requisitioned include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees will be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee will be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled will be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land requisitioned by the per capita land occupied of the unit whose land is requisitioned. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled will be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land requisitioned will not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the two years prior to the expropriation (Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China).

- The people's governments at and above the county level must take practical measures to ensure the living standards of peasants with land requisitioned. Land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land should be paid in full amount and in time according to the law. In case the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies paid according to the existing law cannot maintain the original living standards of peasants with land requisitioned, or pay the social security fees of landless peasants, the governments of the province, autonomous region and centrally administered municipality will increase resettlement subsidies. If the legal limit of land compensation fees and resettlement fees still cannot maintain the
original living standards of peasants with land requisitioned, local governments can subsidize them with income from compensated rights to use state-owned land. The governments of the province, autonomous region and centrally administered municipality will define and announce the unified annual output value or comprehensive land price for requisitioned land, and unify the compensation rate for requisitioned land. The state key construction projects will list compensation fund for land acquisition into budget (Article 12 of Regulation of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration).

- As from January 1st, 2010, land compensation and resettlement subsidies for collectively-owned land within administrative region of Anhui province will be implemented according to the new compensation rate for land acquisition. (Article I of Notice on Announcing the Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province issued by the People’s Government of Anhui Province).

- As from March 1, 2015, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies for acquisition of collectively-owned land within the administrative territory of the province will be paid according to new standards. (Notice of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Adjusting the Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province), WZ (2015) No.24, Article 1).

- As from May 15th, 2012, compensation rate for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies of collectively-owned land requisitioned for various construction projects included in recent urban construction of Xuancheng City will be implemented according to Notice on Compensation Standards Based on Unified Annual Output Value for Lands Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction in Xuancheng City. (Article I of Notice on Adjustment of Land Acquisition Policies for Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction in Xuancheng City.)

3. Regulations on resettlement of peasants with land requisitioned

- The people's governments at and above the county level should develop specific approaches to guarantee the long-term livelihood of peasants with land requisitioned. In the project with stable revenue, peasants can share the land use right of construction land in accordance with the law. Within the urban planning area, local government should incorporated the landless peasants due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish social security system; beyond the urban planning area, when requisitioning the collective land of peasants, local governments should reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange jobs for peasants with land requisitioned within their administrative regions. Those landless peasants lacking in basic production and living conditions should be resettled in other places (Article 13 of Regulation of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration).

- Peasants with land requisitioned can be resettled in the following ways: (1) Agricultural production: when requisitioning collective land beyond the urban planning area, necessary cultivated land should be provided to those peasants for them to continue agricultural production, including reserved land of rural collective, contracted land voluntarily returned by contracting peasants and newly-added cultivated land due to circulation of contracted land and land development, etc; (2) Employment: favorable conditions should be created to provide those peasants with labor skill trainings for free and arrange corresponding posts for them. Under equal conditions, the project owner should give priority to peasants with land requisitioned when recruiting employees. When requisitioning rural collective land within the urban planning area, local government should incorporate the landless peasants due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish social security system; (3) Shareholding program: with respect to project land with long-term steady revenue, the rural collective economic organization with land requisitioned can negotiate with the project owner, buy a share through resettlement fees or approved land use right of construction land. The rural
collective economic organization and peasants can gain the profits through preferred shares as specified in the contract. (4) Resettlement in other places: in case this district cannot provide the basic production and living conditions to landless peasants due to land acquisition, with the consent of rural collective economic organization and peasants, the government can make overall arrangement and resettle them in other places (Article 2 of Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources).

- The Departments of Land and Resources at city and county levels should pay the compensation fees in time and in full amount according to the resettlement plan, directly give out the compensation fees to the peasants with land requisitioned, and avoid any misuse and misappropriation of resettlement fees (Article 3 of Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition).

- Peasants who were above 16 and were not included in urban basic endowment insurance at acquisition of their lands, and whose per capita area of cultivated land is less than 0.3mu after land acquisition in accordance with related laws for key project constructions of state, provincial and city level implemented in and out of urban planning area of the city will be included as subjects of employment training and social security provided for peasants with land requisitioned (Article 3 of Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security of Peasants with Land Requisitioned in Xuancheng City (for trial implementation)).

- Endowment insurance fund of peasants with land requisitioned is composed of pool fund and personal account fund. Funds from government and collective will be all put into pool fund. Personal account fund consists of payment by land-requisitioned peasants and payment interests. Payment standard for government fund will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant and payment standard for collective (village, villagers’ group) will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant. Personal payment by qualified peasants is classified into two grades: Grade one is 6000 Yuan and
Grade two is 3000 Yuan. Peasants with land requisitioned can choose one at their free will (Article 7 of Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security of Peasants with Land Requisitioned in Xuancheng City (for trial implementation)).

- When requisitioning lands, project owner will be charged of social security pool fund for land-requisitioned peasants by 6000 Yuan/Mu. Land-requisitioned peasants of 60 years old (males) or 55 years old (females) who are eligible for social security will be paid of endowment allowances by 120 Yuan per month. Reward standard of endowment insurance will be 240 Yuan per month for those paid 6000 Yuan and 180 Yuan per month for those who paid 3000 Yuan. (Article 3 of Notice on Adjustment of Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for Recent Urban Construction)

- Peasants with land requisitioned will be incorporated into urban employment system. And public welfare positions will be established for employment of peasants with land requisitioned. If possible, a certain proportion from requisitioned land for construction use will be set apart for resettlement and employment of peasants with land requisitioned. Project owner will give priority to peasants with land requisitioned when recruiting employees for posts suitable for those peasants (Article 19 of Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security of Peasants with Land Requisitioned in Xuancheng City (for trial implementation)).

- Incorporate underemployed peasants with land requisitioned into re-employment service system, provide Employment Service Card and let them benefit from employment service policies including free occupation introduction, lump-sum employment training allowances and lump-sum occupational skill appraisal allowances, etc. (Article 20 of Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security of Peasants with Land Requisitioned in Xuancheng City (for trial implementation))

- Human resource and social security departments will do a good job to provide employment training and employment services for peasants with land requisitioned and
will strengthen social security works for those peasants.

Civil affairs department will strengthen subsistence allowances works for peasant families with land requisitioned.

Public security departments will provide census register material of requisitioned peasants, strengthen review, approval and statistical works and handle census registration for peasants changed from "agricultural to non-agricultural" status according to related regulations.

Department of agriculture will strengthen guidance and supervision on property distribution, use and management of collective economic organizations with land requisitioned.

Financial departments will strengthen supervision and management on collection and use of land acquisition pool fund well as transfer and appropriation of endowment insurance allowance funds.

Auditing and supervision departments will strengthen supervision and inspection on implementation of compensation and relocation policies as well as management of pool fund collection and use.

Planning departments will strengthen works including planning site selection, issuance of planning design condition, review of planning scheme and acceptance of planning, etc. for unified relocation resettlement house of requisitioned peasants.

Construction department will strengthen works including construction quality, security, house registration and certificate granting, project acceptance and municipal infrastructure for unified resettlement house of requisitioned peasants (Article 4 of Notice on Adjustment of Compensation, Relocation and Social Security Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Recent Urban Construction).
4. Regulation on information disclosure about land acquisition

- During land acquisition, the rural collective land ownership and land contractual right of the peasants should be guaranteed. Before submitting the land acquisition plan for approval, the purpose and location of land to be requisitioned, compensation rate and resettlement ways should be notified to peasants; the survey result of land to be requisitioned should be confirmed by relevant rural collective economic organization and peasants; the department of land and resources should organize a hearing according to relevant provisions when necessary. Relevant documents acknowledged by peasants with land requisitioned should be taken as the essential documents for approval of land acquisition. The coordination and dispute settlement mechanism for resettlement work will be established and improved to safeguard the lawful rights of peasants with land requisitioned and project owner. The approved land acquisition plan will be publicized expect for special circumstances (Article 14 of Regulation of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration).

- The people’s governments of the province, autonomous region and centrally administered municipality will formulate the method for distribution of land compensation fees within the rural collective economic organization under the principle that the land compensation fees are mainly distributed to peasants with land requisitioned. The rural collective economic organization with land requisitioned should publicize the information about budget and distribution of land compensation funds to the peasants for public scrutiny. Agricultural and civil affairs departments will enhance the supervision on the distribution and use of land compensation fees within the rural collective economic organization (Article 15 of Regulation of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration).

- Administrative organs will publicize the government information in a prompt and accurate manner. In case the administrative organs find out false or incomplete information that affects or potentially affects social stability or disrupt social order, the
administrative organs will issue accurate government information within the scope of their duties for clarifying the facts (Article 6 of Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

- Administrative organs will publicize the government information through government gazette, government website, press briefing, newspapers, radios and TV, etc (Article 15 of Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

- People’s governments at all levels will arrange a place for searching for government information in the National Archives and public libraries, allocate relevant facilities and equipment, and facilitate citizens, legal persons or other organizations to obtain government information. Administrative organs can publicize government information through public information search room, information access site, information bulletin board and electronic information screen, etc. Administrative organs will provide open government information to the National Archives and public libraries in time (Article 16 of Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

5. Regulations on house demolition and housing site management

- In principle, the suburban residences on the boundary of urban construction defined by the urban master plan will not be compensated with scattered house sites, but rather encouraged to choose centralized resettlement in new houses. (Article 5 of Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Rural Housing Site and Protecting the Lawful Rights of Requisitioned Peasants issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources).

4.2.2 Involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank

The operational policy and business procedure of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) has clearly specified the policies for involuntary resettlement. The main policies related to this project are as follows:
● Goal of resettlement policy

1. Explore all the feasible project design schemes, and avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.

2. If the resettlement is unavoidable, the resettlement work will be conceived and executed as sustainable development program, provided with sufficient investment fund, and ensure the relocated people can share the benefits brought by the project. Sincere consultations will be conducted with relocated people to get them involved in the planning and execution of resettlement plan.

● Measures to achieve the goal

3. The resettlement plan or policy framework will incorporate corresponding measures to ensure:

   (1) Relocated people are aware of their options and other rights concerning resettlement;

   (2) Consult with relocated people on the feasible alternatives at technical and financial level, and provide them with options and these alternatives;

   (3) Make use of all the relocation cost to provide relocated people with prompt and effective compensation and offset the direct property loss caused by the project.

4. If the project involves relocation, the resettlement plan or policy framework will incorporate corresponding measures to ensure:

   (1) Provide assistance to relocated people during the relocation process (e.g. relocation allowances);

   (2) Provide relocated people with housing or house site, or provide the site for agricultural production if required. The production potential, geographical advantage and other factors of the site for agricultural production will be no worse than the favorable conditions at the original site.

5. If required to achieve the goal of the policy, the resettlement plan or policy framework will also incorporate corresponding measures to ensure:
(1) Reasonably estimate the transitional period after relocation according to the time that may need to restore the livelihood and living standard of relocated people, and provide support to relocated people during this transitional period;

(2) Provide relocated people with development assistance, e.g. site preparation, credit service, training or job opportunities.

- Give special attention to the need of vulnerable groups among relocated people, especially those people under the poverty line or without land, elderly people, women and children, indigenous people and minority groups, or other relocated people that are not under the protection of national land compensation regulations.

- For those relocated people who used to make their living on the land, give priority to resettlement strategy on the land basis. These strategies may include resettlement on the public land or purchased private land. Whenever the alternative land is provided, the production potential, geographical advantage and other factors of the land will be no worse than the favorable conditions of their original land. If the land has not been given priority to in the resettlement strategy, or the provided land may have adverse impact on the sustainability of the park or protection zone, or it is impossible to obtain adequate land at a proper price, it is required to provide both cash compensation for land and other property loss and employment or self-employment programs. In case of insufficient land, the case will be described and recorded as required by the bank.

- Cash compensation for property loss may apply to: (a) relocated people make their living on the land, but the requisitioned land is only a small part of their property damaged by the project, the rest of their property are financially independent; (b) relocated people can make use of active land, housing and labor markets, and ensure the sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) relocated people do not make their living on the land. The cash compensation will substitute the cost in full amount on the local market, and compensate for land and other property loss.

- Resettlement information will be provided to relocated people and their
communities in time. Consult with them on the resettlement program, provide them with the opportunities to get involved in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement process, and establish corresponding convenient appeal mechanism for these groups.

- Necessary infrastructure and public service will be provided on the new resettlement site or main communities, so as to improve, restore or maintain the communication system and service level of the community. Alternative or similar resources will be provided to compensate the loss of community resources (e.g. fishing area, pasturing area, fuel or fodder).

- The new community model will be established according to the choice of relocated people. The existing social and cultural system of relocated people will be preserved as much as possible, and respect will be shown to the opinions of relocated people on moving to the new community.

4.3 Resettlement policies of this project

In accordance with the above national and local laws, regulations and relevant policies of the World Bank, based on the actual situation of affected area of Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base, after full consultation with affected population, the PIO has formulated the following resettlement policy applicable to this project. The resettlement policy will be put into practice upon this Resettlement Action Plan is recognized by the World Bank and approved by the People’s Government of Xuancheng City.

4.3.1 Compensation rates for acquisition of collective land

Acquisition of collectively-owned land in this project will be carried out according to the standard of unified annual output value for requisitioned land specified by the People’s Government of Anhui Province. The Notice of Anhui Provincial People’s Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province (WZ (2012) No. 67) published on May 15, 2012 shall be implemented before

Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is located in Class I district of Xuancheng City. The requisitioned land includes two types: type I is farm land and type II is land for construction use (including house plot) and unused land.

Before March 1, 2015:

Compensation rate for type I land will be: unified annual output value is 1660 Yuan, so land compensation will be 10 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 15 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 25 times of annual output value, i.e. 41500 Yuan per mu.

Compensation rate for type II land will be: unified annual output value is 1660 Yuan, so land compensation will be 5 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 7.5 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 12.5 times of annual output value, i.e. 20750 Yuan per mu.

Yong crops compensation rate for cultivated land will be 800 Yuan per mu for paddy field, 700 Yuan per mu for dry land and 1000-5000 Yuan for tea garden according to growing of tea-leaves.

Compensation for attachments to land and standing crops will be owned by their owners and the compensation fund will be distributed to owners.

All the resettlement subsidies (24900 Yuan per mu for type I land and 12450 Yuan per mu for type II land) and 70% of land compensation fee (11620 Yuan per mu for type I land and 12450 Yuan per mu for type II land) will be distributed directly to requisitioned families; 30% of compensation fee (4980 Yuan per mu for type I land and 2483 Yuan per mu for type II land) will belong to collective. This compensation fund will be mainly used for public utilities of the village collective after the consultation through villagers’
committee.

After March 1, 2015:

Compensation rate for type-I land: the unified annual output value is 1870 Yuan, so land compensation will be 10 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 15 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 25 times of annual output value, i.e. 46750 Yuan per mu.

Compensation rate for type-II land: the unified annual output value is 1870 Yuan, so land compensation will be 5 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 7.5 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 12.5 times of annual output value, i.e. 23375 Yuan per mu.

Compensation for standing crops in cultivated land will be equal to annual output value.

Compensation for attachments to land and standing crops will be owned by their owners and the compensation fund will be distributed to owners.

All the resettlement subsidies (28050 Yuan per mu for type I land and 14025 Yuan per mu for type II land) and 70% of land compensation (13090 Yuan per mu for type I land and 6545 Yuan per mu for type II land) will be distributed directly to families; 30% of land compensation (5610 Yuan per mu for type I land and 2805 Yuan per mu for type II land) will belong to collective. This compensation fund will be mainly used for public utilities of the village collective after the consultation through villagers’ committee.

4.3.2 Social security policy for land lost persons

Peasants who were above 16 and were not included in urban basic endowment insurance at acquisition of their lands, and whose per capita area of cultivated land is less than 0.3mu after land acquisition will be included as subjects of employment training and social security for peasants with land requisitioned

Endowment insurance fund of peasants with land requisitioned is composed of pool fund and personal account fund. Funds from government and collective will be all put
into pool fund. Personal account fund consists of payment by land-requisitioned peasants and the interests. Payment standard for government fund will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant and payment standard for collective (village, villagers’ group) will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant. Personal payment by qualified peasants is classified into two grades: Grade one is 6000 Yuan and Grade two is 3000 Yuan. Peasants with land requisitioned can choose one at their free will.

Land-requisitioned peasants of 60 years old (males) or 55 years old (females) who are eligible for social security will be paid of endowment allowances by 120 Yuan per month. Reward standard of endowment insurance will be 240 Yuan per month for those paid 6000 Yuan and 180 Yuan per month for those who paid 3000 Yuan.

4.3.3 Employment policy for land lost persons

Incorporate underemployed peasants with land requisitioned into re-employment service system, provide Employment Service Card and let them benefit from employment service policies including free occupation introduction, lump-sum employment training allowances and lump-sum occupational skill appraisal allowances, etc.

4.3.4 Policy for land acquisition of stated-owned agricultural land

In case that the project requisitioned stated-owned agricultural land, implement by referring to the above compensation and resettlement policies for collectively-owned lands.

4.3.5 Policy for house demolition

The demolished housing on the collective land and state-owned agricultural land in this project will be compensated and resettled according to the following policies:

1. Provide two methods of cash compensation and house property right exchange for relocation households’ choice at their own free will

   Relocation households can choose from cash compensation or house property right exchange. Houses of other use will be compensated by cash compensation.
2. Methods of cash compensation

Amount of cash compensation will be determined by real estate market evaluation based on building area, use nature, location, structures, etc. of demolished houses. According to measurement and calculation by Bureau of Land and Resources of Xuancheng City, cash compensation rates for different types of structures will be RMB 800-850 Yuan/ m² for brick-concrete housing, RMB 600-750 Yuan/m² for wood-brick housing, RMB 180-280 Yuan/m² for simple houses.

3. Resettlement methods for property right exchange

Houses of property right exchange will be resettled in uniformly built or purchased commercial house. Nature of land use right, construction, fees charging and certificate handling of unified resettlement house will be implemented according to administrative measures for Economically Affordable House:

(1) Provide resettlement house with an area equal to area of demolished house for each relocated household; average price of resettlement house will be 800 Yuan/ m².

(2) In case that building area per capita of relocated household is less than 40 m², the household can be resettled with the area of 40 m² per capita. The insufficient part will be purchased by average price of 300 Yuan/ m². For the part exceeding per capita 40 m², exceeding part within 5 m² will be purchased by 2185 Yuan/ m² and exceeding part above 5 m² will be purchased by market price.

(3) Permanent residents of relocated household will be members of family in resident booklet issued by public security authorities and will be those who has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; for relocated persons or his/her child that has reached legally marriageable age but is not married, one resettlement quota can be added; for those married but has no child, 20 m² resettlement area can be added; for families that has got one-child certificate, 10 m² resettlement area can be added; for man and wife of relocated household that are not registered in the same residence, 40 m² per capita will be
granted according to number of residences where relocated house is located, the couple will not benefit from resettlement policies again at another place after resettlement; If family member of relocated person though is not a permanent residence in relocated village but satisfies the following conditions, he/she can be included as resettlement population: ① Registered as non-agricultural residence, but has not benefit from related policies for urban employees or has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; ② The couples are both permanent residence of requisition village and their children is non-agricultural population but is not married and lived together with their parents and has not benefit from housing policy reform; ③ Military personnel in active service, ex-soldiers (not include officer on the active list) originally registered in the requisition village; ④ Students of universities, colleges and vocational schools originally registered in requisition village; ⑤ Those serving sentences, re-education through labor at prison originally registered in requisitioned village.

(4) For parts of area of original house that is larger than resettlement house, cash compensation will be made.

(5) Four types of: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m² resettlement apartment will be provided for them to choose.

4. Relocation measures

(1) All the demolition only can be conducted after the resettlement apartment is ready;

(2) Moving allowances will be paid, RMB 8 Yuan/m² for residential houses and 10 Yuan/m² for non-residential houses. If there is large-sized equipment, calculate according to current transportation expenses.

4.3.6 Policies for affected infrastructure

All the affected infrastructure which need to be rehabilitated will be compensated based on market assessment and rebuilt by the owner, and for those in no need of
rehabilitation, the owners will get compensation directly.

4.3.7 Special support measures for vulnerable groups

For families of vulnerable groups already recognized during resettlement survey of the project, PIO will take the following measures to provide support for those displaced during project implementation:

- Give these families priority to choose resettlement house. Try to arrange houses on the first floor or other lower floors for convenience of their living considering that most of these families have disabled members or feeble and seek members;
- Arrange special man power and necessary assistance to help them during moving;
- PIO will arrange transition houses for vulnerable families before moving together with village of the family. Give them priority to choose if there are existing resettlement house resources;
- Give priority to vulnerable families and provide suitable job opportunities to increase their income during project construction period;
- Give vulnerable families priority in handling land lost population social insurance formalities. And take initiative to apply at civil affair department to handle lowest living insurance for them;
- Provide employment training for members of vulnerable families who are will to work and is capable of work and give priority to recommending them to enterprises of the industrial park;
- Provide living allowances to vulnerable families during resettlement and transition period according to actual situation.

4.3.8 Policies for women development

PIO will take the following measures to provide support for women development:

1) Establish a mechanism of open and transparent compensation information, and ensure that women can enjoy equal right of compensation and the right to know the information.
2) The development zone, when introducing enterprises of various kinds, will take into overall consideration the industrial development and women’s opportunity for equal compensation right and development, so as to avoid social imbalance due to the difference in selection as per gender.

3) Provide moral advice for women to full engage in employment, and take the employment of women staff as among the indexes for enterprise examination;

4) Establish the recruitment and employment platform of the enterprise as well as the employment market. Through network and market construction, publicize the normalization of industrial information, for the convenient of the enterprise to issue recruitment information and of employees to obtain employment information.

5) Establish a menu-type employee training system, and form a one-stop service chain from enterprise employment need, training by professional unit to selection based on women’s personal interest.

6) In the park construction, such social service organizations and facilities will be developed in a moderate and beforehand manner, such as kindergarten, primary and secondary school, nursing home, and so on. Women can thus be relieved from heavy household service and their employment aimlessness reduced.

7) Give full play to the role of the Women’s Federation and the Family Planning Association, combine their opportunity of development with the implementation of these activities, and attract and guide them in taking advantage of these opportunities.
5 Resettlement Compensation Standard

All the compensation standards listed in this Resettlement Action Plan are formulated based on in-depth survey, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China and Anhui Province, and involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank, after full consultation with relevant departments and affected population in Xuancheng City, with an aim to restore and improve the living standard of affected population after resettlement. If the People’s Government of Xuancheng City unveils new preferential resettlement policies during the implementing process of this project, the new resettlement policies will be implemented.

5.1 Compensation standard for requisitioned collective land

The compensation fees for requisitioned rural collective land include land compensation fee, resettlement fee and compensation for green crops, nursery-grown plants and attachments to ground.

The standard for land acquisition compensation before March 1, 2015:

(1) Land compensation fee

Requisitioned cultivated land: unified annual output value is 1660 Yuan, so land compensation will be 10 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 15 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 25 times of annual output value, i.e. 41500 Yuan per mu.

Land for construction use and unused land: unified annual output value is 1660 Yuan, so land compensation will be 5 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 7.5 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 12.5 times of annual output value, i.e. 20750 Yuan per mu.

(2) Compensation fee for standing crops

According to Notice on Adjustment of Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Demolished Houses on Collectively-owned Land Requisitioned for
Recent Urban Construction issued by the People’s Government of Xuancheng City, it is determined that compensation rate will be 800 Yuan/mu for standing crops in paddy field in the project area and 700 Yuan/mu for standing crops in dry land. Compensation for standing crops of tea garden will be 1000-5000 Yuan per/mu based on actual growing of tea leaves.

The standard for land acquisition compensation after March 1, 2015:

The standard compensation for acquisition of cultivated land: unified annual output value is 1870 Yuan, the land compensation is 10 times of the unified annual output and the resettlement subsidies is 15 times of the unified annual output and the total compensation standard will be 25 times of the unified annual output, namely 46750 Yuan per mu.

The compensation standard for acquisition of land for construction and the unused land: unified annual output value is 1870 Yuan, the land compensation is 5 times of the unified annual output and the resettlement subsidies is 7.5 times of the unified annual output and the total compensation standard will be 12.5 times of the unified annual output, namely 23375 Yuan per mu.

The compensation standard for the standing crops and land attachments is shown in Table 5-1.

The compensation for land attachment and standing crops on the requisitioned land will belong to and directly paid to the owners.

The resettlement subsidies (28050 Yuan for each mu of cultivated land and 14025 Yuan for each mu of land for construction and the unused land) and 70% of the land compensation (13090 Yuan for each mu of cultivated land and 6545 Yuan for each mu of land for construction and unused land) will be directly paid to the land-acquired households and 30% of the land compensation (5610 Yuan for each mu of cultivated land and 2805 Yuan for each mu of land for construction and the unused land) will belong to the collective.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable field</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large area of unregistered vegetable field</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry septic tank</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangkang</td>
<td>Yuan/bucket</td>
<td>For tank with capacity of below 3 buckets: 30 Yuan above 3 buckets: 40 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishpond</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>1000 to 2000 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea garden</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>2000 to 3000 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry field</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>2000 to 3000 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tombs</td>
<td>Yuan/each</td>
<td>Tombs with double or more caves: 600 Yuan Tombs with single cave: 400 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable greenhouse</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>Bamboo shelf: 8 Yuan               Steel frame: 12 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Yuan/each</td>
<td>Brick well: 1000 Yuan               Motor-pumped well: 600 Yuan Hand-press well: 500 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afforestation</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>Unformed forestland: 1000 Yuan     Sapling forest land: 1500 to 2000 Yuan Immature timber and mature timber: 1000 to 1500 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic fruit forest</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>Unformed: 1000 to 2000 Yuan        Growing: 2000 to 4000 Yuan Mature: 4000 to 6000 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo forest</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>Sundry bamboo: 1000 Yuan           Moso bamboo: 1500 to 2000 Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape plants</td>
<td>Yuan/mu</td>
<td>1000 to 2000 Yuan (for seedling with diameter of below 5cm) 2000 to 4000 Yuan (for seedling with diameter between 5 and 20 cm) 4000 to 6000 Yuan (for seedling with diameter of above 20cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General trees (scattered)</td>
<td>Yuan/each</td>
<td>2 Yuan/each for seedling           10 Yuan (for trees with diameter between 2cm and 5cm) 30 Yuan (for trees with diameter between 5cm and 10cm) 50 Yuan (for trees with diameter of above 10cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit trees (scattered)</td>
<td>Yuan/each</td>
<td>2 Yuan/each for seedling           50 Yuan (for trees with diameter between 2cm and 5cm) 100 Yuan (for trees with diameter between 5cm and 10cm) 200 Yuan (for trees with diameter of above 10cm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Compensation standard for demolished houses on collectively-owned land

The policies widely used in demolition of structures on collectively-owned land in urban construction of Xuancheng City at present will be adopted for this project. The policies are as follows: the house-demolished households can get the resettlement house as per 40 square meters for each person of the household. For the households choosing cash compensation or the excess part of the total area of original house (exceeding 40 square meters for each person), cash compensation will be given.

Standard of cash compensation will be determined on the basis of the construction area, use nature, location and structures of the demolished houses and by the means of market appraisal of real estate. In accordance with calculation of Xuancheng Bureau of Land and Resources, the standard of cash compensation will be 800 to 850 Yuan per square meter for brick-concrete structures, 600 to 750 Yuan per square meter for brick-wood structures and 180 to 280 Yuan per square meter for simple structures.

The compensation standard for various house appendages at the time of structure demolition is shown in Table 5-2.

Compensation on decoration of the demolished structures will also be considered according to the actual conditions and the compensation standard is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Decoration compensation for demolished houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Compensation amount (Yuan/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallpaper ceiling</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber board, lath, pinch plate</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster board, plywood</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic tile</td>
<td>15Yuan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Published deadline of field survey will be March 18th, 2012, structures built after that date will not be compensated.
6 Implementation Plan for Resettlement and Recovery

6.1 Objective, method and principle of resettlement and recovery

6.1.1 Objective

According to the policies of the World Bank and national laws and regulations on involuntary resettlement, the general objective of the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base focuses on recovering and improving the living standard and production of affected people as soon as possible. The detailed objectives are:

- Affected relocated households will be well resettled and get cash compensation in accordance with the criteria of replacement cost, thus making their living quality and environment recover to or exceed the level before relocation.
- Compensate for all kinds of attachments to land as per their replacement prices.
- Functions of infrastructure are restored;
- Recover the public utilities and environment of affected communities to the level before relocation and strive for improvement.
- Well resettle affected labor forces, guarantee their long-term livelihood and improve their living standards; no peasant will loss job permanently because of the land acquisition.

6.1.2 Methods

The resettlement and recovery of affected people involves in two aspects: living and production.

The resettlement and recovery of living focuses on the relocation and rebuilding of houses and recovery of living ancillary facilities, mainly including the following aspects:

- Provide cash compensation or resettlement houses for demolished houses, ensure
that the house quality and living environment is better than before.

- Ensure that displaced population can benefit from various necessary living facility services conveniently in the new living environment.

The resettlement and recovery of production focuses on employment of affected labor forces and rebuilding of production facilities, including the following aspects:

- Give proper compensation to residents with land requisitioned, ensure that displaced people will not lose income sources due to land acquisition.
- Provide assistance for production and employment of laborers among displaced people, ensure that long term livelihood of displaced people are not affected by land acquisition of the project.

6.1.3 Principle

- Affected people take part in the whole resettlement process.

When it comes to such issues as the compensation rates of houses and facilities, choices of resettlement location, schedule of demolishing and recovering, fund appropriation, usage and management of resettlement funds, methods to recover production and operation, etc., there must be participation of and consultation with affected people or representatives for agreements. The consultation with affected people will be conducted by means of symposium with representatives and conference with affected residents or villagers.

- All kinds of compensation for private person will be granted to the property owner completely and directly without being withheld and misappropriated by any units or individuals.
- Assistance and care will be given to vulnerable groups.

6.2 Resettlement of relocated households

Proper resettlement of relocated household is one of the important resettlement issues of the project and also a subject under repeated consultation by PIO and
resettlement advisory organization. During the period from March to May of 2012, PIO and resettlement advisory organization carried out extensive and in-depth survey and consultation among the displaced people to know about their resettlement opinions, to advocate current house compensation policies adopted in urban construction in Xuancheng City, to introduce house demolition implementation measures adopted in similar projects under construction and show living conditions of resettled families to affected households. After repeated consultation and communication, the following house compensation and resettlement policies where established for the project.

Based on consultation results, two resettlement methods will be adopted in the project for the choices of displaced household:

1) Cash compensation

According to resettlement field survey, affected areas of the project are all located at urban-rural fringe. In recent years, the areas have been integrating with the city gradually following development of urban construction. Some villagers have been doing non-agricultural production and operation activities for a long time outside of the village and have actually moved or are planning to move to the city. Their houses in the village are left unused for a long time. For this part of displaced households, their actual living will not get affected by demolition and they don’t need resettlement houses, so they hope that they can get cash compensation. If they choose cash compensation, PIO will adopt the method and provide house compensation to those displaced households.

2) Property right exchange by built resettlement community

The area where the project is located is a key part of Xuancheng economic and technological development zone, which has been included in the integrated urban construction plan. According to related policies of the Ministry of Land and Resources and that of Xuancheng City, after demolition of houses on collectively-owned land in urban construction planning area, project owner will make comprehensive planning to build compensation houses for resettlement rather than allocate other house sites for
displaced families to rebuild their houses. The centralized resettlement point is also the main method adopted in various urban construction projects in Xuancheng City in recent years. Resettlement will survey shows that over 95% displaced family want to choose the option of property right exchange.

In order to promote construction of Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base, Xuancheng economic and technological development zone has begun planning and construction of resettlement residential communities since 2010. Displaced household of the project will be resettled centrally in these residential communities.

Table 6-1 Construction plan for resettlement communities of Xuancheng economic and technological development zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name of residential community</th>
<th>Construction time</th>
<th>Scale of construction (M²)</th>
<th>Resettlement capacity (household)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jinda Xiaoqu</td>
<td>2010, 10-2013</td>
<td>155120</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maoshengjinyuan</td>
<td>2012, 12-2016</td>
<td>348897</td>
<td>2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jinda Kuoqu</td>
<td>2013, 5-2015</td>
<td>128016</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Changqiao Xiaoqu</td>
<td>2013, 11-2015</td>
<td>1955580</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>827613</td>
<td>5154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The resettlement communities under planning will be distributed in a rational manner in the industrial park and will locate near the original location. Project owner will ensure that complete set of public facilities including stores, hospitals, schools, public transportation will be provided in resettlement communities, which will facilitate lives of displaced families and minimize influences on their social relationship, living habits, etc.

Resettlement house construction of the project is planned with a view to the overall planning of the entire industrial park. According to construction condition of resettlement communities under construction and those about to commence, it is sure that the houses can resettle 161 displaced households without any difficulty. In fact, construction of Jinda Xiaoqu which can resettle 933 households has entered into capping stage during resettlement survey of the project. This residential community is expected to be put into
use in 2013. Therefore, resettlement houses for displaced households are guaranteed.

The Jinda Resettlement Community which has entered capping stage

Most households choose property right exchange, the specific implementation methods:

(1) Provide resettlement house with an area equal to area of demolished house for each relocated household; average price of resettlement house will be 800 Yuan/ m².

(2) In case that building area per capita of relocated household is less than 40 m², the household can be resettled with the area of 40 m² per capita. The insufficient part will be purchased by average price of 300 Yuan/ m². For the part exceeding per capita 40 m², exceeding part within 5 m² will be purchased by 2185 Yuan/ m² and exceeding part above 5 m² will be purchased by market price..

(3) Permanent residents of relocated household will be members of family in resident booklet issued by public security authorities and will be those who has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; for relocated persons or his/her child that has reached legally marriageable age but is not married, one resettlement quota can be added; for those married but has no child, 20 m² resettlement area can be added; for families that has got one-child certificate, 10 m² resettlement area can be added; for man and wife of relocated household that are not registered in the same residence, 40 m² per capita will be
granted according to number of residences where relocated house is located, the couple will be benefit from resettlement policies again at another place after resettlement; If family member of relocated person though is not a permanent residence in relocated village but satisfies the following conditions, he/she can be included as resettlement population: ① Registered as non-agricultural residence, but has not benefit from related policies for urban employees or has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; ② The couples are both permanent residence of requisition village and their child is non-agricultural population but is not married and lived together with their parents and has not benefit from housing policy reform; ③ Military personnel in active service, ex-soldiers (not include officer on the active list) originally registered in the requisition village; ④ Students of universities, colleges and vocational schools originally registered in requisition village; ⑤ Those serving sentences, re-education through labor at prison originally registered in requisitioned village.

(4) For parts of area of original house that is larger than resettlement house, cash compensation will be made.

(5) Four types of: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m² resettlement apartment will be provided for them to choose.

(6) All the demolition only can be conducted after the resettlement apartment is ready, and moving allowances will be paid by RMB 8 Yuan/m². For non-residential houses, moving allowances by 10 Yuan/m², if there are large-sized equipment, calculate according to current transportation expenses.

The result of public consultation has shown that physical resettlement by property right exchange is favorably received. More than 95% displaced households are willing to choose the method of property right exchange, only several families tend to choose cash compensation.

As for whether the above resettlement policies can guarantee basic living condition
and economic benefit of displaced households, PIO and resettlement advisory organization have made careful measurement and calculation. They have selected several representative households with different number of members and current house areas and calculated value of their house assets before and after resettlement according to house compensation and resettlement policies. The results shows that by adopting the method of physical compensated house combined with cash compensation as planned, all relocated households have got complete property right houses with per capita area of 40m² and some cash compensation and their house asset values have increased a lot after resettlement. Among the three representative families, house asset value of the one with the least increase has increase by 142.99% and that of the one with the biggest is 509.39%. To be specific, families originally had relatively smaller area, more family members, and are eligible for increase of compensated area have got more benefits. This is why resettlement by compensated house is widely accepted and favorably received by people of the affected people.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Fushan</th>
<th>Tuanshan</th>
<th>Muma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relocated family</td>
<td>Mr. Wu</td>
<td>Mr. Xu</td>
<td>Ms. Feng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current number members</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current area (square meter)</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of house site (square meter)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Before relocation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House price (Yuan) (calculated by 800 Yuan/m² of brick concrete structure)</td>
<td>409600</td>
<td>142400</td>
<td>92000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land price (Yuan) (calculated by land compensation of 19000 Yuan/mu)</td>
<td>3418</td>
<td>2849</td>
<td>2849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total asset (Yuan)</td>
<td>413018</td>
<td>145249</td>
<td>94849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>After resettlement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensable area according to the policies (square meter)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual compensated area (square meter) (combination of 50, 80, 100 and 120 square meters based on choice)</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area difference before and after resettlement (square meter)</td>
<td>-292</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House price (Yuan) (calculated by 3500 Yuan/m² according to valuated price)</td>
<td>770000</td>
<td>595000</td>
<td>630000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash compensation for area difference (Yuan)</td>
<td>233600</td>
<td>14400</td>
<td>-52000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total asset (Yuan)</td>
<td>1003600</td>
<td>609400</td>
<td>578000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of increase of household asset (%)</td>
<td>142.99</td>
<td>319.56</td>
<td>509.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.3 Resettlement of persons with land requisitioned

Permanent land acquisition of the project will be 2558.1mu, including 822.13 mu paddy field, 312.92mu dry land and541.13mu tea garden and orchard. The requisitioned land is mainly in Muma village and Fushan village. According to field survey, these villages have rater large land area (above 2mu per capita, even more than 4mu per capita in Muma village) before acquisition. Affected land of Muma village and Fushan village are both lower than 3%. Therefore, land acquisition of the project will not exert a big influence on the local agricultural productive resources.

Social and economic survey has found out that land that can bring economic benefits for affected people are mainly paddy field and garden land. Paddy field is mainly for
planting rice, usually one or two seasons; garden land mainly includes tea garden and fruit garden. Take the most typical rice planting as an example, output of early season rice and late rice is about 1300 jin, Gross income per mu is 1500 Yuan, expenditure on fertilizer, pesticide, seed, machine, irrigation, etc. is about 850 Yuan, which means that income from the paddy field with highest economic benefits, without considering labor cost, is only 600-700 Yuan/mu per year. Among labors working at non-agricultural sectors at surroundings of Xuancheng city, such as casual laborers at construction site, those unskilled worker can get 100-120 Yuan/day and skilled worker can get 150-200/day. Therefore, the annual income/mu of paddy/field without considering labor cost is only earnings of 3-6 days of a laborer working outside. In fact, considering labor costs, many peasants think that farming actually is a losing business. So their initiative in agricultural production is not high and some lands are left out of cultivation.

Just because of this, during survey and consultation about land compensation and resettlement plan carried out by PIO and resettlement advisory organization, almost a hundred percent peasants expect that their lands be requisitioned. During resettlement survey, PIO has solicited opinions of affected households on after-acquisition resettlement method. Almost all affected households proposed that compensation for land acquisition will be directly paid to affected households. Based on the above extensive consultation and seeking of opinions, resettlement method for the project is determined as follows:

Compensation rate for agricultural land (including paddy field, dry land, forest land and garden plot, etc.) requisitioned will be: unified annual output value is 1660 Yuan, so land compensation will be 10 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 15 times of annual output value, total compensation will be 25 times of annual output value, i.e. 41500 Yuan per mu.

Land compensation of non-agricultural land will be 5 times of annual output value, resettlement subsidies will be 7.5 times of annual output value, total compensation will
be 12.5 times of annual output value, i.e. 20750 Yuan per mu.

Yong crops compensation rate for cultivated land will be 800 Yuan per mu for paddy field, 700 Yuan per mu for dry land and 1000-5000 Yuan for tea garden according to growing of tea-leaves.

Compensation for attachments to land and standing crops will be owned by their owners and the compensation fund will be distributed to owners.

70% of resettlement subsidies and land compensation will be distributed directly to requisitioned families; the remained 30% of compensation will belong to collective. This compensation fund will be mainly used for public utilities of the village collective after the consultation through villagers’ congress.

Distribution and use of land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be subject to supervision and auditing by authorities of superior level.

Peasants who were above 16 and were not included in urban basic endowment insurance at acquisition of their lands, and whose per capita area of cultivated land is less than 0.3mu after land acquisition will be included as subjects of employment training and social security for peasants with land requisitioned

Endowment insurance fund of peasants with land requisitioned is composed of pool fund and personal account fund. Funds from government and collective will be all put into pool fund. Personal account fund consists of payment by land-requisitioned peasants and the interests. Payment standard for government fund will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant and payment standard for collective (village, villagers’ group) will be 6000 Yuan for each eligible land-requisitioned peasant. Personal payment by qualified peasants is classified into two grades: Grade one is 6000 Yuan and Grade two is 3000 Yuan. Peasants with land requisitioned can choose one at their free will.

Land-requisitioned peasants of 60 years old (males) or 55 years old (females) who are eligible for social security will be paid of endowment allowances by 120 Yuan per month. Reward standard of endowment insurance will be 240 Yuan per month for those
Peasants with land requisitioned will be incorporated into urban employment system. And public welfare positions will be established for employment of peasants with land requisitioned. If possible, a certain proportion from requisitioned land for construction use will be set apart for resettlement and employment of peasants with land requisitioned. Project owner will give priority to peasants with land requisitioned when recruiting employees for posts suitable for those peasants.

Incorporate underemployed peasants with land requisitioned into re-employment service system, provide Employment Service Card and let them benefit from employment service policies including free occupation introduction, lump-sum employment training allowances and lump-sum occupational skill appraisal allowances, etc.

In case that the project requisitioned stated-owned agricultural land, implement by referring to the above compensation and resettlement policies for collectively-owned lands.

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Case: Influence of land acquisition on living standard of peasant’s family

Resettlement organization has made typical case study on influences of land acquisition and compensation on living standard of affected household.

Mr. Chen, a villager of Muma village, is 60 and his wife is 57 year old. The family has four members, their two children are working outside and the old couple stays at the village. They have 8 mu paddy field and 4 mu dry land. Usually, they plant peanut and sweet potato in dry land, the income of which is negligible. Without considering various costs and labor input of the couple, annual income from paddy field is about 5000 Yuan. If he doesn’t go out for work, income of the whole year would be only 5000 Yuan. As Mr. Chen has said, he is rather old and people would not hire him if he goes far away from hometown to work. So he can only find some work near Xuancheng at intervals of farm work. Though he does not work every day, annual income from working outside is more than 1000Yuan for sure. As for his two children, he doesn’t know clearly about their income which is certainly much higher than his. Therefore, Mr. Chen doesn’t mind that part of his land will be requisitioned but cares about whether all land would be requisitioned so that he can get a large amount of money.

As calculated by Mr. Chen: if all his lands are requisitioned and resettlement subsidies of 22800Yuan/per are all paid to him, the family would owe 273600Yuan, which is a considerable amount of income and equals to their farming income of 54 years. After handling of endowment insurance for landless people, he and his wife can get 240Yuan per month by doing nothing and the family can get 480 Yuan per month, which means 5760Yuan per year, even higher than their original farming income of 5000Yuan.

What’s more, a large number of laborers will be needed when large quantities of enterprises are introduced to the development zone, so that his two children working far away from the home can come back to Xuancheng and the family can live together happily. Mr. Chen and his wife are looking forward to construction of development zone, which is also the expectation of most families at the project location.

The land acquisition of this project will impact 395 households and 1432 persons. Among the affected persons, 790 are in the labor age. According to the development plan of the industrial park, the enterprises will cause more than 5000 new worker need every
in the future year, so, all the affected labors by land acquisition can easily be employed by the firms. In order to meet the needs of the enterprises, the government of XTEDZ will develop a comprehensive information management system (CIMS). The CIMS will integrate the information from Society Development Bureau, Economic Development Bureau, Investment Invitation Bureau and Resettlement Office. With the CIMS, people will easily find the information of land lost persons, the needs of workers from the enterprises and the training courses provided by local colleges and university sponsored by government of XTEDZ. Government of XTEDZ also will arrange an education and training fund for land lost persons with the standards of 2000 Yuan per capita. With the help of the fund, all the land acquisition affected person can get the opportunity of career education and skills training according to the needs of the enterprises, so that they can meet the requirement of labor position.

6.4 Resettlement and restoration for displaced female and vulnerable groups

As for resettlement and restoration of displaced females, PIO and Xuancheng Economic and Technological Development Zone will adopt a series of measures to provide various conveniences for participation and development of females based on the long-term and comprehensive construction and development of the Development Zone. According to result of a series of surveys and studies, main measures to be adopted include:

1) Set up an open and transparent mechanism for publication of land acquisition and compensation information, to ensure that females are provided with the same right to be compensated and informed. Informing female members will be the precondition for signing of land compensation agreement and fund distribution of each household.

2) When various enterprises are introduced to the development zone, social
imbalance will be avoided based on overall consideration of industrial development and equal participation and development of females. While auto parts, medium sized machines, renewable energy industries are the key targets to be introduced into the development zone, the existing female labor extensive industries including garment and electronic will be continuously developed.

3) Provide moral advice to enterprises suitable for female laborers that they will allow full participation of females, incorporate employment of females into enterprise assessment and reference indexes for implementing preferential policies;

4) Create employment information platform and employment market in development zone. By establishment of network and market, normalize publication of employment information to make employment easier for enterprises and information access convenient for employees;

5) Establish menu-type labor training system, develop one-package-service of enterprise labor demand, professional labor training and female’s choice based on personal interest, to reduce employment blindness of females;

6) During construction of the park, develop social service organization and facilities including kindergarten, primary and middle school, nursing home, etc. at moderate speed or in advance, accelerate supporting construction of education, medical, recreation facilities in the development zone, in order to relieve females from heavy household duties and let them participate in social and economic activities free of worry and anxiety.

7) Give full play to functions of women’s organizations including the women’s federation, family planning association, to combine organically development and access to opportunity of women with activities of these organizations, in order to attract and guide women to enjoy opportunities brought about by development.

PIP and affected village will provide special assistance and care for affected vulnerable families of the project. Major measures include:

- Give these families priority to choose resettlement house. Try to arrange houses
on the first floor or other lower floors for convenience of their living considering that most of these families have disabled members or feeble and seek members;

- Arrange special man power and necessary assistance to help them during moving;
- PIO will arrange transition houses for vulnerable families before moving together with village of the family. Give them priority to choose if there are existing resettlement house resources;
- Give priority to vulnerable families and provide suitable job opportunities to increase their income during project construction period;
- Give vulnerable families priority in handling land lost population social insurance formalities. And take initiative to apply at civil affair department to handle lowest living insurance for them;
- Provide employment training for members of vulnerable families who are will to work and is capable of work and give priority to recommending them to enterprises of the industrial park;
- Provide living allowances to vulnerable families during resettlement and transition period according to actual situation.

**6.5 Compensation and rehabilitation for infrastructures**

The infrastructures affected by this project mainly include the electricity and communication facilities, country roads and irrigation canals etc. All of the affected infrastructure which need to be rehabilitated will be compensated based on replacement cost and rebuilt by the owner, and for those in no need of rehabilitation, the owners will get compensation based on the appraisal price.

**6.6 Time schedule of resettlement and rehabilitation**

Civil engineering of the project is planned to be commenced in June of 2013, schedule of various resettlement activities is shown in table 6-4.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish resettlement organization at neighborhood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial consultation of resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft of resettlement action plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modification of resettlement action plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-consultation of resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect the resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of resettlement plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Budget and Management of Resettlement Funds

7.1 Composition of resettlement funds

Resettlement funds of this project mainly include: compensation fees for land acquisition, house demolition and all kinds of attachments; other expenses related to resettlement; administrative expenses for resettlement; unforeseeable expenses.

7.1.1 Compensation fee for land acquisition

Compensation fund for land acquisition consists of land compensation fee and all kinds of taxes payable, including land compensation fee, expense for forest vegetation restoration, farmland occupancy tax, land management fee, and other taxes of all kinds, etc.

7.1.2 Compensation fund for house demolition

Compensation fund for house demolition includes:

(1) Compensation fee for demolished houses;
(2) Relocation fee and transitional fee;
(3) Construction cost of resettlement site.

7.1.3 Compensation fee for all kinds of attachments

Compensation rates for the attachments on the land of private households and collective organizations will be calculated according to the actual quantity from surveys and the compensation criteria.

7.1.4 Other expenses related to resettlement

Other expenses related to resettlement mainly refer to the expenses occurred in the course of preparation and implementation of the resettlement work, such as expenses of independent monitoring organizations for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement, expenses for developing and maintaining of resettlement information management.
system, expenses for the employment training of the affected labors who lost land, expenses for hiring professional organizations to measure and evaluate the relocated objects, etc. These expenses will be determined ad per the charging criteria of similar industry and project. The budgets for developing and maintaining of resettlement information management system and employment training of the affected labors are list in menu of technique assistance program to guarantee their implementation.

7.1.5 Administrative expenses for resettlement

The administrative expenses for resettlement are calculated as per 5 percent of the direct resettlement funds. These expenses are mainly used for strengthening the organizations related to resettlement work, organization and coordination, internal monitoring, official and foreign affairs reception, on-the-job training, rewards for progress of relocation of implementing units, information collection and publish, preparation in early period, purchasing offices, renting temporary offices, paying salaries and social security of employees, purchasing and using transportation facilities, maintaining the vehicles, communication and daily management, etc.

7.1.6 Unforeseeable expenses

Unforeseeable expenses, including unforeseeable expenses of material and price (not including expenses because of temporary change of engineering design) are calculated as per 10 percent of the basic expenses.

7.2 Budget of resettlement funds

Based on the compensation rate and statistical quantity of all kinds of affected items, the total budget of the resettlement funds for the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base amounts to 186,962,157.98 Yuan. Details see Table 7-1.
### Table 7-1: Budget sheet of resettlement funds for the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Compensation rate (Yuan)</th>
<th>Amount (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Basic expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136123236.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expenses for land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>127632767.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69758038.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>999.31</td>
<td>46750</td>
<td>4671742.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-arable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>525.79</td>
<td>23375</td>
<td>12290341.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for standing crops</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>490.14</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>916561.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>186.56</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>348867.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden plot</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>178.57</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>333925.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social security</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1525.1</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>9150600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees for land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53968279.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivated land occupancy tax</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>666209.997</td>
<td>26.25</td>
<td>17488012.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fees paid for use of additional construction land</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>1017241.7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28482767.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivated land reclamation fee</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>666539.77</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5332318.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation for water works</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1525.1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>762550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expense for forest vegetation restoration</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>158552.57</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1902630.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other fee of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3906450.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service fee of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td>2% of the expense of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td>1395160.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managerial fee of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6% of the expense of land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td>2511289.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for demolished house</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28490468.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick-concrete</td>
<td></td>
<td>8411.61</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>7149868.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick-wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>17448.78</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>13086585.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth-wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>2650.08</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>742022.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relocation allowance</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>64200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transition allowance</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>25860.39</td>
<td>6 Yuan per month in 48 months</td>
<td>7447792.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>Related expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7420436.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agency fees for land acquisition and house demolition (1.8 percent of the basic expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2810218.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expenses for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement (0.8 percent of the basic expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1248985.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expenses for demolishing, cleaning, hiring evaluation and audit agencies (1 percent of the basic expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1561232.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training for the land lost labors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1200000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Resettlement information management system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>600000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Administrative expenses for resettlement (5 percent of the basic expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7806161.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Unforeseeable expenses (10 percent of the basic expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1561232.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Distribution of resettlement funds

7.3.1 Receiver of resettlement funds

The resettlement funds of this project will be allocated to different receivers according to the ownership of different affected items. For details you can refer to Table 7-2. In order to make sure the compensation funds can be granted to affected people and units on time and in full, we should not only give full play to the role of independent monitoring organizations, internal monitoring organizations and national audit institutions, but also reduce intermediate links as much as possible and appropriate the compensation funds directly in simple and easy ways to both individuals and units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Fund category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village collective</td>
<td>Compensation for collective land that is not contracted, attachments, collectively-owned facilities, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Compensation for requisitioned land, demolished houses, attachments and standing crops (only for families whose standing crops are requisitioned), relocation fee, transition allowance, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>All kinds of taxes concerning land acquisition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.2 Source and flow of resettlement funds

The resettlement fund of the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is raised by PIO and will be appropriated to compensation targets through special accounts without any intermediate links to avoid being withheld and misappropriated.
7.4 Appropriation, management and monitoring of resettlement fund

7.4.1 Appropriation of resettlement funds

The appropriation of resettlement funds will comply with the following principles:

● All costs involved in the land acquisition and relocation are counted into the project total budget. Compensation funds of each item are audited by the implementing unit of it and reported to the PIO for appropriation. The compensation funds are paid directly by the PIO through special accounts to affected units and people.

● All kinds of compensation fee for private families are appropriated through special accounts.

● Land compensation is paid before land acquisition.

7.4.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement funds

● The expenditure of the resettlement funds must be in strictly accordance with the national laws and regulations on land acquisition and relocation, and the policies in the Resettlement Action Plan and no less than the compensation rates and scope prescribed in the Resettlement Action Plan.

● The implementing unit will submit a monthly schedule to the PIO, audit the payment sheet with the confirmed signature of the principals and report to the finance department for fund appropriation. The PIO will pay the compensation funds according to the schedule confirmed by the implementing unit directly via finance department.

● Compensation funds for land, houses, attachments, relocation fees and transition allowances, etc., will be approved by implementing unit of the project.

● The PIO will hire special agencies to conduct internal inspection on the usage of the resettlement funds.

● The Xuancheng municipal finance and audit departments will monitor and audit the usage of special funds.
• Independent resettlement monitoring organizations will follow-up monitor the progress of appropriating the compensation funds to affected families during external monitoring.
8 Resettlement Organizations

8.1 Organization setting

In order to do well in the resettlement of the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base, governments at all levels of Xuancheng City set up organizations and improve their capabilities to make sure the resettlement can go smoothly. Since October 2011, we have established the project leading group, PIO, and all levels of organizations related to the resettlement of this project successively and define their responsibilities clearly. The major organizations are:

- Leading group of the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base
- PIO
- Resettlement Offices in sub-districts
- Resettlement groups in affected villages
- Resettlement consulting agency-- Center for Involuntary Resettlement, Wuhan University

See Fig.8-1 for the network of resettlement organizations.
8.2 Responsibility of each organization

8.2.1 Leading group of the World Bank Funded Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone

- Playing a leading role in project preparation and implementation;
- Making important decisions on resettlement work;
- Coordinating the relationship between resettlement organizations and relevant government departments;

8.2.2 PIO

- Applying for Land Planning Permit and Land Construction Permit;
- Coordinating with related departments to formulate the policies in the Resettlement Action Plan;
- Coordinate the progress of the construction and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan;
- Coordinating the work of resettlement organizations;
• Conducting trainings on the principals of all resettlement offices;
• Reporting the progress of resettlement;
• Communicating with other departments during the implementing phase of resettlement;
• Auditing the resettlement fund plan of each item;
• Guiding and supervising the implementation of resettlement;
• Managing the data and files of resettlement;
• Conducting internal monitoring on resettlement;
• Responsible for the reception of resettlement experts from the World Bank during preparatory and implementing phase;
• Handling the complaints of relocated people during resettlement;
• Communicating with independent monitoring organizations during the implementation of resettlement.

8.2.3 Resettlement offices in subdistricts (towns, tea plantation)

• Organizing detailed survey on resettlement;
• Implementing the resettlement work;
• Formulating and submitting the resettlement fund plan;
• Follow-up supervising the appropriation of resettlement funds;
• Handling the complaints of relocated people during resettlement;
• Coordinating with independent resettlement monitoring organizations;
• Collecting and classifying all required data of internal monitoring report;
• Submitting resettlement files to the PIO;
• Working with the PIO to deal with the inspection of resettlement experts from the World Bank.
8.2.4 Independent monitoring organization

During resettlement implementation, the independent monitoring organization, in charge of the external monitoring on resettlement, should submit resettlement progress reports and monitoring reports to the PIO and the World Bank. The responsibility of independent monitoring organization has been clearly demonstrated in the chapter of External Monitoring.

8.3 Staff and facilities of each resettlement organization

The PIO resettlement office has 6 workers that have strong organizing ability, good computer skills and other capabilities. The resettlement offices of Feicai Subdistrict and Jinba Subdistrict also have high-quality and experienced workers that are fully qualified for the resettlement work. The member list is given in Table 8-1. Staff and facilities of each resettlement organization are shown in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

**Table 8-1 Member list of each resettlement office**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement organization</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Li Jun</td>
<td>6 persons, including He Weiguo, Sheng Kaiguo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Feicai Subdistrict</td>
<td>Li Xudong</td>
<td>5 persons, including Zhou Honghao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 8-2 Staff arrangement of each resettlement organization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement organization</th>
<th>Total staff</th>
<th>Qualifications of staff</th>
<th>Working period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Know foreign language, computer and engineering and resettlement policies</td>
<td>From October, 2011 to the completion of resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Feicai Subdistrict</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Have long-term working experience of similar jobs, with bachelor’s or higher degree</td>
<td>From March, 2012 to the completion of evaluation after resettlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 8-3 Facilities of each resettlement organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Computer (unit)</th>
<th>Camera (unit)</th>
<th>Car (vehicle)</th>
<th>Office (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Feicai Subdistrict</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.4 Measures to enhance resettlement organizations’ capability

To improve the quality of staff and overall ability of all resettlement organizations, and to enable the resettlement staff to master the laws and regulations and requirements of the World Bank in terms of resettlement so that the resettlement work can go smoothly, the PIO has organized staff for many times to study and inspect the similar domestic projects to make them master the process of resettlement work of the World Bank financed projects and policies of involuntary resettlement. The PIO has conducted lots of trainings on the staff, through which they can study the national laws and regulations on resettlement, operational policies on involuntary resettlement of the World Bank OP4.12/BP4.12 and skills to deal with resettlement work. The trainings that have been conducted refer to Table 8-4.

### Table 8-4 Training plan of resettlement staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Training institution</th>
<th>Training content</th>
<th>Trainee</th>
<th>Training schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Study the experience about resettlement of World Bank financed projects in other provinces</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>October 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Training on resettlement process and survey</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Computer operation and data processing</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>Nov.-Dec. 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>National laws and regulations on resettlement and the policies of the World Bank</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Procedure, management and monitoring of fund appropriation</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>Jan. 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Resettlement procedure and policy</td>
<td>Staff of resettlement offices in districts or towns</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Resettlement policies of the World Bank</td>
<td>Staff of resettlement offices in PIO, districts or towns</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Latest policies on land acquisition and house demolition</td>
<td>Staff of resettlement offices in PIO, districts or towns</td>
<td>March-April 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Experiences of other domestic World Bank financed projects in resettlement</td>
<td>Staff of resettlement offices in PIO, districts or towns</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.5 Plan to further enhance resettlement organizations’ capability

To better implement the Resettlement Action Plan, guarantee the benefits of affected people and meet the overall plan of the project progress, the PIO will take the following measures to enhance the capability of resettlement organizations and improve efficiencies:

1. Leadership responsibility system: major leaders of the PIO will play a leading role in organizing a strong leadership for resettlement.

2. High-quality staff: staff in all resettlement offices must have strong professional competencies, deep insights into relevant policies, and more importantly rich working experience with the public.

3. Clear responsibility: we will clearly define the responsibilities of all resettlement offices according to the requirements of the World Bank and relevant national laws and regulations.

4. Staff trainings: we will conduct training on resettlement staff on an irregular basis concerning the resettlement policies and information management.

5. Public and media supervision: all the resettlement information will be publicized to the public and society, and supervised by the public and media.

6. The PIO will hold meetings on an irregular basis to report the resettlement progress and deliver the reports to resettlement organization at all levels.

7. The PIO will provide all resettlement offices with necessary vehicles and office facilities to meet the demands of work.

The future training plan to improve resettlement organizations refers to Table 8-5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Training institution</th>
<th>Training content</th>
<th>Trainee</th>
<th>Training schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Study the experience about resettlement of other World Bank financed projects</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff of PIO, development zone or subdistricts</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Center for Involuntary Resettlement, Wuhan University</td>
<td>Resettlement policies of the World Bank</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff of PIO, development zone or subdistricts</td>
<td>April-May, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Center for Involuntary Resettlement, Wuhan University</td>
<td>Latest changes in national policies on relocation</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff of PIO, development zone or subdistricts</td>
<td>June, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lessons drawn from resettlement of the other places</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff of PIO, development zone or subdistricts</td>
<td>May-June, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Computer operation and data processing</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff of PIO, development zone</td>
<td>June-July, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Procedure and policies of resettlement work of the World Bank financed project</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff in subdistricts or villages</td>
<td>July, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Resettlement policies and practice</td>
<td>Resettlement Staff in subdistricts or villages</td>
<td>June-December, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Study of the international experience about resettlement</td>
<td>PIO staff</td>
<td>2013-2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Public Engagement and Consultation

To make the resettlement work of the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base practical and reliable, safeguard the lawful rights and interests of relocated people and units, and reduce complaints and disputes, the PIO attaches great importance to the participation of and consultation with relocated people and prepares the Resettlement Action Plan on the basis of public consultation and transparency. Therefore, during the planning, designing and implementation of this project, personnel from the resettlement offices of PIO, the agencies of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone concerned, three affected towns and subdistricts, six villages (communities) make use of socio-economic survey and resettlement survey together with the advisory agency to widely publicize the information of this project by various means, solicit the opinions of affected people and consult with them about problems of common concern. The results of public participation and consultation provide reference for the improvement of the resettlement plan.

Fig. 9-1: Staff solicit the opinions and suggestions of affected people on different occasions

9.1 Activities of public participation and consultation that have already been conducted

As for significant issues involved in the resettlement plan, the PIO has organized design institute, advisory agencies, and local resettlement organizations to publicize information and to conduct consultation with affected people.
The PIO and resettlement advisory agency have made the following efforts to promote public participation:

1. Publicizing project information through official documents and announcements in the affected area;
2. Collecting the opinions and suggestions of affected people on the resettlement work by means of questionnaire survey;
3. Holding symposiums in various forms in the affected villages, to know about the financial status of affected families and solicit their opinions and suggestions towards resettlement work;
4. The affected people express their opinions or propose suggestions in oral or written form to local township governments or villages, and then the local governments convey these messages to the PIO.
5. Holding symposiums among women in the affected villages, to know about the adverse effects of the resettlement upon them and solicit their opinions and suggestions on resettlement;
6. Holding symposiums among women in the enterprise of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, to know about the opportunities created for them in the development of the park area as well as measures to take advantage of the opportunities.

Discussions shall be held or field visit shall be carried out to solicit the affected persons’ opinions on issues concerning land acquisition and house demolition, e.g. the selection of new settlement, the transition period. Main public consultation activities that have been organized are shown in Table 9-1.

**Table 9-1: Major activities for publicizing resettlement information and inviting public consultation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Content that is publicized and consulted</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March, 2012</td>
<td>Publishing the feasibility report of the project</td>
<td>Design institute, PIO, affected subdistricts, village collective and representatives of affected residents</td>
<td>PIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>March, 2012</td>
<td>Compensation standard</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, village collective, representatives of affected residents, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, villages (communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>March-April, 2012</td>
<td>Social impact of the project</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, village collective, representatives of affected residents, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, villages (communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>April, 2012</td>
<td>Resettlement means and willingness</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, village collective, representatives of affected residents, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, villages (communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>April-May, 2012</td>
<td>Resettlement policy</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, village collective, representatives of affected residents, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, villages (communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>May, 2012</td>
<td>Impact of resettlement on women</td>
<td>PIO, representatives of affected residents, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO, affected subdistricts, villages (communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>June, 2012</td>
<td>The industrial park gives women the opportunity to participate and develop</td>
<td>PIO, investors for enterprises in the industrial park, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>July, 2012</td>
<td>Women’s difficulty in participation and the ways to get over</td>
<td>PIO, business managers, Wuhan University</td>
<td>PIO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In April-July 2012, Center for Involuntary Resettlement of Wuhan University conducted a questionnaire survey among affected people through which the public can express their opinions and suggestions. The questionnaire survey has been conducted on 58 affected people who are above 15 years old. The result of this survey refers to Table 9-2.

**Table 9-2 Summary sheet of public opinions and suggestions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content of the survey</th>
<th>Public opinions</th>
<th>Ratio of the answers to the total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How do you know about the information of the industrial park project?</td>
<td>Very clear</td>
<td>74.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Know a little, but not very clear</td>
<td>20.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Know nothing</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do you agree with the project?</td>
<td>Pro</td>
<td>94.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Against</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Potential benefits from this project (multiple choice)</td>
<td>The traffic will be more convenient</td>
<td>77.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The income will increase</td>
<td>93.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The job opportunities will increase</td>
<td>84.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market information</td>
<td>58.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td>82.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Potential harm of this project? (multiple choice)</td>
<td>No endowment resources due to land acquisition</td>
<td>55.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental disruption</td>
<td>48.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decrease of living space</td>
<td>43.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase of living costs</td>
<td>72.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadaptation to community life</td>
<td>22.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you know the compensation policies of Changcheng City for land acquisition and house demolition?</td>
<td>Very clear</td>
<td>89.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not very clear</td>
<td>10.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Know nothing</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What suggestions do you have about the resettlement work? (multiple choice)</td>
<td>Try resettlement in full</td>
<td>55.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimize the transitional period</td>
<td>65.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By analyzing the statistical data in Table 9-2, we can arrive at the following conclusions:

First, more than 74 percent of the affected people know about this project, and 20 percent only heard about the project. However, only 5 percent of the affected people know nothing about the project. These data show that the affected people have gained a lot of knowledge about this project through the activities of public participation, but we still need to deepen their understanding of this project through all kinds of channels and ways in the future. Correspondingly, over 95 percent of the affected people support this project, 5 percent act indifferently; no person is against the project. These data are in
correspondence with the impression and feeling in the social economic survey. All in all, the project of industrial park is welcomed by people of the affected areas, and common villagers have high expectation for it.

Second, most people think this project will attract more enterprises into the park and create more jobs, and thus they will have more job opportunities and incomes. At the same time, some other people worry about their living security in the long run after land acquisition, endowment in particular. In symposiums and individual interviews, many villagers are quite excited about and have high expectation for the industrial park, but still somewhat worried about their future life, such as granting of compensation fees, publicity of compensated house, and whether the future community is convenient, etc. They hope that the project office can do their job in a perfect manner in consideration of their position.

Third, 90% of the respondents are quite clear or understand something about the resettlement policy of Xuancheng City; about 10% do not know all about the policy, but all of them somewhat know about it. With respect to the options as to the usage of land compensation fund, over 90% of the affected people demand that the land compensation fund should be directly distributed to the affected households, and believe this is the best way to protect the interests of families with land acquisitioned. 84% of them argue that the compensation fund should be used to handle old-age security formalities, so as to relieve their worry after land acquisition. Besides, that the compensation fund is used to offer occupational training to the affected labor force is supported by over 80% of them.

Fourth, 5% of the affected people hope for resettlement by monetary means, and the rest agree on unified planning in Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and build compensated houses in a centralized manner.

Above opinions collected from the public have been fully respected when drafting the *Resettlement Action Plan* and resettlement policies have absorbed these suggestions and proposals.

In resettlement preparation stage, PIO and the consulting agency visited those persons affected by Phase I project and relevant organizations to consult their advices and
suggestions on resettlement, to draw lessons and experience for the World Bank funded project, which can be concluded as follows:

1. Before houses are demolished, the real estate that serves as new settlement of the affected persons shall be planned and constructed as early as possible to shorten the transition period and reduce resettlement cost. The real estate shall be constructed with complete auxiliary facilities, such as education, sanitation and market etc.

2. The distribution and selection of resettlement houses shall be linked to the signing of house demolition agreement, and such information shall be posted in the community to ensure information transparency.

3. The resettlement organizations shall cooperate with land resources department and social security department to incorporate the eligible persons whose land is requisitioned into the social security system, providing them basic living guarantee.

4. The labors affected by this project shall be trained directionally to enter the enterprises in the economic development zone.

All these advices and suggestions have been concluded by PIO and will be included in the Resettlement Action Plan.

9.2 Feedback to the opinions collected through public participation and consultation

In December 2011, the PIO and Center for Involuntary Resettlement, Wuhan University summed up the opinions and suggestions collected from affected people through various channels of public participation, fed back their major concerns to the design institute, environment evaluation institutions and relevant departments, and took these opinions and suggestions into consideration when drawing the Resettlement Action Plan. Table 9-3 shows the feedbacks to the opinions collected through public consultation.
Table 9-3: Main opinions collected through public participation and consultation and corresponding solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Opinions of affected people</th>
<th>Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement site</td>
<td>Unified planning and rebuilding, build compensated house in a centralized manner for resettlement</td>
<td>Upon repetitive consideration and negotiation, PIO and Feicai District plan five communities for resettlement. Each community can provide enough housing as options for relocated households. The rural residents in the original village are resettled in a centralized manner, having no effect on the original social structure of the affected population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of land compensation fund</td>
<td>Some people worried that they cannot directly receive the land compensation fund, and the fund may be withheld or misappropriated by intermediate links.</td>
<td>After repeated consultations, it is agreed that the land compensation fund of this project should be directly distributed to the affected families, and delivered by township resettlement offices in the form of deposit book, without any intermediate links. The land compensation fund cannot be withheld or misappropriated for any purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional period</td>
<td>They worry about the excessively long transitional period</td>
<td>Resettle all the displaced households after the resettlement apartment ready, and give move allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age security</td>
<td>It is expected to handle old-age security</td>
<td>After land acquisition, for rural residents whose per capital farmland area is less than 0.3 mu and who reaches 16 years old and fails to have basic old-age insurance at the time of land acquisition, they are the target group who will be provided with employment training and social security. The endowment insurance fund of rural residents with land acquisition consists of planned fund and personal account. The government financed part and collective financed part is all counted in the planned fund, and the personal account is made up of the payment fund and interest of rural residents with land acquisition. As for the government financed part, the standard is 6000 Yuan for each rural resident eligible to be insured. As for the collective (village, village group), the rural residents with land acquisition will pay in two grades: 6000 Yuan and 6000 Yuan. They can choose either of the two options. For men at 60 years old and above and women at 50 years old and above who are eligible to be insured, the standard for old-age endowment is 240 Yuan/month, and the rate for those who pay 3000 Yuan insurance is 180 Yuan/month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem</td>
<td>Opinions of affected people</td>
<td>Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Resettled housing  | It is expected to provide enough house and distributed in an open manner.                    | (1) Each relocated house provides placement house equal to the floor area of the relocated house, average price: 800 Yuan/m².  
(2) The per capital floor area of the relocated house is less than 40 m², and the inadequate part is purchased according to the average price of 300 Yuan/m². If the per capital area of the placement house exceeds 40 m², the excess of no more than 5 m² is purchased at the market preferential price; the excess of more than 5 m² is purchased at the market price.  
(3) The permanent residents in the relocated households will take that in Household Register of the public security authority as precedent. If the relocated persons or their children reach the legal age for marriage but are not yet married, the quota of resettled persons can be added by 1. If they are married and have children, the area can be added by 20 m². For households with the one-child certificate, the area can be added by 10 m².  
(4) The part by which the floor area of the relocated house exceeds that of the placement house will be compensated with money.  
(5) Types of placement houses: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m². The relocated households can choose suitable type according to the compensated house. |
| Affected women     | How to fully enjoy the project development opportunities for the affected women                | 1) Establish a mechanism of open and transparent compensation information, and ensure that women can enjoy equal right of compensation and the right to know the information.  
2) The development zone, when introducing enterprises of various kinds, will take into overall consideration the industrial development and women’s opportunity for equal compensation right and development, so as to avoid social imbalance due to the difference in selection as per gender.  
3) Provide moral advice for women to full engage in employment, and take the employment of women staff as among the indexes for enterprise examination;  
4) Establish the recruitment and employment platform of the enterprise as well as the employment market. Through network and market construction, publicize the normalization of industrial information, for the convenient of the enterprise to issue recruitment information and of employees to obtain employment information.  
5) Establish a menu-type employee training system, and form a one-stop service chain from enterprise employment need, training by professional unit to selection based on women’s personal interest.  
6) In park construction, such social service organizations and facilities will be developed in a moderate and beforehand manner, such as kindergarten, primary and secondary school, nursing home, etc. Women can thus be relieved from heavy household service and their employment aimlessness reduced.  
7) Give full play to the role of the Women’s Federation and the Family Planning Association, combine their opportunity of development with the implementation of these activities, and attract and guide them in taking advantage of these opportunities. |
| Complaints         | Affected people want to know how to express their complaints                                  | The channels for expressing complaints and feedback opinions have been established, i.e. through phone calls and complaint box, etc. The consultation system is set up. The symposiums will be held frequently with the presence of the PIO, resettlement offices of village committees and affected people, to jointly explore the solutions to the problems. External monitoring will be enhanced as well. |
9.3 Plan of consultation with affected people in the next stage

With the advancing of preparation and implementation process of the project, the PIO and resettlement offices at all levels will conduct further consultative activities, which include:

- Specific opinions of affected people on compensation policy;
- Compensation for the relocated households and its schedule of payment;
- The construction of resettlement site;
- The restoration of affected infrastructure during construction stage;
- Other concerns of affected people;

Schedule for consultation with affected people by all resettlement offices refers to Table 9-4. Resettlement offices in towns and subdistricts can hold consultative conferences with affected people on an irregular basis and report the problems to the PIO. Apart from taking part in the consultation activities organized by the PIO, the independent monitoring organization will also conduct consultation with affected people on other problems, collect their complaints and suggestions and provide monitoring information to resettlement departments of all levels.

**Table 9-4 Time schedule for consultation with affected people**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content of consultation</th>
<th>Time schedule</th>
<th>Participated by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement policy</td>
<td>Nov. 2012-Dec. 2012</td>
<td>PIO, resettlement offices in towns and subdistricts, independent monitoring organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement mode and specific implementing plan</td>
<td>Nov. 2012-Dec. 2012</td>
<td>PIO, resettlement offices in towns and subdistricts, design institute, independent monitoring organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of affected infrastructure</td>
<td>Whole implementing period</td>
<td>PIO, resettlement offices in towns and subdistricts, independent monitoring organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems occurring in the implementing period</td>
<td>Whole implementing period</td>
<td>Resettlement offices at all levels, independent monitoring organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected suggestions and complaints</td>
<td>Whole implementing period</td>
<td>Monitoring department, PIO, resettlement offices in towns and subdistricts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.4 Ways for the affected people to participate in consultation during implementing phase

1. Direct ways
   By holding symposiums with representatives of affected people or village cadres, to collect the major concerns and suggestions of affected people and solicit advices from the township government and village committees.

2. Indirect ways
   The public can express their complaints, opinions and suggestions to the village committees, resettlement departments at all levels and monitoring department. Resettlement offices should feedback their opinions according to the specific process.

9.5 Transparency of resettlement policies and the Resettlement Information Booklet

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

- Before December 31, 2012, the resettlement policies and standards of this project will be announced via media like the Xuancheng Daily and website of Xuancheng government;
- All affected village committees publicize such information as the affected area of the village, compensation rates, resettlement measures, ways of complaining and appealing, etc.;
- Before December 31, 2012, the township governments and village committees should distribute the Resettlement Action Plan of this project so that affected people can read at any time they want;
- The Resettlement Information Booklet will be distributed to every affected family.

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

Resettlement is a complicated work. Since the relocation and resettlement involves a wide range of issues and concerns the vital interests of relocated people, affected people will inevitably have some complaints about the resettlement and compensation standards during the implementing process. To make sure the complaints can be solved quickly and satisfactorily, the PIO will set up a transparent and simple procedure that can collect and solve the complaints and appeals so as to settle the complaints objectively, justly and efficiently and make sure the resettlement work can go smoothly.

10.1 Means of collecting complaints and appeals

(1) The village committees or resettlement offices in towns and districts report the complaints, measures to solve the problems and existing problems;

(2) The construction unit submits the construction diary to the project owner every day to convey people’s complaints.

(3) The project owner finds out people’s complaints when inspecting the construction site;

(4) Independent monitoring organization collects people’s complaints.

(5) The affected people send letters or pay visits;

(6) The project owner assigns special department to collect people’s complaints.

(7) Auditing and discipline inspection departments find out people’s complaints during the inspection.

(8) Complaints about the compensation fund in the fund appropriation list.

(9) The inspection of internal monitoring department finds out people’s complaints.

10.2 Complaint and appealing procedure

● Phase 1

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

● Phase 2

If the replies from Phase 1 are not satisfactory, the complainants can appeal to the PIO within 1 month after getting the reply of Phase 1. The PIO must make decisions on settling the complaints within 3 weeks.

● Phase 3

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

10.3 Principles for settling complaints

Resettlement offices of all levels should conduct field investigation on people’s complaints, fully solicit the opinions of the public, negotiate with the public repeatedly and patiently, put forward solutions objectively and justly according to national laws and regulations, and the principles and standards of the Resettlement Action Plan. For complaints that failed to be solved, the resettlement offices should report to superior resettlement organizations and coordinate with their investigation.

Complainants can appeal to the next phase if the organization in the previous phase failed to give reply within the stipulated time.

During the resettlement process, women may have their special complaints and appeals. Therefore, the resettlement offices of all levels are required to hire at least one female staff member to deal with women’s appeals. The local governmental and non-governmental organizations such as the Department of Civil Affairs, Women’s Federation will also supervise the resettlement process to guarantee the rights and interests of the affected people, especially women.
10.4 Content and means of reply to complaints

10.4.1 Content of reply

● Brief introduction of the complaints;
● Survey result;
● National regulations related to the complaints, principles and standards of the Resettlement Action Plan;
● Solutions and its specific basis;
● Complainants have right to appeal to superior resettlement organizations and the civil court and the costs will be paid by the project owner.

10.4.2 Means of reply

● For individual complaints, replies will be sent directly in written form to complainants.
● For some complaints frequently heard, we will inform the community by means of holding residents meeting or issuing announcements.

No matter what means are adopted, the reply documents should be sent to the resettlement organizations that the complainants belong to.

10.5 Records and feedback of complaints and appeals

During the resettlement process, resettlement offices should record and manage the information of complaints and their solutions, and submit such information in written form to the PIO every month, which will conduct regular inspection on the complaint record.

To completely record the complaints of affected people and solutions to related problems, the PIO has drafted the registration form of complaints and appeals. The format refers to Table 10-1.
Table 10-1: Registration form of complaints and appeals about resettlement work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving unit:</th>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Place:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appealer’s name</td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Required solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appealer (signature)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorder (signature)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1. Recorder should record the complaints and requirements of appealers faithfully. 2. The process of appeal should not be disturbed and interfered by anything. 3. Appealers should be informed of the proposed solutions within the stipulated time.

The main content of this chapter will be publicized to the affected groups of this project and sent to every affected family household in the form of public publicity material before resettlement is implemented.

10.6 Contact information for complaints and appeals

The PIO will arrange special persons in charge of collecting the complaints of affected people. The name of the persons in charge, the phones and address of the resettlement offices refer to Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Organizations and staffs receiving complaints and appeals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement organization</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Mao Junma</td>
<td>Building of the Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic &amp; Technical Development Zone</td>
<td>13905630281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Feicai Subdistrict</td>
<td>Li Xudong</td>
<td>Feicai Subdistrict Office</td>
<td>13956579009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Resettlement Monitoring

11.1 Internal monitoring

11.1.1 Purpose of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring is continuously conducted by PIO and resettlement organizations to internally monitor the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan by top-down management system, aiming at grasping the progress of resettlement comprehensively, timely and accurately, finding and solving problems and providing decisive evidences for the smooth conduct of resettlement work.

The purposes of internal monitoring are: to standardize and guide the internal monitoring work of those organizations related to the resettlement activities, including PIO and resettlement organizations, make sure the resettlement work is strictly in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan; make sure monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted orderly and efficiently so that related parties can be informed promptly the status of resettlement as well as find and correct the problems during the resettlement.

Internal monitoring should keep to the following principles: Periodically investigating, mastering and evaluating the implementing progress of the Resettlement Action Plan; carrying out accurate data acquisition and analysis to make sure the monitoring results are correct; scientifically, objectively and justly evaluating the implementing progress of the Resettlement Action Plan; reporting to PIO and the World Bank in time so that they can master the progress of the project timely and make scientific decision.

Functions of internal monitoring: internal monitoring is an important part of project internal management, aiming at grasping the resettlement activities; collecting, analyzing and sharing the progress of the resettlement activities, amount and information of funds and performances by establishing and using resettlement information management system; finding existing or potential problems; analyzing the reasons and putting forward suggestions to solve these problems.

Internal monitoring of the resettlement activities is conducted by PIO and resettlement organizations. Project owners are required to submit internal monitoring
The internal monitoring can be divided into two phases: preparatory phase and implementing phase. Preparatory phase starts from the project identification period in the cycle of the World Bank Financed Project, going through project preparation, pre-evaluation and evaluation and ends at the project approval period. Implementing phase starts from the implementation of resettlement and ends at the realization of the goal of resettlement.

1. Preparatory phase of internal monitoring

PIO and local government will establish a resettlement organization in the early stage of project preparation. PIO should set up a specialized organization among themselves to take charge of the resettlement work. This organization must have capable employees to handle the resettlement work in order to provide complete and objective information and data as well as help organizations in other fields take part in the resettlement work. Internal monitoring should start during the project preparation.

Preparatory work of PIO includes:

— organize trainings for PIO and staffs of resettlement implementing organizations concerning resettlement policies and experiences of the World Bank, national resettlement policies, resettlement planning, resettlement implementing and resettlement monitoring and evaluation;

— hire professional organizations and experts to help with the drafting of the Resettlement Action Plan; conduct socio-economic investigation; make the Resettlement Action Plan with the help of professional organizations and experts;

— develop a comprehensive information management system (CIMS). The CIMS will integrate the information from Society Development Bureau, Economic Development Bureau, Investment Invitation Bureau and Resettlement Office. With the CIMS, people will easily find the information of land lost persons, the needs of workers from the enterprises and the training courses provided by local colleges and university sponsored by government of XTEDZ. The budgets for developing and maintaining of CIMS and employment training of the affected labors are list in menu of technique assistance program to guarantee their implementation.
Preparatory work of resettlement organizations includes
—— sign detailed resettlement contracts with project owners;
—— set up or improve resettlement organizations of all levels and hire necessary
staffs;
—— organize trainings for staffs in resettlement organizations of all levels; work with
project owners and other commissioned professional organizations to conduct socio-
economic investigation and to make resettlement plan;
—— set up resettlement information management system.

2. Implementing phase of internal monitoring
During implementing phase, PIO will:
—— take charge of the resettlement activities according to the *Resettlement Action
Plan*;
—— submit a detailed internal monitoring report to the World Bank semiannually;
—— promptly update statistical data of resettlement implementation and improve the
resettlement information management system.

11.1.3 Content of internal monitoring
Internal monitoring includes the following aspects:
• Organizing of organizations: establishment of the resettlement implementing
organizations and related organizations and their division of labor; staff employment and
capacity building of the resettlement organizations;
• Resettlement policies and compensation rates: formulating and implementation of
resettlement policies; implementation of compensation for all kinds of influence, such as
permanent land acquisition, temporary land acquisition, house relocation, shop relocation,
enterprises and institutions relocation and special facilities relocation; special instructions
on whether the *Resettlement Action Plan* is obeyed and reasons if any changes.
• Implementing schedule of relocation and resettlement: overall progress and annual
progress; progress of resettlement organizations and their staffs; implementing progress
of permanent and temporary land acquisition; implementing progress of adjustment,
acquisition (or appropriation) and distribution of resettlement land (including land for
production, residency and public utilities); progress of house relocation; progress of
rebuilding resettlement houses; progress of moving of displaced people; progress of
building public utilities; progress of rehabilitation, relocation and rebuilding of special facilities; progress of other resettlement activities. Progress report of internal monitoring of relocation and resettlement refers to Table 11-1;

- Resettlement budget and its implementation: amount and time of gradual payment of resettlement funds; usage and management of resettlement funds by resettlement implementing organizations of all levels; amount and time of payment of compensation funds for affected owners of property (real estate), property owners and users of land (neighborhood committees and group); usage and management of compensation fee for village collective-owned land; supervision and audit of using funds. Internal monitoring report on progress of using funds refers to Table 11-2;

- Resettlement of production and employment: means and population of rural resettlement; employment resettlement of relocated people in enterprise, resettlement of vulnerable groups (female families, elderly families, disabled families); rehabilitation of temporary acquisition land and its effects;

- Rebuilding of relocation houses and resettlement: means and direction of rural resettlement; forms of rebuilding houses; payment of compensation funds; equipment and relocation of public utilities (water, electricity, road).

- Grievance, appeals, public participation, consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: channels, process and responsible organizations of grievance and appeals, activities, content, form and effects of public participation and consultation; resettlement information booklet and its disclosure; independent monitoring organization and its activities and effects;

- Solution of problems in memorandum book of the World Bank inspection tour;

- Existing problems and their solutions.

11.1.4 Internal monitoring methods

Internal monitoring, as conducted by the internal resettlement system to monitor the implementing process of the resettlement from top to bottom, requires to set up an information management system of resettlement implementation that is standard, unobstructed and from top to bottom between PIO related to the resettlement implementation and resettlement organizations of all levels so as to follow-up reflect the progress of resettlement implementation. Relocation departments of all levels should use
the information management system to report bottom-up the schedule, funds and effects of the implementation as well as handle and analyze the information.

PIO will set up a perfect information management system which can memorize and manage all kinds of data information of the implementation activities comprehensively, timely and accurately.

Based on the project implementation, this project will adopt the following several methods to conduct internal monitoring:

1. Normalized system of Statistical Report

PIO will formulate unified reports according to the requirements of the resettlement implementation, which is required to reflect the progress of resettlement fund appropriation and the completion status of the relocation. The reports should be regular monthly reports submitted from bottom to up when appropriating funds at the end of every month so that the project owners can master the project schedule through the status of fund appropriation.

2. Regular and Non-regular Report

PIO will take various forms to exchange with each other the problems occurred in the progress of resettlement and put forward proposal to handle these problems.

3. Regular Joint Meeting

At the beginning of every month, PIO will hold a resettlement coordination meeting, during which members of sub-project resettlement offices will report the project schedule and problems, exchange their working experiences or study the measures to handle these problems.

4. Inspection

PIO will conduct both conventional and unconventional inspection to the work of subordinate resettlement organizations, further investigate and on-site deal with resettlement problems, and verify the working schedule and the implementation of resettlement policies.

5. Information exchange with independent monitoring organizations

PIO and local implementing organizations should keep in constant contact with independent monitoring organizations to exchange information with them and consider the findings and evaluation opinions of independent monitoring organizations as reference.
6. Survey

PIO will conduct surveys by combining questionnaire and door-to-door interview to inspect the implementing status of the resettlement. The survey on households will adopt sampling method by extracting a certain amount of households or collective units, studying their resettlement status by reports, reflecting the fulfilling degree of compensation funds and relocation fees to see whether resettlement is strictly implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan. Complete survey will be conducted on enterprises and public institutions.

PIO will conduct the first survey after displaced people get the first compensation funds. After the first survey is conducted, PIO will adopt improvement measures to solve the problems reflected by the survey results and complaints and also follow-up investigate the implementing status of these improvement measures. Follow-up survey will adopt non-regular questionnaire means to follow-up investigate the resettlement of labor forces, land readjustment and settlements of complaint problems, and also collect suggestions in public consultation and house choosing.

**Table 11-1 Progress of land acquisition**

*Reporting unit: ______________________ Date: _________ / ______ / ______ (Year/Month/Day)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement activities</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned quantity</th>
<th>Completed quantity</th>
<th>Cumulative completed quantity</th>
<th>Ratio to the total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing relocation</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land compensation</td>
<td>10 thousand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of housing relocation fees</td>
<td>10 thousand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuilding of residences</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author:_________ Responsible person signature: ___________ Seal_________
### Table 11-2 Progress of use of funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>district</th>
<th>town (street)</th>
<th>village (community)</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>/ _ / (year/month/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected unit</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Quantity (unit)</th>
<th>Requisite funds (Yuan)</th>
<th>Compensation funds obtained in reporting period (Yuan)</th>
<th>Cumulative obtained compensation funds</th>
<th>Obtained funds in proportion to total compensation funds (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author: _______ Responsible person signature: _______ Seal: _______

### 11.1.5 Internal monitoring organizations and personnel arrangement

Staffs of implementing organizations involved in monitoring see Table 11-3.

#### Table 11-3 Staffs of implementing organizations in internal monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement organizations</th>
<th>Constant staffs</th>
<th>Total staffs in peak hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feicai resettlement office</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.1.6 Monitoring Report

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, during which there must be at least one overall monitoring in every quarter; in the critical period of relocation, monitoring will be conducted more frequently.

During project preparation, internal monitoring organizations will work with the World Bank to draw up regular or non-regular internal reports, whose forms will be based on the requirements of the World Bank and differ according to the project and phase. After implementing the resettlement, projects with large impact should have brief weekly and monthly reports and detailed quarterly, semiannual and annual reports, while projects with
small impact should have brief quarterly reports and detailed semiannual and annual reports. Special reports should also be given according to the requirements of the project management. A final report is required upon the finishing of the project. Internal monitoring reports are given by resettlement organizations at all level to People’s Government at the same level, resettlement organizations and PIO at a higher level. PIO will submit an internal monitoring report to the World Bank semiannually.

11.2 External monitoring

According to the requirements of the World Bank, during the implementing period of this project, PIO will choose an organization as the independent monitoring organization of this project by wide range of comparison and selection. This organization must have engaged in related work for more than 5 years with rich relevant experience.

11.2.1 Purpose of external monitoring

External monitoring and evaluation is to get comments on resettlement from organizations independent from the government departments. The purposes of external monitoring are: verifying the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan by taking an extensive and long-term view, monitoring and evaluating whether the goals of land acquisition, resettlement and relocation are achieved, putting forward suggestions, taking remedial measures and tracking the result to guarantee the implementation of the resettlement work.

External monitoring will track the relocation and resettlement activities to monitor and evaluate whether the resettlement has achieved the following effect:

1. Follow the relevant national laws and regulations of resettlement;
2. Follow the relevant policies of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement;
3. Make the life and production of affected persons recover to or exceed the level before resettlement;

11.2.2 Independent monitoring organization and its staffs

Staffs in independent monitoring organization must have the following qualifications:

1. Staffs in independent monitoring organization must have done similar jobs before with rich experiences in socio-economic survey, understand the requirements of the World
Bank in terms of involuntary resettlement policy and know well the national and local policies and laws on resettlement.

2. These staffs must be able to conduct social investigations independently, endure hardships and work hard with good communication and exchange quality.

3. Among these staffs there must be some female staffs for external monitoring.

11.2.3 Responsibilities of independent monitoring organization

Independent monitoring organization should take charge of the following activities:

● Before the resettlement, independent monitoring organization should conduct baseline survey on the living standard of affected persons to well know the basic situation of their life and production.

● During the resettlement, independent monitoring organization should follow-up monitor the implementation of resettlement. It should collect the suggestions and grievances of affected persons, then inform PIO and local resettlement offices, and submit monitoring report to PIO and the World Bank.

● Independent monitoring organization should follow up to investigate the changes in the life and production of affected persons and evaluate the resettlement activities and measures.

● On the basis of investigation and full consultation with affected persons, independent monitoring organization should put forward constructive suggestions to PIO and local resettlement offices to make sure the resettlement work can be carried out smoothly and the life and production of affected persons can be recovered as soon as possible.

11.2.4 Methods and steps of external monitoring

Independent monitoring organization will adopt the following methods to monitor the resettlement work:

1. On the basis of resettlement survey, independent monitoring organization will set up a data base of affected population and carry out constant door-to-door interviews. The organization will also make use of the information of the socio-economic survey and the resettlement information management system set by the project office to dynamically manage the basic situation of those relocated households and to well know the condition of displaced people. While taking advantage of the data base, conducting door-to-door
interviews among affected households, knowing the progress of the resettlement work, listening to affected persons’ grievance, complaints and suggestions, the independent monitoring organization will also inform the affected persons of relative national policies, requirements of the World Bank and information of engineering construction.

Independent monitoring organization will conduct door-to-door interviews independently without company of staffs in local resettlement organization and local administrators after getting the list and related information of affected persons from primary-level organizations. When doing so, the interviewers should be fixed to a large extent, that’s to say, one interviewer on one affected district, which will help establish a relationship of mutual trust between interviewers and affected persons and is to the benefit of the resettlement work.

2. In the area with dense affected persons, independent monitoring organization will hold non-regular symposiums to listen to the opinions of affected persons with regard to vital problems. The symposiums can be either formal or informal; can invite staffs in resettlement organizations at primary level or not: depending on the specific condition then.

3. Site observation. Staffs of independent monitoring organization will visit the resettlement sites regularly or non-regularly and observe the resettlement progress on site.

4. Case study. Independent monitoring organization will focus on analyzing some certain outstanding case occurred in the process of resettlement, analyze the root cause of the problem, find solutions and give opinions for reference.

5. Questionnaire survey. Independent monitoring organization will conduct sample survey on the rehabilitation of life and production of displaced people and their opinions of the resettlement work, and analyze the results promptly.

11.2.5 Main content of external monitoring

(1) Monitoring of the Relocation Households

This project involves both urban and rural relocation work. The independent monitoring organization will emphasize on monitoring the resettlement for those affected persons and the main monitoring indexes will focus on the following aspects:

● Whether the compensation rate of house and other attachments to ground abides by the principle of replacement cost;
• Whether compensation funds are allocated in time and in full;
• Whether the choosing of house site for building new house is determined by consultation;
• Whether the time arrangement for relocation is reasonable;
• Whether transition allowance and relocation fee are paid;
• Whether compensation for subsistence is discounted;
• Whether infrastructures of water, electricity, heat and road in the new resettlement houses are equipped and who is responsible for providing these;
• Whether it is convenient to go to the hospital or school from the new resettlement house

(2) Monitoring of the resettlement of production

Based on the characters of the affected land and its operation, independent monitoring organization will focus on the following aspects to monitor the resettlement of production:

• Whether compensation rates of various acquisition lands are in accordance with national laws;
• Whether the process of paying land compensation can make sure all affected villages and groups can get their deserved compensation funds;
• Whether the quantity of to-be-acquired land, compensation rate and compensation fund are publicized within the whole village and in which form (to be publicized);
• How to decide the scope if the land compensation is directly delivered to individual;
• Whether there is definite and feasible plan about the centralized use of land compensation;
• Whether the plan of using land compensation has taken the opinions of interest-related villagers in account and how to decide the final plan;

(3) Monitoring of the operation of resettlement organizations

Capable, professional and efficient resettlement organizations are reliable guarantee of smooth progress of resettlement work. Monitoring the operation of resettlement organizations is also an important part of external monitoring. The monitoring of resettlement organizations is mainly by means of visiting resettlement organizations and inspecting their information and records, which includes:

• Whether staffs in resettlement organizations of all levels can meet the demands of
resettlement work;

- Whether resettlement organizations of all levels have the necessary working conditions;
- Whether staffs in resettlement organizations are qualified enough to meet the requirements of resettlement work;
- Personnel training of resettlement organizations;
- Internal information management of resettlement organizations.

(4) Monitoring of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups need special concern and attention not only from resettlement organizations, but also from independent monitoring organizations. Independent monitoring organization will follow-up monitor the vulnerable groups among those affected persons of this project by means of door-to-door interviews, questionnaire survey, and case analysis. The main indexes of monitoring are:

- What special preferential policies vulnerable groups enjoy during the resettlement;
- Whether needy families among urban affected residents can afford to the new houses;
- Whether affected rural needy families get help during the relocation;
- Measures taken to recover the resettlement of production of affected rural needy families;
- Whether resettlement measures fully consider the special demands of affected women;
- Whether vulnerable groups, especially women, get employment opportunities related to the project; how many vulnerable people are employed in the construction project;
- Whether there are women staffs in charge of women affairs in resettlement organizations.

(5) Baseline survey on the living standard of affected persons

Before the official implementation of resettlement, independent monitoring organization will collect basic and standard resettlement information of the World Bank Financed Xuancheng Project. By means of sample survey, which will be conducted in the form of structural questionnaire survey. The sample survey will take all affected families involved in the socio-economic research in the project preparation phase as sample
database and conduct stratified sampling. The sampling proportion of the living standard baseline survey is 10%.

The baseline survey on the living standard of affected persons includes the following main content: size of the family, production and management, housing construction area, employment structure, annual household expenditure, transportation condition, water supply, power supply, dwelling environment, and subjective evaluation of the production and living conditions.

(6) Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement effect

After the official implementation of the resettlement, independent monitoring organization will follow-up monitor the resettlement effect continuously.

Independent monitoring organization will conduct follow-up survey to those affected families after half a year upon resettlement. The follow-up survey, similar to the living standard baseline survey, will be conducted by means of sample survey and through structural questionnaire survey to reflect the impact of resettlement on the life and production of respondents so as to evaluate the effect of resettlement.

The choose of follow-up survey sample should be the same with that of the living standard survey by principle and the follow-up survey should track the objects of the living standard baseline survey as much as possible. Upon the conclusion of the living standard baseline survey, all the samples should be collected into a data base as the basis of the follow-up survey. With regard to few respondents that are difficult to track survey because of various factors, we will refer to the data base of the early socio-economic survey and use similar affected family in the same community as substitute respondent.

The follow-up survey should be well coordinated with the living standard baseline survey in order to compare and analyze the changes in life and production of the affected families before and after resettlement, and at the same time to consult the opinions of affected persons about the resettlement work, which can be referenced when evaluating the resettlement work.

11.2.6 External monitoring report system

Independent monitoring organization writes external monitoring reports based on observation and information by research for two ends: on one hand, to reflect objectively the progress and problems of resettlement work to the World Bank and PIO; on the other
hand, to evaluate the socio-economic effect of the resettlement and to provide constructive suggestions so as to improve the resettlement work.

The reporting cycle of independent monitoring organization to the World Bank and PIO:

- Before July 31st of every year, submit an annual mid-term monitoring report on resettlement status of the first half of the year;
- Before January 31st of every year, submit an annual monitoring report;
- After half a year upon the conclusion of resettlement work, submit a comprehensive post-resettlement appraisal report.

Regular monitoring report should at least contain the following aspects: 1) the monitoring object of the report; 2) the progress of the resettlement work; 3) the major discoveries of the monitoring organization; 4) major problems; 5) comments and opinions of independent monitoring organization.

Independent monitoring organization should submit report to PIO and resettlement experts of the World Bank in both Chinese and English version. Before official submit, the independent monitoring organization should inform the resettlement office, ask for their opinions and exchange ideas in the content and form of the report.
### 12 Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Affected item</th>
<th>Resettlement and recovery policies</th>
<th>Compensation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>Contract land</td>
<td>(1) Compensation fee for land attachments and green crops will be owned by the owner, and the compensation is directly granted to the owner;</td>
<td>Before March 1, 2015:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The resettlement subsidies and 70% of land compensation is directly granted to the household with land requisitioned;</td>
<td>Compensation standard for requisitioned farmland: the annual output is 1660 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 10 times the annual output; the resettlement subsidy is 15 times the annual output. The total compensation fund is 25 times the annual output, i.e. 41500 Yuan/mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) The remaining 30% of land compensation is owned by the collective. The specific utilization will be determined upon negotiation of villager representative meeting alike, mainly used for public utilities;</td>
<td>After March 1, 2015:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) The land compensation fund and placement subsidies will be distributed and utilized under the supervision and audit of the superior unit.</td>
<td>Compensation standard for land for construction purpose and unused land: the annual output is 1660 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 5 times the annual output; the resettlement subsidy is 7.5 times the annual output. The total compensation fund is 12.5 times the annual output, i.e. 20,750 Yuan/mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5) In case the per capita cultivated land area is below 0.3mu after land acquisition, peasants with land requisitioned who are already 16 years old and who are not insured by urban and township basic pension system will all be incorporated as the target of employment training and social security.</td>
<td>After March 1, 2015:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The endowment insurance fund of rural residents with land acquisition consists of planned fund and personal account. The government financed part and collective financed part is all counted in the planned fund, and the personal account is made up of the payment fund and interest of rural residents with land acquisition. As for the government financed part, the standard is 6000 Yuan for reach rural resident eligible to be insured. As for the collective (village, village group), the rural residents with land acquisition will pay in two grades: 6000 Yuan and 6000 Yuan. They can choose either of the two options.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For men at 60 years old and above as well as women at 55 years old and above who are eligible to be insured, the standard for old-age endowment is 120 Yuan/month; the rate for those who pay 6000 Yuan insurance is 240 Yuan/month, and the rate for those who pay 3000 Yuan insurance is 180 Yuan/month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Peasants with land requisitioned are incorporated into the urban employment system; Then, the unemployed ones are incorporated into the reemployment service system and distributed with Employment Service Card, with which they can be served with employment recommendation, one-time subsidies for occupational training, one-time subsidies for occupational skill appraisal, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State-owned farmland</td>
<td>As for policies of compensation and placement for state-owned farmland requisitioned in this project, please see the policies used for collective land requisition.</td>
<td>Compensation standard for land for construction purpose and unused land: the annual output is 1870 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 10 times the annual output; the resettlement subsidy is 15 times the annual output. The total compensation fund is 25 times the annual output, i.e. 46,750 Yuan/mu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demolished housing on the collective-owned land</th>
<th>Relocated rural residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Provide two options: cash compensation and housing property right exchange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Placement by means of property right exchange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing with property right exchange will be constructed in a unified manner or placed by purchasing ordinary commercial house. As for land for the placement house under unified construction, the nature of use right, construction, charging, certificate application, etc. will all be implemented according to the management methods of economically affordable housing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Provide each relocated household with a placement house the floor area of which is equal to that of the house demolished, average price of the placement house: 800 Yuan/m².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) In case that building area per capita of relocated household is less than 40 m², the household can be resettled with the area of 40 m² per capita. The insufficient part will be purchased by average price of 300 Yuan/ m². For the part exceeding per capita 40 m², exceeding part within 5 m² will be purchased by 2185 Yuan/ m² and exceeding part above 5 m² will be purchased by market price.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Permanent residents of relocated household shall be members of family in resident booklet issued by public security authorities and shall be those who has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; for relocated persons or his/her child that has reached legal age of marriage but is not yet married, one resettlement quota can be added; for those married but who have no child, 20 m² resettlement area can be added; for families that has got one-child certificate, 10 m² resettlement area can be added; for man and wife of relocated household that are not registered in the same residence, 40 m² per capita shall be granted according to the number of residences where relocated house is located, the couple shall not benefit from resettlement policies again at another place after resettlement; If family member of relocated person though is not a permanent residence in relocated village but satisfies the following conditions, he/she can be included as resettlement population: ① Registered as non-agricultural residence, but has not benefit from related policies for urban employees or has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; ② The couples are both permanent residence of requisition village and their children is non-agricultural population but is not married and lived together with their parents and has not benefit from housing policy reform; ③ Military personnel in active service, ex-soldiers (excluding officer on the active list) originally registered in the requisition village; ④ Students of universities, colleges and vocational schools originally registered in requisition village; ⑤ Those serving sentences, re-education through labor at prison originally registered in requisitioned village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) For parts of area of original house that is larger than resettlement house, cash compensation will be made.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Four types of: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m² resettlement apartment will be provided for them to choose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Relocation | Families and enterprises whose houses are demolished | (1) All the demolition only can be conducted after the resettlement apartment is ready;  
(2) Moving allowances will be paid at one time, RMB 8 Yuan/m² for residential houses and 10 Yuan/m² for non-residential houses. If there is large-sized equipment, calculate according to current transportation expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| Vulnerable groups | Vulnerable families | 1. At the time of selecting the placement house, priority will be given to these households. In particular, for households with handicapped family member, feeble or sick member, they will be placed on the first floor or on a relative low floor.  
2. In the process of relocation, designate personnel and provide assistance where necessary to help them with the relocation work.  
3. PIO will stay with vulnerable families and arrange the transitional house for them before relocation. Ready house, if any, will be provided to them first.  
4. During project construction, job priority will be given to the affected vulnerable families in order to increase their income.  
5. Priority is given to vulnerable families in handling social insurance for people with land loss, and vigorous efforts are made to report them to the civil affairs authority or organizations concerned for handling subsistence allowance.  
6. Provide free employment training to members in vulnerable families who have the will and ability to work, and they will preferentially be recommended to the industrial park for employment.  
7. In the duration and placement and transition, vulnerable families are given living allowances, according to the actual situation. |
| Affected enterprise | Relocated enterprise and units | Enterprises and units relocated in this project will be rebuilt in a nearby place. The placement will be well done in planning and linking, so as to minimize the loss due to suspended production.  
For unavoidable loss due to suspended production, the amount calculated based on the actual floor area of the relocated house is granted for six months according to the following standard: house for business purpose: 20 Yuan/m² per month; office house: 8 Yuan/m² per month; house for production purpose: 12 Yuan/m² per month; storage house: 5 Yuan/m² per month. |
| Ground attachments | Owner | Compensation will be given to the owners according to the specified rates. |
Appendix 1: Resettlement Information Booklet

Distinguished ________:

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

I. Project Information

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

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

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

- Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Management (October 21, 2004);
- Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (November 3, 2004);
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation Rate for Land Acquisition in Anhui (WZ [2012] No.67), issued by Anhui People’s Government on May 15, 2012
- Notice on the Policies concerning Collective Land Acquisition in Recent Construction in Xuancheng, issued by Xuancheng Municipal People’s Government on June 18, 2012
- Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Rural Housing Site and Protecting the Lawful Rights of Expropriated Peasants issued by the Ministry of Land
and Resources (March 2, 2010);

- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition (June 26, 2010);
- Implementation Methods on Employment Training and Social Security for Rural Residents with Land Acquisition (trial) (December 30, 2006);
- World Bank operational policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* and appendixes, coming into force on January 1, 2002;

Compensation Policies for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in this Project

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

III. Impact on Your Household (Enterprise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Compensation Rate</th>
<th>Desired Compensation Fund</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Time Schedule of the Project

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

V. Right and Obligation of Affected Persons

1. Right of Affected Persons

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

2. Obligation of Affected Persons

- Cooperate with the project construction.
- Build no new buildings within the scope of investigation after resettlement survey.

Otherwise, the affected persons will get no compensation.

VI. Complaints and Appeals

You can express any complaint about resettlement work according to the following process:

Phase 1

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

Phase 2
If the replies from Phase 1 are not satisfactory, the complainants can appeal to the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone within 1 month after getting the reply of Phase 1. The Resettlement Office must make decisions on settling the complaints within 3 weeks.

Phase 3
If the affected persons are still not satisfied with the reply of Phase 2, they can appeal to the civil court within 15 days after getting reply.

VII. Resettlement Organizations
●Resettlement organization at municipal level
Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
Address: Floor 1, Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
Phone: 2626952
●Resettlement organization at subdistrict level
Resettlement Office of Feicai Subdistrict
Address: Feicai Subdistrict Office
Phone: 13956579009
●Independent monitoring organization:
Address:
Phone:

XIII. Authority for the Interpretation of this Booklet
The Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone has the authority for the interpretation of this booklet.
Thank you for your support!

Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
January, 2013
Appendix 2: 2010 to 2011 Due-Diligence Report on the Resettlement Work

I. Project Background and Profile

1. The Planning of Yangtze River Anhui Section City Belt Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Demonstration Area was officially approved by State Council in 2010. In order to meet the demands of undertaking the industries transferred from eastern regions, Xuancheng City adopts the strategy of westward expanding Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone. The World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is just one of the major construction projects in Westward Extension Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone. Xuancheng Industrial Undertaking Concentrated Demonstration Park is situated at the west of the main urban area of Xuancheng City, with the range extending to Xuancheng-Nanling-Tongling expressway in the north, to the planned Nanyang Road and Shahe Road in the south, to Hefei-Hangzhou expressway in the east and to the Changqiao Road at western urban area in the west, covering an area of approximately 25.63km² totally. This area belongs to Muma Village, Fushan Village, Tuanshan Village and Lianxi Village under the jurisdiction of Jingtingshan Tea Plantation and Feicai Sub-district Office as well as the Changqiao Village under jurisdiction of Jinba Office.

2. According to the feasibility study report, the following contents are included in the World Bank Funded Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base: 1) constructing 21 arterial roads, secondary trunk roads and branch trunk roads with total length of 59.667km and 2 expressway bridges. What is concurrent to road construction is the construction of 75km water supply pipeline, 110km drainage pipeline, 50km gas supply pipeline and 76km fiber optic transmission line; 2) Building 25,000 m³/d sewage treatment plant and 15km DN1500 sewage collecting trunk pipeline; 3) organization development and capability building. According to the involuntary resettlement policy of World Bank, the World Bank Projects Implementation Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical
Development Zone prepares the *Resettlement Action Plan* for the land acquisition and house demolition involved in all the subprojects that are included in the World Bank funded project and submits the *Due Diligence Report* for the land acquisition and house demolition involved in all the subprojects that are already constructed or being constructed during the Westward Extension Project of the development zone from 2010 to 2011 in order to ensure that the resettlement work of these subprojects conforms to relevant laws and regulations and policies of the People’s Republic of China, Anhui Province and Xuancheng City and consists with the safeguard policies of World Bank. This *Due Diligence Report* is compiled for such purpose.

This *Due Diligence Report* outlines the resettlement work finished in 2010-2011 that is in the expanded area of the west of the development zone covering 25.63 km$^2$ and related to the World Bank financed projects. In the due diligence, all information of land acquisition and housing demolition is reviewed by randomly interviewing the affected population from all five villages and the households whose houses are demolished. The number of interviewed households exceeds 300. According to the due diligence, all these households have been properly compensated and resettled; their living standard has been restored to that before displacement, which conforms to the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy.

**II Land Acquisition and House Demolition**

The land acquisition and house demolition work of Xuancheng Industrial Undertaking Concentrated Demonstration Park, covering an area of 25.63km$^2$, started in 2010 and was conducted mainly in 2011. According to the complete statistical information supplied by the Resettlement Office of the Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, during 2010 to 2011, there were 25 projects involving land acquisition and house demolition in the 25.63km$^2$ westward extension range of the development zone, the requisitioned land reached 22502.60mu in total and the residences of 1564 households were demolished. And according to the resettlement policies, 2919 sets of relocation houses were allocated.

Table 1 General Information of Land Acquisition and House Demolition in 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Aare of requisitioned land (mu)</th>
<th>Quantity of requisitioned houses (household)</th>
<th>Quantity of relocation houses (set)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Requisition of lands and houses in 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Guilinggang villager group) project</td>
<td>444,255</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Dunshan villager group) project</td>
<td>232,498</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Biandanshan villager group) project</td>
<td>285,637</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Shangdong and Xiaodong villager groups) project</td>
<td>201,578</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shangdong spoil ground project of the 3rd resettlement area</td>
<td>41,896</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jinda resettlement area expanding project</td>
<td>158,522</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Renovation project of expressway west exit</td>
<td>223,399</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>West Rixin Road project</td>
<td>1,071,897</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal of 2010</strong></td>
<td>2,659,682</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tieshan road project</td>
<td>355,509</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North huanshan road project</td>
<td>2,007,683</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chencun borrow pit project</td>
<td>151,234</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tieshan road and Xi’outang additional requisition project</td>
<td>1,113,427</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ring road 2nd and 3rd contract additional requisition project</td>
<td>80,425</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Xingang international city (Tongshan, Tieshan) project</td>
<td>601,714</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Project of plots around Jinglin road and Tongshan road</td>
<td>2,250,503</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Westward extension starting area Huaming Feicai project</td>
<td>322,241</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Westward extension starting area industrial lands phase-I project (incl. west Rixin road)</td>
<td>757,258</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Westward extension starting area industrial lands phase-II project</td>
<td>3,694,994</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Westward extension cooperative demonstration park project (incl. Xicheng road)</td>
<td>804,694</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Westward extension starting area Tuanshan Zhaocun project (incl. Baori road)</td>
<td>445,643</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Dazhuang villager group) project</td>
<td>829,846</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Shanxia villager group) project</td>
<td>734,165</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Westward extension construction (Fangcun villager group) project</td>
<td>298,067</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Project of lands used for upper/lower ports</td>
<td>736,999</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Agricultural reclamation cooperative demonstration park project</td>
<td>465,852</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal of 2011</strong></td>
<td>1,984,292</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>2,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total of 2010-2011</strong></td>
<td>2,250,604</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>2,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Resettlement Organizations

In order to do well in the resettlement work of the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base, the Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone establishes a resettlement mechanism in which the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and the resettlement offices in subdistricts play the main role, and responsibilities are defined clearly. Here are the major organizations:

- Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
- Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone
- Resettlement Offices in sub-districts
- Resettlement groups in affected villages

Responsibility of the Management Committee of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone:

- Playing a leading role in project preparation and implementation;
- Making important decisions on resettlement work;
- Coordinating the relationship between resettlement organizations and relevant government departments;
Responsibility of the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone:

- Applying for Land Planning Permit and Land Construction Permit;
- Coordinating with relevant departments to formulate the policies in the Resettlement Action Plan;
- Coordinate the progress of the construction and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan;
- Coordinating the work of resettlement organizations;
- Conducting trainings on the principals of all resettlement offices;
- Communicating with other departments during the implementing phase of resettlement;
- Auditing the resettlement fund plan of each item;
- Guiding and supervising the implementation of resettlement;
- Managing the data and files of resettlement;
- Handling the complaints of relocated people during resettlement;

Responsibility of the resettlement offices in subdistricts:

- Organizing detailed survey on resettlement of subdistricts;
- Implementing the resettlement work;
- Formulating and submitting the resettlement fund plan;
- Follow-up supervising the appropriation of resettlement funds;
- Handling the complaints of relocated people during resettlement;
- Sorting out and submitting the archival documents to the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone;

IV. Resettlement Policies

Land compensation and resettlement policies

Land acquisition in the 2010-2011 Westward Extension Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone shall all adopt the unified annual output
standard of land acquisition issued by Anhui People’s Government.

According to the *Unified Annual Output Value and Compensation Standards for Requisitioned land in Anhui* effective from January 1, 2010, the Demonstrative Project of Infrastructure Construction for Xuancheng Eastern Region Transferred-in Industry Undertaking Base is located in the Class A area. Land requisitioned has two types: 1. Farmland; 2. Land for construction purpose and unused land.

Compensation standard for type 1 land: for the annual output, 1,520 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 10 times of the annual output; the placement subsidies is 15 times of the annual output. The total compensation fund is 25 times of the annual output, i.e. 38,000 Yuan/mu.

Compensation standard for type 2 land: for the annual output, 1,520 Yuan/mu; land compensation is 5 times of the annual output; the placement subsidies is 7.5 times of the annual output. The total compensation fund is 12.5 times of the annual output, i.e. 19,000 Yuan/mu.

Compensation standard for green crops on the land requisitioned: 800 Yuan/mu for paddy field, 700 Yuan/mu for dry field and tea plantation.

Compensation for attachments to land and standing crops shall be owned by their owners and the compensation fund shall be distributed to owners.

The resettlement subsidies shall be directly distributed to the household with land acquisition.

The resettlement subsidies is given and owned by the economic organization of the village collective, mainly used for production, living and social security of the households with land acquisition; 70% of the subsidies and land compensation shall be distributed directly to requisitioned families; the remaining 30% of compensation shall be credited to “Special Account for Social Security of the Peasants with Land Acquisition” on a one-time basis when land acquisition formalities are being handled. This compensation fund shall be specifically used for public utilities of the village collective after the consultation.
through villagers’ congress.

Distribution and use of land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be subject to supervision and auditing by authorities of superior level.

In case the per capita cultivated land area is below 0.3mu after land acquisition, peasants with land requisitioned who are already 16 years old and not yet insured by urban and township basic pension system shall all be incorporated as the target of employment training and social security.

The endowment insurance fund of rural residents with land acquisition consists of planned fund and personal account. The government financed part and collective financed part is all counted in the planned fund, and the personal account is made up of the payment fund and interest of rural residents with land acquisition. As for the government financed part, the standard is 6,000 Yuan for each rural resident eligible to be insured. For the collective (village, village group), the rural residents with land acquisition shall pay in two grades: 6,000 Yuan and 6,000 Yuan. They can choose either of the two options.

For men at 60 years old and above as well as women at 55 years old and above eligible to be insured, the standard for old-age endowment is 120 Yuan/month; the rate for those who pay 6,000 Yuan insurance is 240 Yuan/month, and the rate for those who pay 3,000 Yuan insurance is 180 Yuan/month.

Peasants with land requisitioned are incorporated into the urban employment system; and vigorous efforts are made to develop public positions for them. The development zone will reserve a certain proportion of land from the construction land requisitioned by the state as resettlement land, and introduce such peasants into employment. The land-using unit will arrange suitable jobs for these peasants as priority.

Then, the unemployed ones are incorporated into the reemployment service system and distributed with Employment Service Card, with which they can be served with employment recommendation, one-time subsidies for occupational training, one-time subsidies for occupational skill appraisal, etc.

Concerning state-owned farmland acquisition, refer to the above compensation and
resettlement policies on collective land acquisition.

Compensation for house demolition and resettlement policies

The demolished housing on the collective land and state-owned agricultural land in this project will be compensated and resettled according to the following policies:

1. Provide two methods of cash compensation and house property right exchange for relocation households’ choice at their own free will

   Relocation households that owned houses with *Premise Permit, Land Use Right Certificate* or houses built under permission of urban planning authorities or land administration authorities can choose from cash compensation or house property right exchange. Houses of other use shall be compensated by cash compensation.

2. Methods of cash compensation

   The amount of cash compensation shall be determined by real estate market evaluation based on building area, use nature, location, structures, etc. of demolished houses. According to measurement and calculation by Bureau of Land and Resources of Xuancheng City, cash compensation rates for various types of structures shall be 800-850 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete housing, 600-750 Yuan/m² for wood-brick housing, 180-280 Yuan/m² for simple houses.

3. Placement by means of property right exchange

   Housing with property right exchange will be constructed in a unified manner or placed by purchasing ordinary commercial house. As for land for the placement house under unified construction, the nature of use right, construction, charging, certificate application, etc. shall all be implemented according to the management methods of economically affordable housing.

   (1) Provide each relocated household with a placement house the legal floor area of which is equal to that of the house demolished, average price of the placement house: 800 Yuan/m².

   (2) If the per capital floor area of the demolished house is less than 40m², the
inadequate part is purchased at the average price of 1,000 Yuan/m². If he per capital floor area of the placement house exceeds 40 m², the excess of no more than 5m² is purchased at the market preferential price; the excess of more than 5m² is purchased at the market price.

(3) Permanent residents of relocated household shall be members of family in resident booklet issued by public security authorities and shall be those who has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; for relocated persons or his/her child that has reached legal age of marriage but is not yet married, one resettlement quota can be added; for those married but who have no child, 20 m² resettlement area can be added; for families that has got one-child certificate, 10 m² resettlement area can be added; for man and wife of relocated household that are not registered in the same residence, 40 m² per capita shall be granted according to the number of residences where relocated house is located, the couple shall not benefit from resettlement policies again at another place after resettlement; If family member of relocated person though is not a permanent residence in relocated village but satisfies the following conditions, he/she can be included as resettlement population: ① Registered as non-agricultural residence, but has not benefit from related policies for urban employees or has been carrying out production, living in the collective economic organization and enjoying distribution from the collective economic organization; ② The couples are both permanent residence of requisition village and their children is non-agricultural population but is not married and lived together with their parents and has not benefit from housing policy reform; ③ Military personnel in active service, ex-soldiers (excluding officer on the active list) originally registered in the requisition village; ④ Students of universities, colleges and vocational schools originally registered in requisition village; ⑤ Those serving sentences, re-education through labor at prison originally registered in requisitioned village.

(4) The part by which the legal floor area of the relocated house exceeds that of the
placement house will be compensated with money.

(5) Types of placement houses: 50m$^2$, 80m$^2$, 100m$^2$ and 120m$^2$. The relocated households can choose suitable type according to the floor area of the compensated house.

4. Compensation methods for moving and transition

(1) Moving allowances for residential houses: calculating by 8 Yuan/m$^2$ for recognized legal area, moving allowances for residential houses shall be paid at one time by minimum of 400 Yuan and maximum of 600 Yuan. Non-residential houses: moving allowances by 10 Yuan/m$^2$ for building area with certificate shall be paid at one time; if there are large equipment, calculate according to current transportation expenses.

(2) Temporary resettlement allowances (residential houses). Temporary resettlement allowances for residential houses shall be calculated by 6 Yuan/m$^2$ for area with certificate or recognized legal building area. If cash compensation is applied, calculate and pay that allowances for 6 months according to the above provision; if property right exchange is applied and the relocated are settled in finished houses, pay for 4 months according the above provisions. If the relocated will be resettled in houses under construction and shall make transition by them, calculate and pay by 6 Yuan/m$^2$ for 18 months; if the relocated are not settled after 18 months, project owner shall add the temporary resettlement allowances by one time as from the overdue month till resettlement is accomplished properly.

V. Resettlement and Recovery of the Affected Population

The above resettlement policies are implemented by the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and the resettlement offices in subdistricts. Peasants with land acquisition and relocated households are well settled, see the details as follows:

First, resettlement policies are publicized in an open and transparent manner, and the land compensation fund is distributed in place.

A large number of publicity materials are printed by the Resettlement Office of
Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone, describing in detail the land compensation and resettlement policies. The materials are distributed to each affected household.

The resettlement quantity and land compensation rates in each village shall be posted and publicized at the Village Committee and receive public supervision. The affected households shall be well informed of their conditions and rights.

![Picture 1 Complete Q&A materials on resettlement](image1)

![Picture 2 Land Acquisition Agreement between the Resettlement Office of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone and the villages](image2)
Picture 3 Registered and publicized ground attachments

Picture 4 Land compensation fund distributed to each affected household and publicized
Second, the demolished households receive compensation fund and resettlement house according to the resettlement policies.

According to the resettlement policies prepared by the Resettlement Office, residents in each household can optionally choose either cash compensation or property right exchange. For the former, the household can receive the compensation fund in time, and for the latter, the residents, before signing the demolition agreement, have already known the location of the resettlement community, the floor and area of the resettlement house.

Picture 5 Photographic archives retained for each relocated building

Picture 6 Signing and approval of the affected household on compensation items
Third, households who choose property right exchange will be well placed.

The plan to build the resettlement community is launched by the Resettlement Office before resettlement work. In the solid process of pushing the construction of the resettlement house, resettlement house distribution scheme is made in detail. The scheme is publicized among the relocated households, so as to make each link of house compensation open and transparent.
The Resettlement Office of the development zone and the resettlement offices in sub-districts also collected all kinds of information about the houses for rent to offer assistance for the transition of the relocated families. In light of the actual situation of the relocated families in transition duration, there is no difficulty for these families to get guaranteed houses during transition period. On one hand, the original residences of the peasants in the development zone mostly are over 200m² and thus there is enough space for the transition of the relocated families; on the other hand, the Resettlement Office timely granted transition money, which is calculated based on the area of the relocation houses the families will obtain and which basically exceeds the expenditure of renting houses during transition period, so there is no problem for the relocated families to get transition houses. Three cases are supplied as to the transition of the relocated families.

Case 1: the family of Mr. Pu with 4 members, who lived originally at Ziran Village, moved out in August 2011. Their original residence is 150m² and they will obtain two relocation houses at Maosheng Jingyuan Residential Quarter, of which one is 100m² and the other is 120m². Now they are living at a rented house of 80m² at Guquan near his work unit and the rental is 4,000 Yuan per year. In accordance with the transition policy, the transition money granted to him is 1,320 Yuan every month, that is, 15,840 Yuan every year. So actually, Mr. Pu’s family can use the transition money to rent a house 4 times the area of this house. Now they can obtain a surplus of 11,840 Yuan from the transition money every year.

Case 2: the family of Ms Li with 6 members, who lived originally at Fengcun Village, moved out in August 2011. Their original residence is 310m² and they will obtain four relocation houses at Jinda Residential Quarter, of which one is 100m² and each of the other three is 80m². Because her son and the daughter-in-law operate a kindergarten at Wangchenggang and don’t live at home, her family rents a house at Dianli Xincun Residential Quarter near to the original residence, with an area of 70m² and the rent is 750 Yuan per month, that is, 9,000 Yuan per year. According to the transition policy, the
transition money granted to her family is 2,040 Yuan every month as calculated based on the area of 340m², 1,290 Yuan more than the rent. Her family can obtain a surplus of 15,480 Yuan from the transition money every year.

Case 3: the family of Mr. He with 3 members, who lived originally at Ziran Village, Jiujiaotang, moved out in September 2011. Their original residence is 180m². According to the resettlement policy and his own selection, his family will obtain two relocation houses at Jinda Residential Quarter, of which one is 100m² and the other is 50m². For the convenience of his son’s going school, they rent a house at Shibanqiao Community near to the downtown area, with an area of 60m² and the rent is 5,000 Yuan per year. In accordance with transition policy, the transition money granted to his family is 900 Yuan every month, that is, 10,800 Yuan every year. So actually Mr. He can rent a house double the area of the current house. His family obtains a surplus of 5800 Yuan from the transition money every year.

Fourthly, the construction of relocation buildings goes smoothly.

Before the start of land acquisition and house demolition in 2010, the Economic & Technical Development Zone had commenced the construction of Jinda Residential Quarter and Maosheng Jingyuan Residential Quarter, of which the former can accommodate 900 relocated families and the later can accommodate 2200 relocated families. By October 2012, the Phase-I construction of Jinda Residential Quarter has been completed basically and now the greening and road asphalt pavement work is going on urgently. The director of the Resettlement Office of the development zone guarantees with confidence that about 300 relocated families can move in and celebrate the 2013 spring festival in their new houses.

At the same time, Jinda phase-II buildings and Maosheng Jingyuan Residential Quarter are under construction. It is expected that the topping-out of Jinda phase-II buildings will be finished by the end of 2012, the civil works and installation for Maosheng Jingyuan Residential Quarter will be completed in June 2013 and the
resettlement of all relocated families can be accomplished in 2013.

Picture 9 Jinda Residential Quarter phase-I buildings will be available at the end of 2012.

Picture 10 Displaced persons begin to move in Maosheng Jingyuan in 2016

Fifth, the affected households are living in peace with increased income.

Meanwhile, the resettlement results in the introduction of a large number of construction projects and enterprises into the development zone, creating numerous opportunities for the affected households within the area of resettlement. It is reflected generally by the affected households that their income in greatly increased these years,
and they are now almost the same as city people.

In Case 1, Mr. Pu does calculation to explain the change of family income before and after resettlement. Before resettlement, he has 6 mu of paddy field and 4 mu of dry field, and the annual income by farm work is 20,000 Yuan; time input is not deducted here. Besides, he spares time to work for others and can earn income of 20,000 Yuan per year. So the gross income in the full year is 40,000 Yuan. Now every year he can earn more than 40,000 Yuan by working for others and his wife can earn 1000-1500 Yuan per month, so the total income of his family exceeds 55000 Yuan. As he adds, the land compensation fund in his village is tens of thousands of Yuan per household, between 400,000 Yuan and 1,000,000 Yuan. Even 10,000 Yuan-30,000 Yuan of bank interest can be harvested each year if deposited. Thus the family incomes can double that of before. He also considers that upon receipt of the resettlement house, one is for residential purpose, and the other for lease. It is another stable source of incomes. Mr. Pu thinks that his family is just one of the many examples in this project, and other families have the same situation. However, one point they share is that the income standard rises after resettlement and they have new and full expectation for their life.

VI. Conclusions

After we review the documents of 2010-2011 Westward Extension Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone as well as the interviews and surveys on the affected families, comments are made as to the resettlement work in 2010-2011:

(1) The resettlement policies made for 2010-2011 Westward Extension Project of Xuancheng Economic & Technical Development Zone according to related laws and policies of Anhui Province are by no means in violation of state or provincial laws.

(2) The resettlement work in 2010-2011 receives the cooperation of the affected population, and land compensation fund is implemented in place. House demolition and resettlement agreement has been signed, and the resettlement community is under smooth construction. The whole process is open and transparent in which the affected people participate, and no legal dispute is left behind.
(3) The income standard of the affected households rises to a great extent, and the transition for the relocated households are guaranteed. The relocated households are generally satisfied with the resettlement work.

(4) By the end of 2016, the households whose houses are demolished have been resettled; their living conditions and the value of their property have greatly improved; displaced persons are satisfied with the resettlement.