

*World Bank-financed Anhui Highway  
Maintenance Innovation and  
Demonstration Project*

# Resettlement Policy Framework

Anhui Provincial Department of Transport (APDT)

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
APDT	-	Anhui Provincial Department of Transport
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

## **A. Introduction**

### **1. Project Objectives**

The Anhui Highway Maintenance Innovation and Demonstration Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) is designed to address some of the principal challenges of road asset management in Anhui Province. The main focus of the Project will be on supporting: (i) better network knowledge (data), improved capacity for analysis (systems), and their adoption for better decision-making through reforms; (ii) better value-for-money of maintenance allocations through new maintenance technologies focusing on preventive maintenance and new contracting models to increase efficiency through the involvement of the private sector; and (iii) better response to emergencies, which affect road usage. The Project will hence focus on improvements in maintenance planning as well as on delivery.

The Project will introduce two new features in road maintenance in Anhui: (i) full scale PBC through private sector participation; and (ii) preventive maintenance techniques currently not used in Anhui. The Project will also serve as a demonstration for these innovations, which if successful, can be replicated in other provinces.

Five pilot cities and one county will participate in the Project (Hefei, Chuzhou, Suzhou, Anqing and Xuancheng Cities, and Guangde County).

### **2. Components**

**Component A – Road Asset Management System Upgrade:** This component will provide technical assistance, equipment, and software for the integration, optimization, and upgrade of the current road asset management information systems of Anhui.

**Component B – Road Maintenance Marketization:** This component will provide financing for civil works under the marketization of road maintenance and rehabilitation for about 1,100 km of roads for minor, medium and major works. It is estimated that medium and major works would amount to about 800 km of national and provincial roads over the contract period.

**Component C – Innovative Preventive Maintenance Technology.** This component will finance the application of innovative preventive maintenance technologies on about 640 km of national and provincial roads (not the road sections under PBC). This component will also include the manuals and technical specifications needed to support the application of the new technologies into the maintenance works portfolio.

**Component D – Establishment of New Road Emergency Response System:** This component will finance the development of maintenance emergency response centers (both upgrading of current facilities and new construction) in the participating cities/county (one in each).

**Component E – Institutional Capacity Building:** This component will finance strategic studies and technical assistance (including international technical assistance) activities aimed at improving local capacities for planning and operating and maintaining road assets in Anhui. It will also support international and domestic study tours for relevant staff as well as relevant training.

The total project cost is estimated at RMB2.28 billion (USD380 million) of which USD150 million will be financed by the proposed IBRD loan and the remaining USD230 million will come from counterpart funds.

### 3. Purpose of this RPF

Based on resettlement impact identification at the feasibility study stage, the establishment of emergency maintenance centers in the 5 cities and one county (one in each), including the upgrading of existing facilities, will involve neither LA nor HD. However, the change of the project site during project implementation may involve LA and/or HD. Therefore, a social management policy framework should be prepared for the Project.

### B. Objectives of Resettlement and Key Principles

This RPF is based on OP4.12 “Involuntary Resettlement” in the World Bank Operational Manual issued in December 2001, and the overall objectives are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- APs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This RPF defines the principles and objectives of resettlement, and appropriate guidelines, rights, and legal and institutional framework, compensation and restoration patterns, participation characteristics, and appeal procedure for resettlement, and is used to guide compensation, resettlement and restoration matters.

Each RAP should be based on identifiable basic information collected, and include the following aspects:

- Those whose farmland or rural houses together with housing sites is/are wholly or partly affected by the Project (permanently or temporarily);
- Urban houses wholly or partly affected by the Project (permanently or temporarily);
- Commercial facilities (enterprises and stores) wholly or partly affected by the Project (permanently or temporarily);
- Young crops and ground attachments wholly or partly affected by the Project (permanently or temporarily).

The key principles and objectives of this RPF are as follows:

- Acquisition of land and other assets, and related resettlement should be minimized where possible;
- As of the baseline survey date, all APs are entitled to restoration measures to help them improve or at least their living standard, ability to earn income and production level; the lack of legal title to asset losses does not impede their entitlement to resettlement measures;
- The resettlement measures available include: (1) residential houses and other buildings are compensated for at replacement cost free from depreciation or recovery of residual value; (2) cash or other means of compensation, such as land replacement and

endowment insurance; (3) equal replacement of housing and housing sites acceptable to APs; (4) subsidies for relocation and living; and (5) livelihood restoration, including skills training, employment assistance, social security, etc.;

- If APs can accept the replacement of housing, housing sites and farmland, replacements should be as close to their lost land as possible;
- The transition period of resettlement should be minimized, and restoration measures should be made available to APs at the project site before the preset starting date;
- The acquisition plan of land and other assets, and the restoration measures offered shall be negotiated with APs repeatedly to ensure minimum interference; APs will be empowered before the preset starting date;
- The existing community service and resource levels should be maintained or improved;
- Whenever and wherever necessary, financial and material resources for resettlement and restoration must be available; the budget in the RAP should include contingencies;
- The institutional and organizational arrangements should ensure that assets and resettlement are designed, planned, consulted and implemented effectively and timely;
- The implementation of the RAP shall be supervised, monitored and evaluated effectively and timely.

### **C. Criteria for Eligibility**

Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- (b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan .
- (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

### **D. Preparation and Approval of the RAP**

The preparation and implementation of the RAP (including the payment of all resettlement costs) will be the responsibility of the borrower. APDT is fully responsible for the Project.

When the population affected by the Project exceeds 200, APDT, the city/county PMOs and IAs will prepare an RAP together and submit it to the Bank. The RAP should be submitted by APDT to the Bank, and the APs should have an opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of the RAP.

The RAP will cover the following (if relevant), and anything unrelated to the Project should be specified in the RAP:

- General description of the Project;
- Identification of potential impacts of the Project;
- Objectives (the main objectives of the resettlement program);
- Socioeconomic studies: The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people;
- Legal framework: The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, the applicable legal and administrative procedures, environmental laws and social welfare legislation, laws and regulations, and any legal steps necessary;
- Institutional framework: covering the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation; an assessment of their institutional capacity, and any steps that are proposed to enhance their institutional capacity;
- Eligibility: Definition of APs and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance;
- Valuation of and compensation for losses;
- Resettlement measures: a description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures;
- Selection, preparation and rearrangement of the resettlement site;
- Supply of housing, infrastructure and social services;
- Environmental protection and management;
- Public participation and consultation, where the APs and the related communities must be included;
- Integration with host populations: measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities;
- Grievance procedures: affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement;
- Organizational responsibilities;
- Implementation schedule;
- Costs and budget;
- M&E.

The RAP should be completed no later than 3 months before the starting date of resettlement, and submitted to the Bank for consideration at least 3 months before that. Only after the Bank has accepted the RAP can compensation, resettlement and restoration activities begin. Such activities should be completed before the commencement of civil engineering.

When the affected population of a selected component does not exceed 200, APDT and the city/county PMOs will prepare an abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) for this component, and submit it to the Bank. The ARAP should be submitted by APDT to the Bank, and the APs should have an opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of the ARAP.

On the basis of the Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), the ARAP covers the following minimum elements:

- a census survey of APs and valuation of assets;
- description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- a timetable and budget.

The ARAP should be completed no later than 4 months before the starting date of resettlement, and submitted to the Bank for consideration at least 3 months before that. Only after the Bank has accepted the ARAP can compensation, resettlement and restoration activities begin. Such activities should be completed before the commencement of civil engineering.

## E. Institutional and Legal Framework

The legal framework guiding the implementation of the RAP is based on the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), the applicable laws, regulations and ordinances of the state, Anhui Province, and the project cities/counties.

The PRC has developed a complete legal framework and policy system on land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and compensation, including the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended on August 28, 2004). Within the state legal and policy framework, local governments have promulgated relevant local regulations and policies to manage and direct local land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and compensation work. The city/county governments have promulgated local regulations and policies in accordance with the applicable state laws and policies to manage and direct relevant local work. The components of the Project are governed by the applicable provincial regulations.

The key laws, regulations and ordinances of the PRC used to prepare this RPF and ensure its legal validity include: 1) laws and policies on LA (see **Appendix 1**); 2) laws and policies on social security (see **Appendix 2**); and 3) laws and policies on HD, including:

- Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council)
- Measures for the Acquisition and Appraisal of Houses on State-owned Land (HC [2011] No.77)

The latest policies will apply in practice.

According to the Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238), "All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually."

The purpose of preparing the RAP is to ensure that the APs have sufficient opportunities to replace their lost assets, and improve or at least restore their income level and living standard. To realize this purpose, all APs should be identified, and it should be ensured that all APs think the remedies defined in the RAP are rational. In consideration of the main types of impacts (e.g., LA, demolition of urban and rural residential houses, demolition of non-residential properties (enterprises, stores, etc.)), the following measures are usually taken:

APs losing farmland will be entitled to the following compensation and restoration measures:



- Land reserved for resettlement obtained through LA should be used to develop the collective economy with the consent of villagers, offer collective jobs for collective resettlement, generate operating income, etc.
- Where land reallocation is impossible, land-expropriated farmers must be identified. They will be provided with jobs with a remuneration level at least equivalent to their lost income, or receive a resettlement subsidy at 4-6 times the average annual output value (AAOV) of the acquired land in the 3 years before LA. If the former living standard of the APs still cannot be fully restored like this, resettlement subsidy may be increased to 15 times the AAOV.
- If land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy are still insufficient to restore the living standard of the APs, they will receive subsidies from fees on the use of state-owned land.
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy will be paid to the affected village committees, and used to: (1)increase cultivated area if land is available; (2)improve agriculture through irrigation, etc.; and (3)develop nonagricultural income. Like fixed assets, affected young crops, fruit and commercial forests will be compensated for at replacement cost.
- The lost income, young crops and infrastructure, and land restoration costs of the persons affected by temporary land occupation will also be compensated for.
- Eligible APs will be included in endowment insurance for LEFs or the social security system;
- Timely and rational skills training will be offered to the APs to improve their agricultural and nonagricultural skills, and enhance their ability to earn income.

Demolished houses and attachments will be compensated for as follows, and the following restoration measures will be taken:

- Supply of resettlement housing of equal value;
- Compensation at full replacement cost;
- Reconstruction or restoration of all affected facilities and services (e.g., roads, water and power supply, telephone, cable TV, schools);
- The subsidy during the transition period should ensure that all assets are relocated or temporary housing is obtained.

Considering that there are some gaps between the domestic resettlement policy and the Bank's OP4.12, during the resettlement implementation stage of projects covered by this RPF, PMO will adopt good practices and policy from the Bank on the basis of domestic laws. Below is a description of policy gaps between PRC and the World Bank, and guidance on which policies to be implemented. See table 1

**Table1 Gaps between China and the World Bank's policy and Measures in This Project**

	Policy of China	Policy of the World Bank	Policy to be followed
Goal	Guarantee the construction project can be finished in time and effectively, ensure social stability and harmony.	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement as far as possible; ensure living standard of project affected persons is not lower than before.	Carry out the Bank's policy
Compensation approach	Land acquisition is generally compensated by currency, supplemented by employment	Replacement land shall be provided for population depending on land as main	Carry out the Bank's policy

	Policy of China	Policy of the World Bank	Policy to be followed
	<p>assistance and social security. The following resettlement approaches are available to the households affected by the demolition of rural residential houses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation;</li> <li>2. Housing land + self-built houses. The project owner will offer housing land for relocation and conduct land leveling and constructing infrastructure for AHs.</li> <li>3. Resettlement housing. When resettlement house is chosen as compensation mode, the location and type of resettlement house have been determined.</li> </ol>	<p>source of income in the case of land acquisition. Affected people have their own right to choose mode of compensation, including cash compensation, replacement housing, or land + self-built houses. The project should provide land leveling and basic infrastructure for AHs. Location of the resettlement house should be chosen freely by the relocated persons.</p>	
Calculation method of compensation fees	Take the market price of house that of the same type and purpose at the same district as the compensated price.	The price shall be calculated based on estimated replacement cost, without considering depreciation.	Replacement housing should be used if chosen by APs. Full market price for new houses should be used if cash compensation is selected by APs. Total compensation will include market price plus all transaction cost to match replacement cost.
compensation for illegal building	No compensation shall be provided for illegal buildings.	Compensation is provided for illegal buildings.	Those occupied affected houses before cut-off date are entitled to full compensation.
Public participation	Public participation system is not sound enough, public can only participate in some phases of the project implementation.	A complete and sound public participation process should be followed, during the full process of impact assessment and determination of compensation mode, and implementation of LA and resettlement.	Wide public consultation should be ensured for APs to participate in impact assessment, alternatives identification, and implementation of resettlement work.
Monitoring arrangement	Internal management mechanism of project owner and resettlement implementation agency conducts the monitoring process.	Including internal monitoring from the internal management mechanism of project owner and resettlement implementation agency and external monitoring from the external independent monitoring unit.	Set up external and internal monitoring systems as required by the Bank.
Grievance mechanism	Set up specialized agency to accept public grievance.	Public can appeal through multiple channels and ways, including community, sub-district, project owner, external monitoring agency, etc.	Set up grievance mechanism as required by the Bank.

## **F. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Process**

The Project Management Office (PMO) is responsible for day-to-day management and coordination of the Project including land acquisition and resettlement activities.

The IAs will be responsible for RP preparation ( if any), resettlement implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

In order to assure that the PMO, IA, and the relevant authorities can reasonably and smoothly handle LAR issues according to the WB policies, training will be provided to resettlement staff and the training plan will be included in the RAP.

If the Project involves the permanent occupation of state-owned land, the land and resources department should issue a construction land approval letter for Bank review; where the permanent acquisition of collective land is unavoidable, the LA procedures under the applicable laws and regulations should be followed strictly. The specific LA process is as follows: 1) The construction land is approved by the provincial or municipal government according to law; 2) The construction agency files an application for construction land with the municipal or county land and resources bureau; 3) The municipal or county land and resources bureau drafts an LA program after review; 4) The LA program is submitted to the provincial or municipal government after approval by the municipal or county government; and 5) The LA program is approved by the municipal or county government. The LA program should be drafted in strict conformity with the applicable Bank and local policies, and this RPF to grant adequate compensation to the AHs.

The RAP should include an implementation schedule for all activities to be conducted. If necessary, compensation payment, other entitlement restoration measures (in cash or in kind) and resettlement should at least be completed one month before land acquisition. If full compensation is not paid or necessary assistance measures are not available before land acquisition, a transition subsidy should be provided.

## **G Financial Arrangements**

The city/county PMOs and IAs will bear all costs related to LA and resettlement. Any RAP consistent with this RPF must include estimated costs and a budget. Whether identified as APs at the RAP preparation stage or not, and whether sufficient funds are available or not, all those adversely affected by land acquisition and house demolition are entitled to compensation or any other appropriate relief measure. For the above reason, the budget in the RAP should include contingencies, which are usually 10% or more of the estimated resettlement budget in order to cover contingent resettlement costs.

The compensation rates specified in the RAP provide a basis for the calculation of compensation fees for resettlement, which should be fully paid to individuals or collectives losing land or other assets, and should not be deducted for any reason. The RAP should describe by what means compensation fees are paid by the component owners to the affected villages or villagers. A rationale is that the fund flow should be as direct as possible with minimum intermediate links.

## H. Public Participation and Information Disclosure

The RAP must describe all measures taken or to be taken, involve the APs in the proposed resettlement arrangements, and foster the sense of participation in livelihood and living standard improvement or restoration activities. To ensure that the APs' opinions and suggestions are fully considered, public participation should be prior to project design and the implementation of resettlement relief measures. Public participation must run through the whole RAP planning, implementation and external monitoring process.

At the RAP drafting and finalization stages, the city/county PMOs should also disclose the RAP to the APs and the public at certain places of the project site and in certain languages. The first draft of the RAP should be disclosed at least one month prior to Bank evaluation. The final RAP must be disclosed again after acceptance by the Bank.

During public participation and the disclosure of the RAP, this RPF was also disclosed in the project area to collect comments from the APs.

## I. Grievance Redress Procedure

Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of the APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, in order to ensure that APs have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a grievance redress procedure must be established.

- **Stage 1:** An AP may file an appeal with the village committee or township resettlement office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, a written record must be kept and a clear reply given within two weeks. If any serious issue is involved, such appeal should be referred to the resettlement office of the next higher level, and a reply should be obtained therefrom within two weeks where possible.
- **Stage 2:** If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the resettlement office of the next higher level after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.
- **Stage 3:** If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the provincial resettlement office after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within 4 weeks.
- **Stage 4:** If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit in a civil court within 15 days after receiving such disposition.

## J. Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal monitoring and supervision: The city/county PMOs and IAs will supervise and monitor the implementation of the RAP. Supervision and monitoring results will be recorded in quarterly reports for submission to the Bank, mainly including:

- Check implementation, including checking the baseline information, valuation of asset losses, and the implementation of compensation, resettlement and restoration rights according to the RPF and the RAP.
- Monitor if the RAP is implemented as designed and approved.
- Check if the funds for RAP implementation are appropriated timely and fully, and if such funds are used in a manner consistent with the RAP.
- Record all appeals and their solutions, and ensure that appeals are handled timely.

Independent external monitoring: APDT will appoint an independent agency through public bidding to perform period external M&E on the implementation of the RAP. Such agency may be an NGO, academic or independent consulting firm, but must have qualified and experienced staff, and their terms of reference must be accepted by the Bank.

In adaptation to the internal supervision information and monitoring reports checked, the external M&E agency will perform a sampling survey (sampling rate: 5-20%) after 6 months of implementation of the RAP. The main objectives are:

- To evaluate if the participation and compensation payment procedures, and restoration rights are implemented practically, and consistent with the RPF and the RAP;
- To evaluate if the RPF objective of improving or at least maintaining the living standard and income level of the APs has been realized;
- To gather qualitative socioeconomic impact indicators of project implementation; and

Issues identified during M&E should be submitted to the Bank in writing timely. The local PMOs should find root causes, develop solutions through adequate consultation, and solve issues timely and effectively.

## Appendix 1 Laws and Policies on LA

Level	No.	Division	Policy document	Effective date
State	/	/	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	1998-12-27
			Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	2002-1-1
			Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
			Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
			Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
			Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Formulating Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Location-based Integrated Land Prices (MLR [2005] No.114)	2005-7-23
			Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
			Real Right Law of the PRC	2007-10-1
			Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor	2011-1-21
Province	1	Anhui	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2015] No.24)	2015-3-1
	2		Notice of the Anhui Provincial Land and Resources Department on Strengthening the Management of Temporarily Used Land (APLRD [2010] No.119)	2010-5-12
	3		Measures for the Management of Land Acquisition Compensation Fees of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22)	2010-5-19
City	1	Suzhou	Notice of the Suzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Acquired Land (SMG [2013] No.75)	2013-7-7
	2		Notice of the Suzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor of Suzhou City (SMG [2013] No.24)	2013-8-12
	3	Chuzhou	Notice of the General Office of the Chuzhou Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Houses, Other Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Collective Land (CMGO [2012] No.115)	2013-1-1
	4	Hefei	Notice of the Hefei Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on Collective Land (HMG [2014] No.175)	2014-12-1
	5		Notice of the General Office of the Hefei Municipal Government on Issuing Rates of Transition Subsidy and Attachment Compensation for Demolished Houses on State-owned Land (HMGO [2015] No.9)	2015-4-1
	6		Notice of the Hefei Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land	2015-4-1
	7	Xuancheng	Notice of the General Office of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Other Attachments on Acquired Collective Land within the Urban Planning Area (XMGO [2013] No.13)	2013-3-13
			Notice on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Acquired Houses, Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Xuanzhou District (XDGO [2013] No.49)	2013-6-6
Notice of the General Office of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Further Regulating House Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement on Collective Land within the Planning Area (XMGO [2015] No.11)			2015-8-4	
8	Anqing	Interim Measures for the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on Collective Land within the Urban Area of Anqing City (Decree No.80 of Anqing City)	2014-6-1	
County	1	Guangde	Notice of the General Office of the Guangde County Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Houses, Other Attachments and Young Crops on	2013-3-1

<b>Level</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Policy document</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
			Acquired Collective Land	

## Appendix 2 Laws and Policies on Social Security

Level	No.	Division	Policy document	Effective date
State	/	/	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCGO [2006] No.29)	2006-4-10
Province	1	Anhui	Guidelines on Doing a Good Job in the Employment and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)	2005-6-12
City	1	Suzhou	Notice of the Suzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Measures of Suzhou City on Endowment Insurance for Farmers (SMG [2013] No.36)	2014-1-1
	2	Chuzhou	Opinions of Chuzhou City on Further Improving the Social Security System for Land-expropriated Farmers (CMG [2010] No.117)	2010-9-29
	3	Hefei	Notice on Issuing the Measures for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Hefei City (HMG [2008] No.1)	2008-5-1
	4	Xuancheng	Measures of Xuancheng City for the Implementation of Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (XMGO [2013] No.11)	2013-3-13
	5	Anqing	Notice on Adjusting the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers within the Urban Area of Anqing City (AMG [2006] No.24)	2006-10-21
	6		Notice on Adjusting the Scope of Application of the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers within the Urban Area of Anqing City (AMG [2009] No.068)	2009-5-6
County	1	Guangde	Notice on Issuing the Opinions of Guangde County on Establishing the Basic Endowment Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers (Interim) (GCGO [2006] No.70)	2006-7-6

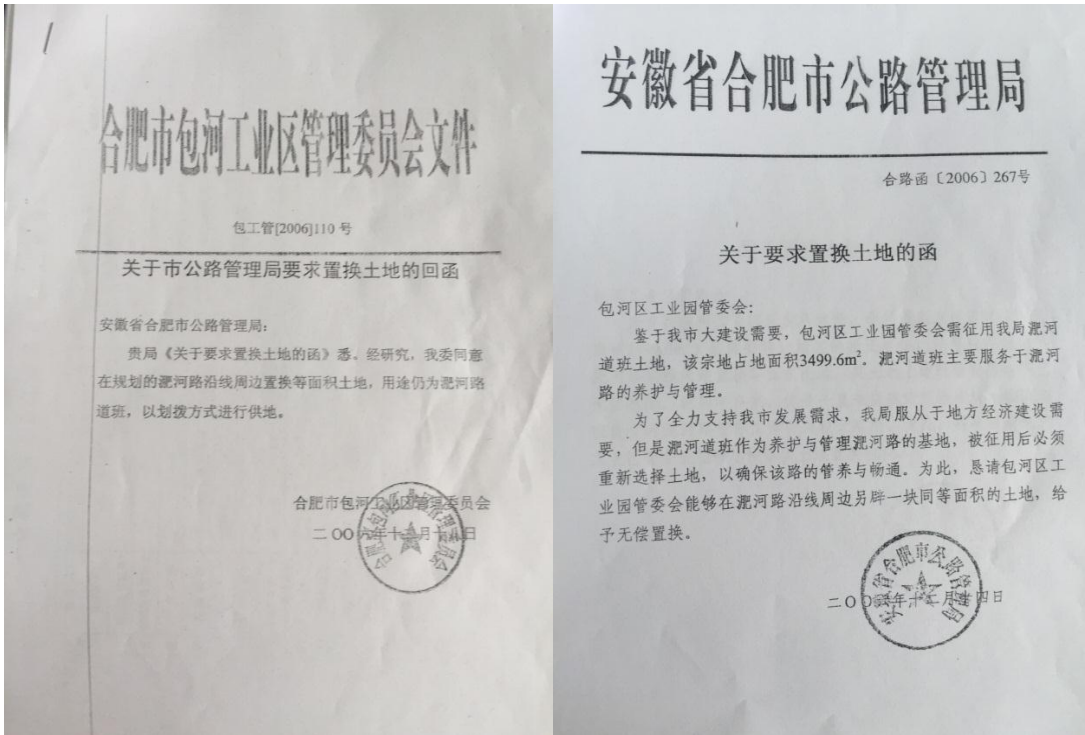


### Appendix 3 Summary of land used for emergency centers in the project area

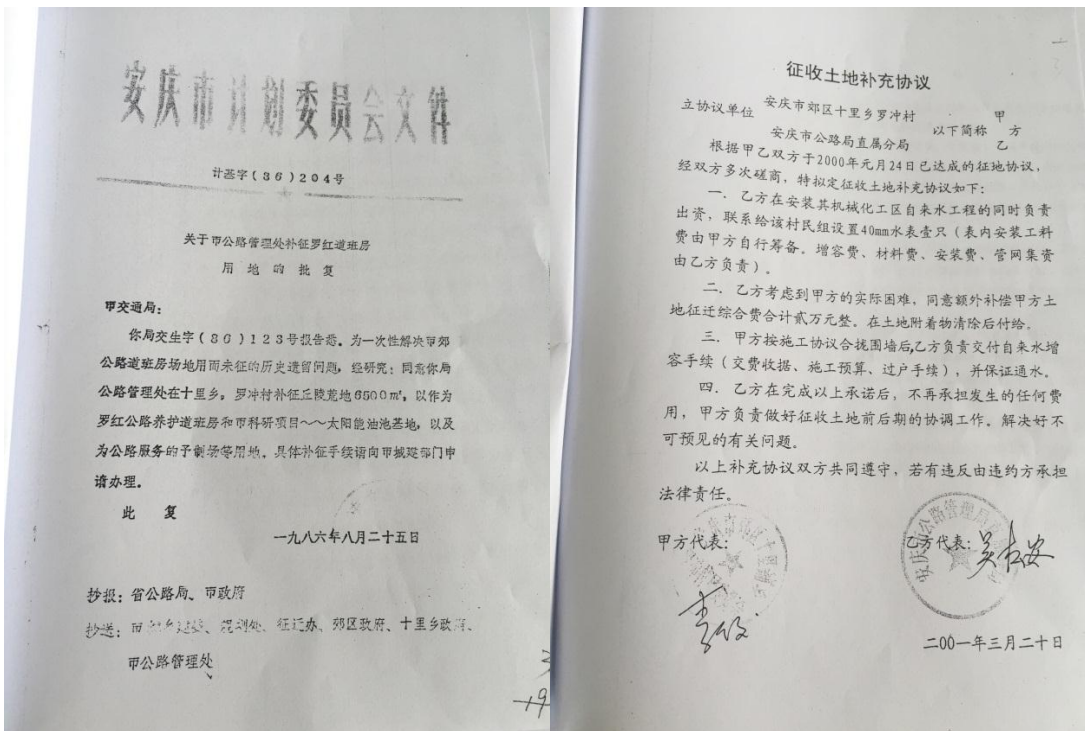
No.	City/county	Construction site	Scope	Land area (mu)	Land type	Land acquisition progress	Time of acquisition	Leveled or not	Evidence available or not
1	Hefei City	Hefei Baohe Industrial Park	Emergency center construction	5.25	State-owned	Acquired	2006/12	Yes	Yes
2	Chuzhou City	National Highway 104 1024K+300m	Emergency center upgrading	34.77	State-owned	Acquired	2002/10	Yes	Yes
3	Anqing City	South of Heguai Village, east of Jinhai 6 <sup>th</sup> Road	Emergency center upgrading	25.53	State-owned	Acquired	2012/05	Yes	Yes
4	Xuancheng City	S322 K56+300	Emergency center upgrading	9	State-owned	Acquired	2002	Yes	Yes
5	Suzhou City	Luochong Village, Anqing Development Zone	Emergency center upgrading	20	State-owned	Acquired	1997	Yes	Yes
6	Guangde County	Yufeng Village, Shijie Town, Guangde County	Emergency center upgrading	35	State-owned	Acquired	2011/09	Yes	Yes

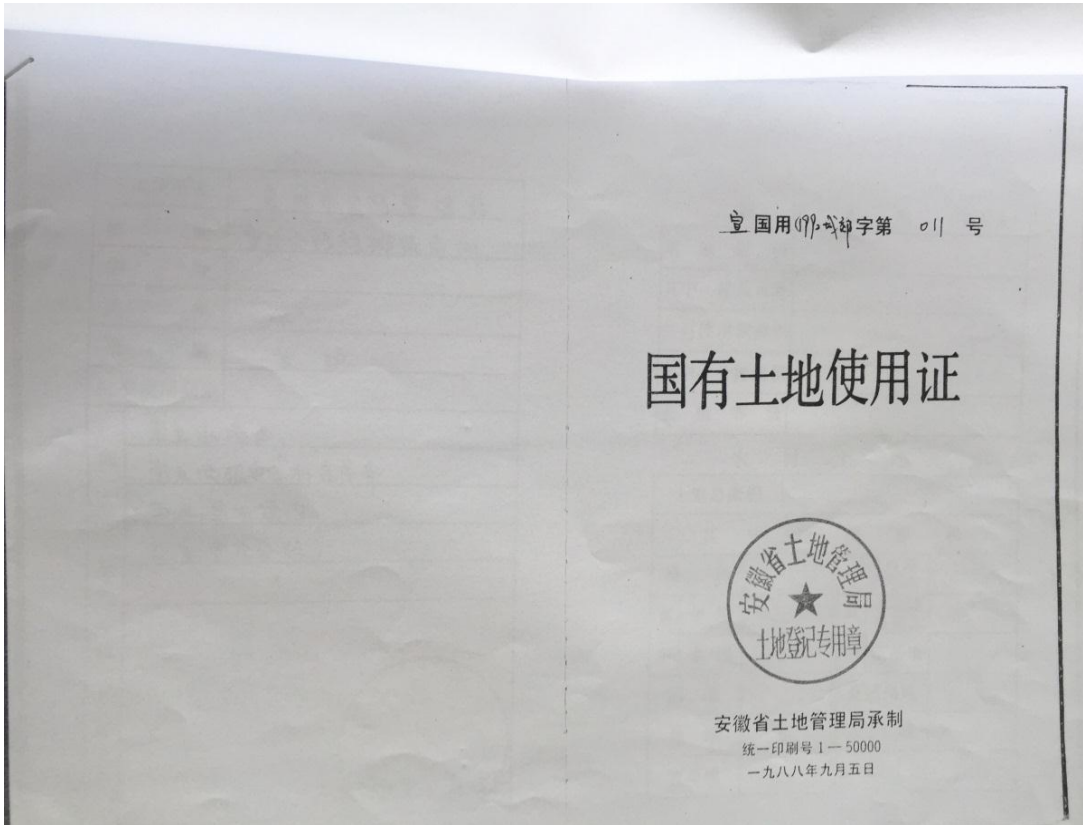
# Appendix 4 Land Acquisition or Certification Documents

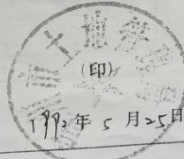
## Hefei City



## Anqing City





土地使用者	宣州市公路管理站		
地址	宣泾公路柯柳段南侧		
图号			
地号	1501000001		
用途	道路		
批准使用期限			
四至	东至	水塘边	
	南至	两根电线杆连线	
	西至	旱地埂内	
	北至	宣泾公路	
填发机关			

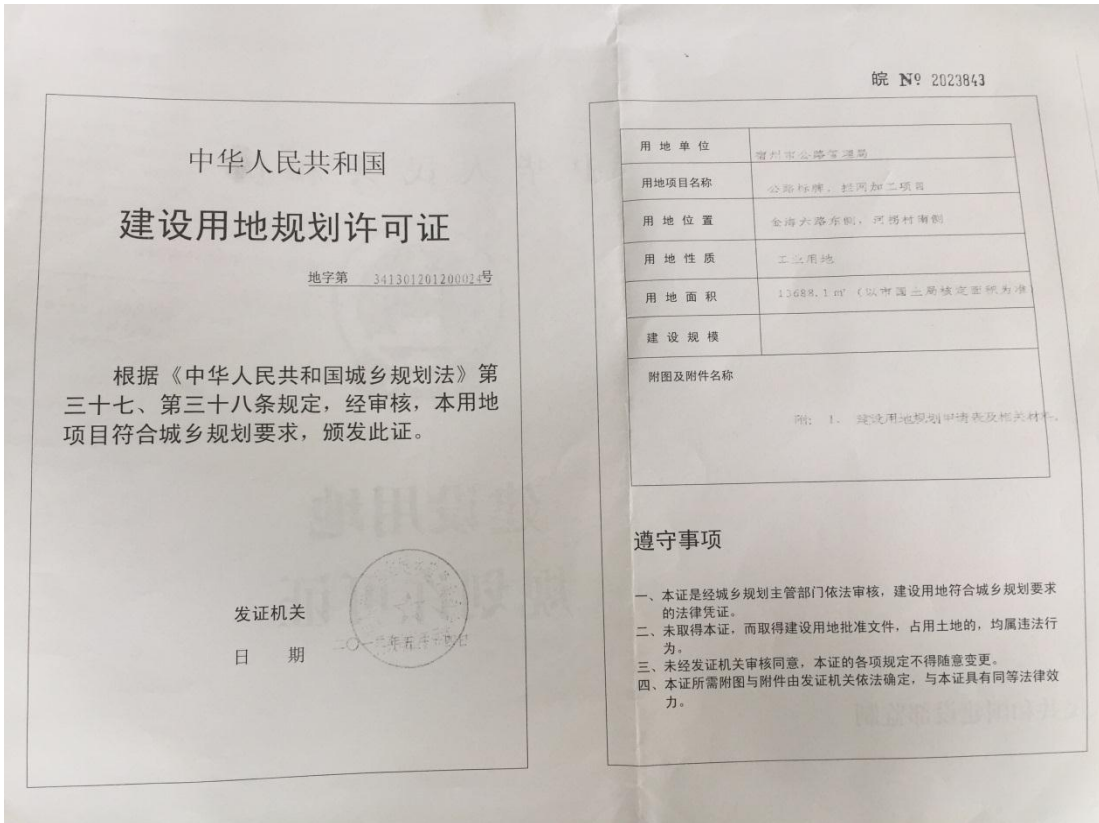
  

城 镇 土 地 (平方米)	
用地面积	3850.0
其中: 建筑占地	190.0
共有使用权面积	
其中: 分摊面积	
土地等级	

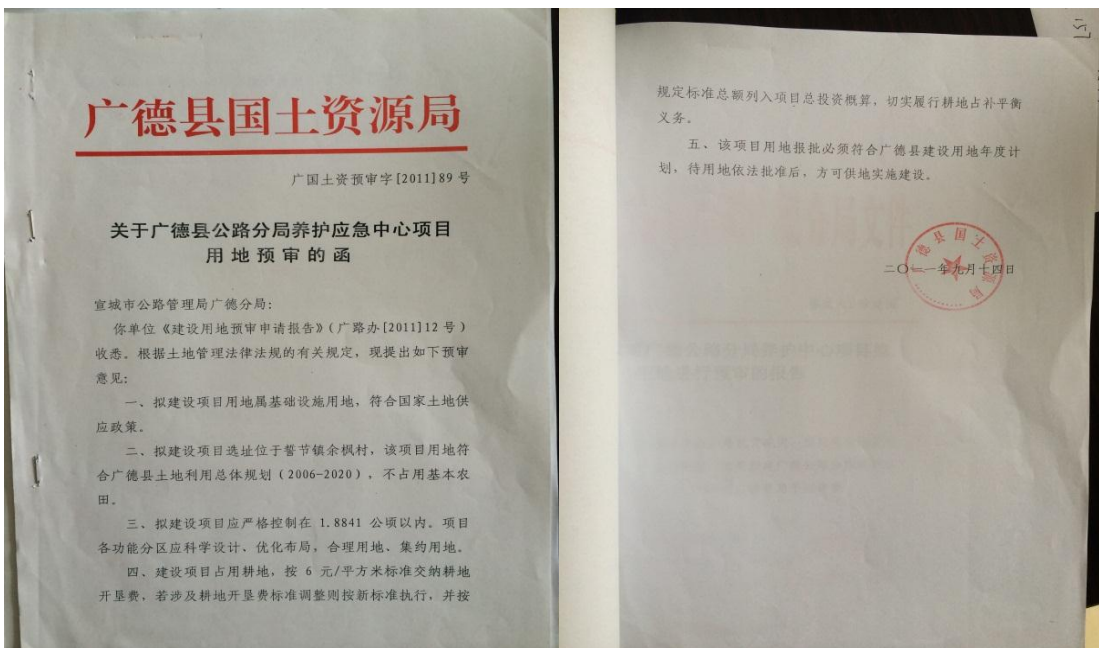
  

农 村 土 地 (亩)			
土地总面积			
其 中 地 类 面 积			
耕地		居民点及 工矿用地	
其 旱地		其 企业建 设用地	
中 水田		中 宅基地	
园地		交通用地	
林地		水域	
牧草地		未利用土地	

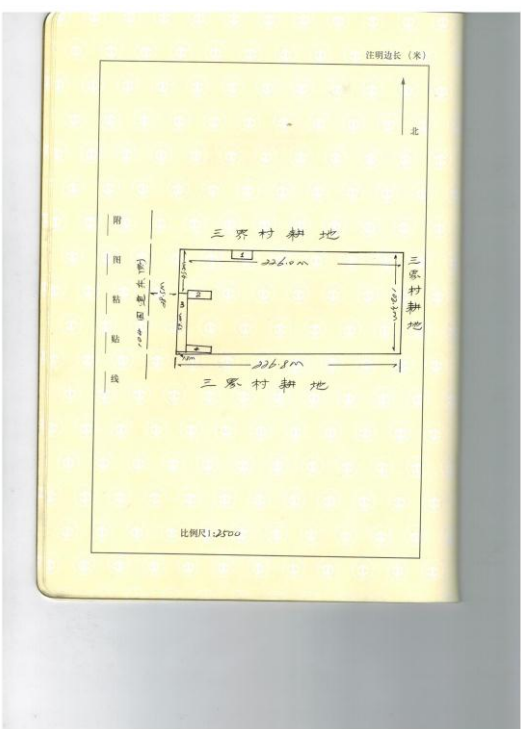
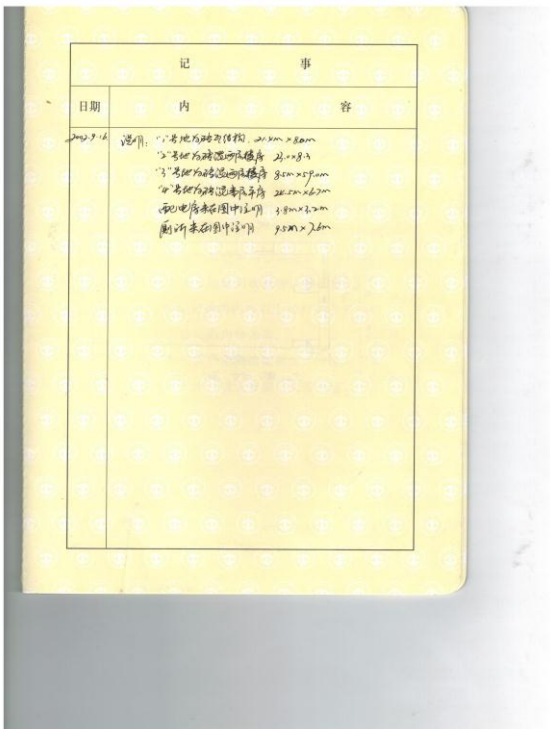
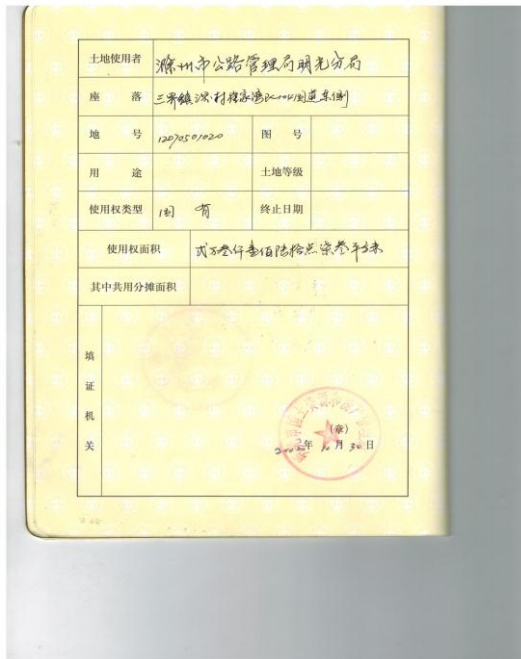
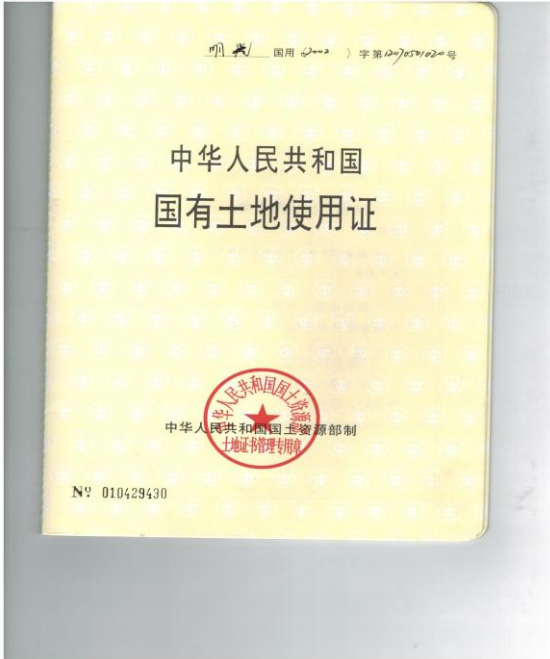
**Suzhou City**



**Guangde County**



**Chuzhou City**



**Appendix 5 Photos of Emergency Maintenance Centers**



Hefei Emergency Maintenance Center



Chuzhou Emergency Maintenance Center



Xuancheng Emergency Maintenance Center



Anqing Emergency Maintenance Center



Suzhou Emergency Maintenance Center



Guangde Emergency Maintenance Center

## Appendix 6 Entitlement Matrix

Type	APs	Measure	Entitlement
LA	Village collectives	1) Collective land	Compensation will be fully paid to the village collective, and used through discussion at a village meeting.
		2) Attachments	
	Rural residents	1) Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	Households not subject to land reallocation will receive land compensation and resettlement subsidy.
			For households subject to land reallocation, land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be disbursed to each affected group for even distribution.
		2) Temporary land use	Full compensation for temporary land use will be paid based on the period of use, and the used land will be fully restored after use.
		3) Young crops	The direct APs will receive full young crop compensation.
4) Social insurance	Eligible farmers may cover social insurance.		
5) Production and livelihood measures	Free training and job referral will be offered to LEFs.		
HD	Rural residents	Compensation and resettlement	1) The AHs may choose cash compensation or property swap; 2) In case of property swap, the displacer will offer resettlement housing and supporting facilities; 3) In case of cash compensation, compensation will be paid at replacement cost, and free housing land will be provided by the local government for house reconstruction.
		Moving and transition subsidies, and reward	The AHs are entitled to moving and transition subsidies, reward, and smooth transition.
		Trees and attachments	Affected trees and attachments will be compensated for at the specified rates.
Entities	Proprietors	Compensation and resettlement	1) The affected entities may choose cash compensation or relocation; 2) In case of relocation, the displacer will assist in finding land and grant compensation at replacement cost; 3) In case of cash compensation, the affected entities will receive compensation at replacement cost; 4) The affected entities will receive compensation for production suspension or losses.
		Workers	The affected workers will receive compensation for lost income; the workers of any entity not to be relocated will receive training and job referral.
Vulnerable groups	All affected vulnerable groups	1) They will receive compensation for LA and HD equally; 2) During detailed planning, they will be further identified, and those losing contracted land will be entitled to the reallocation of resources equally; 3) They will receive assistance in production and livelihood development; 4) Poor households affected by HD will receive support from local governments during house reconstruction; 5) Local civil affairs bureaus have included five-guarantee households, the disabled, the poor and women-headed households in the local MLS system; 6) They will enjoy priority in local characteristic industry development and cooperative operation; 7) Vulnerable households short of labor will have priority in land reallocation to ensure income.	
Women	All affected women	1) All village committees should have female members, and women will enjoy the same rights as men at village meetings and congresses; 2) Women's opinions are learned and considered in public opinion surveys; 3) Women enjoy equal rights in future compensation for LA and HD; 4) Jobs generated by the Project will be first made available to women, and women will also receive training and job referral.	

Type	APs	Measure	Entitlement
Ethnic minorities	All minority APs	1) They will have priority in employment and skills training; 2) They will have priority in receiving employment information; 3) They can express their opinions and needs at consultation meetings; 4) Relevant policies should be translated into minority languages for easier acceptance and understanding, and explained in detail; 5) Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups in minority areas during resettlement.	
Infra-structure	Proprietors	Restored by the owner or compensated for at replacement cost	1) Some affected infrastructure will be demolished and restored by the construction agency, such as farmland facilities. 2) Proprietors of some infrastructure may reconstruct infrastructure using compensation, such as communication and power facilities.



## Appendix 7 Compensation Principles

The resettlement policy framework has quoted the principles summarized in OP/BP4.12 of the World Bank, specified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(p) Units involved in the resettlement work will enhance cooperation and coordination among

each other. Resettlement organizations at all levels will be established, and all the employees will be well trained.

(q) During the implementation process of the resettlement work, any major changes, including the alteration of compensation rate, alteration of relocated position and scale, adding new items, etc., will be reported to the World Bank in advance.