

**Sustainable Development Engineering for
Resource-based Cities (Huai'nan City)
World Bank Funded Project for Comprehensive
Treatment and Utilization of Coal Mining Subsidence
Area**

**Resettlement Action
Plan**

(Draft for Examination)

**Project Executive Office for World Bank Funded Project of
Comprehensive Treatment for Huai'nan City Coal Mining
Subsidence Area
September 2014**

Commitment Letter

Resource-based City (Huai'nan City) Sustainable Development Project World Bank Funded Coal Mining Subsidence involves land requisition and relocation, as well as resettlement. Therefore, in order to guarantee the basic rights of the displaced persons, and recover or improve their living and production levels after relocation, according to the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) and local and state laws and regulations, the resettlement action plan of this project is compiled. This plan is written according to the project feasibility plan and initial social and economic investigation data, and will act as the basis for the implementation of land requisition and relocation as well as the resettlement action plan.

The municipal People's Government of Huai'nan has reviewed the Resettlement Action Plan and agreed to organize the implementation according to the requirements of the resettlement action plan, to make sure that the resettlement funds be provided in sufficient amount and timely, and offer reasonable compensation and resettlement to the affected population. The Project Executive Office of Comprehensive Treatment of World Bank funded Coal Mining and Subsidence Area is obliged to assist relevant units with the implementation and management of the land requisition, relocation and resettlement.

People's Government of Huai'nan City

(Public seal)

Mayor (or Vice mayor): _____(Signature) _____ (Date)

Preface

I. Purpose of the resettlement action plan

1. The RAP was prepared according to the local and state laws of the People's Republic of China, and the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12. The purpose of this plan is to “formulate an action plan for resettlement and livelihood restoration of the affected population so that they can benefit from this project, thus improving their living conditions or at least recovering their living level after the project is completed.

II. Definition of related terms

(1) Displaced persons

2 From the perspective of compensation eligibility, Displaced Persons (DPs) can be classified into the following three types:

(a) Persons who have formal and lawful rights over the land (including the consistent and traditional rights approved by the national laws);

(b) Persons who do not have formal and lawful rights over the land at the beginning of the general survey but made request on the land or the property – these requirements are recognized by the state laws or can be recognized during the confirmation of the resettlement action plan; or

(c) Persons who do not have formal or lawful rights over the land occupied by them

3 Persons under 2(a) and 2(b) can obtain land compensation and other assistance. Persons under 2(c) can obtain resettlement aid as the compensation for the land occupied by them and they will be offered with other necessary assistance to realize the purpose of this policy. However, premise is that their occupation of the project land is earlier than that specified by the borrower or a deadline accepted by the World Bank^①. After

^① Generally speaking, the deadline is the date when the survey begins. The deadline can also be the time specified by

the deadline, people who occupy the land have no right to obtain compensation or resettlement aid in any form. All the people involved in 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) can obtain property loss compensation.

Compensation and resettlement measures

4 In order to mitigate the negative impacts of land acquisition which result in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of capital or ways to obtain capital; or (iii) loss of income source or means of livelihood (whether or not the affected persons have to relocate), a resettlement action plan or resettlement action plan has to be prepared and it shall cover the following contents:

(a) Measures shall be included in the resettlement action plan or RAP framework to guarantee the displaced persons, including:

- i) informed of their right of choice and other rights on the issue of resettlement;
- ii) understand technical and economic feasibility plans, participate in the negotiation and enjoy opportunities of choice
- iii) obtain compensation effectively according to the resettlement cost^①, so as to offset direct property loss caused by the project.

(b) If the impacts include relocation, then related measures shall be covered in the resettlement action plan or the RAP framework to guarantee the displaced persons, including:

- i) obtain help during the period of relocation (such as the relocation subsidy);
- ii) obtain housing or homestead, or obtain site for agricultural production. The production potential, location advantage and other comprehensive factors should at least be equivalent to the advantageous conditions of the previous site.

(c) In order to realize the target of this policy, measures should also be included in the

the Project Area before the survey, given the premise that the conditions of the project area have been widely spread before the survey and can be advertised after the division of project area to prevent population influx.

^① "Resettlement cost" is a way of property valuation, used to determine the property lost due to resettlement and the amounts needed for paying the transaction fees. When using this valuation method, housing depreciation shall not be considered.

resettlement action plan and resettlement action plan framework to guarantee the displaced persons, including:

- i) calculate a reasonable period of transition based on the time needed to recover living and working standards, and obtain help during this transition period;
- ii) can also obtain development aid such as land preparation, credit, training and employment except from the compensation measures mentioned in para. 4 (a) (iii).

- 5 Cut-off date: The cut-off date is the date publicize the land acquisition notification. After that date, the displaced persons shall not build, expand or modify their housing; shall not change the function of the housing or the land; shall not lease the land, or purchase housing; persons who move into the area of land requisition after the cut-off are not eligible for compensation.

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1 Basic Information of the Project

1.1 Project background

Located in the middle reach of Huai River, Huai'nan City is in north-central Anhui Province and lies between 116°21'21"~117°11'59" east longitude and 32°32'45"~33°0'24" north latitude. It adjoins Fengyang County and Dingyuan County of Chuzhou City on the east, Changfeng County of Hefei City on the south, Shou County and Huoqiu County of Liu'an City on the southwest, Yingshang County of Fuyang City, Lixin County, Mengcheng County of Bozhou City on the west and northwest, Huaiyuan County of Bengbu City on the northeast. It boasts an area of 2596.4 km², including the urban area of 1566.4 km² and Fengtai County of 1030 km². It has a built up area 89.44 km² and a total population of 2.6 million.

Coal mining year after year in this city resulted in large scale of ground subsidence, ecological degradation, and damages of various infrastructures, residential quarters and farmland to varying degrees, which seriously threatened the sustainable development of the overall urban ecological environment.

In recent years, the government of Huai'nan City has always taken the comprehensive treatment of the subsidence area as the largest livelihood project and has adopted a series of measures and actions to solve this problem. For example, the *Regulations on Coal Mining Subsidence Land Treatment of Huai'nan City* (2003) was issued in 2003; "Comprehensive Treatment and Rehabilitation Office of Coal Mining Subsidence Area in Huai'nan City" was established in 2009; *Comments on Accelerating the Relocation of Villages in the Coal Mining Subsidence Area to Promote the Comprehensive Treatment and Management* was formulated in 2010, etc. In addition, the World Bank loan application for treatment of Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mining Subsidence Area in 2012 was also one of the actions.

The Huai'nan Coal Mining Subsidence Area Rehabilitation Project is approved to be listed in the alternative planning World Bank loan projects in the Fiscal Years of 2015~2019 by the State Council on the basis of the project application report

submitted by the relevant departments of Anhui Province and through the study and investigation of such project by National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Finance and the World Bank. It is proposed to apply for 100 million Yuan of World Bank loans for this project.

The Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mining Subsidence Area is chosen for rehabilitation by the World Bank financed project for the following reasons: 1) Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mining Subsidence Area is located between the old town in the north and the new town in the south, close to the northern foot of Shungeng Mountain. It is the channel connecting the north and south main urban areas and the heartland after the urban expansion, which occupies a very important position in the urban development plan of Huai'nan City; 2) Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mine has been closed for over 30 years, the subsidence has stopped, and the technical risk of environmental restoration has been reduced greatly; 3) Due to historical reasons, as the responsible body for treatment of Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mining Subsidence Area has been disintegrated, it is very difficult to raise funds for rehabilitation; and there remain prominent problems with enormous negative impacts. World Bank loan would help a lot to overcome financing difficulties; 4) The ponds and garbage scattered around Jiulonggang-Datong subsidence area, the discarded buildings and scattered waste dumps not only seriously affected the lives of the surrounding residents and the image of Huai'nan City, but also caused a tremendous waste of land resources in the urban area.

1.2 Project Components and Contents of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

This is a comprehensive treatment project of the 9.3 km² Jiulonggang-Datong Coal Mining Subsidence Area in Huai'nan City. It is comprised of three sub-projects: (1) Environmental remediation and water system treatment; (2) Infrastructure improvement and project area exploitation; (3) Project management and technical assistance. See Table 1-1 for details of the sub-projects.

Table 1-1 Project Profiles

Sub-project Name	Construction Content	Objective
1. Environmental Remediation and Water System Treatment	1) Environmental remediation: environmental remediation of the mining wasteland in the project area, and restoration of vegetation	1) Contain the further deterioration of ecological environment; put every effort to restore the whole plant community system, biologic chain system and the local nature ecosystem within the region; 2) Integrate and complete the landscape elements such as nursery and forest with greenways to build an all-round green space which embraces leisure, recreation, fitness and science demonstration to promote the blending development of the old and now urban areas.
	2) Water system treatment: repair the water system in the project area and meet the requirements of protection from once-in-30-year flash floods and drainage of once-in-30-year waterlogging	By improving the water system of the subsidence area, meet the requirements of protection from once-in-30-year flash floods and drainage of once-in-30-year waterlogging, and control the water quality to reach Class V Standards.
	3) Closure of old garbage dumps in Datong: close Datong Garbage Dump to prevent water, soil and air pollution in this region	Thoroughly solve the problem of environmental pollution in the surrounding area caused by old garbage dumps, and reduce the impact of the leachate and landfill gas from the old garbage dump on the surrounding environment.
2. Infrastructure Improvement and Project Area Exploitation	1) Improve and build the necessary road and the related water supply and drainage infrastructure in the project area, restore their functions and connect the area to the other part of the city.	Infrastructure improvement is mainly to accelerate the building of the arterial road network and to improve the traffic conditions, water supply and drainage conditions and the investment environment through the construction of the 4 roads and the pipeline project under the roads in the project area and the setting a zoned drainage system for rain water and sewage.
	2) Project area exploitation: support the facilities construction and activities in the project area after rehabilitation, integrate resources to serve the local development	Construct redevelopment projects including bonsai garden, nursery, and flower trading market to make it a financially sustainable project.
3. Project Management and Technical Assistance	1) Technical research 2) Project technology management 3) Personnel technical training 4) Guidance and counseling service	In the process of establishing executing bodies, developing quality management rules and quality management system of the project, the experts of the World Bank project may provide constructive suggestions and personnel training. The leverage effect of World Bank loan and Government financial funds should be amplified through the employment training of land-lost farmers and poor

		residents, the risk analysis and policy study for the treatment of the coal mining subsidence area.
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The Sub-project (1) Environmental Remediation and Water System Treatment is divided into three parts: 1) Environmental remediation: the environmental remediation and revegetation of the mining wasteland of the project area; 2) Water system treatment: renovate the water system in the project area to meet the requirements of protection from once-in-30-year flash floods and drainage of once-in-30-year waterlogging; 3) Closure of old garbage dump in Datong: close Datong Garbage Dump to prevent water, soil and air pollution in this region.

The land scale and functions of the “Environmental Remediation” greenway and roadside service point project and the “Water System Treatment” project are shown in Table 1-2.

Sub-project (2) Infrastructure Improvement and Project Area Exploitation is divided into two parts: 1) Improve and build necessary roads and related water supply and drainage infrastructure in the project area, restore the original functions and connect the area to the other part of the city. 2) Project area exploitation: support the facilities construction and activities in the project area after rehabilitation; integrate the local resources available in the area for the livelihood development of the local communities, including bonsai garden, nursery, and flower trading market.

The land acquisition and house demolition, land scale and functions of the 4 newly-built roads, namely the Zhongxing Road, Jiukong Road, Wanxiang Road and Yanshan Road) in the “basic project improvement” project, and the bonsai garden, nursery, and flower trading market in “Project Area Exploitation” project are listed in Table 1-2 below.

Table 1-2 Project land scale and functions

Project Content	Scale	Functions
Greenway	24km long, 4.5m wide	Leisure, recreation, fitness
Roadside Service Point	12.6 mu (a Chinese unit of area, 1	Recreation, service, business

	mu = 666.67 m ²)	development
Water System	840.5 mu (cover an area of 88.1 mu)	Water system treatment
Bonsai Garden	111 mu	Recreation, business development
Nursery	819 mu (including 266 mu collective-owned land-use right transferred land in Chenxiang Village)	Environment improvement, landscaping, business development
Flower Trading Market	125.3 mu	Environment improvement, business development
Zhongxing Road	1.36 km long, 30 m wide	Traffic artery connecting the inside and the outside of the project area
Jiukong Road	1.39 km long, 10 m wide	Second-class road in the traffic network within project area
Wanxiang Road	1.52 km long, 25 m wide	Second-class road in the traffic network within project area
Yanshan Road	4.17 km long, 7 m wide	Second-class road in the traffic network within project area

See Figure 1-1 for the location of the sub-projects and the project.

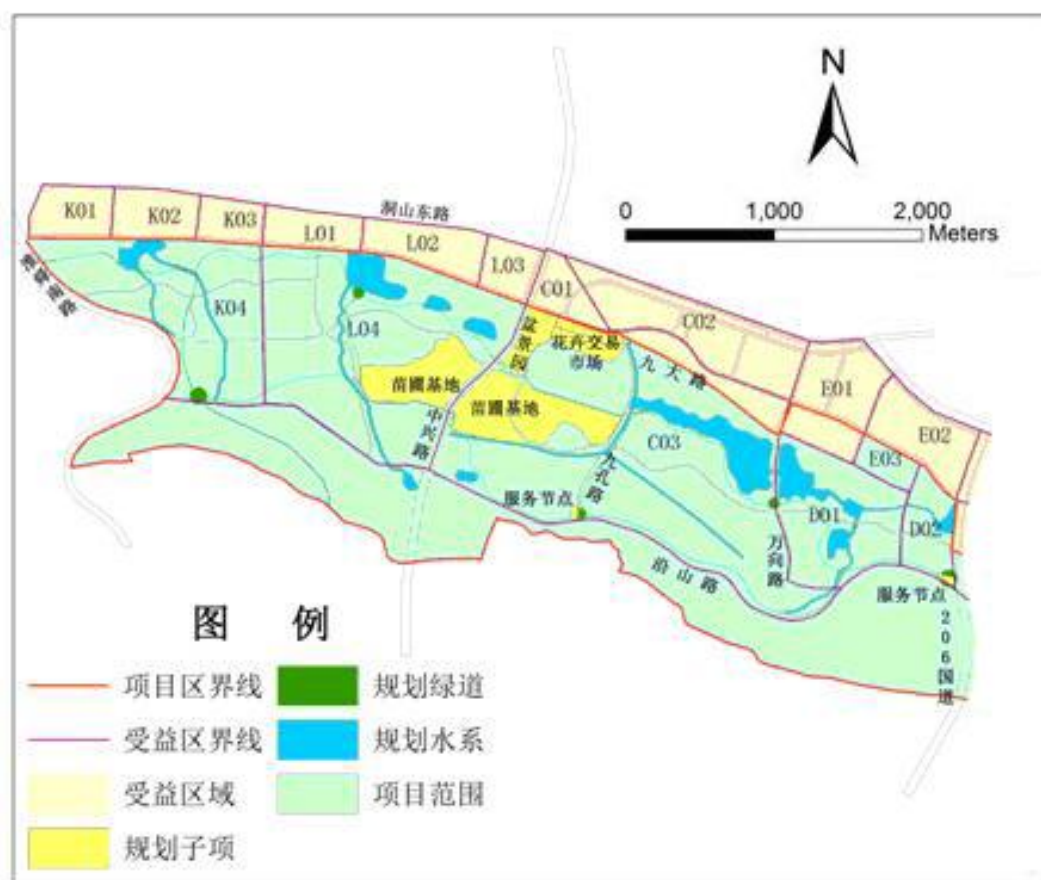


Figure 1-1 Sub-project and Project Location Plan

According to the social assessment report, 494 households are living in project subsidence area, including 82 households from Jiulonggang Town and about 412 households from Datong sub-district office. Their houses are located in the relatively stable region in the subsidence area and have not been affected by the land subsidence. Municipal Government and Huai'nan Mining Group Co., Ltd. have no plan to relocate these households yet.

Subsidence of the mining area experiences more than 30 years. Affected households have relocated in succession over the last decade. Households who the houses and land production have not been affected don't be incorporated into the relocation plan after asking for their will. Huai'nan City and the state have issued specific regulations on development and utilization of the subsidence area –prohibit from building permanent building and large infrastructure. In addition, subsidence area is still under unstable conditions, which causes that no developer is willing to conduct real estate development in the subsidence area. In order to maintain these households' life, the project has no plan to relocate these people. The World Bank worries about that these households will be affected because environment restoration of the World Bank project improves greatly environment of the project area, initiating other project of Huai'nan Municipal Government or real estate development project. After negotiation with the project management office, it is agreed that if residents in the project area are required to relocate during project implementation, the World Bank shall be informed in advance and the policy framework of resettlement prepared to guide the resettlements.

Generally, benefit of environment management project has spillover effect. The project implementation forms a benefit belt (having less population and some developable agricultural land) with about 3 km length and 1.5 km width in the neighborhood to the north of the project area. The benefit belt has 2928.15 mu and 13946 populations, west of Huaishun South Road, south of Linchang Road-Jiuda Road (north boundary of the project area), north of Dongshan East Road - link line of Hexu expressway with Huai'nan City - Huaifu railway, and east of 206 State Road around. The World Bank thinks that the project implementation may initiate some development project of municipal government related to the land acquisition and demolition. In order to avoid or eliminate land acquisition and demolition of other project possibly arising from the project implementation, these projects shall be

informed to the World Bank in the feasible study stage through consultation with the project management office.

The project area involves in 6383 Mu forest land of Huai'nán Mining Group Co., Ltd. and 138 Mu subsided land. The World Bank funded project is only support public projects, therefore, the precondition made by the World Bank to promote the project is that lands of enterprises in the project area shall be resumed by the government. Huai'nán Mining Group Co. Ltd. agrees to free transfer all forest lands and subsided lands to the government after many consultations of the municipal government with the Huai'nán Mining Group Co. Ltd. The two parties signed Forest Land and Subsided Land Transfer Agreement of "Sustainable Development Engineering for Resource-based Cities (Huai'nán City) World Bank Funded Project for Comprehensive Treatment and Utilization of Coal Mining Subsidence Area" on April 9, 2014.

1.3 Project Preparation and Resettlement Progress Review

From March 18 to March 24, 2013, the World Bank expert panel had identified the *Sustainable Development Engineering for Resource-based Cities (Huai'nán City) World Bank Funded Project for Comprehensive Treatment and Utilization of Coal Mining Subsidence Area* (hereinafter referred to as Huai'nán World Bank Project) and formed a memo in which the preparation units of the Feasibility Study Report, Resettlement Action Plan and Environmental Impact Assessment Report were initially identified. In March 2013, the project consulting organization Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research of China Three Gorges University (hereinafter referred to as Three Gorges University) received the electronic version of the detailed 1:1000 topography and land type map of the project boundary area sent by Executive Office of Huai'nán World Bank Funded Project for Comprehensive Treatment and Utilization of Coal Mining Subsidence Area (hereinafter referred to as World Bank Project Executive Office), and established a Land Information System with the software ARC-GIS. On March 19, 2013, Three Gorges University received the procurement document *Compiling of Resettlement Action Plan Report* and the procurement invitation sent by World Bank Project Executive Office. On April 23, 2013, for the compiling of the resettlement action plan, Three Gorges University filled

in the document as required and submitted a reply to procurement document and carried out successful negotiations with Anhui Puhua Construction Cost Consulting Firm Co., Ltd., the commissioned organization of World Bank Project Executive Office; the next day, Three Gorges University and the World Bank Project Executive Office signed a working contract.

After signing the contract, the Three Gorges University consulted with the World Bank Project Executive Office of Huai'nan City on the issues of physical indicator household survey and economic and social investigation of the relocated families. From April 25 to April 27, 2013, under the strong support and cooperation of Government of Datong District and the communities involved in the project, the investigators of the Three Gorges University and two working staff of World Bank Project Executive Office carried out a three-day pilot survey according to the specified working method and survey content in the related communities of the project area. By means of questionnaire and field observation, together with in-depth interview for a few cases, the investigation team obtained an in-depth understanding of the history, natural endowment, cultural characteristics and socio-economic development status of the project involved area and project impact area as well as the views, opinions and related suggestions from the local residents. There are two outcomes from the pilot investigation: 1) the investigation report is submitted to Project Executive Office; 2) appropriate adjustments are made to the questionnaire and the interview outline according to the local situation.

On June 20, the People's Government where the project locates, Government of Datong District of Huai'nan City, and the World Bank Project Executive Office co-issued a suspending order in the project impact area. On June 21, People's Government of Datong District, World Bank Project Executive Office and Three Gorges University formed a joint investigation team and carried out a ten-day physical indicators survey. Meanwhile, Three Gorges University conducted a socio-economic survey and a resettlement intention survey of the families of the affected population. Three Gorges University established a database through indoor sorting and analyzing the field survey data and submitted a survey report to the World

Bank Project Executive Office on August 12, 2013. Based on the aforesaid surveys and public consultation, Three Gorges University completed the draft of *Resettlement Action Plan* on September 1, 2013.

On September 11-18, the preparation inspection team of World Bank Project conducted a review of the draft. In their opinion, the land ownership in the project area is very complicated, the state-owned land comprising the land of Government of Datong District and of Huai'nan City, and the land of Huai'nan Mining Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Mining Group), in which the land use right of Mining Group must be transferred to the Government of Huai'nan City. This requires an agreement of Land Use Right Transfer between the Government of Huai'nan City and the Huai'nan Mining Group.

Apart from the acquisition of collectively owned land for the construction of new roads and water system treatment, the construction of nursery also concerns the transfer of land use right of collectively owned land. The planned area of nursery is 819 Mu, including 266 mu farmland in Chenxiang Village.

From October 10 to November 18, with the support of World Bank Project Executive Office and the local government, Three Gorges University carried out two rounds of intention surveys and public consultation in Chenxiang Village on the issue of land-use right transfer. After repeated consultations, the village committee of Chenxiang Village agreed with land transfer and submitted a Land Transfer Program (see Appendix 1) in November 2013.

From November 7 to November 14, the Government of Datong District, World Bank Project Executive Office and the Three Gorges University formed a joint investigation team to conduct a supplementary investigation toward the intention of relocated population and the physical indicators.

From March 12 to April 8, 2014, the consultants of the World Bank Project Executive Office, Government of Datong District and Three Gorges University held repeated discussions over the *Resettlement Action Plan* (Revision). In the subsequent project pre-assessment meeting (April 11-18), experts from World Bank also put forward valuable amendments. On this basis, the draft for examination of this

Resettlement Action Plan is formed.

1.4 Measures to Reduce the Resettlement Impacts

Whether in planning stage or in implementation process of the project, both the World Bank expert panel and the Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office regarded resettlement as one of the top priorities for consideration. They have made efforts to minimize the resettlement that may be caused by the project while considering the indicators such as construction cost, social impact and environmental impact in an all-round way.

1.4.1 Measures in Project Design Phase

In the project planning and design phase, in order to reduce the local social and economic impact incurred by the construction of the project, Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office held joint conferences with participation of various consultancy units and design units for many times to coordinate the optimization of the project design and minimize the socio-economic impact brought forth by resettlement.

In the process of communications and consultations, the Anhui Urban Construction and Design Institute in charge of design, the Anhui Coal Design Institute in charge of environmental impact assessment, the Three Gorges University in charge of resettlement expressed their views on the optimization of project from difference perspectives. Finally, as generally coordinated by Anhui Urban Construction and Design Institute, a consistent principle is formed:

Firstly, scheme optimization and selection. Consider local social and economic impact of project construction as much as possible. When land occupation is inevitable, occupy vacant land as much as possible and reduce the occupation of farmland.

Secondly, when demolition is inevitable, minimize the scale of demolition and take the demolition amount as the key factor in the scheme optimization and selection. Meanwhile, reserve a reasonable room for the link between this project and other municipal facilities.

Thirdly, while comparing different design schemes, we shall take into full account the factors of land acquisition and relocation and minimize the amount of land acquisition and demolition.

In the project design phase, we shall compare the investigation results of the physical indicators and make appropriate adjustment and optimization to the design of sub-projects to reduce the impact of resettlement.

For example, when the road construction scheme is determined, the road width in the original design scheme is that Zhongxing Road for 60 m, Wanxiang Road for 40 m, Jiukong Road for 40 m and Yanshan Road for 40 m. The experts from World Bank pointed out that the roads with such width not only involve large amount of land acquisition and demolition, but also do not conform to the project objective, environmental rehabilitation in function. Therefore, the design unit adjusted the road width in the new scheme: Zhongxing Road for 30 m, Wanxiang Road for 25 m, Jiukong Road for 9 m and Yanshan Road for 7 m. The amount of land requisition and demolition is reduced significantly in the new scheme.

In the original planning route of the Zhongxing Road, several settlements shall be involved. After on-the-spot investigation, the Three Gorges University made some appropriate adjustments to the extension direction of the road within the allowable range and completely avoided these settlements. The design unit accepted this scheme and reduced the house demolition amount by 1736 m².

If the Yanshan Road Section which passes through the old residential area of Qishan Garden Spot is adjusted southward and uses the existing road as the foundation in leveling, the demolition area will be reduced by 422 m² at least.

Some buildings that should be demolished for the construction of the planned water system and the planned greenway in the existing scheme can be avoided completely in the implementation process of the scheme. We shall avoid demolition as much as possible to reduce the demolition area of Datong Forest Farm for more than 340 m².

According to the above mentioned adjustment schemes, the demolition of other roads will be completely avoided except for Jiukong Road. The buildings to be

demolished for Jiukong Road are just the abandoned buildings of the Third Mining Group with small amount of compensation. Compared with the original scheme, the adjustment scheme can reduce the demolition amount to the largest extent.

The planned covering area of nursery construction is 819 mu, which including 266 mu collectively owned land in Chenxiang Village. Currently, the contracting households are farming on these lands, mainly wheat and canola. The acquisition of these lands will affect their livelihood and increase the project cost. Considering that the construction of nursery do not change the agricultural purpose of the land, the World Bank Project Executive Office decided to properly resolve the problem by adopting the method of land-use right transfer.

1.4.2 Measures in the Implementation Process of Land Acquisition and Demolition

1. Strengthen the collection of basic data and make an in-depth analysis on the current situation of local economy and society and the future development combined with the practical and feasible *Resettlement Action Plan* prepared according to the actual local conditions to protect the affected population of the project against losses on the construction of the project.

2. Actively encourage public participation, listen to the opinions and suggestions of the affected population.

3. Strengthen internal and external monitoring; establish effective and smooth feedback mechanism and channels to ensure the timely resolution of the various problems occurred in the implementation process of the project. Notify part of the affected people in advance, arrange the relocated site and compensate for the losses to shorten the idling period and reduce the operating losses to the maximum extent.

4. In the process of resettlement, help the relocated residents and enterprises obtain the powerful assistance from the relevant local functional departments to provide convenience for them so that the resettlement work can be carried out smoothly and that the burden and losses of the relocated population can be reduced as well.

1.4.3 Measures During Project Construction

During project construction, the following measures will be adopted to minimize the inconveniences of the affected population brought by the project:

1. Arrange the construction plan and the traffic organization design reasonably to minimize the impact on surrounding environment and the traffic order by the road construction. As to the grooving work for the installation of the pipe network, all kinds of influence factors shall be taken into account in advance and the work of excavation, pipe installation and back-filling shall be completed in a period as short as possible. If the work shall be done in the cross road with heavy traffic, the construction shall avoid peak times (for example, construction shall be done at night to ensure the smooth flow in the daytime). Brutal construction is strictly prohibited; prevent destruction of the existing pipelines; set necessary warning signs, warning lights and road marking to facilitate the traffic. After the completion of the construction, the site shall be cleaned up and open to traffic in time.

2. The spoil excavated in the course of project construction shall be removed in time, and shall not be overloaded during the process of shipping. Measures shall be taken to the truck to ensure that the spoil will not spill along the road. The soil on the wheels of the truck shall be cleaned by high pressure water before leaving the site to prevent the trail of spoils along the road and the environmental impact. A cleaning system shall be applied for the road in front of the construction unit. Spoils shall be cleaned once discovered.

3. Carrying out construction from 10 pm to 8 am within the region 200 m away from the residential area is forbidden. Meanwhile, in selection of the construction equipment and construction method, the construction unit shall give priority to the machinery and construction method with low-noise. For the construction site where construction shall be done at night which produce environmental noise pollution to the surrounding residents, measures shall be taken to eliminate or control the noise of the construction machinery. Furthermore, temporary sound barriers and the like shall be set around the construction site or the residents concentrated area to ensure the

acoustic environment quality of the residential area.

4. The project construction unit shall contact the local sanitation department to clean up the domestic waste on the construction site to keep the site of construction area clean and tidy.

1.5 Public Participation Conducted and Main Achievement

1.5.1 Process of Public Consultation

Since April 2013, Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office have carried out a series of socio-economic surveys and public consultation with the assistance of consultants.

The contents of the specific public participation and consultation activities are as follows:

From February 2013 to April 2014, Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office repeatedly organized the consultation units such as the preparation units of the Feasibility Study Report, Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Resettlement Action Plan to carry out the works of conducting on-site investigation in the project affected areas, publicizing the basic information of the project, investigating the impact indicators of project physical quantity, understanding the social and economic conditions of the affected families and determining the resettlement scheme, etc.

The attitude and willingness of the affected population towards the project was understood during the course of social and economic investigation. The result showed that most relocated households support the construction of the project. They held the view that this project can effectively improve the local living environment and ecological environment and promote the local economic development, so as to increase citizens' employment opportunities, and improve their income and living standard. The willingness of the relocated people to be resettled was also investigated.

In the process of public consultation of resettlement, we investigated the affected people's wishes on compensation and resettlement. Their attitudes and opinions are mainly summarized as follows: the compensation and resettlement policies and the process of the land acquisition and demolition must be open and transparent, and

accept supervision from all walks of life; a fair and reasonable compensation on the basis of the relevant laws and regulations shall be made; their working and living conditions can be improved through the relocation from this project.

In the preparation phase of the project, the RAP consultant carried out various government agencies, such as Huai’nan Municipal Bureau of Land, Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau, Development and Reform Commission of Datong District, Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau of Huai’nan City, Huai’nan Women’s Federation, Township Government of Jiulonggang, Datong Sub-district Offices. Focused group discussions were carried out several affected villages such as Chenxiang Village.

Coordination and consultation for demolition compensation and resettlement schemes was conducted in the relocated residential area.

The consultation was carried in a gender sensitive approach. More than 50% of participants of each focused group discussion are women.

See Table 1-3 for the details of the main public participation and consultation activities in the preparation phase of the project:

Table 1-3 Main Public Participation Activities in Project Preparation Phase

Organization Unit	Date	Participant	Topic	Main Comments and Suggestions	Action and Effect
Huai’nan World Bank Project Executive Office	April 2013	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, various affected villages and the neighborhood commissions, affected people	Understand the history, natural endowment, cultural characteristics, social and economic development status of the project involving area and the affected area, the local residents’ views, opinions and related suggestions about the project.	The local residents and government are very active in supporting the construction of the project and looking forward to the early implementation of the project.	Prepare investigation report so that the local residents understand the objective and content of the project.
Huai’nan World Bank Project Executive Office	June-July 2013	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, Datong sub-district office, various	Project impact physical quantity survey	Ensure the equity, fair and accurate of the physical quantity survey	Prepare physical quantity investigation result to get approval of villagers of Chenxiang Village, neighborhood committee, affected people and

		affected villages and the neighborhood commissions, affected people and enterprises			enterprises
Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office	June-July 2013	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, Datong sub-district office, various affected villages and the neighborhood commissions, affected people and enterprises	Socio-economical investigation; resettlement intention investigation	Open information; fair policies; transparent process	Enhance understanding of the project, the understanding and supporting of the compensation and resettlement policies, and get the idea of affected people's resettlement willingness
Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office	August 2013	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, Datong sub-district office, various affected villages and the neighborhood commissions, affected people and enterprises	Resettlement intention investigation, resettlement scheme coordination	1. Most affected people hoped to get monetary compensation and require to make up the losses caused by land acquisition; 2. The demolition compensation standard shall be set on the basis of the current policies of Huai'nan City; 3. The affected enterprises require monetary resettlement primarily.	1. the acquisition of collectively owned land is focused on monetary resettlement, while providing endowment insurance, training and employment promotion; 2. Private house without property ownership certificate shall be compensated by construction cost without resettlement, however, economically affordable houses may be provided for them to purchase by favorable price; The public house tenants shall be provided with nearby economically affordable house by 30 m ² per capita free of charge. 3. Factory house demolition shall be compensated by replacement price. Shutdown compensation shall be provided to the enterprise which is in operation. The employees in the relocated enterprise

					must be resettled properly according to <i>Labor Contract Law</i> and be provided with vocational skill training and employment opportunities, and to ensure that the wages are not lower than the current level.
Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office	October-November 2013	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, village commission of Chenxiang Village and villager representatives	Willingness investigation and public consultation on the collectively owned land transfer of Chenxiang Village within the project area	1. Chenxiang Village agrees to the ways and rents of land transfer 2. The issuance of rent must be guaranteed	Prepare land transfer scheme (see Appendix 1)
Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office	December 2013-March 2014	World Bank Project Executive Office, Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Township Government, various affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected people and enterprises	Solicit public opinion of <i>Resettlement Plan</i> (revision), improve resettlement scheme		The Resettlement Plan was publicized online on July 1, 2014.

1.5.2 Public Consultation of Resettlement

During April 24-29, 2013 and July 21-29, 2013, assisted by World Bank Project Executive Office and the People's Government at various levels in the affected area, Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research of Three Gorges University conducted questionnaire of the public participation opinions and suggestions in the demolition affected Kuangbei Village settlement of Chonghua community, nameless settlement of Zhanhou community and the villagers of land acquisition affected Chenxiang Village, held two focused group discussion and carried out questionnaire survey and individual interview with 127 affected people aged above 15. On August 14-16, the population information of the land acquisition affected households was further investigated. The main results are summarized as follows:

1. Resettlement Standard and Resettlement Method of Housing

Compensation

This project only involves relocation of six households, of which five houses are uncertified constructions, 1 household is public housing occupant.

Information obtained from the resettlement investigation and public participation activities showed that, the demolition of uncertified buildings in Huai'nán City in recent years mainly oriented monetary compensation without providing replacement houses, but economically affordable houses shall be provided for the relocated households to purchase at favorable price. As the household which lives in the public housing has no other house to live in, a resettlement house by 30 m² per capita in the residential area of No.3 Dongshan east road will be provided to them.

Factory buildings of the five closed enterprises shall be compensated at the standard stated in Table 5.4. One enterprise which is in operation currently expresses that they will cease their business after demolition and they are willing to accept monetary compensation. Therefore, in addition to the compensation of the factory building, compensation for loss of operation suspension and equipment damages shall be provided. The relocated enterprise shall give its employee economic compensation (the expense is included in compensation for loss of operation suspension and equipment damages) according to *Labor Contract Law* in 2013, the Resettlement Office of Datong District shall provide them with employment training and help them to find new jobs. The jobs generated from this project will be available to them in priority and the wages shall not be lower than their current level.

2. Participation in the Usage Management of Land Compensation

Most villagers that are surveyed agree with the approaches of compensation payment based on the principles of the government policy which requires: i) for contracted land: compensation will be paid to directly affected farmers; ii) for the land still owned by collective the compensation will be paid to village collective which will be used to pay pension premium for the eligible people affected by land acquisition.

3. Determination of Land Lease Arrangement

Most villagers that are surveyed agree with the land lease arrangement. After

investigation, we know that the land lease arrangement has been evolved rapidly in Jiulonggang Town in recent years. The rent is generally in 800-900 Yuan/Mu/Year. Through repeated consultations, 1200 Yuan/Mu/Year is adopted in this project, the crop compensation for one season shall be made in the first year.

4. Participation in the Project Construction

The project construction will have an impact on the local area more or less. In order to ensure that the affected people will benefit from the construction of the project, they are actively encouraged to participate in the construction. In the aspects of material purchasing and labor employment, the local resources shall be considered in priority. According to the survey, most people support these measures.

1.5.3 Feedback on the Public Participation and Consultation Comments

In July – October 2013, the World Bank Project Executive Office and the Center for Engineering Resettlement Research of China Three Gorges University analyzed summarized the comments and suggestions of the affected population. Those comments and suggestions from the affected population are fully considered and adopted in the process of preparing the Resettlement Action Plan. See Table 1-4 below for the feedback of the public participation and consultation comments so far.

Table 1-4 Main Views from Public Participation and Consultation and Responses

Problem	Views of Affected Population	Responses
Choice of resettlement house	Choose a resettlement house in the neighborhood	The resettlement place of residential area of No. 3 Dongshan East Road is about 1.5 km north of the demolition place.
Issuance of compensation fund	Part of the affected population concerned that their compensation fund shall be withheld or embezzled in the intermediate links	The using policy of land compensation fund of this project is to issue the fund directly to the contracting households by means of passbook or bankcard by the Resettlement Office of Datong District without any intermediate links. The collectively owned land shall be left to collectives, and its land usage will be determined by the discussion in the village meeting.

Land lease	Both the villagers and the village committee of Chenxiang Village agreed with the land-use right transfer scheme	The rent is 1200 Yuan/Mu/Year, the compensation for crop shall be paid in the first year, and the subsequent rent shall be adjusted according to the fluctuations in the State protective grain procurement prices. If the market price is lower than the protective price, the rent shall be unchanged. If the market price is higher than the protective price, the rent shall be increased in proportion; the lease term expires in the second round of contract period. Guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of the farmers and give priority to the social security and employment issues.
Social security for elder people	They hope provide pension for elder people affected	Provide pension insurance to elder people affected by land acquisition based on the government policy. The affected villagers have known the relevant policies.
Requirement of vulnerable population	The relocated households with mental patient request for help	The Datong Sub-district has provided minimal subsistence allowances for the patients and arranged a hospital for them to accept hospitalized treatment.
Affected female population	How could affected female population fully enjoy the project development opportunities?	<p>(1) Provide the endowment insurance policies for the landless farmers including women population as soon as possible.</p> <p>(2) Establish open and transparent information release mechanism of compensation for land acquisition and demolition; ensure that women have rights to receive compensation, right to know and signing authority for use and allocation of property equally.</p> <p>(3) The characteristics of women employment were considered in the employment training scheme and dress making training was included.</p> <p>(4) Give full play to the functions of the women's organizations such as the Women's Federation and Family Planning Association to organize activities of winning the development and opportunities for women to attract and guide them to enjoy the opportunities brought by development.</p> <p>(5) Encourage women's entrepreneurship and provide small loans in prior to women entrepreneurs.</p>

1.6 Identification of the Associated Projects

Associated projects refer to other projects that are directly related with the function of this project or can improve the function of this project in the process of project preparation and implementation. For example, the non-World Bank funded projects which are completed, under construction or to be constructed before the completion of project loan.

Three roads constructed by the Government of Huai'nan City are connected with

the local main road to form a network, which are respectively, National Highway 206, Huaishun South Road and Linchang Road. The four road constructed with the project fund will play a supportive role from south to north to the road network. The construction of Huai'nan Section of National Highway 206 was completed in 2002, therefore it is not identified as a link project. The construction of Huaishun South Road was completed in 2012 and the construction of Linchang Road was completed in July, 2014. Since the completion of these two roads were completed after the identification dates, they are considered as linked projects. The land acquisition and resettlement activities of these two roads were completed. The compensation standards comply with relevant government laws and regulations of national and local government and is consistent with the requirements of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12. The affected people have been paid with timely with full compensation at replacement cost. All affected people are satisfied with the compensation and no complaints have been received so far.

In addition, Jiulonggang sewage pumping station, Zhongxing road water supply pumping station and Longwang drainage are also identified as the linked projects. Jiulonggang sewage pumping station and underground drainage pipeline (including pressure pipeline and gravity pipeline) is within the Huai'nan City First Sewage Treatment Factory. It does not involve in any land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Pumping station on the Zhongxing South Road and connection water pipe will need to acquire 30 Mu of land, which is expected to be implemented between 2015 and 2016. Longwang drainage with 4.816 km length belongs to the Asian Development Bank funded project, its flood control standard is 30 years. The drainage would need acquire 60.5 Mu of land, including 6.4 Mu collective lands, and 54.5 mu of state owned land. The compensation standard is 52000 Yuan/Mu to 68000 Yuan/Mu because of passing different sections of Tianjia'an and Datong District. The state land will be transferred to the project for free without affecting any people. It will involve demolishing 6900 m² of housing. A resettlement Action Plan has been prepared under the project financed by the Asian Development Bank. The project is expected to be completed in 2019. The more detailed information is included in Table 1-5 below.

Table 1-5 Associated Projects

Project Name	Construction Content	Amount of Land Acquisition and Demolition	Construction Period
Linchang Road	5390 m long, 25 m wide	Land acquisition of 72.5403 Mu, in which allocation land accounts for 21.9429 Mu with the compensation standard of 120,000 Yuan/Mu, State-owned forest land accounts for 50.5974 Mu with the compensation standard of 35,000 Yuan/Mu. All the lands are belong to the state owned Da Tong Forest Farm. The farm has 52 employees. None of them were negatively affected by the land acquisition.	August 2013 – August 2014
Huaishun South Road	4287.604 m long, 60 m wide	Land acquisition of 385.888 Mu with the compensation standard of 150,000 Yuan/Mu; 43 relocated households, of which 14 houses on collective owned land with the compensation standard of 560 Yuan/ M ² ; 29 houses on State-owned land with the compensation method of monetary compensation. All compensation has been paid to the affected people and they are satisfied with the compensation.	August 2011 – August 2012
Jiulonggang sewage pumping station and underground drainage pipeline	DN500-1800	The project will be equipment rehabilitation within the existing pumping house. The rehabilitatin and the construction of underground drainage will not inovle in land aquisiton and structure demolition.	The existing pumping house was constructed in 2009
Pumping station on the Zhongxing South Road and connection water pipeline	DN400-500, Water supply can reach 27,800 m ³ per day.	Construction of the pumping station will need 30 Mu of land of state onwed land. The site sit in a location of abandoned brick manufacture factory. The land will be transferred to the project and no any people will be affected by the land transfer. If the location is changed during the project implementation and resettlement impacts are involved, the compensation standards will be determined based on their replacement costs at the time of land acquisition and the resettlement implementation will follow all the	Expected from 2016 to 2017

		principles as set forth in the RAP.	
Longwang flood discharge	4.816km length, flood control standard is 30 years	Land acquisition has 60.5 Mu, including 6.4 Mu collective lands; their compensation standard is 52000-68000 Yuan/Mu, and 54.5 Mu state-owned lands, which is obtained by transfer. The land demolition has 6900m ² and the compensation standard is 500-680 Yuan/m ² . The activity is within a project financed by the Asian Development Bank. A RAP has been prepared for the ADB project and the resettlement impacts of this activity are covered in the RAP of the project financed by ADB.	Expected from 2015 to 2019

2 Impact analysis

2.1 Project impacts

The scope of the inventory survey on the impact of Huai'nán World Bank Funded Project is the actual affected land area, determined by project research organizations, that is, area required for covering the construction of greenway, road, river system treatment, nursery garden, bonsai park, and floral trading market .

The project impacts include:

(1) Permanently acquired land: Various cultivated and non-cultivated land required for permanent occupation within the project area. Cultivated land mainly includes dry land, vegetable field, fish pond etc.; non-cultivated land mainly includes waste land, construction land and the like.

(2) Temporary land use: All kinds of land that are to be occupied temporarily during project construction period and will be recovered to its initial functions after construction.

(3) Buildings to be demolished: All buildings within the project area, including frame structures, brick-concrete buildings, makeshift (board) houses and so on. These buildings can be classified into private building and enterprise and institution building based on different nature of ownership,, and can be classified into private residence and enterprise and institution house by different uses.

(4) Affected land attachments: Land attachments within the project field, which mainly include fences, wells, fruit trees, floors and the like.

(5) Affected public facilities: Public facilities and public services within the project impact area.

(6) Affected households: Households who have land, building or land attachment within the project covering area or directly affected area

(7) Affected communities: Communities with land, building or land attachment that is within the project covering area or directly affected area

(8) Affected enterprises and institutions: Enterprises and institutions with land, building or land attachment that is within the project covering area or directly affected

area

(9) Affected population: The affected population is comprised of the population in the households and enterprises and institutions that are affected by demolition in each sub-project.

(10) Affected labors: Labors who works in the affected enterprises or institutions, or who are engaged in agricultural production in the expropriated lands.

(11) The vulnerable groups: Vulnerable group refers to the social groups who become vulnerable, who are lack of adaptability to social changes and who are at a disadvantage in the society due to the lack of social participation ability and social security or due to disability or poverty. Vulnerable groups mainly include the following types: the elderly people with no family, families with single parent (mother), orphans, households who enjoy subsistence allowances, and the disabled etc.

2.2 Project impacts survey

According to the specifications and requirements of involuntary resettlement made by World Bank, field survey of the impacts on the resettled population must be done before the implementation of the project. The purpose of the survey is to comprehensively collect the information of the affected population, the house demolition, the types and quantities of expropriated lands in the affected area, to know the status of social and economic development of the affected area, to provide reference data for the design and optimization scheme of the project, and to provide information for the preparation of Action Plan of Resettlement.

On July 20, 2013, The Datong District government of Huai'nan City and the Executive Office of World Bank Financed Project for Huai'nan Coal Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment and Utilization jointly issued the announcement of the cancellation of the project in the project area. From July 21 to July 29, with the coordination and organization of Huai'nan World Bank Financed Project Office, China Three Gorges University participated in and conducted the survey of real object index. Relevant officials of government of Datong District and

the affected Jiulonggang Town and Datong Sub-district Office and cadres of relevant communities and villages together formed the survey group. Through the detailed survey, reliable data base and resettlement plan information were provided for the preparation of the action plan of resettlement. From August 14 to August 16, supplementary survey was also made.

The contents of resettlement survey can be divided into three parts as following:

1) Desk review

- a. Social and economic statistics of Huai'nan City and the district where the project is located;
- b. National laws and regulations, Anhui provincial laws and regulations, and local laws and regulations of Huai'nan City about land expropriation, demolition and resettlement.

2) Collection of background information on local society and economy

- a. The basic situation of affected households and the situation of vulnerable households within the surveyed area;
- b. Public views and suggestions;
- c. Basic situation of the affected villages within the surveyed area: population, labor, industrial structure, cultivated land etc.

3) Census and inventory survey

- a. Situation of land requisition and expropriation: location, type, area;
- b. Demolished buildings and other land attachments: location, type, quantity, property ownership;
- c. Basic and impact situation of enterprises and institutions.

2.3 Overview of the impact of land expropriation and demolition in the project

According to the survey, the basic data of land expropriation and demolition impact of this project are as following:

Affected administrative units: Jiulonggang Town and Datong Sub-district of Datong District, Huai'nan City, including 1 administrative village (Chenxiang Village

of Jiulonggang Town) and 2 communities (Zhanhou Community and Kuangnan Community of Datong Sub-district).

Impact of demolition:

Total demolition area: 10179 m²

Affected household by demolition: 6 households; 26 persons; the area of demolished private house is 2552 m²

Affected enterprises and institutions: 5 enterprises; 38 employees; demolition area is 7627 m².

Impact of land expropriation:

177.7 Mu of collectively owned land is expropriated, which are all cultivated land, involving 266 persons in 33 households. (1 Mu=666.67 m²)

1058.2 Mu of state-owned land is expropriated.

Impact land lease:

Land-use right of 1533 Mu of collectively owned land, which is all cultivated land, is to be transferred in this project for the construction of nursery garden and the rehabilitation of environment, impacting 1042 persons of 306 households.

Table 2-1 Schedule of impact of land expropriation, demolition and land transfer in

Huai'nian World Bank Financed Project

Project name	Expropriated state-owned land(Mu)	Expropriated collectively owned land (Mu)	Transferred collectively owned land (Mu)	Demolition area (m ²)	Affected enterprises or institutions (No)	Affected worker of enterprises or institutions	Number of relocated household/person (household/person)
Roadside service point	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonsai park	107.7	3.4	0	4161	1	0	6/26
Nursery garden	553.7	0	266	0	0	0	0
Flower Trading Market	21.7	103.6	0	5780	4	38	0
Jiukong Road	5.3	15.6	0	238	0	0	0
Wanxiang Road	37.4	16.1	0	0	0	0	0
Yanshan Road	38.3	5.7	0	0	0	0	0
Zhongxing Road	62.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
River system	72.1	16	0	0	0	0	0

treatment							
greenway	146.5	17.3	0	0	0	0	0
Environment rehabilitation	0	0	1267	0	0	0	0
Collection	1058.2	177.7	1533	10179	5 (Note)	38	6/26

Note: Datong Third Coal Mining Co., Ltd is involved in the demolition of both Jiukong Road and the Flower Trading Market. To avoid repeated calculation, Datong Third Coal Mining Co., Ltd is only accounted as the affected enterprise of the demolition of Flower Trading Market.

2.4 Impact of land expropriation and land-use right transfer of this project

According to statistics, 2768.9 Mu of land and land-use right in total are expropriated and transferred in this project, of which expropriated collectively owned land takes up 177.7 Mu, expropriated state-owned land takes up 1058.2 Mu. The use right of the expropriated state-owned land separately belongs to Datong District government, Huai'nan Mining Group, Huai'nan municipal government and land belongs to Datong District government and Huai'nan Mining Group can be subdivided into construction land and forest land (see Table 2-2), and the construction land of Huai'nan Mining Group can be further divided into transferred land and allocated land. 1533 Mu of land-use right is transferred, all of which are collectively owned by Chenxiang Village.

Table 2-2 Area of expropriated land and transferred land (Mu) and land ownership

Project content	collectively owned land		Huai'nán City (fruit garden)	Huai'nán Mining Group			Datong District government		summary
				State-owned forest land	Construction land		Construction land	State-owned forest land	
	Expropriated land	Transferred land			Transferred land	Allocated land			
Roadside service node				7.1				5.6	12.7
Bonsai park	3.4			107.7					111.1
Nursery garden		266	274.3	279.4					819.7
Flower Trading Market	103.6			21.7					125.3
Jiukong Road	15.6			3.5				1.8	20.9
Wanxiang Road	16.1			9.1	7.3	21			53.5
Yanshan Road	5.8			16.1	1.6			20.6	44
Zhongxing Road			33.6	29.2					62.8

River system	16			40.2	4.8		5.2	21.9	88.1
Greenway	17.3			82	12.9	12.8	2.3	36.5	163.8
Environment rehabilitation		1267							1267
Collection	177.7	1533	307.9	596	26.6	33.8	7.5	86.4	2768.9

Note: In the table the 596 Mu of state-owned forest land of Huai'nán Mining Group includes 1.1 Mu of subsidence land; the actual forest land area is 594.9 Mu.

2.4.1 Acquisition and lease of rural collective land

In this project, 177.7 Mu of collective land from Chenxiang Village of Jiulonggang Town in Datong District are expropriated, 122 persons in 33 households are affected, and all the expropriated land is cultivated land. In addition to the expropriated land, the use right of 1533 Mu of collective land in Chenxiang Village is to be transferred for nursery production and environment rehabilitation in this project, which will impact 1042 persons of 306 households.

2.4.2 Acquiring state-owned land

This project will acquire 1058.2 Mu of state-owned land, of which 656.4 Mu is owned by Huai'nán Mining Group, 93.9 Mu is owned by Datong District government, and 307.9 Mu is owned by Huai'nán municipal government.

The land-use nature of Huai'nán Mining Group is complex, including construction land, forest land and subsidence land (unutilized), of which construction land can be subdivided into transferred land and allocated land. The variety of the lands leads to the difference of compensation standard.

Huai'nán municipal government and Huai'nán Mining Group reach an agreement on the ownership change and compensation standard of the land within the project area. 1) The agricultural land and subsidence land within the project area owned by Huai'nán Mining Group are allocated to Huai'nán municipal government for environment rehabilitation free of charge, only the land attachments are to be compensated according to standard. 2) For construction land such as road, river system, bonsai garden, floral trading market, roadside service node and the like within the transferred land and allocated land which is directly occupied by the sub-projects involving earth and stone engineering compensation shall be paid at the appraised price (the area of land of Huai'nán Mining Group occupied by each sub-project is

shown in Table 2-3, and the compensation policy and standard is stated in Chapter Four and Chapter Five).

Table 2-3 Table of different types of land of Huai’nan Mining Group occupied by sub-projects

Transferred land	8.9 Mu occupied by roads	Other sub-projects: 12.9 Mu occupied by green way	
	4.8 Mu occupied by river system		
Allocated land	21 Mu occupied by roads	Other sub-projects: 12.8 Mu occupied by green way	
	0 Mu occupied by river system		
Forest land	57.9 Mu occupied by roads 40.2 Mu occupied by river system	Other sub-projects	107.7 Mu occupied by bonsai garden
			21.7 Mu occupied by Flower Trading Market
			279.4 Mu occupied by nursery garden
			7.1 Mu occupied by roadside service node
			80.9 Mu occupied by greenway
Subsidence land	0 Mu occupied by roads	Other sub-projects: 1.1 Mu occupied by greenway	
	0 Mu occupied by river system		
All sub-projects directly occupy 26.6 Mu of transferred land, 33.8 Mu of allocated land, 594.9 Mu of forest land, and 1.1 Mu of subsidence land. In total 656.4 Mu of land of Huai'nán Mining Group are occupied			

Most of the lands owned by Datong district government and Huai’nan municipal government are forest lands and fruit gardens, and will be mainly utilized for nursery, road, ecological restoration and river system treatment.

2.5 Demolition Impact of the project

According to the real object index survey of resettlement, the total area of various buildings to be demolished in the Huai’nan World Bank Funded Project is 10179 m². These buildings include: 1) 2552 m² of private house; 2) 7627 m² of various buildings of enterprises and institutions. The area of demolished buildings of each affected objects is shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Table of area of different types of demolished buildings of Huai’nan World**Bank Financed Project (m²)**

	Frame structure	Brick-concrete	Simple board houses	Collection
Private houses		1509	1043	2552
Enterprises or institutions	5418	2209		7627
Summary	5418	3718	1043	10179

In terms of the structures of demolished buildings, the area of frame structure buildings is 5418 m², the area of brick-concrete buildings is 3718 m², and the area of simple board houses is 1043 m². The detailed classification of various buildings is shown in Table 2-4.

2.5.1 Demolishing resident houses

This project involves the demolition of 6 households’ houses, of which 5 households’ houses are uncertified self-built houses, 1 household’s house is owned by a public house, all located in a nameless residential area to the west of the previous Huai’nan Oil Mixture Factory, officially in the Zhanhou Community of Datong Sub-district. According to the field survey, these residents built their houses here because they lived a hard life or because they were disabled to work in the past. Thus the houses are all simple. Of these households, one (Cheng Demei’s) also built by themselves a simple board house with an area of 1043 m² for animal husbandry (breeding sheep). 80% of income of this household comes from sheep raising, and the resettlement in the project will have great impact on the family’s livelihood.

Table 2-5 Name of resident and house area (m²) and structure

Name	Household population	Total area	Structure	
			Brick-concrete	Simple board house
Shen Songkang	6	321	321	
Cheng Demei	7	1447	404	1043
Chen Zhi	4	302	302	
Zhang Liangyou	2	0		
Xu Guozhong	4	303	303	
Wang Yunling	3	179	179	
Total	26	2552	1509	1043

Note: Zhang Liangyou's family lives in a public house of Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory with an area of 279 m², thus it is counted into plant area.



Picture 2-1 Zhang Liangyou's gate



Picture 2-2 Cheng Demei's gate



Picture 2-3 Chen Zhi and Xu Guozhong's gate (left) and Wang Yunling's gate (right)



Picture 2-4 Shen Songkang's gate

2.5.2 Demolishing enterprise buildings

According to the survey and statistics, in total 5 enterprises are to be demolished in the Huai'nan World Bank Funded Project, and the area of demolished buildings is 7627 m². Except for Huai'nan Tianhe Industrial Boiler Accessories Factory that is still operating, the other enterprises have been closed or shut down. At present Huai'nan Tianhe Industrial Boiler Accessories Factory have 27 contract workers and 11 temporary workers.

Table 2-6 Enterprise buildings to be demolished (Unit: m²)

Enterprise name	Frame structure	Brick-concrete	Collection
Plant of Huai'nan Tianhe Industrial Boiler Accessories Factory	2317	600	2917
Plant of Datong First Coal Mining Co., Ltd	1308		1308
Plant of Datong Third Coal Mining Co., Ltd	867		867
Huangjian Coating Factory	926		926
Plant of Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory		1609	1609

Summary	5418	2209	7627
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Note: The plant area of Huai'nian Oil Mixture Factory has included the house area of Zhang Liangyou's household; the plant of Datong Third Coal Mining Co., Ltd with an area of 867 m² is occupied separately by two sub-projects; the area of Flower Trading Market is 619 m² and the area of Jiukong Rods is 238 m².

2.5.3 Temporarily use of land.

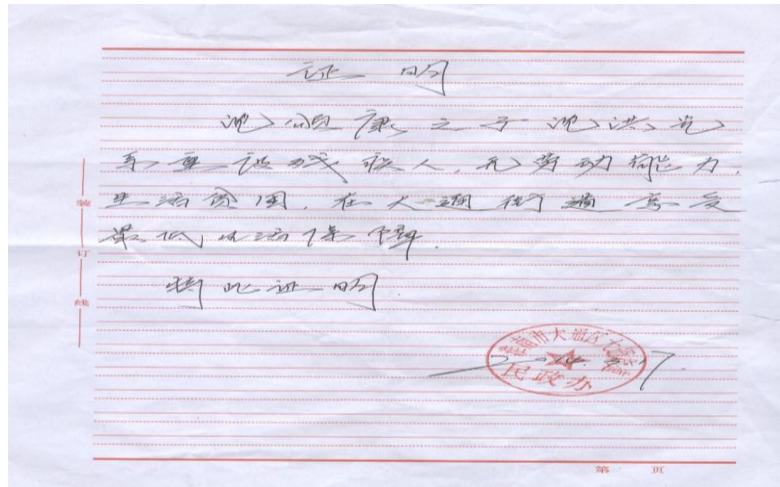
Based on the requirements of project construction, this project will temporarily use some lands for the storage of engineering materials and construction machines, the building of temporary shed, the transformation and construction of roads, and the laying of various pipelines etc. According to the data provided by the research organization, the river system treatment and road construction will temporarily occupy 25.74 Mu of land, of which collectively owned land takes up 12.29 Mu (see Table 2-7).

Table 2-7 Land temporarily occupied by the project

Sub-project	Quantity (Mu)	Land
Jiukong Road	2.08	Collectively Owned Land
Wanxiang Road	2.27	Collectively Owned Land
Yanshan Road	17.09	Of these 5.7 Mu are collectively owned land
Zhongxing Road	2.03	State-owned land (no need for compensation)
River system treatment	2.24	Collectively Owned Land
summary	25.74	12.29 Mu of collectively owned land

2.5.4 Vulnerable groups

According to the survey and the confirmation of civil affairs department, of these relocated households, Shen Songkang's family is poor due to illness, and is among the vulnerable groups. Shen Songkang and his wife are both retired from the ferroalloy factory with low income. Their son (42 years old at present) is a psychopath who enjoys subsistence allowances of Huai'nian city (see Picture 2-5).



Picture 2-5 Shen Hongguang’s subsistence allowance certification

3 Social and economic overview in the project area

3.1 Social and economic overview of the city/district where the project is located.

Chenxiang village of Jiulonggang Town, Zhanhou Community and Kuangnan Community of Datong Sub-district in Datong District, Huai’nan City are affected by the Huai’nan World Bank Financed Project. The general situation of social and economic development of the affected city/county is as following.

1. Huai’nan City, Anhui Province

Huai’nan City is administrated under Anhui Province. Located in the north central Anhui beside the Huai River, it is known as “the throat of Zhongzhou and the barrier of Jiangnan”. It administrates 5 districts, 1 county, 1 social development comprehensive experimental district, 46 towns, 19 sub-districts, 229 community residential committees, and 561 village committees. It boasts an area of 2596.4 square kilometers and a population of 2.456 million.

Huai’nan has Huai River passing through in its north, and is close to Shungeng Mountain in its south, so it “boasts of both river and mountain, with a colorful ribbon stringing pearls”. Huai’nan is abundant of resources and is known as “five-color Huai’nan”. It has become the granary of east China since ancient times, and it is

especially known for its rice and soybean products (which take up 7.5% of its GDP).

Huai'nan is a rapidly developing coal city. Since the year 1950 when the city was established in the mining area, its coal production has been rapidly growing. In 2012 the raw coal output of the whole city reached 91.42 million tons. Now it is among the thirteen major coal production bases and the six major coal-fired power bases in China. In 2012, its GDP of the whole year was 78.18 billion Yuan, an increase of 12.7% over the previous year; its fiscal revenue was 16.62 billion Yuan, an increase of 19.7% over the previous year; its industrial added value fulfilled by industrial enterprises above designated size was 45.64 billion Yuan, an increase of 15.0% over the previous year; its fixed-asset investment is 63.97 billion Yuan, an increase of 27.6% over the previous year; the total retail sales of consumer goods was 25.65 billion Yuan, 15.8% higher than the previous year; the total volume of import and export was 350 million USD, 46.1% higher than the previous year; urban residents' disposable income per capita was 20733.2 Yuan, an increase of 13.8% over the previous year; rural residents' net income per capita is 7835 Yuan, an increase of 15.3% over the previous year.

2. Datong District of Huai'nan City

Datong District is located in the east of Huai'nan, at the northern foot of Shungeng Mountain and to the south of Huai River. In the north it is across the river from Panji District; in its east there is Shangyao Mountain and Gaotang Lake; in the west it borders on Tianjiaan District. It is 15 kilometers long and 17 kilometers wide, with a total area of 350 square kilometers. It has a terrain of higher south and lower north. The southern and eastern region is hilly, while the region between the two mountains and the Huai River is plain. It has a total population of 181000 (at the end of 2012), and it administrates 1 sub-district, 3 towns, and 1 township: Datong Sub-district, Shangyao Town, Luohe Town, Jiulonggang Town, and Kongdian Township. In total it has 17 communities and 51 administrative villages. The government of the district is located in Datong Sub-district.

Datong District boasts of particularly favorable geographical environment, superior natural conditions, and profound cultural heritage. As early as over 1400

years ago, there was a history of coal mining with indigenous method in this area. The “Ancient Shouzhou Pit” site is known far and wide; the eight sights on the Shangyaodong Mountain and the beautiful Gaotang Lake add radiance and charm to each other from far apart. Huai’nan Economic Development Zone, Luohe Power Plant, and Huai’nan Dairy Product Co., Ltd are located in this district. The completion of Huai’nan Connection Line of Beijing-Fuzhou Expressway and the development of Shangyao national experimental townlet, National Forest Park and national “Ancient Shouzhou Pit” site have played a strong role in driving the regional economy and urban construction. As an integral part of the “central urban area” of Huai’nan, the implementation of the master plan of the district and the reconstruction of the old city, the completion of the main avenues of Huai’nan the East Chaoyang Road, East Dongshan Road and South Tianda Road, and the widening and reconstruction of No. 206 National Highway and the construction of First Ring Road in the east have effectively driven the demand and optimized the investment environment, and have brought vigor and vitality to Datong District.

Table 3-1 Social and Economic Situation of the affected Datong District

Indicator			Datong District, Huai’nan City
Population	Total population (ten thousand)		18.50
	Rural population (ten thousand)		4.13
	Rural labor (ten thousand)		3.49
Cultivated land	Total area of cultivated land (hectare)		1680.3
	Irrigable land (hectare)		2961
	Grain production (ten thousand tons)		11.04
Output value	GDP (hundred million Yuan)		49
	Primary industry	Output value (ten thousand Yuan)	5.4
		Proportion (%)	11
	Secondary industry	Output value (ten thousand Yuan)	33.5
		Proportion (%)	68
	Tertiary industry	Output value (ten thousand Yuan)	10
		Proportion (%)	20
	GDP per capita (Yuan)		27071.8
Income	Urban residents’ disposable income per capita (Yuan)		20583.6
	Rural residents’ net income per capita (Yuan)		7614.0

Source of data: Statistic Yearbook of Huai’nan City (2013)

3.2 Overview of the society and economy of the town/township where the project is located

This project covers 1 town and 1 sub-district, Jiulonggang Town and Datong Sub-district. The overview of the society and economy of the town and the sub-district is as following:

1. Jiulonggang Town

Jiulonggang Town is located in south central Datong District. It borders upon Kongdian Township in the south, on Luohe Town and Huai'nan Farm in the north, and faces Gaotang Lake on the east and Datong Farm on the west. It administrates 4 communities: Hongqi Community, Huaishun Community, Chonghua Community, and Xianjian Community, and 8 administrative villages: Xianong Village, Xiakai Village, Caodian Village, Weizui Village, Wanglou Village, Fanggang Village, Jiulonggang Village and Chenxiang Village. The total area of the town is 35.5 square kilometers.

Jiulonggang is one of the sources of Huai'nan coalmine. In Jiulonggang coal was mined in indigenous pit since the 17th century, and the Jiulonggang coalmine was built in 1930. During the year 1978 to 1982, the economy of the whole town was mainly supported by Jiulonggang coalmine, and there were almost no township enterprises and few commercial service outlets. In 1982 after the cancellation of Jiulonggang coalmine, township enterprises developed rapidly in Jiulonggang. The Jiulonggang Cement Plant and the Datong No. 11 Pit were established in succession, and the Datong District No. 5 Pit, No. 1 Pit, No. 2 Pit, No. 4 Pit and No. 8 Pit were expanded, forming the development pattern with coal mining industry as the leader and mechanical processing enterprises such as Huaifeng Machinery Factory and Red Pulverized Coal Factory as the backbone. Till 1995 the number of township enterprises had reached 9, the number of village enterprises was 13, and the number of household partnership enterprises was 17. The total industrial output value in 1995 was 136.2 million Yuan. There were 250 commercial outlets and the annual volume of retail sales reached 170 million Yuan. However, with the macro-control of the country, the small coal mines were closed, shut down, acquired, or transformed, the brick

factory stopped production, and Jiulonggang was entering an income adjustment and transformation period. The comprehensive treatment of coal mining subsidence area has brought vigor to the sustainable development of the economy of Jiulonggang.

As for agriculture of Jiulonggang Town, crops and cash crops such as rice, wheat, beans, peanut, rape and vegetables are grown; the total grain production of the whole town is kept stable around 9000 tons; the coverage rate of improved crop varieties reaches 98%, and the coverage rate of fine breed of livestock reaches 93%. Every year irrigation facilities in cropland receive major investment, making the amount of irrigated cropland above 90%. With the adjustment of rural industrial structure, cow expansion project is carried out vigorously and fruit forest is developed. In the breeding industry, the cow stock has reached 1300 and the annual production of fresh milk is 5800 tons. The ratio of grain crops to economic crops has reached 6:4.

2. Datong Sub-district

Datong Sub-district is located in the southeast of Huai'nan urban area. It administrates 5 communities: Yuanwang Community, Zhanhou Community, Jubei Community, Junan Community, and Kuangnan Community. Its office is located in Jichang Road, Juren Village. Datong Sub-district is the location of People's Government of Datong District. It is connected with Jiulonggang Town in the east, borders on Shungeng Town of Tianjiaan District in the west, and it adjoins Luohe Town in the north and Kongdian Township in the south. It administrates 18 neighborhood committees with a total population of about 30500.

The Social and economic overview of Jiulonggang Town/Datong Sub-district is shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 The social and economic situation of affected towns (2011)

Indicator		Jiulonggang Town	Datong Sub-district
Population	Total number of households	11509	10474
	Total population	31500	30500
	Rural population	12269	106
	Total number of labor resource	9048	
Cultivated land	Total area of cultivated land (Mu)	15520	
	Irrigable land (Mu)	4720	

Agriculture	Total agricultural output value (ten thousand Yuan)		
Township enterprise	Number of enterprises and units	278	
	Value added (ten thousand Yuan)	13326	
Income	Rural residents' net income per capita (Yuan)	9625	

3.3 Social and economic overview of affected villages

Located in the west of Jiulonggang Town, Datong District, Chenxiang Village faces Shungeng Mountain in the south and adjoins Xiacai Village, Xianong Village, Huai'nan Farm, Datong Sub-district, and Linxiang Village and Huwei Village of Luohe Town. No. 334 Provincial Highway and Jiuda Road pass through the center of the village. Since the western end of the village is only 5 kilometers away from the downtown area, it has obvious regional advantage. The village consists of 11 groups, with total population of 3250. There is 2750 Mu of cultivated land in the villages, that is, 0.8 Mu per capita.

The rural residents' net income per capita of Chenxiang village in 2012 was 9625 Yuan, making it one of the villages with relatively higher income in Huai'nan City. Agricultural income takes up 60% of the total income of the village, which is sort of unexpected as such a high ratio occurs in an urban area where non-agricultural economy is active. According to a survey, the agricultural economy of the village mainly consists of high output household breeding, facility agriculture (greenhouse), fruit garden and grain crops etc., which are closely related to urban economy. Among the above, poultry breeding, vegetables, peaches, grapes, wheat and rice all have regional advantage.

Notwithstanding, as the economy develops, there is a trend that the villagers are becoming less dependent on the income from lands, and that the ratio of non-agricultural income is increasing. Since Chenxiang Village is adjacent to the center of Huai'nan City, with the implementation of Huai'nan's strategy of expanding to the east and south, a batch of major projects are located here. For example, the first phase of Datong District New Industrial Area occupies more than 300 mu land and 18 enterprises are settled in this area; 1000 Mu' land has been expropriated and

demolished for the Shunfa Zerun Park Project, and the first phase of residential buildings of the project has been substantially finished; the Huai'nan International Automobile Trading Mall Project which occupies 960 Mu has been launched; the Benxin Cow Garden which occupies 60 Mu has been put into use in 2010. Chenxiang Village has become the pioneer of the urbanization development of Jiulonggang Town, Datong District. Therefore, many young people have left their farmland to hunt for a job or engage in trade, which rapidly increases the non-agricultural income from construction, industry and transportation. The number of output labor and the income from output labor also account for a large proportion.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that as Chenxiang village is not far away from the center of the city, and with convenient transportation, it is closely related to the urban economy; non-agricultural economy is active and the proportion of agricultural economy in the economic aggregate is gradually descending; the proportion of non-agricultural income in household income is rising by year; In general, most villagers have a higher living standard than the local average level.

Table 3-3 Overview of the society and economy of the sampled villages

Town	Village	Population			Area of cultivate d land (Mu)	Area of cultivat ed land per capita (Mu)	Total income of rural econo my (ten thousa nd Yuan)	Among total income of rural economy										Income of output labor		Rural residen ts' net income per capita (Yuan)	Proportio n of agricultur al income in total income of rural economy (%)
								(1) Income from farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery (ten thousand Yuan)					(2) Industr y	(3) Constr uction Industr y	(4) Transp ortatio n Industr y	(5) Trade	(6) Service Industr y	Number of output labor	Income of output labor (ten thousa nd Yuan)		
		Number of househol d	Populati on	N u m b er of la b or				Collection	Grain crops	Fo res t an d fru it in du str y	Anim al husba ndry	Hou seho ld indu stry or side -line prod ucti on									
Jiulonggang Town	Chenxiang Village	770	3250	1 0 1 5	2750	0. 8	2869	1727	801	24	829	73	292	500	260	50	40	200	720	9625	60

Note: This table is made on the basis of the village committee's survey and some statistic data.

3.4 Basic situation of affected households.

To get to know the possible impact on the local residents of this project and the attitude of the affected groups, especially to know the impact of land expropriation and demolition on the residents from the analysis of the production and operation method, the employment mode and job distribution, the income structure and expense, and the social support helps us to understand the social and economic impact of land expropriation and demolition more accurately in order to make a resettlement action plan more conforming to the interest of the relocated population. To analyze the social and economic features of the relocated households in this project, China Three Gorge University has done a survey to the relocated households.

3.4.1 Households affected by demolition

The situation of family livelihood of the six households affected by demolition is as following:

Cheng Demei: Her family has 7 people. In 1996 they built their house here by themselves. At first they had the two rooms in the front, and then they started household breeding and built another two large rooms with simple boards as sheepfold. Her husband Wan Benshan is a worker at the forest farm and still works there. Her children are both at home running the breeding (of sheep). Her son and her daughter both graduated from junior high school. Her son shepherded the sheep for two years; he is not willing to do it now and has no job. Her daughter has been married but her son-in-law still lives here with them. At present they breed more than 100 sheep mainly by stocking and they have more than 80000 Yuan of income by sheep sales every year, which is the major income source of the family.

Shen Songkang: The Shen Songkangs are both retired from the ferroalloy factory. They have a son and a daughter, and two grandsons (one is their daughter's son), so in total they have 6 people in their family. In 2003 they built their house here by themselves to take care of their son Shen Hongguang, who is a psychopath. The main income source of their family is their retirement pension; the annual income of their

family is about 48000 Yuan. In 2014, Datong Sub-district Office gave Shen Hongguang the subsistence allowances.

Zhang Liangyou: After he was retired from the ferroalloy factory, he worked at the Huai’nan Oil Mixture Factory which was established to solve the employment problem of the workers of the ferroalloy factory and their relatives. After the oil mixture factory was closed, Zhang stayed in the public house provided by the factory as he was the main person in charge of the operation and aftermath of the oil mixture factory.

The other three households are retired workers or students who do not live here permanently. The survey to them was made through phone calls. Table 3-4 shows the population and employment status of the six households affected by demolition.

Table 3-4 Population of the households affected by demolition

Table 3-4 Population of the households affected by demolition

No. of People	No. of household	District (County)	Sub-district (town/township)	Community (Village)	Name	Type of household	Ethnicity	Sex	Age	Relationship to householder	Education level	Current occupation
1	1	Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Cheng Demei	Agricultural household	Han	Female	42	Householder	Illiterate	Breeder
2		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wan benxi	Urban household	Han	Male	43	Husband	Primary school	Worker
3		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wan Chi	Urban household	Han	Male	18	Son	Junior high school	Jobless
4		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wan Man	Agricultural household	Han	Female	22	Daughter	Junior high school	Breeder
5		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Yan Jian	Agricultural household	Han	Male	22	Daughter's husband	Junior high school	Breeder
6		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wang Qiangxiu	Agricultural household	Han	Female	71	Husband's mother	Preschool	Child
7		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Yan Fenghaoyu	Agricultural household	Han	Male	1	Daughter's son	Illiterate	Jobless
8	2	Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wei Yuanying	Urban household	Han	Female	62	Wife	Illiterate	Retired from ferroalloy factory
9		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Shen Songkang	Urban household	Han	Male	62	Householder	Illiterate	Retired from ferroalloy factory
10		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Shen Hongguang	Urban household	Han	Male	42	Son	Junior high school	Jobless
11		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Shen Hongxia	Urban household	Han	Female	37	Daughter	Junior high school	Employed worker
12		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Shen Ao	Urban household	Han	Male	13	Grandson	Primary school	Student
13		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Hu Haibo	Urban household	Han	Male	8	Daughter's son	Primary school	Student
14	3	Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Zhang Liangyou	Urban household	Han	Male				Retired from

												ferroalloy factory
15		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Zhang Liangyou's wife	Urban household	Han	Female				Retired from ferroalloy factory
16		Datong	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Xu Guozhong	Urban household	Han	Male	50	Householder		Worker
17	4	Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Yang Chunfen	Urban household	Han	Female	46	Wife		Retiree
18		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Xu Xinzhu		Han	Female	22	Daughter	Junior college	Student
19		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Xie Weifen		Han	Female	72	Mother		
20		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Chen Zhi			Female	46	Householder		farmer
21	5	Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Liang Xiao			Male	18	Son	Senior high school	Student
22		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Liang Yue			Female	22	Daughter	College	Student
23		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Liang Yunlian			Male	80	Father		
24	6	Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Wang Yunling			Female	56	Householder		Retired from mining bureau
25		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Zhang Jianping			Male	61	Husband		
26		Datong District	Datong Sub-district	Zhanhou Community	Zhang Jinke			Male	83	Husband's father		

3.4.2 Households affected by land expropriation

This project expropriates collectively owned land only in Chenxiang Village, involving 122 people in 33 households.

Nine households surveyed will lose all of their land. On average, one household has is 3.8 persons. These nine households have 35 people, 31 of them engage agricultural activities and four people engage non-agricultural activities. Of the 9 households, 5 households live in private house, 3 households live in rented apartment,

and 1 household did not provide information about where they live.

The 9 surveyed households are all peasant households. The area of fruit garden is 3.67 Mu per households, the area of dry land is 0.85 Mu per household, the area of paddy field is 0.67 Mu per household, and the area of mountain land is 3.61 Mu per household . The main crops are grain crops like wheat, rice and so on.

Table 3-5 Structure of income

Item	Lowest	Highest	Average	Ratio	Median
Farming	1600	12000	24085.71	29.95%	6000
Fishery	0	0	0.00	0.00%	0
Breeding	0	80000	11428.57	14.21%	-
Industry	0	0	0.00	0.00%	0
Construction industry	0	0	0.00	0.00%	0
Trade and service industry	0	13000	18571.43	23.09%	-
Transportation industry	0	0	0.00	0.00%	0
Employment income	0	62000	8857.14	11.01%	-
Wage income	0	30000	6857.14	8.53%	-
Other income	0	48000	10628.57	13.21%	25000
Total income	3000	250000	80428.57	-	68000

The average time spent in agricultural production in a year of the surveyed households is 160 days, of which farming is the major part. The income from farming in 2012 is 24085.71 Yuan per household, income from poultry breeding is 11428.57 Yuan per household , income from trade and service industry is 18571.43 Yuan per household, and total income has reached 80428.57 (as shown in Table 3-5). Such a structure of income is consistent with the above statistic data, which shows that the income per capita in Chenxiang Village is generally higher than nearby residents. In 2012 the total amount of production expense of the 9 households is 18914.29 Yuan on average (as shown in Table 3-6), and the cost of purchasing cubs ranks the first, which shows the prosperity of breeding.

Table 3-6 Productive expense

Item	Lowest	Highest	Average	Ratio	Median
Cubs	0	50000	7142.86	37.76%	-
Farm chemicals	0	20000	3728.57	19.71%	5000
Fertilizer	0	10000	1685.71	8.91%	100

Irrigation	0	0	0.00	0.00%	-
Epidemic prevention	0	0	0.00	0.00%	-
Seed	0	800	114.29	0.60%	-
Other	0	30000	5957.14	31.50%	1300
Collection	0	100000	18914.29	-	2400

The total living expenditure and deposit of the surveyed households in 2012 is 81235.71 Yuan on average, of which deposit reaches 30000 Yuan per household, ranking the first; the second highest one is social spending, reaching 13785.71 Yuan; food expense is 13642.86 Yuan, ranking the third; the forth one is education, which is 10285.71 Yuan (for details see Table 3-7).

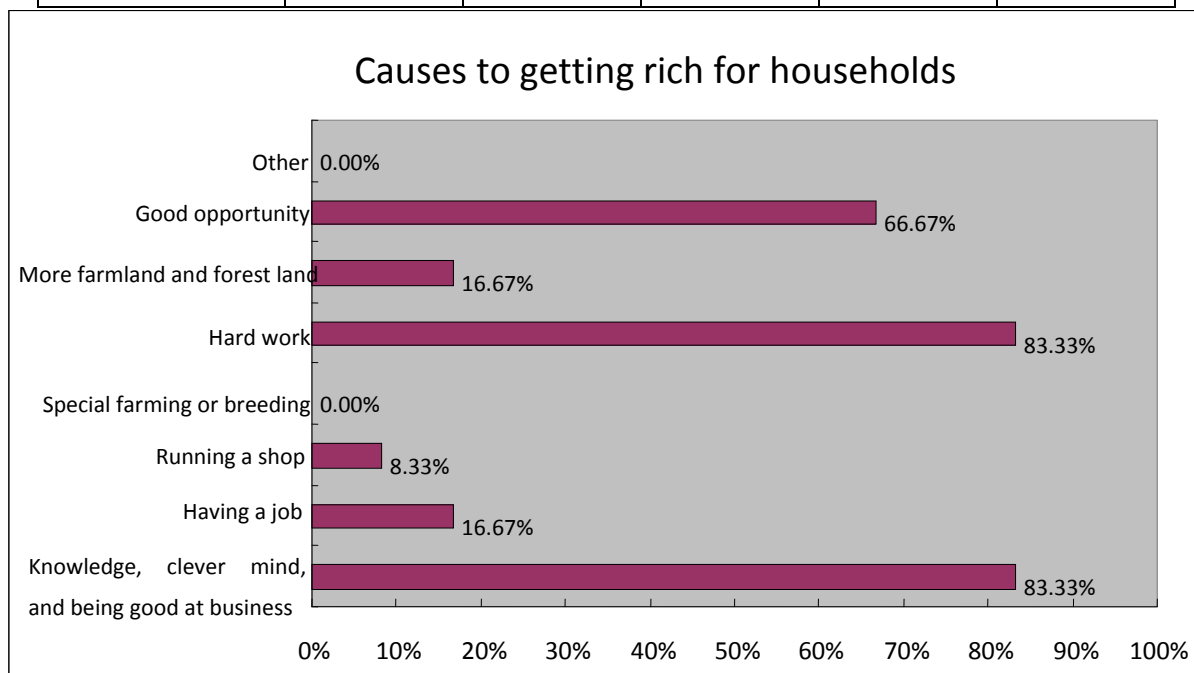
When asked about the causes to getting rich for households, 7 households answered that hard work is significant, 6 households' answer was "knowledge, clever mind, and being good at business", and 5 households answered with "good opportunity" (for details see Picture 3-1)

In terms of the method of compensation for the expropriated land, the 9 households all choose cash compensation. When asked of how to reduce the negative effect of land expropriation, most of them gave very positive answers: 5 households answered that more jobs should be created for them to increase income, 2 households answered that the compensation could be used in non-agricultural business, and only 1 household answered that they should ask for as much compensation as possible.

Table 3-7 Living expenditure and deposit

Item	Lowest	Highest	Average	Ratio	Median
Food	5000	24000	13642.86	16.79%	10000
Clothing	750	6500	3607.14	4.44%	3000
Education	0	40000	10285.71	12.66%	5000
Health care	800	3000	1685.71	2.08%	1000
Transportation expense	300	5000	2000.00	2.46%	1500
Social spending	1000	36000	13785.71	16.97%	5000
Support for the elderly	0	1500	328.57	0.40%	-
Entertainment	0	0	0.00	0.00%	-
Fuel expense	300	2500	1260.00	1.55%	1500
Water and electric charge	720	2400	1240.00	1.53%	1200
Telephone fee	800	12000	3114.29	3.83%	1600

Other	0	1000	285.71	0.35%	150
Deposit	0	10000	30000.00	36.93%	-
Collection	18970	199050	81235.71	-	36130



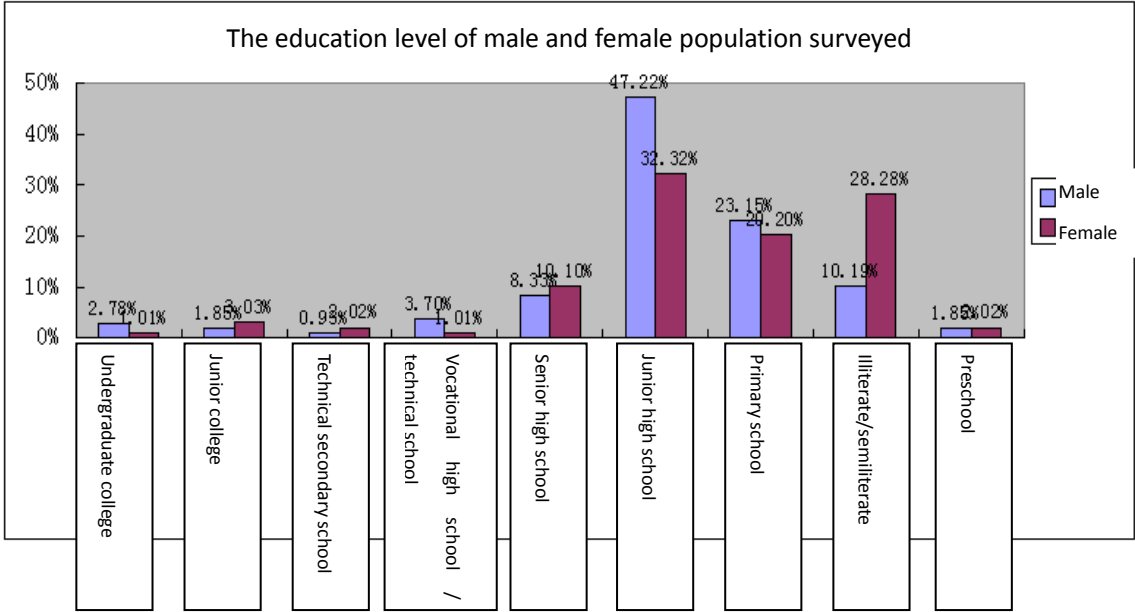
Picture 3-1 The land-expropriated households' opinions on the causes to getting rich for households

3.5 Impact of the project construction on the development of women

3.5.1 Overview of the women in the affected area

Education: The social assessment survey of project impact indicates that the education level of the affected population in the project area is generally low, especially for women. Since the proportion of the population with education level of senior high school or above is very low, there is no point in comparing the male and female population with education level of senior high school or above. Then the comparison between male and female population with education level of junior high school or below is more typical. The proportion of population with education level of junior high school is the highest both in male and in female, but the proportion in female (33.33%) is significantly lower than that in male (47.22%); the proportion of population with

education level of primary school in female (20.2%) is also lower than that in male (22.15%). On the contrary, the illiteracy rate for female (28.28%) is much higher than male (10.19%). The education level of the surveyed population is shown in Picture 3-2



Picture 3-2 Education level of male and female population surveyed

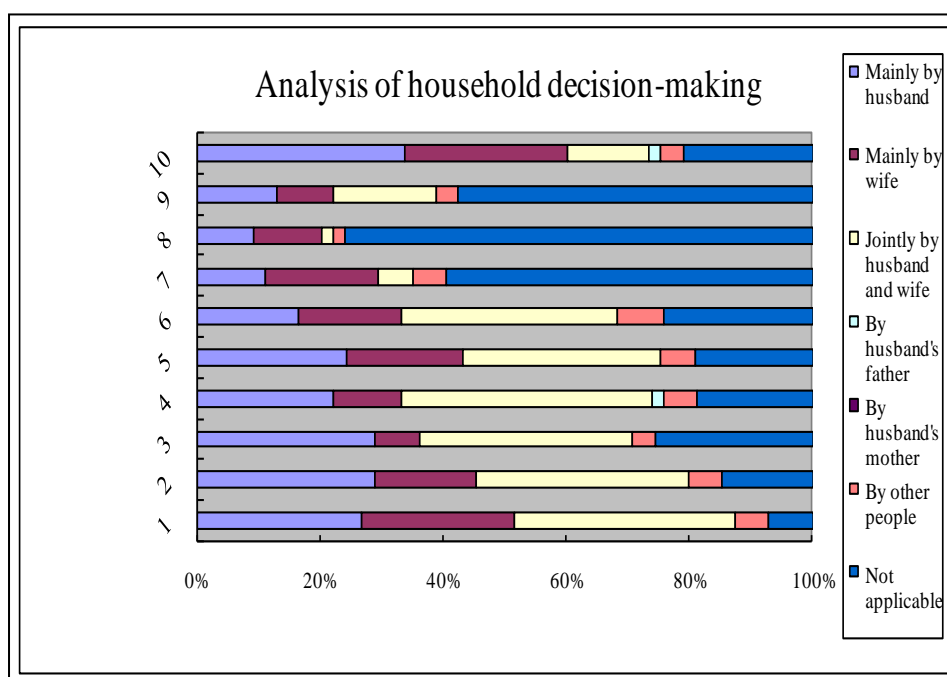
Income and status in family: Status in family is the basis of social and political status, while income is the foundation of status in family. According to the survey of the proportion of women’s income in the total income of the family, the proportion of women’s is far lower than that of men’s (as shown in Table 3-8); For 75% of the surveyed households, the proportion of women’s income in the total income of the family is below 10%, and for 84.38% of the households, the proportion is below 30%. The reason is that many of the households are miner families in which women do not have a job and stay at home to take care of the children and the elderly.

Table 3-8 Proportion of women’s income in the total income of the family

The proportion of women’s income in the total income of the family				
Below 10%	10%—30%	30%—50%	50%—80%	Above 80%
75.00%	9.38%	9.38%	0.00%	6.25%

As to the household decision-making, the proportion of decision-making jointly by

both husband and wife is the highest (as shown in Picture 3-3). The proportion of decision-making jointly by both husband and wife in “the administering of family property”, “the decision of production type”, “the decision of house selection/building”, “the decision of children’s education and career choice” are all above 30%, the proportion in “the decision of division of labor” is even higher than 40%. All of this shows that women are playing an important role in household decision-making. However, it still can be seen from the separate analysis of husband and wife that men and women are playing different roles in a family and that the status of women in a family is relatively lower. For example, as to “attending the villagers’/residents’ meeting”, the proportion of women is higher than that of men. One reason is that such activities are seldom held, as shown in the survey that the proportion of “not applicable” is 75.93%. The other reason is that generally the husband is working outside and has no time for such activities in the daytime of workdays. However, as to “attending the wedding ceremony and funeral of neighbors”, the proportion of men is much higher than that of women. This is because such activities usually occur on holidays and men could afford the time to attend. Thus it can be seen that in the activities that show the social status of the family, women only plays a supplementary role as a “messenger”. As to “instructing children’s lessons” and “the decision of children’s education and career choice”, the proportion of women is higher than or equal to that of men. This is because women are mainly engaged in housework and have more time to take care of children and educate them.



1	The administering of family property
2	The decision of production type
3	The decision of house selection/building
4	The decision of division of labor
5	The decision of purchasing expensive goods
6	The decision of children's education and career choice
7	Instructing children's lessons
8	Attending the villagers'/residents' meeting
9	The decision of investment or loan
10	Attending the wedding ceremony and funeral of neighbors

Picture 3-3 Analysis of status in household decision-making

The role difference and the relatively lower status of women in family are more obvious in the division of housework. As to the statement “The best way to run a household well is that the husband works outside and the wife does the housekeeping”, the proportion of “agree very much” and “generally agree” is as high as 60.54%, the proportion of “do not much agree” and “strongly disagree” is below 10%. As to the statement “Job opportunities shall be given prior to men”, the proportion of “agree very much” and “generally agree” reaches 76.92%, while the proportion of “do not much agree” and “strongly disagree” is only 3.85%. The similar proportions occur in other items as well, for example, as to the statement “Major decisions shall be made by husband” and “Housework shall be done by wife”, the proportion of “agree very much” and “generally agree” is far higher than the proportion of “do not much agree” and “strongly disagree”.

Social and political status: The status of women in family and the traditional thought that men should work outside and women should do housekeeping have determines that the social and political status of women could never be truly equal to that of men; however, most people believe that the influence of women on public affairs is gradually rising. In the survey we find that the secretary and the chief of Chenxiang Village, which is the most heavily affected village, are both women. In the interview they told that 80% of the current cadres of the village are female.

In China, to a large extent, it is considered that women should take care of the family. The traditional thought keeps many women out of their own career. In the survey we often hear women saying that “My career is just my husband’s career”, and that “Only if my husband succeeds will I succeed”. Such statements coming from women themselves shows that traditional thoughts are deeply influencing people’s concept, and also indicates the social pressure women will face to promote their status.

The role difference and the status of women in family are of certain risks. Director Jin of Development Department of Huai’nan Women’s Federation told us:

“Women have low income, and thus have low status in family; as a result, they have no basis for other things. For example in the questionnaire or in the simple interviews, you can find that women have equal right to sign and right to be informed and can administer family finance and decide children’s education and investment jointly with their husband. However, if women have no income, once something happens to the family or to their marriage, women will immediately get into trouble, and the right to sign, the right to administer family finance and the right to attend activities will all be disembodied. Nevertheless, women shall not tell others about these problems, and the situation may not be reflected in your questionnaire. We know that through long time of work. So women should stand on their own feet. In grass-roots work we also find that a family can be stable if the wife has a good job.”

3.5.2 Analysis of the impact of this project on women

1. Positive impact

(1) Improved living environment

According to the survey of household, society and economy, the main houses in the project area are all relatively old single-store house with poor structure and facilities. The houses of the relocated households involved in the project are basically all uncertified self-built houses with poorer structure and facilities. Therefore, the construction of this project could improve their living environments. In addition, through the close of the garbage dump, the restoration of vegetation and the treatment of river system, the environment of the project area will be greatly improved, which is beneficial to the living environment of the whole project area and its neighboring area.

(2) Increased job opportunities

In the project design stage the needs and suggestions of women are to be considered; In the project implementation stage it is ensured that unskilled jobs will be provided prior to vulnerable groups including women; Vocational skill training will be provided in the project and the type of work will tilt towards women (dress making, flower selling etc.); it is ensured that women are allowed to sign to receive

compensation for expropriated land...

(3) Increased income

Most women are looking forward to the construction of the project. They think that the construction of the project will bring them far more opportunities than risks. For example, the construction of the project will make the environment more beautiful and the traffic smoother, thus the cost of traveling will be reduced and it will be safer and more convenient for their husband to go out to work and their children to go to school. In particular, the construction of roads and the improvement of environment will promote the development of ecological agriculture and tourism there and bring to them more opportunities for development.

(4) Reduced burden of housework

From the field survey and the interviews we know that in most families, men go out to work while women and the elderly become the main undertakers of agricultural production. In this project, part of the land collectively owned by Chenxiang Village will be expropriated, and the land use right of some villagers will be transferred, which will reduce the intensity and time of agricultural labor of the women and the elderly who undertake the main agricultural labor, and will relieve some women out of the intensive agricultural labor who will otherwise have opportunities to attend in other social and economic activities.

2. Negative Impact

The expropriation of land could relieve part of the agricultural labor of the women and the elderly in Chenxiang Village, thus they will have opportunities to attend in other social and economic activities. However, the expropriation of land will also reduce their income, and if it is not compensated by other methods, their status in family will probably be further lowered. Therefore, the social security after land expropriation becomes their prior concern. Thus it can be seen that it is a fundamental security method for women to provide a reliable pension security to the farmers including women, and it is also of important significance to promote the social and economic status of women.

3.6 Summary

It is found in the field survey that: 1) The impact of land expropriation and land transfer on the high-output-value facility agriculture is not great; 2) The affected area is located in urban area. In the process of urbanization, the villagers have got used to the constant land expropriation. And with the progressing of urbanization, the secondary and tertiary industry of Datong District are developed, which can provide a large number of non-agricultural job opportunities to the farmers, as they do now; 3) Most of the relocated households and villagers affected by the project believe that this project is beneficial both to the country and to the people, and they are willing to be relocated, to have their land expropriated and to support the construction of the project as long as the compensation is fair, impartial and timely; 4) the land-transferred villagers demand the equal right with land-expropriated villagers in the employment, training and social security.

4 Laws, Regulations and Policies

The resettlement work of Huai’nan World Bank Funded Project will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People’s Republic of China, Anhui Province, Huai’nan city and local governments. Meanwhile, the planning and implementation of the resettlement work will fully comply with involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank. See the following table for the policy framework.

Table 4-1 The Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy document	Effective time
State and central ministry	<i>The Land Administration Law of People’s Republic of China</i>	Aug. 28, 2004
	<i>Regulation on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of People’s Republic of China</i> (No. 256 of Decree of the the State Council)	Dec. 27, 1998
	<i>Real Right Law of People’s Republic of China</i>	Mar. 16, 2007
	<i>Decisions of State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration</i> (No. 28 [2004] of the State Council)	Oct. 21, 2004
	<i>Guiding opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Requisition</i> (No. 238 [2004] of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	Nov. 3, 2004
	<i>Circular of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control</i> (No. 31 [2006] of the State Council)	Aug. 31, 2006
	<i>Notice the General Office of State Council on Forwarding the Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Effectively Performing the Career Training Social Security Work for the Peasants Whose Land are Expropriated</i> (No. 29 [2006] of General Office of the State Council)	Apr. 10, 2006

Level	Policy document	Effective time
	<i>Measures for Announcement of Land Requisition</i> (No. 10 [2002] of the State Council)	Jan. 1, 2002
	<i>Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition</i> (No.96 [2010] of the State Council)	Jun. 26, 2010
	<i>Notice on Improving the Policies of Financial Discounts for Small Guaranteed Loans and Accelerating the Women's Start-up Businesses and Employment</i> (No. 72 [2009] of the Ministry of Finance)	July. 27, 2009
	<i>Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation</i> (Order No.590 of the State Council)	Jan. 21, 2011
	<i>Assessment Method for the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land</i> (No. 77 [2011] of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD))	Jun. 7, 2011
	<i>Regulations on Transference of Rural Land Contract and Operation Right</i> (No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture)	Jan.19, 2005
Anhui province	General Office of Anhui Province on Further Improving Resettlement Compensation for Residents in Mining Subsidence Area (No. 58 [2008] of Anhui government Office)	Nov. 13, 2008
	Measures of Anhui Province on Implementing Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Draft Revision)	Sept. 22, 2000
	Notice of People's Government of Anhui Province on Publication of Land Compensation Standards in Anhui Province (No. 132 [2009] of Anhui Government)	Dec. 31, 2009
	Notice of People's Government of Anhui Province on Adjustment of Land Compensation Standards in Anhui Province (No. 67 [2012] of Anhui Government)	May. 15, 2012
	Notice of People's Government of Anhui Province on Issuing Comprehensive Treatment Plan of Mining Subsidence Area (issued by Anhui Government [2009] No.86)	July. 29, 2009
	Notice of General Office of Anhui Province on earnestly implementing <i>Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation</i> (No.24 [2011] of Anhui Government Office)	Apr. 7, 2011

Level	Policy document	Effective time
	Guiding Opinions of General Office of Anhui Province on Employment of Land-requisitioned Farmers and Social Security Work (No. 63 [2005] of Anhui Government)	Jun. 12, 2005
Huai'nan city	Notice of Issuing House Acquisition and Compensation Standard of the State-owned Land (No.99 [2011] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Sept. 1, 2011
	Notice on Publication of Compensation Standard on Levying Above Ground Attachments and Green Crops in Collective Owned Land (No.7 [2011] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Jan. 29, 2011
	Notice on Publication of Monetary Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009 and Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City (No.91 [2008] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Dec. 12, 2008
	Notice of Huai'nan Municipal Government on Issuing Compensation and Resettlement Method of Levying Collective Owned Land in Huai'nan City (No.39 [2013] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	May. 31, 2013
	Notice of Huai'nan Municipal Government on Issuing Levying Above Aground Attachments and Green Crops in Collective Owned Land (No.38 [2013] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	May. 30, 2013
	Notice of Issuing Provisional Regulations on Endowment Insurance of Land-requisitioned Farmers in Huai'nan City (No. 69 [2006] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Oct. 10, 2006
	Notice of Issuing Implementation Plan of Provisional Regulations Endowment Insurance of Land-requisitioned Farmers in Huai'nan City (No.23 [2007] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Apr. 5, 2007
	Notice of Issuing Provisional Regulations on Resettlement Compensation for Rural Collective Land Owned Residents in Mining Subsidence Area (No.104 [2011] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)	Sept. 5, 2011
local regulation of district	Guidance on Comprehensive Treatment in Mining Subsidence Area (fourth)—Guidance on Compensation of Relocated Enterprises, Fields and Stations (provisional) (No.34 [2011] of Comprehensive Treatment Office for Mining Subsidence Area	Jun. 27, 2011

Level	Policy document	Effective time
and county	in Huai'nan City)	
	Notice of Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau on Compensation and Resettlement Plan of Land Requisition (No.30 [2011] of Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau Acquisition and Resettlement Office)	Nov. 9, 2011
	Provisional Compensation Standard from Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau (No.11 [2012] Provisional plan of Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau)	May. 4, 2012
	Notice of Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau on Provisional Compensation Standard Placement Approach (No.34 [2013] Provisional plan of Huai'nan Land and Resource Bureau)	Jun. 25, 2013
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i> and Its appendixes	Jan. 1, 2002
	Operational Procedures BP4.12 on <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i> and Its appendixes	Jan. 1, 2002

4.1 Abstract of Relevant Laws and Regulations of State and Provincial Ministry

4.1.1 Regulations on Ownership and Right of Use of Land

The People's Republic of China implements a socialism public-owned land system , i.e. , an ownership by the whole people and the collective ownership by the laboring masses . Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State. Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants ; homestead and private plot, private hilly land shall be collectively owned by peasants.(Article 2 & Article 8 of *Law of Land Administration of People's Republic of China*)

If for protection of public interests, the collectively owned land, properties and other real estates owned by units and individuals can be expropriated in accordance with

permission and procedures provided by law. When expropriating collectively owned land, land compensations, placement subsidies, compensations for ground attachment and young crops and other fees shall be paid in full amount by law. Meanwhile, social security expenses shall be allocated for the land-expropriated peasants, to guarantee their living standards and protect their legal rights and interests. In the case that properties and other real estates owned by units and individuals should be expropriated, demolition compensations shall be provided by law, protecting legal rights and interests of the expropriated units and individuals. If in the case that the private residence should be expropriated, housing conditions of the residence-expropriated persons shall also be guaranteed. (Article 42 of *Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China*)

4.1.2 Regulations on Compensation Standard of Land Requisition and Demolition

The local People's government above the county level shall take practical measures to ensure living standards of the land-expropriated farmers will not reduced due to land requisition. It shall be guaranteed that land compensations, placement subsidies, compensations for ground attachment and young crops be paid timely in full amount by law. In those cases that the land-expropriated farmers still cannot maintain the original living level though the land compensations and placement subsidies have been paid in accordance with existing law or that full amount of social security fees cannot be paid to the land-expropriated farmers, the People's government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall approve to increase placement subsidies. In the case that the sum of land compensations and placement subsidies reaches its legal ceiling, but that the land-expropriated farmers still cannot maintain the original living standards, the local People's government can use the revenue from compensable use of the state-owned land to compensate for it. The People's government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall establish and publish the uniform standards of annual output of requisitioned land or the composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land in each city

and county, and guarantee the policy of “the same compensation level for tracts of land at the same section” during land requisition. The land requisition fee of national key construction projects should be fully included in budget estimate. (Article 14 of *Decisions of State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration*)

The municipal or county government who makes the decision of house expropriation shall make compensation to the expropriated persons, including:

- (1) Compensation for the value of the expropriated house;
- (2) Compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement caused by house expropriation;
- (3) Compensation for the loss resulting from suspension of production or business due to house expropriation

The municipal and county-level government shall establish specific policies as standards of providing the expropriated persons with appropriate allowances and rewards.

The compensation for the value of the expropriated house shall be not lower than the market price of the similar real estates on the announcement date of the house expropriation decision. The value of the expropriated house shall be determined by the properly qualified real estate appraisal organ in accordance with assessment methods for house expropriation.

An application for review may be submitted to the real estate appraisal organ if there is any objection to the value of the expropriated house that is determined through appraisal. If the objection still exists to the review results, the Committee of Experts for Real Estate Appraisal may be invited to conduct appraisal verification.

The assessment methods for house expropriation are formulated by the competent authority of housing and urban-rural development of the State Council. And, during the formulation process, public opinions shall be solicited openly among the society (Articles 17 and 19 of *Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned*

Land and Compensation).

Uniform standards of annual output of requisitioned land and the composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land shall be comprehensively implemented.. The formulation of uniform standards of annual output of requisitioned land and the composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land is not only an important initiative to improve land requisition compensation mechanism and realize the policy of “the same compensation level for tracts of land at the same section”, but also an inevitable requirement to raise land requisition compensation standard and protect farmer’s rights and interests, so all kinds of construction involving expropriating collectively owned land must be implemented strictly in accordance with this requirement. Land use of the new construction projects must be strictly checked during pre-examination to ensure that the project land requisition compensation fees be counted in accordance with announced uniform standards of annual output of requisitioned land and the composite land price of requisitioned tracts of land and that it fully be included in budget estimate. If the land for construction lies in the area of the same annual output value or land area comprehensive value, land requisition compensation level remains fairly consistent and implements the policy of “the same compensation level for tracts of land at the same section” overland requisition compensation.

Each place shall establish dynamic adjustment mechanism for land requisition compensation, i.e., to adjust land requisition compensation standard every 2 or 3 years according to the economic development level and local average income growth, and then raise the land requisition compensation standard gradually. Provinces whose present land requisition compensation standard has exceeded the stipulated number of years shall adjust and revise with the least delay possible according to this requirement. If not, the land use will not be approved. (*Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition*. June, 2010)

4.1.3 Regulations on Resettlement Approach of Land-expropriated Farmers

The local governments above county level shall develop specific measures to

guarantee the long-term livelihood of the land-expropriated peasants. For projects with steady profits, the peasants can invest with the legally-approved land use right of construction land. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall incorporate the land-expropriated peasants into the urban employment system and establish social security system for them; beyond the urban planning area, when the collective lands of peasants are requisitioned, local governments shall reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange jobs for the peasants within their administrative regions. Those land-expropriated peasants who cannot reach basic production and living conditions shall be resettled in other places (Article 13 of Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration).

The land-expropriated peasants can choose from the following resettlement approaches: (1) agricultural production placement: when the peasant collective land outside the urban planning area is requisitioned, the mobile rural collective land reserved in advance, the contracted land returned by the contracting peasants voluntarily, the increased cultivated land generated during the transfer of contracted land use right and the land development and consolidation process shall be used to provide necessary cultivated land to the land-expropriated peasants so that they can engage in agricultural production continuously; (2) Job placement: conditions shall be created actively to offer skill training for free and arrange proper jobs for those land-expropriated peasants. In the same conditions, the land-expropriated peasants shall be given priority by the employers. If the expropriated rural collective land is within urban planning area, the land-expropriated peasants shall be incorporated into the urban employment system and social security system shall be established for them; (3) Investment and bonus placement: for the land for projects that have long-term steady profits, the rural collective economic organizations can negotiate with the land users to invest with the compensation and resettlement costs for land acquisition or the approved land use right of construction land at appraisal price on the condition that the peasants are consent. The rural collective economic organizations shall conclude a contract with the peasants

to specify that the profits will be provided in the form of preferred stock; (4) Non-local resettlement: if the area cannot provide basic production and living conditions to the land-expropriated peasants , the non-local resettlement may be conducted under the uniform organization of the government and by fully considering the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and the peasants (Article 2 of *Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition*).

4.1.4 Policies on Information Disclosure of Land Requisition

During land acquisition, the peasant collective land ownership and the peasant land contracted operation right shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is reported for approval in accordance with laws, the purpose, land location, compensation standards and resettlement approaches shall be notified to the land-expropriated peasants; the survey results about the current conditions of the land to be requisitioned shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organizations and the peasants; if necessary, the authority of land and resources shall organize a hearing according to related provisions. The documents concerning the notification to or the confirmation from the land-expropriated peasants shall be taken as essential documents to be submitted for the approval of land acquisition. The establishment and improvement of the system for the settlement of disputes over the compensation for and relocation due to land acquisition by coordination and ruling shall be accelerated to protect the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated peasants and land users. The approved matters for land acquisition shall be publicized except for special circumstances (Article 14 of the *Decision on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration*).

The People's government of province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government shall formulate the allocation plan of land requisition compensation fees within the rural collective economic organization under the principle that land compensation fees shall mainly be used for the land-expropriated farmers . The rural collective economic organization with land requisitioned should make the income and expenditure and allocation of land requisition compensation fees known to the

members of the rural collective economic organization and accept their oversight. The agriculture department and civil affairs department shall strengthen their supervision within the rural collective economic organization for the allocation and use of land compensation fees. (Article 15 of *Decisions of State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying Land Administration*)

Administrative organs should disclose the government information timely and accurately. If administrative organs find false or incomplete information that impact or may impact social stability and disturb social order, it shall clarify it by publishing accurate government information within the extent of its functions. (Article 6 of *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*)

Administrative organs should disclose government information actively through generally known means such as government bulletin, government website, press conference, newspapers, broadcast, television and other media. (Article 15 of *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*)

The people's governments at various levels shall set up government information access spot in the National Archives and the Public Libraries, and fit out relevant facilities and equipment, thus to facilitate the citizens, legal person or other organizations to get access to the government information. Administrative organs can set up public reference room, document required spot, information bulletin board, electronic information screens and other sites or facilities as required to disclose government information. Administrative organs should provide government information initiatively to the National Archives and the Public Library. (Article 16 of *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information*)

4.2 Abstract of Relevant Laws and Policies of Anhui Province and Huai'nan City

4.2.1 Notice of People's Government of Anhui Province on Adjustment of Land Compensation Standards in Anhui Province (No. 67 [2012] of Anhui Government)

The land compensation and resettlement subsidies of acquisition of collective land within the administrative area of the province should be implemented according to the new land compensation standard since the date of this notice issued. If the land for construction lies in the area of same annual output value or land area comprehensive value, land compensation level remains fairly consistent and implements the policy of “the same compensation level for tracts of land at the same section” over land compensation. The land compensation standard for large and medium water conservation and power projects shall be governed by the relevant regulations of the State Council. The People's government of municipal and county level can raise the land requisition compensation standard for special lands according to the real condition.

State-owned agricultural (forestry, husbandry, fishery) land shall be governed by the land compensation standard of the village (town, street) area (district) where the agricultural (forestry, husbandry, fishery) land lies . The highest standard will be applied if there are several areas (districts) around.

The land compensation standard in each city and county shall be unified by the provincial people's government and shall be adjusted every 2 years according to the national regulations and the local economic development. Each municipal government shall formulate compensation standard for house, above ground attachments and green crops of the land requisitioned and implement after reporting to the Office of Land and Resources, and it requires to be adjusted every 2 years.

4.2.2 Notice of Huai’nan Municipal Government of Issuing Compensation and Resettlement Method of Levying Collective Owned Land in Huai’nan City

Disclosure system of land compensation. The district people’s government shall disclose the name of the organizations and members who are responsible for implementing the specific land compensation standard, the procedure of land compensation payment, farmers affected by land acquisition, distribution of compensation, resettlement sites and schedule of housing property exchange in the countryside (town) or village (including group of villagers, hereinafter inclusive), and the period of information disclosure shall last no less than 7 days.

Land acquisition compensation includes land compensation and resettlement subsidies, compensation for above ground attachments and young crops. The land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be implemented by the compensation standard issued by the provincial people’s government.

With regard to the land compensation belongs to the collective economic organization, more than 70 percent of the land compensation will be used for the production and living and social security of the land-expropriated .

The usage of land compensation shall be approved through village meeting or villager’s representative meeting held by collective economic organization, and the funds allocation arrangement shall be reported to the village and town government or the sub-district office.

4.2.3 Notice of Huai’nan Municipal Government of Issuing Levying Above Ground Attachments and Green Crops in Collective Owned Land (No.38 [2013] of Huai’nan Municipal Government)

The compensation for above ground attachments and young crops in collective owned land within this administrative area (including Fengtai county, Maiji trial plot) is

applicable to this standard. Where there are otherwise different provisions in any relevant law or regulation of the state, such provisions shall apply.

4.2.4 Notice on Publication of Monetary Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009 and Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City (No.91 [2008] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)

Cash Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009, Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City has been approved by 10th executive meeting of 14th municipal government and has come into effect since Jan. 1, 2009.

Cash Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009 has confirmed the monetary compensation base price, adjustment coefficient, regional division and adjustment coefficient, residual value rate, residential orientation coefficient, house height coefficient, business occupancy height coefficient, road grade and adjustment coefficient of commercial buildings along the street, coefficient office, production, storage occupancy height and other coefficients of urban house demolition.

Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City has confirmed compensation standards for interior decoration and attachments, forest tree compensation, green land compensation, residential relocation subsidies, temporary placement subsidies, compensation for suspension of production and business, goods transport freight, equipment installation cost and compensation standard for equipment and facility that cannot return to service.

4.2 Relevant Involuntary Resettlement Policy of World Bank

The resettlement shall be connected with the implementation of investment activities of the project. The policy measures include providing compensation or other assistance before relocation, preparation and providing relocation sites with adequate

facilities. Particularly, land requisition and underlying asset can only be taken after full compensation is paid.

The land-based resettlement strategy shall be given priority for the displaced persons who live on land, including resettling them on public land or the purchased or otherwise obtained private land. The substitute land provided to the displaced persons, if any, shall be at least equivalent to the expropriated land on aspects of potential productivity, location and other factors. If the displaced persons won't give priority to the land-based resettlement strategy, or if the provided land may have adverse impact on the sustainability of the park or protection zone or if it is impossible to obtain adequate land at a proper price, the non-land-based employment or self-employment resettlement scheme shall be offered in addition to cash compensation for the losses of land and other properties. In case of lack of sufficient land, explanations and records shall be made as required by the bank.

Eligibility criteria are the following:

The persons who have formal land ownership (including the common law and traditional law acknowledged by the laws of the country);

The persons who had no formal land ownership at the beginning of the survey but claimed the possession of the land or assets if such claim is recognized by the laws of this country or is accepted after the confirmation process of resettlement action plan;

The persons whose rights or claims on the land possessed by them are not recognized.

4.3 Resettlement Policy of This Project

The resettlement policy to be implemented in this project is formulated according to the actual situation of Huai'nan city on the basis of the above policies. It's in line with the policy of China, Anhui province, Huai'nan city, and the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank, meanwhile, it also can meet the needs of the project hereby. The *Resettlement Action Plan* hereby will be implemented after the approval of the World Bank and Huai'nan municipal people's government.

4.3.1 Collective Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy

The compensation principle, compensation standard, land acquisition procedure and the supervisory mechanism of land acquisition compensation and the resettlement are formulated primarily based on the *Land Administrative Law of People's Republic of China*, *Regulation on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China*, *Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation*, *Implementation Method of Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China in Anhui Province* (Sept. 22, 2000), *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Furthering Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition* (Jun. 2010), *Notice of People's government of Anhui Province on Adjustment of Land Compensation Standards in Anhui Province* and relevant regulations in Huai'nan city. The compensation standard of the affected area within this project shall be no less than the compensation standard mentioned in the above documents.

The compensation for collective land is based on the composite land price, and monetary compensation should be provided for villages and farmers influenced by the land acquisition of this project, and the land acquisition compensation of the contracted land shall all be allocated to the land-expropriated households. It requires to provide varied placement approached, such as providing endowment insurance and job opportunities for land-expropriated farmers and providing free skill training for the the affected farmers so as to guarantee their production and living standard's stable recovery . The compensation standard is 52,000 Yuan/mu for cultivated land (field)and 2,000 Yuan/mu for its young crops; 52,000 Yuan/mu for orchard and 5,000 Yuan/mu for its young crops.

4.3.2 Transfer of Collective Land-use Right (land leasing)

Transfer of collective land-use right is a new trial to confirm the transfer fee and other matters concerned based on the principle of mutual benefit and equal-footed consultation. On the first year, the compensation for young crops will be paid, and the land leasing cost shall be no less than 1,200 Yuan/mu per year. The subsequent rent will

be adjusted according to the fluctuation of national grain purchasing protective price, that is: if the market grain price is lower than the protective price, the rent shall remain the same; if the market grain price is higher than the protective price, the rent shall be increased in proportion. Meanwhile, farmers can attend the free training organized by the project office, accept job recommendation, enjoy the same privileges as the land-expropriated and take an occupation on the transferred land, which can help them increase family income, enhance their skills for new job, obtain more opportunities to receive education, and make them meet the requirements of market-oriented economy, especially the development of women. They can enjoy the related preferential policy of laid-off workers in city and town if they start up their own business. The land-transferred farmers can join in the social security; and the medical and life insurance of land-transferred farmers who have settled down in cities or towns and changed from “agricultural to non-agricultural” status can be brought into the local social security administration system. Those land-transferred farmers who still belong to rural registered permanent residence can be brought into the local new type of old-age insurance for rural residents and new type of rural cooperative medical system. Those circulated farmers who are qualified to enjoy the minimum living guarantee shall be brought into the rural subsistence security system. The group who are in difficulties shall be brought into the fund for treatment of serious diseases and fund for the extremely poor. For those enjoying five guarantees can choose to go back to the nursing home under the principle of voluntariness.

Land-use right transfer takes the form of tenancy which is ended at the second round of the contract period. The project office authorizes the land acquisition and demolition office in Datong district to sign agreements with farmers on the basis that the rent shall be no less than 1,200 Yuan/mu. **The second land contract period is extended for 30 years from 1997-1999 or as, so the land tenancy of the project can reach 13-15 years generally. Consultation and signature of new tenancy contract will be carried out on a voluntary basis after expiration.** See appendix 1 about more details of the land use

transfer plan.

4.3.3 Policy of Permanent Occupancy of State-owned Land

The state-owned land occupied by this project is under the charge of Huai'nan municipal government, Datong district government and Huai'nan Mining Group Co., Ltd. This project belongs to Huai'nan city, so the right to use agricultural land that belongs to Huai'nan municipal government (including Datong district government) can be altered without compensation to the project, and only compensation for the land attachments is required. The compensation for construction land is 50 percent of the standard land price.

Huai'nan municipal government has negotiated with Huai'nan Mining Group Co., Ltd. many times for the implementation of the project, and has reached the land use agreement. The principles of the agreement are: 1) The forestry and subsidence area of Huai'nan Mining Group Co., Ltd. which will be used for environmental remediation of the project within the project can allocate for Huai'nan municipal government without any compensation but the compensation for the land attachments according to the standard. 2) The land for construction, such as road, water system, garden displaying potted landscape, floral trade market and road service point, no matter in transferred land or allocated land, if directly occupied by sub-projects involving earth and rock engineering, shall be compensated according to the appraisals.

4.3.4 Demolition and Resettlement Policy for Housing on State-owned Land

The house demolition in this project only involves uncertified self-built housing and nonresidential houses for enterprises on the state-owned land.

1) Demolition and resettlement policy of uncertified self-built housing

The demolition and resettlement of this project shall obey the principle of "resettlement before demolition". According to the requirements of the persons to be settled, the project can resettle them by monetary transitional resettlement compensation,

or temporary resettlement houses and transitional houses after taking full account of the actual situation of the affected persons, which aims at “making every relocated person has his home”. Meanwhile, the resettlement household can get house relocation grants and traffic allowance for primary and secondary school students. Residence demolition of this project refers to the demolition of an nameless residential site behind the original Huai’nan Oil Mixture Factory which involves 6 households, including uncertified self-built housing of 5 households and 1 public house.

It requires to give monetary compensation for the expropriated person of the affected buildings without license, 800 Yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure and 500 Yuan/m² for simple board room. And it also requires to provide the relocated households economically affordable houses nearby for their resettlement, the favorable price for them to buy is 3,000 Yuan/m², and the resettlement house is located on No. 3 of Dongshan East Road. The relocated household can buy economically affordable houses favorably on condition that the housing area is under the demolition compensation fee; if not, the excessive part shall be purchased at market price which is 4,000 Yuan/m².

If the households live in public house by this project, and it is also the only house they occupy, then it requires to provide them economically affordable houses 30 m² per person for their resettlement; the excessive part shall be purchased at market price.

Provide relocation grants and traffic allowance for primary and secondary school students.

2) Nonresidential house demolition and resettlement policy of state-owned land

This project involves demolition of 5 enterprises. For the production occupancy, it requires to give the demolition compensation for the house and attachments, compensation for suspension of production and business, compensation for equipment transportation and installation and compensation for equipment and facility that cannot return to service, which shall on the basis of the documents *Notice of Issuing House Acquisition and Compensation Standard of The State-owned Land* (issued by Huai’nan Municipal Government [2011] No. 99) and *Notice on Publication of Monetary*

Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009 and Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City (issued by Huai'nan Municipal Government [2008] No.91)

The compensation for enterprise occupancy is based on the replacement price, including compensation for losses resulting from suspension of business and compensation for equipment. Monetary resettlement is the main measure, and the project office-Datong district demolition office provide economically affordable house resettlement or purchase in the settlements on the nearby No. 3 Dongshan East Road. The enterprises carry out monetary resettlement, provide training, offer job opportunities prior and help re-employment.

The production occupancy and office occupancy of enterprises: frame structure 1,885 Yuan/m², brick-concrete structure 1,570 Yuan/m².

4.3.5 Temporary Occupancy of Collective Land

It requires to provide compensation for green crops and rehabilitation for the temporary occupancy of collective land, 2,000 Yuan/mu.

4.3.6 Resettlement for Vulnerable Population

This project has formulated special policies for the vulnerable population, and provide them subsistence allowances and medical care.

4.3.7 Women's Development

For the purpose of long-term and overall development of the area, the project office and the local people's government shall take a series of measures to facilitate participation and development of the affected women of this project. Such as:

Provide land-expropriated peasants endowment insurance covering women and guarantee economic status of women;

Set up open and transparent mechanism of compensation information for land acquisition and demolition and guarantee that women have access to the same right for compensation and the right to know public information;

The precondition to sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition and demolition and to distribute money is that the female family members have been well-informed;

Provide dressmaking profession for women specially in the training plan, set up menu-like recruitment and training system and form a coordinated service of labor demands of enterprises, professional training and women's personal interests, so as to reduce their blindness of employment;

Give a full play of women's organizations such as Women's Federation and Family Planning Association, integrate the development of women and their access to opportunities with the activities of these organizations, and appeal and lead women to enjoy opportunities brought by development;

Encourage women to start up their own business in floral trade market, and provide preferred small loans for women's start-up businesses.

5 Resettlement Compensation Standard

According to the provisions of law policy framework applied in the project, combining with actual situation of affected areas, the project developed various compensation standards after full consultation with all relevant departments in Huai'nan City and affected population in order to restore and improve living standard of affected population in the short term after resettlement. If the People's Government of Huai'nan City issues new more preferential policies, the new ones will be implemented..

5.1 Compensation standard for rural collective land expropriation

According to *The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China*, *Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition*, *Measures of Anhui Province on Implementing Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (Draft Revision), *Notice of People's Government of Anhui Province on Adjustment of Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition in Anhui Province* and *Notice of Huai'nan municipal government Issuing Levying Above Aground Attachments and Green Crops in Collective Owned Land (No.38 [2013] of Huai'nan Municipal Government)*, the land compensation standard is proposed after consulting with the affected population and combining with actual situation in affected areas. Refer

to the Table 5-1 for details.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standard for Expropriation of Collective Land in Affected Areas

Type of land	Compensation Standard (Yuan/Mu)		
	Comprehensive land price	Expenses of green crops, nursery and land attachment	Total
Cultivated land (crop field)	52000	2000	54000
Orchard	52000	5000	57000

According to field survey, although agricultural economy in the area is quite developed, agricultural production management is poor in the affected areas within the project due to subsidence. It is dry land basically and standard farming system is wheat-rice or wheat/cotton with two seasons per year. In general, wheat output is 800 Jin/Mu with 1.2-1.4 Yuan/Jin of unit price, the benefit is about 1000-1200 Yuan/Mu, and the cost is 500-600 Yuan/Mu (fertilizers, pesticides and seeds). Output and costs of rice are similar to that of the wheat, so the net average annual income of cultivated land is 1200 Yuan/Mu. The project standard is more than 43 times of net land income, which is in full compliance with the requirements of the National Land Management Law.

5.2 Compensation Standard for Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land occupied by all sub-projects is 1055.5 mu, involving Huai'nan City, Datong District and Huai'nan Mining Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. Standard for permanent occupation of state-owned land (refer to Table 5-2) is developed upon consultation as per relevant national and local laws and policies and World Bank Security Spirit.

Table 5-2 Compensation Standard for occupation of state-owned land

	Type of land (Mu)	Standard (Yuan)		Remarks
Huai'nan City (including Datong District)	Orchard	5000		Green crops price (full bearing period)
	Forest land	2000		Green crops price (Woodlots)
	Construction land	100000		Refer to allocation land
Huai'nan Mining Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	Non-agricultural land	Assignment	150000	Assessment price
		Allocation	100000	Assessment price
	Forest land	2000		Green crops price (Woodlots)
	Subsiding land	0		Wasteland

5.3 Compensation Standard for Temporary Occupation

There is no temporary occupation during construction of green road, nursery, bonsai garden and flower market in the project through the use of existing facilities and construction arrangement. However, temporary occupation of collective land exists during water system treatment and road construction, and the compensation standard is 2000 Yuan/Mu.

5.4 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

Compensation and resettlement policies of house demolition in major municipal construction projects of Huai'nan City in recent year are mainly based on documents issued by the People's Government of Huai'nan City—*House Acquisition and Compensation Standard of the State-owned Land in Huai'nan City* (No. 99 [2011] of Huai'nan Municipal Government) and *Notice on Publication of Monetary Compensation Base Price and Adjustment Coefficient of Urban House Demolition in 2009 and Other Compensations and Subsidy Standard of Urban House Demolition in Huai'nan City* (No.91[2008] of Huai'nan Municipal Government), the latter has specified compensation standard for house demolition and resettlement of Huai'nan City. The project established compensation standard for house demolition in state-owned land (Refer to Table 5-3) based on these documents and actual situation of the project areas

Table 5-3 Monetary Compensation Price of House Demolition on State-owned Land

Structure	Price (Yuan / m ²)
RC	1850
Brick-concrete structure	1570

Uncertified self-built housing: monetary compensation shall be given for five uncertified self-built housing based on cost price. Cost of brick-concrete structure is 800 Yuan/m², and cost of makeshift house (sample room) is 500 Yuan/m² upon calculation.

5.5 Relocation allowance, temporary residential relocation allowance and traffic allowance of primary and middle school students

1) Relocation allowance: Relocation allowance is calculated based on 4 Yuan/m² of floor area of the demolished house. If the relocation allowance is less than 180 Yuan, remover shall pay 180 Yuan.

2) Temporary residential relocation allowance: It is calculated based on 6 Yuan/m² per month of floor area of the demolished house.. If temporary residential relocation allowance per month is less than 200 Yuan, remover shall pay 200 Yuan. Transitional period of temporary residence shall not exceed 18 months.

3) Traffic allowance of primary and middle school students: It is 300 Yuan/person for primary and middle school students in relocation area. The allowance shall be paid based on actual number of primary and middle school students but not exceed two in each family.

5.6 Other allowance

1) Allowance for economic losses caused by suspense of business

Compensation and resettlement agency shall pay allowance for economic losses arising from suspense of business caused by house expropriation to units to be expropriated. Allowance standard: it is 240 Yuan/m² per month for commercial buildings and it is 220 Yuan/m² per month for industrial house, warehouse and office. It is all calculated by six months.

2) Allowance for equipment and facilities

Tianhe Industrial Boiler Accessories Factory expresses their willingness that they won't operate in the future. Existing equipment shall be compensated. Compensation standard is subject to assessment.

3) Land –use right transfer allowance

According to field survey, rent of land-use right transfer nearby is about 800-1200 Yuan/Mu per year. The standard is 1200 Yuan from tenancy term at the first stage to contract period in the second round. Because it will be profitable after 3-5 years of nursery construction, the land use-right transfer allowance will be paid within first five years (project period), and follow-up funds shall be handled by operator developing sub-projects.

6 Resettlement and Restoration Implementation Plan

Appropriate resettlement for land-expropriated (including land-use right transfer) households and relocated households is an important content of resettlement and also an issue that has been discussed repeatedly between the World Bank Project Office and the affected population

6.1 Purposes, methods and principles of resettlement and restoration

6.1.1 Purposes of resettlement and restoration

According to involuntary resettlement policy of World Bank and requirements specified by relevant national laws and regulations, general purpose of the World Bank loan for resettlement to improve urban traffic of Huai'nan City is to restore and improve living standard of affected population and production as soon as possible. The detailed purposes are as follows:

- 1) Affected relocation households shall be resettled appropriately in order to reach the living quality and environment at least at the level before the demolition or above.
- 2) All affected land attachments shall be compensated based on replacement cost price.
- 3) The infrastructures shall be compensated and restored to their original functions.
- 4) Labor force affected by the land acquisition and use right transfer shall be resettled appropriately to ensure long-term livelihood and no farmer will lost permanently sufficient source of income due to land acquisition and use-right transfer.

6.1.2 Methods of resettlement and restoration

Resettlement and restoration of affected population shall be carried out simultaneously in two aspects of living and production.

Resettlement and restoration of living is mainly about houses demolition and construction and recovery of living facilities, including:

- 1) Provide monetary compensation for demolished houses and provide affordable housings for selection and purchase.

Production resettlement and restoration is mainly to arrange employment and production facilities, including:

- 2) Conduct reasonable compensation for expropriated and user-right transferred land to ensure that no affected population lost sufficient source of income due to land acquisition and use right transfer.

3) Provide help for production and employment of affected population to make sure that long-term livelihood won't be influenced by land acquisition and use right transfer.

6.1.3 Principles of resettlement and restoration

1) Affected population participates in whole process of resettlement.

Affected population or representatives shall participate in some items like compensation standard of houses and facilities, selection of resettlement location, arrangement of demolition time and restoration time, funds allocation, use and management of resettlement funds and recovery measures of production and business and then reach an agreement. Negotiation shall be conducted by holding representative symposium with affected population and consultation meeting with affected community resident or villager.

2) All private compensations shall be fully distributed to property owners directly, any unit or individual should not retain or embezzle the compensation.

3) Provide assistance to the vulnerable groups.

6.2 House demolition and resettlement

There are many methods on house demolition and resettlement in Huai'nan City, including monetary resettlement, property right displacement, reconstruction in transferred homestead and promotion and training of employment etc. The project involves demolition of enterprise factories and personnel resettlement, demolition of uncertified self-built housing. Therefore, there are no methods of property right displacement and reconstruction in transferred homestead. Project executive office developed relevant resettlement plans, resettlement models adopted for house demolition of residents include: (1) monetary compensation; (2) purchase economical housing based on preferential price (3000 Yuan/m²) in host communities after monetary compensation. Displaced person can purchase house in other places without preferential price.

Relocated person can select different resettlement method based on own economic conditions and individual needs after monetary compensation. In order to meet individual needs, relocated person can purchase commercial residential building in host communities of Datong District, make other investments or purchase commercial building in other places. Project executive office won't intervene.

6.2.1 Demolition and resettlement of uncertified self-built housing

The families affected by the demolition in the project are six households, 26 persons in total, including five households with uncertified self-built housing of 2552 m². There are some problems like inadequate indoor supporting facilities and living facilities, aging structure and poor lighting and ventilation at different levels and the supporting conditions around community is poor without water supply and drainage facilities.

From June 21 - 30 and from November 7-14 2013, World Bank, project executive office and resettlement consultancy conducted extensive and in-depth investigation and consultation among affected population, finding that five uncertified self-built housings were built because of hardship or work convenience. For example, Cheng Demei's husband and father-in-law worked in Datong tree farm, but the original residence was located in Shannan that is far away from the tree farm. The building was constructed by them 20 years ago. The building was expanded into a makeshift shelter house for breed aquatics because of life difficulty. It was known through visiting that they support project construction and was willing to remove and accept the monetary compensation. Considering that their family was engaged in breed aquatics production and their livelihood shall be influenced after resettlement, therefore, the project executive office promised to provide vocational skills training for Cheng Demei's children, and accept them to work in nursery garden for breed aquatics related works after project completion through negotiation between project executive office and relocated households. Shen Songkang shall be given extra care because he belongs to a poor family. Refer to section 6.8 for details.

Other residents do not often live here. Surveys of them are failed because they are always not at home. At last, the survey was conducted by telephone.

According to present relocation and compensation policy of Huai'nan City, monetary compensation shall be issued for uncertified self-built housing based on the cost price and resettlement shall not be performed. However, through negotiation with project executive office and relevant departments as well as affected population, Datong District Government agrees that economically affordable housing can be provided in community (host community) of No. 3 Dongshan East Road for relocated households based on preferential price..

Except for the five uncertified self-built houses, Zhang Liangyou's family is living in public house of Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory. Zhang Liangyou was a cadre of original ferroalloy factory, the Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory of collective ownership enterprise was set up to solve the employment problem of staff families in ferroalloy factory. Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory closed later. Zhang Liangyou, as the original factory director, left here for handling the aftermaths. But he does not often live here now. Resettlement house in community (host community) of No. 3 Dongshan East Road can be provided free of charge based on 30 m² per person upon negotiation and relocation allowance and transitional fee will be given based on the existing living area.

Community in No.3 Dongshan East Road is only 1.5 km from unnamed settlement. Roads, schools and other infrastructure facilities are fully equipped. Resettlement house with 18 months of work-period is under construction now. Refer to Appendix 4 for residential design drawing. Preferential price of affordable house in Huai'nan City is 3000 Yuan/m². Relocated households can purchase resettlement house of equivalent areas to demolition at preferential price. Areas beyond the demolition shall be purchased at price of commercial residential building. At present, commercial residential building in surrounding areas is 4000 Yuan /m².

Unnamed settlement is only 250m from old garbage dump to the south. It is stinking and flies are rampant in summer, there is no water supply and there're many stock dumps. The load-carrying vehicles with coal gangues or coals drive on road on the north unsurfaced road. Dusts cover all the sky on fine days and the road is slippery and muddy on rainy days. Most residents have moved from here due to bad living conditions (survey is performed by phone), families of Cheng Demei and Shen Songkang live here because they need operate breed aquatics and take care of their sick family members. They have house in other place (Shen Songkang have two sets of house in other place). The demolition has no effect on their actual living area.

6.2.2 Demolition of enterprise house and resettlement of employees

There are five enterprises involved: Tianhe Boiler Accessory Factory, Datong Third Mine Field (closed in 2012), Datong First Mine Field (closed in 2000), Huangjian Coating Factory (stop production in unknown time) and Huai'nan Oil Mixture Factory (stop production in unknown time). The policy regulation since 1998 caused the closure of Datong Third Mine Field and Datong First Mine Field. Huangjian Coating Factory

and Huai’nan Oil Mixture Factory were closed due to low economic benefit and failed to switch to other production for several times. These enterprises only left their plants at present, which involves no employee allocation problems. Monetary compensation shall be done just for abandoned plants and buildings as per standards in table 5.3.

The survey shows that the person in charge of enterprise don’t want to continue to operate because of poor finances of Tianhe Boiler Accessory Factory in recent years, and the person hopes to get monetary compensation for other investment and resettlement of employees can be considered before demolition. Therefore, except compensation of plant, the compensation fee and equipment fee for economic loss caused by stop production shall be offered (Table 5-4).

Table 5-4 Enterprise, personnel and equipment on business

Name of enterprise	Equipment price (million Yuan)	Personnel		
		Regular worker	Contract worker	Temporary worker
Huai’nan City Tianhe Boiler Accessory Factory	180		27	11

For resettlement of personnel (38) after stop production, monetary compensation shall be provided according to *Labor Contract Law* issued in 2013 (extracted from economic compensation fee for stop production). It is understood that the wage of the workers is not high generally due to poor performance in recent years. Taking the livelihood of workers into account, the project executive office promises workers that they will provide relevant vocational and skills training for whom with desire to work (see Appendix 2 for specific training program) after consultation. Through skills training, their employment channels can be increased, and employment information can be provided to help them find new jobs in the labor market at the same time. A large number of job opportunities will be generated in the project implementation process and after the completion, if workers are willing to participate in the project, it will give priority to them for selection to make sure that their wages and benefits are not lower than the current level. Employees who have desire for the training will be given priority

6.3 Resettlement of affected population in Chenxiang Village

Expropriated collectively owned land of Chenxiang village in the project covers 177.7 Mu, involving 33 households and 122 persons. The field investigation found that

land resource of Chenxiang Village is scarce. As it is located within the city, along with the development of urban construction, considerable area of land has been expropriated in recent years. Currently there is only 2750 mu of cultivated land as per statistics in 2012 and area per person is only 0.8 Mu (see Table 3.3). The 177.6 Mu of land will be expropriated, accounting for 6.34% of the total cultivated area, which will further aggravate tensions between people and land. However, the cultivated lands to be expropriated are within the project area. The quality of cultivated land is not good because it is impacted by land subsidence for a long-term. The management is poor. There are many dry lands and many of them have not been cultivated because it is far away from residential areas. Therefore, land requisition of the project has no big effect on local agriculture with high production facilities.

Village committee already has rules on resettlement of land-expropriated peasants because the land in Chenxiang Village has been expropriated continuously in recent years.

- 1) Land compensation and resettlement allowance for collective contract land shall be issued to contract households and the village shall not retain any money.

- 2) The compensation of non-contract land will be used to handle the pension insurance for people with land-expropriated in whole or in part.

Most displaced persons think that environment and transportation condition are improved significantly, and the job opportunities are increased after implementation of the project during investigation and consultation. World Bank and Project Executive Office make commitments that:

- 1) Skill training will be done for land-expropriated peasants with desire to work (see Appendix 2 for training schedule)

- 2) Job opportunities generated during implementation and after completion shall be given priority to land-expropriated peasants. In particular, a lot of job opportunities will be produced due to formation of the bonsai garden, nursery garden and the flower market after implementation of the project. The land-expropriated households shall participate in so as to increase their income.

6.4 Resettlement of pension insurance for land-expropriated peasants

According to the *Notice of Issuing Provisional Regulations on Endowment Insurance of Land-requisitioned Farmers in Huai'nan City*, social security plan for displaced person is developed based on the actual situation of resettlement.

1. Security object

All farmers affected directly by expropriation shall be incorporated into social security system of land-expropriated farmers.

2. Social security funds source

Pension insurance fund of land-expropriated farmers is composed of unified planning fund and individual account fund.

(1) Unified planning fund source

20 Yuan shall be charged per square meter within the urban planning area, and 10 Yuan shall be charged per square meter beyond the urban planning area, which is only used as pension of land-expropriated farmers.

(2) Individual account fund source

Land-expropriated farmers can pay supplementary pension insurance based on the voluntary principle. The payment standard is 3000 Yuan, 6000 Yuan or 9000 Yuan. The land-expropriated farmers can choose one of them to pay based on one-off payment or annual payment.

3. Pension distribution standard

(1) If the land-expropriated farmers do not pay the supplementary pension insurance, 100 Yuan of basic pension can be distributed per month for every person.

(2) If the land-expropriated farmers pay the supplementary pension insurance with 3000 Yuan standard, 130 Yuan of pension insurance fund can be distributed per month every person, including 100 Yuan of basic pension and 30 Yuan of supplementary pension.

(3) If the land-expropriated farmers pay the supplementary pension insurance with 6000 Yuan standard, 160 Yuan of pension insurance fund can be distributed per month every person, including 100 Yuan of basic pension and 60 Yuan of supplementary pension.

(4) If the land-expropriated farmers pay the supplementary pension insurance with 9000 Yuan standard, 200 Yuan of pension insurance fund can be distributed per month every person, including 100 Yuan of basic pension and 100 Yuan of supplementary pension.

6.5 Employment promotion and training

A lot of job opportunities will be generated by the project itself, and a large number

of non-agricultural employment opportunities will also be generated due to economic development in Datong District. Project Executive Office and Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau agree that priority of jobs shall be given to people affected by the land acquisition and demolition, but they need to conduct the necessary free vocational training. Therefore, Project Executive Office and displaced person preparation unit jointly develop *Implementation Scheme of Employment Training for Residents in Coal Mining Subsidence in Huai'nan City of the World Bank Loan Project* (see Appendix 2). Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau investigates the basic condition of employment demand from 18th to 20th in 2014, which is divided into two parts: the first part is to ask the project feasibility study unit to calculate the jobs generated by implementation of project and late management and operation, the second part is to know development condition of industrial park through visiting Management Committee of Datong Industrial Park and Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone and ask them to fill in the enterprises labor survey form of the industrial park.

1. Project demand

A large number of jobs will be generated by management and operation during implementation and use. These jobs shall be given priority to the land-expropriated households and affected staffs and land-circulated peasants so as to increase their income.

Flower market: 8 garden maintenance personnel, 4 garden design (trim) personnel, 15 professional management personnel, 6 security personnel, and 4 sanitation workers. The total number of personnel needed in flower market is 37.

Nursery garden: the number of management personnel, technical personnel in training center, financial personnel and sales and procurement personnel is determined by operation unit of nursery garden based on specific condition. 27 general staffs engaged in daily production and maintenance are needed which is arranged as per one person/two hectares. Their main work is the daily management and production of nursery stock base, including weeding, watering, spray insecticide, trim, plant of seedlings and digging, binding and loading of grown seedlings and so on.

The bonsai garden: the staff allocation is determined by the production scale of business households. 1 person is needed for small business households, 2 persons for

medium-scale business household, and 3 persons for large-scale business household. The number of people needed is about 54. Their duties include daily production, processing and maintenance in bonsai garden such as binding, design and trim of bonsai garden and so on.

100 jobs can be provided by the environmental ecosystem restoration sub-project.

In addition, more than 4000 stalls can be provided by flower market to serve a good platform for land-expropriated farmers, relocated households and other worker to start a business.

Use right of a large area of the collective land in Chenxiang Village needs to be transferred for nursery garden and ecological restoration, which can increase stable income of farmers, and decrease labor time and money used in agricultural production at the same time, so as to give them opportunity of operating other industry and increase their income.

2. Demand of industrial development

There are four (Two Zones and Two Parks for short) enterprise concentrated distribution areas such as Datong Industrial New Zone, Shangyao Industrial Concentrated Zone, Pharmaceutical Packaging Industrial Park and Clothing Industrial Park in the Datong District, covering mechanical processing, electronic terminology, garment processing and other industries. It includes more than 20 mechanical processing enterprises like Dongdian Chemical Machinery Factory, Tangxing Hydraulic Machinery Co., Ltd., and Shanxi Automobile Group Co., Ltd., more than 30 new electronic enterprises like Huai'nan Jieti Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. and more than 6 garment processing enterprises. Total industrial output value of Two Zones and Two Parks reached RMB 1.84 billion in 2013.

Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone was established in 1988, and it was approved as a Provincial Development Zone by People's Government of Anhui province in 1993. Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone was upgraded to a National Economic and Technical Development Zone by the State Council in March, 2013 to implement current policy of national economic and technical development zone. The Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone was classified as a jurisdiction of Datong district due to administrative division in 2013. More than 190 enterprises exist in Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development

Zone, including many industries such as biological medicine, textile printing and dyeing, software development, machinery processing, food processing and electronic appliances.

According to the employment survey for a part of enterprises desiring to expand the production scale in 2015-2018 in above-mentioned Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone and Datong Industrial New Zone, there are 1421 job vacancies at present in the surveyed enterprises, and it can be increased by 4900 after expansion, which mainly need CNC workers, electricians, vehicle maintainers, clothing production workers and marketing salesmen.

Now Datong District and Huai'nan City are inviting investment actively. Datong New Zone and Huai'nan Economic and Technical Development Zone are going to commence the second phase work and plan the third phase work to attract more and larger enterprises, which will expand the labor demand in the future.

Two surveys above-mentioned show that the project and the surveyed enterprises can provide 5000 jobs, and more than 4000 employment platforms. Seen from the posts provided, demand for skilled worker is pushed into first place, mainly concentrated in the CNC worker, electrician, vehicle maintainer, and clothing production workers and other fields. The management is the second place, mainly concentrated in the enterprise management and garden professional management. The last is service, mainly concentrated in the market sales, cleaning, security and green worker. These kinds of works are totally suitable for the farmers and residents. At the same time, their employment needs can be fully incorporated by the social needs.

Some enterprises have difficulty in recruitment. In the process of the survey, enterprises reflect difficulty in recruiting, for example, Tangxing Hydraulic Machinery Co., Ltd. has increased more than 30 various types of CNC equipment in recent years, but equipment operator shortage problem exists for a long time, which seriously affects the promotion of enterprise productivity. Total annual output value of clothing production, as labor-intensive industry, can reach 1.248 billion Yuan at present, but the lack of front-line production employees has already become a bottleneck restricting the enterprises development. Enterprises have difficulty in recruitment for many reasons, but the vocational training shall be strengthened specifically according to the market demand to solve the problem of mismatches between enterprise requirements and

worker quality as well as information asymmetry between enterprise recruitment and job search of employee.

3. Training Scheme

Select some types of job like CNC worker, electrician, green worker, marketer, and security to develop a five-year training plan involving 965 persons on the basis of above-mentioned surveys, which covers almost all the affected population (see Appendix 2 for details). Project Executive Office has already signed contract with Human Resources and Social Security Bureau in Datong District. It shall be directed and supervised by the Project Executive Office and implemented by Human Resources and Social Security Bureau in Datong District.

6.6 Resettlement of population affected by land use right transfer

Collective land-use right needs to be transferred in Chenxiang village is 1533 Mu and all is cultivated land, which affect 1042 persons and 306 households. According to Table 3.3, cultivated land was 2750 Mu in 2012; the population was 3250 with 770 households. The cultivated land-use right transferred accounts for 39.74% of the total areas, 32.98% of total population and 39.74% of total households. Therefore, land-use right transfer of Chenxiang Village has a big effect on agricultural production. In order to properly resettle these farmers, the following measures are developed through the negotiation between the Project Executive Office and Village Committee of Chenxiang Village as well as some land contracting households.

1) The rent is RMB 1200Yuan/year, compensation for green crops shall be provided in the first year. The subsequent rent shall be adjusted according to the fluctuations in the State protective grain procurement prices. If the market price is lower than the protective price, the rent shall be unchanged. If the market price is higher than the protective price, the rent shall be increased in proportion. Lease term lasts till the end of second land contract period.

2) All Rents shall be issued to land-use right transfer affected households.

3) For affected households who wish to get employed, a free skill training shall be provided to them as the same case for land-expropriated peasants. (See Appendix 2 for training scheme).

4) Land-use right transferred households shall be given priority of employment opportunities generated in implementation of the project and operation stage. Especially

for a large number employment opportunities generated in bonsai garden, nursery garden and flower market, which is very suitable for peasants and women.

According to the survey, flowers and trees market in the project will fill in the blank of centralized operation of floral products in Huai'nan, which meets the demand for such kind of markets of operators and consumers in Huai'nan. The first large-scale flower and trees market with unified planning and management will be established. The market prospects will be bright in the future.

6.7 Resettlement and restoration of affected women

World Bank, Project Executive Office and local people's government will take a series of measures to provide various conveniences for affected women considering long-term and overall of regional development.

The pension insurance shall be provided for land-expropriated farmers including women to guarantee women's economic status as soon as possible.

Open and transparent mechanism issued the compensation information on land expropriation and demolition shall be established to ensure women's equal compensation right and their right to know related information. Compensation agreement of land expropriation and demolition is signed and fund is issued for each family provided that female family members know that.

Cloth making shall be set up for women in training scheme specifically. Menu-like structure labor training system can be created to form one package service including enterprise employment demands, training discipline and women's interest in order to decrease employment blindness.

Playing the role of organizations like Women's Federation and Family Planning Association, and combine development and opportunity of women with activity of these organizations in order to attract and lead women to enjoy these development opportunities.

Encourage women to start their business in flower market and provide petty loan for women preferentially.

6.8 Resettlement of vulnerable population

Shen Songkang's family becomes very poor because of their son (42 years old), who has metal illness. The couple has retired from ferroalloy factory. Mental hospital rejects their son because he has violence tendency and infectious diseases, which is the

reason why they build house by themselves here in 2003, so as to take care of their son and be isolated from other people. They support the project construction and are willing to relocate, but they want to get assistance from the project. Land expropriation and relocation office helped to apply for a minimum living allowance for Shen Hongguang and sent their son to special ward of mental hospital for hospitalization after connection with Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and hospital.

6.9 Table 6.1 Timetable for Resettlement and restoration

Civil project is intended to start in January, 2016 and complete in 2020. In order to link up with the resettlement schedule and project construction schedule, the resettlement shall be completed within three months before civil project commencement. The detailed time schedule shall be determined as per resettlement situation. Refer to table 6.1 for all resettlement.

Table 6.1 Timetable for Resettlement

Contents	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017-2020			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
World Bank Office																				
Establishment of resettlement organization at town level																				
Survey on land acquisition and demolition																				
Preliminary Discussion of resettlement plan																				
Resettlement Action Plan draft																				
Supplementary survey																				
Revision of RAP																				
Re-discussion of the resettlement plan																				

Improvement of resettlement plan																		
Approval of resettlement plan																		
Implementation of resettlement plan																		
Internal supervision																		
External supervision																		

7 Resettlement Funds Budget and Management

7.1 Components of Resettlement Funds

The cost of this resettlement project mainly includes compensation fees for land requisition, demolition compensation fees, other fees related to resettlement, administration expenses of resettlement and unforeseen expenses.

7.1.1 Compensation Fees for Land Requisition

Compensation fees for land requisition include compensation fees for land expropriation and all types of taxes and fees payable which cover compensation fee for land requisition, farmland occupancy tax, management fee of land requisition, other types of taxes and fees to be payable, etc.

New construction land use fees paid by land standards: 24 Yuan/m² or 15999.84 Yuan/mu. (Refer to *Notice of Adjustment of the New Construction Land Use Fees Collection Grade* CZ [2009] No. 24)

Farmland occupancy tax standard: 37.5 Yuan per square meter or 24999.75 Yuan per acre. (Refer to *Implementation Measures of Farmland Occupancy Tax in Anhui Province* CNC [2008] No. 367)

Farmland reclamation fee standard: 8 Yuan per square meter or 5333.28 Yuan per acre. (Refer to *Farmland Reclamation Fee Collection and Use Practices in Anhui Province* CZ [2001] No. 1061)

Special assurance fees paid to the landless peasants.

7.1.2 Demolition Compensation Fees

The demolition compensation fees include:

- 1) Compensation fees for house demolition;
- 2) Subsidies for removal;
- 3) Losses of suspension of production and business;
- 4) Cost of equipment.

7.1.3 Other Fees Related to Resettlement

Other fees related to resettlement mainly include the costs incurred during the

preparation and implementation of resettlement, such as the resettlement monitoring and assessment fees of the external monitoring organization during land requisition and demolition, work and service expense of measurement and assessment on the demolished object and the expropriated land during land requisition and demolition, land transference expenses, etc. These fees shall be defined according to the charge standard of this industry or by referring to the charge standard of similar project. (See Table 7-1)

7.1.4 Administration Fees of Resettlement

The administration fees of resettlement mainly includes all kinds of expenses used for institution enhancement, organization coordination, internal and external monitoring, business and foreign affairs reception, job training, progress reward to the project implementation organization for land requisition and demolition, information collection and release, pre-preparation, personnel salary and welfare social assurance, purchasing and using of transportation tools, vehicle maintenance, business communication and daily management, etc. related to land requisition and demolition work.

7.1.5 Unforeseen Expenses

The unforeseen expenses include unexpected fees for material and price (not including the expenses incurred by temporary engineering design change), and the above two are calculated based on 10% of basic expenses.

Table 7-1 Standard of Charging Taxes and Fees for Project Resettlement

No.	Item	Charging standard	Basis	Receiving object
1	Farmland occupancy tax	37.5 Yuan/m ² or 24999.75 Yuan/mu	HCNC [2008] No. 367	Collection by Land and Resources Bureau on behalf
	New construction land use fees	24 Yuan/m ² or 15999.84 Yuan/mu	HCZ [2009] No. 24	Land and Resources Bureau
2	Farmland	8 Yuan/m ² or 5333.28 Yuan/mu	HCZ [2001]	Land and

No.	Item	Charging standard	Basis	Receiving object
	reclamation fees		No. 1061	Resources Bureau
3	Management fee of land requisition	Calculated by 10% of land requisition charges		Land and Resources Bureau
4	Service fees of land requisition and demolition	Calculated by 3% of basic land requisition and demolition charges		
5	Administration fees	Calculated by 2% of basic land requisition and demolition charges		Migration execution agency
6	Entrusted house demolition charges	Calculated by 1% of demolition charges		Migration execution agency
7	Technical training fees	Calculated by 1% of basic land requisition and demolition charges		
8	Immigrant planning and internal monitoring and assessment charges	Calculated by 1.5% of basic land requisition and demolition charges		
9	Land transfer cost in the first five years	1200 Yuan/mu		Contractors of affected land
10	Special assurance expenses to the landless peasants	Within urban planning region 20 Yuan/m ²	【2006】 No. 29 Document released by NSC	Social Security Administration
11	Unforeseen fees	Calculated by 10% of the above charges		

7.2 Resettlement Funds Budget

According to the compensation standards and statistical quantities of all kinds of affected items, the total the World Bank loan for the resettlement expenses of Huai'nán project is 68524137 Yuan. The specific funds budget is shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Budget for Resettlement Compensation of Huai'nán Project Loaned by the World Bank (Refer to Appendix 6 for each sub-item)

No.	Item	Expenses(Yuan)	Rate (%)
1	Expropriation of collective land	9595800	14.00
2	Occupancy of state-owned land	11024300	16.09
3	Temporary land occupancy	24580	0.04
4	Subsidies for demolition and removal of house without a license	1742860	2.54
5	Enterprise demolition and relevant expenses	15682230	22.89
6	Farmland occupancy tax	4442456	6.48
7	New construction land use fees	2843172	4.15
8	Farmland reclamation fees	947724	1.38
9	Management fees of land requisition	825787	1.21
10	Service fees of land requisition and demolition	1142093	1.67
11	Administration fees	1016204	1.48
12	Entrusted house demolition charges	169864	0.25
13	Technical training fees	508102	0.74
14	Immigrant planning and internal monitoring and assessment charges	762153	1.11
15	Land transfer cost in the first five years	9198000	13.42
16	Special assurance expenses to the landless peasants	2369345	3.46
17	Unforeseen fees	6229467	9.09
18	Total	68524137	100.00

Notes: The 500,000 Yuan of external independent monitoring fees for the five-year migration is paid through loan from the World Bank.

7.3.1 Resettlement Funds Flow

According to the property ownership of the affected items, the allocation funds of this project shall be allocated to different objects, and the details are shown in Table 7-2. To really ensure that the compensation funds can be allocated to the affected individuals and units completely and timely, the internal and external agency as well

as the national audit institution shall play a full role on one hand, and intermediate links shall be reduced as far as possible to issue the allocation funds to individuals and units directly in a simple and practical way.

Table 7-2 Resettlement Funds Flow

Entity	Types of expenses
Village collective	Compensation fees of collective land not contracted
Family household and enterprises to be demolished	Contracted land compensation fees, land transfer fees, compensation fees of house demolition, compensation fees of green crops (only for households whose green crops are expropriated), removal fees, transition fees, equipment fees, business suspension loss fees, etc.
Other departments	All kinds of taxes and fees for land expropriation, etc.

7.3.2 Sources and Flow Direction of Resettlement Funds

The implementation unit is responsible for raising resettlement funds of the World Bank loan Huai'nan project and all the funds are local supporting funds. During the project implementation, according to the compensation policies and standards defined in the immigrants resettlement planning, based on resettlement compensation agreement signed between the People's Government of Datong District (Land Acquisition and Demolition Office) and the land requisitioned and demolished units/family households, the land requisition and demolition compensation fees shall be directly paid to the affected units or family households. The flow chart of migration funds payment is shown in Figure 7-1.

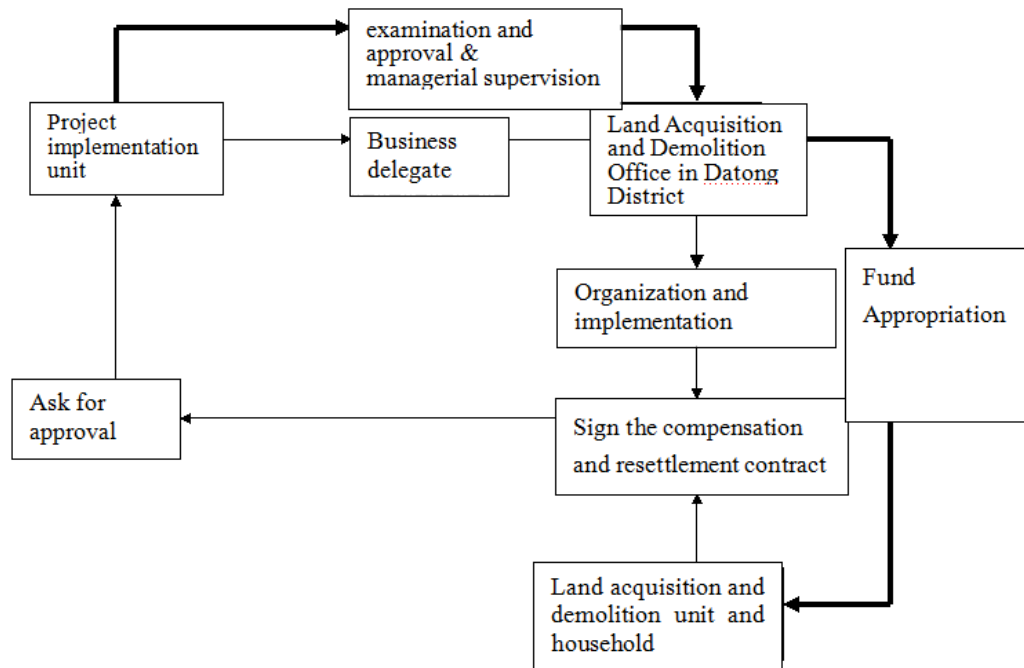


Figure 7-1 Payment Flow Chart of Migration Funds

7.4 Appropriation, Management and Monitoring of Resettlement Funds

7.4.1 Funds Appropriation of Resettlement

The appropriation of this project's resettlement funds shall be complemented in accordance with the following principles:

All the expenses related to land requisition and demolition shall be calculated into the total engineering cost estimation, and the compensation fees for land requisition and demolition of each sub-items shall be audited and appropriated by the implementation unit;

All kinds of compensation fees to be paid to units and family shall be issued through the special account of the district government resettlement office;

The compensations fess for land requisition shall be paid within three months after the land requisition is approved.

7.4.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement funds

The payment of resettlement funds must be executed strictly in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations of land requisition and demolition as well as the

policies in *resettlement Action Planning*, and must be based on the assessment report strictly not to be lower or less than the compensation standards and ranges defined in the resettlement action planning

Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong district (or its entrusting unit) shall report and submit the monthly construction progress plan to the project implementation unit every month, and audit the payment statement with the approval signature of the head of Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong district, then report and submit the payment statement to the financing department for funds appropriation. Afterward the project implementation unit shall pay the affected units and individuals through the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong district according to the progress approved with the signature of the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong district;

The land and house compensation fees, appendages compensation fees, moving expenses, transition fees, etc. shall be audited and approved by the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong district.

The World Bank Project Office shall employ specialized agency to conduct internal examination on the use of resettlement funds.

The financial and audit departments in Huai'nan City shall monitor and audit the use of special funds.

The external monitoring agency of resettlement shall track and monitor the implementation of compensation funds to the affected families and units during external monitoring.

8 Organizations of Resettlement

8.1 Organizational Structure

To better perform the resettlement work of Huai'nan's World Bank loan project, Huai'nan governments at all levels put great efforts to perform preparation works including the organization establishment and capability enhancement to ensure the successful implementation of project preparation and resettlement work. Since February, 2013, the World Bank loan project lead group of Huai'nan People's Government and Huai'nan resource-based city sustainable development project in comprehensive treatment and utilization of mining subsidence area (referred to as the "Lead Group"), the World Bank loan project executive office of Huai'nan People's Government and Huai'nan resource-based city sustainable development project in comprehensive treatment and utilization of mining subsidence area (referred to as the "World Bank Project Office") and agencies related to the resettlement work at all levels were established one after another, and the responsibilities of all organizations have been clarified. The main organizations related to resettlement activities in this project include:

(1) The World Bank loan project lead group of Huai'nan People's Government and Huai'nan resource-based city sustainable development project in comprehensive treatment and utilization of mining subsidence area (referred to as the "Lead Group");

(2) The World Bank loan project implementation office of Huai'nan People's Government and Huai'nan resource-based city sustainable development project in comprehensive treatment and utilization of mining subsidence area (referred to as the "World Bank Project Office", set in Huai'nan Financial Bureau)

(3) Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District

(4) Resettlement work group of affected units and village migration

(6) Resettlement consultancy—China Three Gorges University Research Center for Involuntary Migration

The organization network of resettlement is shown in figure 8-1.

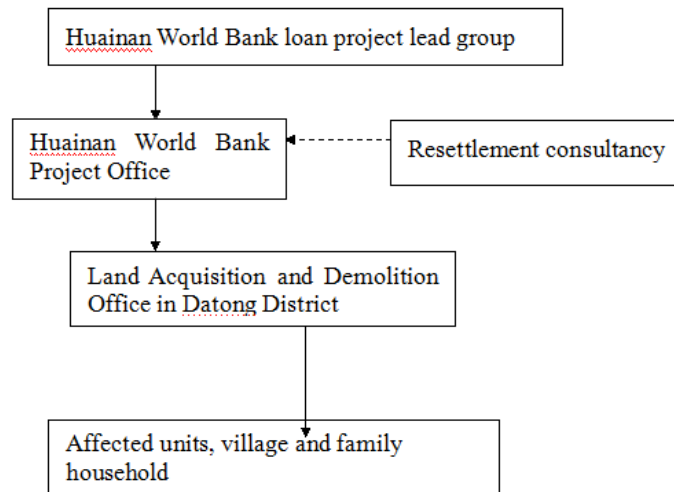


Figure 8-1 Organizations of resettlement for Huai'nan Urban Communication Project

8.2 Responsibility of the Organizations

8.2.1 Leading Group

Lead the project preparation and implementation work on overall direction;

Make a strategic decision on the major policy of resettlement;

Coordinate the relationship between resettlement agency and relevant governmental departments.

8.2.2 Huai'nan Word Bank Project Office

Responsible for application of land use planning and land use construction permit to relevant departments;

Coordinate relevant departments with the formulation of all kinds of policies about resettlement action planning;

Coordinate the implementation progress of project construction and resettlement action planning;

Coordinate the works of relevant resettlement organizations;

Provide trainings to migration heads at all levels;

Report the implementation progress of resettlement work;

Communicate and coordinate with other departments during the implementation

of resettlement work;

Audit and check the resettlement funding planning of each sub-project;

Guide and monitor the implementation of each sub-project;

Responsible for management of resettlement data and file;

Responsible for the internal monitoring work of resettlement;

Responsible for reception work of the World Bank resettlement experts during preparation and implementation stages;

Deal with complaints and appeals from immigrants during resettlement;

Responsible for the communication work with external monitoring agency during the implementation of resettlement.

8.2.3 Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District

Responsible for organizing detailed investigation on resettlement;

Specifically responsible for the resettlement implementation work of the project;

Responsible for formulation and report of project resettlement funding plan;

Responsible for tracking and urging the appropriation of project resettlement funds;

Responsible for dealing with complaints and appeals from migrants during resettlement;

Responsible for cooperation with external monitoring agency of resettlement;

Responsible for the collection and arrangement of all kinds of data and materials necessary for project internal monitoring report;

Responsible for submitting the resettlement documents and files to the World Bank Project Office;

Responsible for reception of the World Bank immigration experts with the World Bank Project Office about examination.

8.2.4 Village Committee

Be responsible for handling complaints and appeals from displaced population;

Be responsible for tracking and supervising allocation and payment of resettlement funds and land transfer;

- Be responsible for assisting in implementation of resettlement details survey;
- Be responsible for organizing resettlement implementation;
- Participate in and organize training of displaced population;
- Be responsible for coordinating with External monitoring agencies;
- Participate in consultation of resettlement funds use of households and assist housewife in management of household resettlement funds.

8.3 Resettlement Agencies at Different Levels

The environment and resettlement group of the World Bank Project Office is in charge of the resettlement work of this project. There is a staff of 3 people who have strong ability to organize and coordinate and are equipped with proficient computer skills and other capabilities. The resettlement organizations in Urban North District and Huangzhong County are made up of high-quality and experienced staff who absolutely are competent for resettlement work, and Table 8-1 shows the member list of it. Table 8-2 shows the member list of resettlement organizations at different levels and Table 8-3 shows the equipment of resettlement organizations.

Table 8-1 Member List of Resettlement Offices at Different Levels

Resettlement agency	Person in charge	Staff name
World Bank Project Office in Huai'nan City	Yao Guofei	Sang Li
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District	Wang Tao	Su Wei

Table 8-2 Member list of Resettlement Agencies at Different Levels

Resettlement agency	number of staff	Qualifications of the staff	working period
World Bank Project Office in Huai'nan City	2	Staff who know foreign language, computer and engineering technology and is familiar with environment and resettlement policies	Apr. 2013 to the end of the resettlement work
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District	2	Staff who have been long engaged in similar work, and at least high school graduated	Apr. 2014 to the end of the resettlement work

Table 8-3 Equipment Provided in Resettlement Agencies at Different Levels

Agency	Computer (set)	Camera (set)	Vehicle for work (set)	Office (m ²)
World Bank Project Office	2	1	1	100
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District	2	1	1	100

8.4 Measures to Strengthen Capability of Agencies

For the purpose of improving staff quality in resettlement agencies at different levels, strengthening the capability of resettlement agencies, making the staff more familiar with resettlement related laws and regulations and better understand the requirements for involuntary resettlement from the World Bank, and guaranteeing smooth progress of the resettlement work, the World Bank Project Office has organized staff to study similar projects at home, which made them be familiar with resettlement procedure of world bank loan project and equipped them with a better understanding of the involuntary resettlement policies. The World Bank has provided a series of training for the staffs to learn the resettlement laws and policies in our country and the operational policies OP4.12/BP4.12 of World Bank and to study operational skills of settlement work. Table 8-4 shows the training schedule that has already been done.

Table 8-4 Professional Training Schedule for Resettlement Staff

No.	Agency in charge	Training content	Targeted participants	Training time
	A	B	C	D
1	World Bank Project Office	Training for resettlement work procedure, arrangement and survey	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Feb. 2013
2	World Bank Project Office	Computer operation and data process	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Mar. 2013
3	World Bank Project Office	Study related policies about resettlement in China and the operational policies of World Bank	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Apr. 2013
4	World Bank Project Office	Latest policies about land acquisition and demolition in China	Staff of World Bank Project Office	May. 2013
5	World Bank	Fund appropriation procedure,	Staff of World Bank	Jun. 2013

	Project Office	management and monitoring	Project Office	
6	World Bank Project Office	Resettlement information process approach	Staff of World Bank Project Office	July. 2013
7	World Bank Project Office	Learn from the experience of World Bank project resettlement in other provinces	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Aug. 2013
8	World Bank Project Office	World Bank experts interpret world bank resettlement policies	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Sept. 2013
9	World Bank Project Office	World Bank advisory consultant introduces World Bank information disclosure and public consultation	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Nov. 2013
10	World Bank Project Office	World Bank advisory consultant share experiences of other places	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Mar. 2013
11	World Bank Project Office	Discussing resettlement policies and plan	Staff of World Bank Project Office and Land Acquisition and Demolition Office in Datong District	Mar. 2014
12	World Bank Project Office	Project pre-appraisal	Staff of World Bank Project Office	Apr. 2014

8.5 Future Plan to Further Strengthen Capability of Agencies

To better implement *Resettlement Action Plan*, guarantee to benefit the affected persons and meet the overall schedule of the project, the World Bank will take the following measures to strengthen capability of organization agencies and to improve efficiency.

1. Leadership responsibility system: form strong resettlement leading group, as the main leaders of the World Bank Project Office take the lead.

2. Equip with high-quality staff: staffs of resettlement agencies at different levels should have good understanding of policy and professional ability, especially the mass work experience.

3. Clarify job responsibilities: clarify the responsibilities of resettlement offices at different levels according to the requirements of the World Bank and related state laws and policies .

4. Resettlement staff training: based on the requirements of settlement work, undertaking irregularly scheduled training for resettlement staffs on resettlement policy, information management and other aspects. Communicate with the experienced agencies and learn from them through the way of “inviting and getting out”.

5. Play the supervision role of the masses and public opinions: disclosing all the resettlement documents to the masses and the public, issuing resettlement manual, providing consulting and complaining hot line and accepting the supervision from the masses and public opinions at any time.

6. Irregularly convene the resettlement briefings hosted by the World Bank Project Office and issuing it to resettlement agencies at different levels in the form of bulletins.

7. The World Bank Project Office shall provide necessary vehicles and office facilities to meet the need of work.

Table 8-5 shows the future plan to strengthen the agencies and the training schedule.

Table 8-5 The Next Operational Training Schedule of Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency in charge	Training content	Targeted participants	Planned training time
	A	B	C	D
1	World Bank Project Office	Study related policies about resettlement in China and the operational policies of World Bank	Staffs of World Bank Project Office and resettlement district and county	2014-2016
2	World Bank Project Office	Lessons and experience of resettlement work in other places	Staffs of World Bank Project Office and resettlement district and county	Aug. 2014
3	World Bank Project Office	Computer operation and data process	Staffs of World Bank Project Office and resettlement district and county	Sept. 2014
4	World Bank Project Office	Resettlement procedure and policies of World Bank loan project	Staffs of resettlement district and county and resettlement group in	Oct. 2014

			village	
5	World Bank Project Office	Resettlement policies and practicality	Staffs of resettlement district and county and resettlement group in village	Nov. 2014
6	World Bank Project Office	International experience study of resettlement work	Staffs of World Bank Project Office	2015-2020

9 Public Participation and Consultation

In order to build a solid foundation for the resettlement work of the World Bank-funded project for Huai'nán coal mining subsidence area, protect the legal rights and interests of displaced persons and groups, and reduce potential discontents and disputes, the World Bank Project Office attaches great importance to public participation and consultation. The *Resettlement Action Plan* has been prepared after ample consultation with the affected population, and proper information disclosure. During the decision-making process for the project's planning, design and implementation, the World Bank Project Office, Datong District's relevant authorities and committees of Jiulonggang Town, Datong Sub-district and Chen Xiang Village together with the consultative agencies publicized the basic situation of this project by various means, inquired different affected groups, and consulted them on questions of common concern through survey of physical quantities, socio-economic survey and public consultation for resettlement. The results of public participation and consultation have provided foundation for improvement of the resettlement plan.

9.1 Basis for Public Consultation

9.1.1 Laws and Regulations on Public Consultation in Resettlement

The following table shows the domestic laws and regulations related to public consultation during land acquisition and resettlement:

Table 9-1 Domestic Laws and Regulations Related to Public Consultation

During Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Type	Policy file name	Related articles	Main contents of the policy
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Laws	<i>Constitution of the People's Republic of China</i> (2004)	Article 2 in Chapter 1	The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law.
	<i>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (1998)	Article 14 & 16 in Chapter 2, Article 48 in Chapter 5	Within the duration of land contracting and management, in the event of appropriate adjustment of land contracted among individual contractors, it must have the consent of over two thirds of the members of the villagers' conference or over two thirds of the villagers' representatives for approval. Disputes over land ownership and the right to use shall be resolved by the parties interested through consultation.
	<i>Regulation on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China</i> (2003)	Article 10 in Chapter 3, Article 25 & 26 in Chapter 5	The overall plan for land utilization and land acquisition plan in township/town shall be noticed in its administrative area after approval. The resettlement compensation fee for land acquisition is for a fixed purpose and shall not be used for any other purposes. Confirm the land acquisition result.
	<i>Organic Law of the Villagers' Committees of the People's Republic of China</i> (2010)	Article 22 & 16 & 28, Article 29 & 30 in Chapter 5, Article 15 in Chapter 3	A villagers' assembly shall be held in the village, and decisions made by the villagers' assembly shall require approval of over half of the villagers present at the assembly. Villagers' committees shall adopt the system of open administration of village affairs. The administrative authorities shall proactively disclose government information.
Regulations	<i>Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the</i>	Article 9 & 11	Article 9: Administrative organs shall take the initiative to disclosure government information that comply with one of the following basic requirements:

	<p><i>Disclosure of Government Information</i> (2008)</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information involving vital interests of citizen, legal persons or other organizations; 2. Information needed to be widely known or participated by the public; 3. Information about establishment, function, and service procedure of this administrative organ; 4. Other information required to be disclosed proactively in accordance with the laws, regulations and other relevant provisions of the state. <p>Article 11: Key government information to be disclosed by municipal governments with districts, people's government at the county level and their underlying departments shall also include the following content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Major issues in urban and rural construction and administration; 2. Situation of social and public welfare undertakings; 3. Distribution and expenditure of compensation and subsidies in land expropriation or acquisition and house demolition; 4. Management, usage and allocation of funds and material used in rescue and relief work, special care, relief work, social donations and etc..
	<p><i>Regulations on Letters and Visits</i> No.431 of Decree of the State Council of People's Republic</p>	<p>Article 3 & 4 & 5 & 12</p>	<p>Article 3: Effectively handle letters and visits by conscientiously dealing with letters, receiving visitors, heeding people's comments, suggestions and complaints and accepting their supervision, so that the people's interests are best served.</p> <p>Article 4: In adherence to the principles of territorial jurisdiction, responsibilities assumed at different levels, the</p>

	of China		<p>department in charge being the department responsible and combination of the need to solve problems lawfully, timely and locally with persuasion.</p> <p>Article 5: Prevent contradictions and disputes at source from leading to letters and visits and solve contradictions and disputes timely.</p> <p>Article 12: A letter-writer or visitor shall, in general, be present in the form of letter or phone; Where visits are needed, they shall choose representatives, and the number of representatives shall not exceed five.</p>
Policy files	<i>The Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration</i> (2004)	Article 14 & 15 in Chapter 3	<p>Improve the land acquisition procedure. The rural collective economic organization of land expropriated shall disclose the income and distribution of compensation fee for land acquisition timely and accept supervision.</p>
	<i>Guiding Opinions on Improving Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition</i> (2004)	Article 11&21	<p>Organize land acquisition hearing; disclose the approved project of land acquisition; the villagers' assembly shall be held by the village committee and a villagers' assembly shall be held.</p>

9.1.2 World Bank Policy Requirements on Public Participation in Involuntary Resettlement

The operational policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement* of World Bank clearly

demands that emphasis be put on public consultation during preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan, which includes requirements to “undertake a serious consultation with displaced persons and provide them with opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of the resettlement plan”; to ensure the displaced persons to “know the technically and economically feasible plans, participate in the consultation and be allowed to choose between them”; “to provide timely and relevant information to the displaced populations, their communities, and the communities they resettle in, consulting with them on the resettlement plan and providing them opportunities to participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the plan.

9.2 Approach, Measures and Procedures of Public Consultation

9.2.1 Approaches of Participation

Before the physical quantity and socio-economic surveys of the project, work guidelines were prepared using advice from local governments regarding the content, method and requirements of the surveys. Members of local governments were dispatched to the survey teams. During the general population survey, officers of the towns (sub-district offices), villages (residents committees) and groups as well as affected residents were invited to participate in the survey. They were informed of the significance, benefits and effects of the project, principles for compensation, and resettlement schedule, and participated in discussion for possible resettlement plans.

During the resettlement planning phase, members of the resettlement planning staff shall discuss with related departments of the affected area, town (sub-district office) and listen to their opinion, requirements and existing problems before choosing the resettlement sites. The local people and workers of related departments shall participate in the discussion of resettlement plan during the field survey and resettlement plan selection, which has a positive meaning for the successful implementation of the resettlement plan.

Displaced persons can participant in the consultative activities in the following approaches based on the principle of effectiveness and operability:

1) Focus group discussion

Focus group discussion covering all the affected population in the resettlement affected village and group. The targeted participants included the common residents affected by land acquisition, with proper proportions of the old, women, the disabled and other special population.

2) Structured questionnaire survey

Structured questionnaires were designed based on characteristics of project preparation and design phase, fully understanding the wishes of the affected persons regarding the resettlement plan, and focusing on opinions and suggestions on the reconstruction of resettlement plan. In the public consultation in mid-June of 2013, a questionnaire survey about resettlement wishes was conducted among the land-expropriated households in Chen Xiang village and the relocated households in North Mine community.

3) Symposiums and individual interviews

Depending on the contents of public engaged activities, different kinds of symposiums and individual interviews focusing on individuals shall be held respectively to collect information.

9.2.2 Measures of Participation and Consultation

Public participation and consultation mainly adopt the way of symposium and sampling survey. Clarifying the purpose, content and significance of the project construction to the affected population through these ways and discussing relevant issues of resettlement planning with the affected population. Opinions of public participation and consultation will be taken into full consideration through the survey, and the building resettlement plan and production placement method shall approach to wish of the displaced population, thus to plan reasonably and satisfy the displaced ones.

Symposium and sampling survey will still be adopted during the implementation of resettlement to collect information and understand wish of the displaced population, thus to improve the resettlement plan. Meanwhile, the masses can complain or offer

opinions and suggestions to the village committee, resettlement department or monitoring and assessing department at different levels, and the resettlement office shall feedback treatment methods in accordance with the procedure.

To guarantee residents in the affected area and the local government totally understand details of the resettlement plan and the compensation and resettlement plan of this project, national resettlement laws and regulations and the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank shall be publicized to the displaced population through public participation (symposium and activities of other forms) and the local news media (such as TV and internet) from the very beginning to the implementation of the whole resettlement, in order to inform the displaced population of the physical quantities, computing methods and compensation approaches of the compensation standards, resettlement measures, the appropriation and expenditure of compensation subsidies, the rights and preferential policies enjoyed by them and other issues. Meanwhile, relevant resettlement information shall be disclosed to villagers in host communities, to inform of the statuses of expropriated lands, land compensation standard, expenditure of the fund and situation of displaced populations in host communities. The transparency of the resettlement work shall be improved to gain support and trust from these two groups of people and to guarantee the successful implementation of the resettlement work.

9.3 Future Plans on Consultation with Affected Populations

As mentioned in Chapter 1, public participation and consultation activities in the preparation stage have been carried forward along with the project preparation and implementation, and World Bank Project Office and resettlement offices at different levels will undertake further consultative activities, including:

Detailed opinions on compensation policy of land acquisition and demolition from the affected populations.

Compensation for the relocated households and arrangement of disbursement of resettlement funds.

Statuses of resettlement sites construction.

Signing of land use-right transfer contracts.

Other issues of common concern by the affected population.

The further consultative schedule between resettlement offices at different levels and the affected population is indicated in Table 9-2. Each district or county, together with the masses within the affected area, can hold irregularly scheduled consultative meeting on issues need to be negotiated and report it to the World Bank Project Office in form of report. Monitoring agency will independently consult with the affected population on other monitoring issues and collect their complains and suggestions except for joining in the consultative activities held by to the World Bank Project Office, and then provide monitoring information to land acquisition and demolition department at different levels.

Table 9-2 Consultation Schedule with the Affected Population

Consultation content	Scheduled time	Participant organization
Further publicization of compensation policy of land acquisition and demolition	Jun.-Aug, 2014	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, and external monitoring agency
Placement method and specific implementation plan	Jun.-Aug, 2014	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, design department and external monitoring agency
Rehabilitation of affected infrastructures	Whole process of project implementation	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, and external monitoring agency
Problems appear during project implementation	Whole process of project implementation	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, and external monitoring agency
Signing of land use-right transfer contracts	2016	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, and external monitoring agency
Collect complains and suggestions	Whole process of project implementation	World Bank Project Office, resettlement staffs of Datong district office, and external monitoring agency

9.4 Methods for Affected Population to Participate in Consultation During Implementation

1) Direct participation

Focusing on the central issues of common concern among affected population through the symposium with representatives of affected population or village cadres, and collecting their opinions, and then seek for opinions about these issues from villages and towns, sub-district and village committee.

2) Indirect participation

Complains, opinions and suggestions can be offered to the village committee, land acquisition and demolition department or monitoring and assessing department at different levels, and the resettlement office shall respond with treatment methods in accordance with the procedure.

9.5 Policy Disclosure and the *Resettlement Information Manual*

In order to make the affected population understand the resettlement policy and implementation details of this project in a timely and thorough manner, and to make the resettlement work truly open, fair and transparent, resettlement agency of the project at different levels shall take the following measures to ensure the openness of resettlement policy:

Posting the resettlement policy and compensation standard of this project on the government website or other media before July 1st, 2014;

Disclosing affected situation of the community, compensation standard, resettlement measures, complain channels and other information in the affected village committee and other public places;

Issuing the resettlement action plan of this project in the affected village committee and other public places before Jan. 31, 2015, so all the affected people can consult at any time;

Issuing *Resettlement Information Manual* to every affected household before the start of land acquisition and demolition.

Resettlement Information Manual will give a detailed list on affected situation of every affected household, resettlement policy and compensation standard that are applicable to this project, implementation schedule, discontents and complains solving procedure for the affected population and other contents. *Resettlement Information*

Manual will be issued to the affected population, see its patterns and formats in appendix 3.

10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Resettlement is a complicated mission that involves a wide range of tasks and impacts the fundamental interests of the residents. Therefore it is inevitable for the affected populations to have opinions and complaints during the implementation of resettlement and compensation. In order to ensure the successful and swift resolution of complaints, the World Bank-Funded Project Office will establish a highly transparent and streamlined procedure for collection and resolution of complaints that may respond to any grievances with fairness and efficiency.

10.1 Methods for Complaint Receiving

From the reports by village committees and district resettlement offices: including complaints, progress, measures taken, and existing issues.

From the construction logs by construction contractors, delivered to the project owners by fax each day, which shall report any event where the construction progress was affected by unsatisfied residents.

Any problems of coordination in expropriation and resettlement, discovered by the owners' inspections of construction sites.

Relevant information reported by the External monitoring agency.

Letters and visitations from affected residents.

Report from the work stations set up as outreach organizations of project owners.

Related issues reported from the inspections conducted by departments of auditing, disciplinary inspection, etc.

The expenditure status of expropriation and resettlement funds according to account details provided by banks.

Special investigations by the internal monitoring institution.

10.2 Complaint and Appeal Procedure

Stage 1

The affected residents will voice their complaint to the village committee or the Datong District resettlement office orally or in writing. For oral complaints, the village committee or office must make proper written records. They must provide a clear response within two weeks. If the issue is significant enough to warrant consulting the higher resettlement office, an attempt must be made to obtain a response from the higher authorities within two weeks.

Stage 2

If the complainers find the response from Stage 1 unsatisfactory, they may appeal to the World Bank-Funded Project Office within one month after receiving the Stage 1 decision. Project Office will decide on the resolution of the appeal within three weeks.

Stage 3

If the complainers are still not satisfied with the response from Stage 2, they may appeal to a civil court within 15 days after receiving the response from World Bank Project Office.

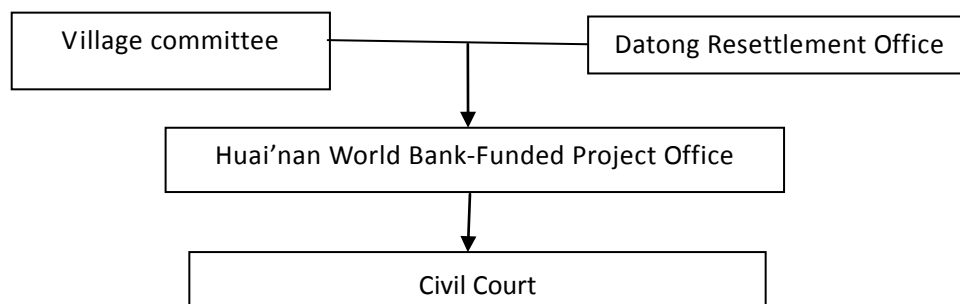


Fig 10-1 Complaint and appeal flowchart

10.3 Principles of Complaint Resolution

For any issues raised in complaints, resettlement workers must conduct field investigations, gather opinions from the populations, be patient in negotiation, and provide fair and reasonable suggestions based on legislation and the standards and principles stipulated in the Resettlement Action Plan. Workers must report issues that

they are incapable of solving to higher authorities promptly, and provide assistance in their investigation.

The complainers have the right to appeal to the next stage of authorities when the decision making institution in a previous stage failed to respond within the provided term of resolution.

Women may have complaints and appeals different from men, therefore the World Bank-Funded Project Office require Datong District Land Expropriation and Resettlement Office to employ at least one female worker for the reception of complaints from women. Local authorities and non-government organizations such as Bureau of Civil Affairs and Women's Federation will also provide monitoring to the resettlement work to protect the rights of affected residents, women in particular.

10.4 Content and Methods of Complaint Response

10.4.1 Content of response

Summary of the complaint.

Result of investigation.

Pertinent laws and regulations, and the principles and standards stipulated in the Resettlement Action Plan.

Suggested solution, and details of its reasoning.

A reminder that the complainer has the right to appeal to a higher level of resettlement institution, or pursuit litigation at a civil court (litigation expenses will be assumed by the project institutions).

10.4.2 Methods of Response

For complaints regarding individual problems, the response will be delivered directly to the complainer in written form.

For prevalent issues with multiple complaints, the community will be informed by a villager meeting or public notification document.

Regardless the method of response, documents on the response must be delivered to the responsible institutions.

10.5 Recording, Tracking and Feedback of Complaints and Appeals

During the execution of the Resettlement Action Plan, documents on complaints and results of their resolution must be kept and managed, and compiled into a written document to be submitted to Project Office once each month. Project Office will conduct periodical inspection for the registration of complaints and their resolution.

A registration form for complaints and appeals by affected populations has been prepared by Project Office, as shown in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Registration Form for Complaints and Appeals in Resettlement

Receiving Institution:		Date:		Location:	
Appellant Name:	Appeal Content:	Demanded Solution:		Considered Solution:	Actual Status:
Appellant (Signature)				Recorder (Signature)	
<p>Note: The recorder shall record the content and demand of the appellant factually. The appeal process shall not be disturbed or obstructed in any way.</p> <p>The appellant shall be informed of the considered solution within the designated period.</p>					

The main content of this chapter will be disclosed to affected populations of the project. Pamphlets will be delivered to each affected family before implementation of resettlement.

10.6 Contact Information for Complaints and Appeals

Project Office will assign dedicated workers for collection and reception of complaints and appeals. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers are shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Contact information for complaints and appeals

Institution	Contact Person	Address	Telephone
World Bank-Funded Project Office	Sang Li	Floor 9, Jinhai Building, Chendong Road, Tianjia'an District, Huinan City, Anhui	05542689807
Land Expropriation and	Wang Tao	Floor 4, District Government	15955409929

Demolition Office of Datong District		Building, Datong District, Huinan City, Anhui	
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11 Monitoring of resettlement

11.1 Internal monitoring

11.1.1 Purpose and principles of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring refers to the continuous internal monitoring and control on the execution of Resettlement Action Plan from within by Project Office and various levels of resettlement institutions through a top-to-bottom management system, in order to maintain complete, timely and accurate knowledge of the resettlement progress, discover and resolve problems, and provide a basis of decision making.

The purpose of internal monitoring is to regulate and guide the work of Project Office and resettlement institutions, ensure the resettlement works are in strict adherence to the Action Plan, ensure the evaluation of the works can be conducted in an orderly and efficient manner, so that all relevant parties can be informed of the status of the works in time, and discover and rectify any issues in the execution.

The principles of internal monitoring consist of: periodical investigation and evaluation of the status of Action Plan execution; accurate acquisition and analysis of data to ensure the accuracy of monitoring results; scientific and objective evaluation of Action Plan execution; prompt reporting to Project Office and World Bank that informs them of the project progress for their decision making.

The functions of internal monitoring: internal monitoring is an important part of the project's internal management, where the status of Action Plan execution is investigated, a resettlement information management system is created and utilized to collect, analyze and share data on the progress, funding and quality of resettlement works, existing or potential issues are discovered and analyzed, and their solutions are suggested.

The internal monitoring will be carried out by the World Bank-Funded Project

Office and resettlement execution institutions. The project owners will periodically submit an internal monitoring report to World Bank.

11.1.2 Implementation process of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring works are divided into two stages, preparation and implementation. The preparation stage starts with the project identification stage in the overall World Bank-Funded Project cycle, moving through the stages of project preparation, project preliminary evaluation, and project evaluation, ending at the project approval stage. The implementation stage starts as the resettlement works enter implementation, and ends with the fulfillment of resettlement goals.

1) Preparation of internal monitoring

The World Bank-Funded Project Office and the local government will establish institutions for resettlement affairs in the project's early preparation stage. Project Office will establish an internal organization dedicated to resettlement affairs, with dedicated and capable workers, in order to provide comprehensive information, and assist the cooperation of other institutions and organizations. Arrangements for internal monitoring will be made during the project preparation period.

Preparations to be made by Project Office include:

- * Organize the training of Project Office and resettlement institution workers on the resettlement policies and experiences of World Bank, the policies of China, the Resettlement Action Plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement, etc.

- * Employ professional organizations and experts for the preparation of the Action Plan as early as possible; organize social and economic surveys; prepare the Action Plan with the assistance of professional organizations and experts.

Preparations to be made by resettlement institutions include:

- * Negotiate detailed work contracts with owners regarding the implementation of resettlement;

- * Establish or improve resettlement institutions at each level, with needed work staff;

- * Organize training of resettlement workers; conduct social and economic survey with owners and their entrusted professional organizations; participate in the preparation of Action Plan;

- * Establish the resettlement management information system.

2) Implementation of internal monitoring

The tasks of Project Office in the implementation stage include:

- * Oversee the internal monitoring of resettlement according to the Action Plan;

- * Submit a detailed internal monitoring report to World Bank every half year;

- * Provide timely updates of resettlement statistics, and improve the resettlement management information system.

11.1.3 Content of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring will encompass the following:

Organizations: Establishment and designation of institutions related to resettlement, and assignment and training of their staff.

Policies and compensation standards: Formulation and execution of resettlement policies; execution of various compensation standards for damages (permanent and temporary land expropriation, building demolition, relocation of businesses, public institutions, and special facilities). In particular, all issues require clarification that whether the standards stipulated in the Action Plan had been executed, with causes provided for any deviation.

Progress of land expropriation, demolition and resettlement: Overall schedule; schedule of the year; progress on establishment of institutions, assignment of workers, permanent and temporary expropriation of land in the project zone, adjustment and allocation of resettlement zone land (including lands for production, residence, and public facilities), building demolition, construction of relocation buildings, relocation of residents, construction of public facilities, construction or relocation of special facilities, and other activities. The format of internal monitoring report on expropriation, demolition and resettlement is shown in Table 11-1.

Resettlement budget and its execution: The amount and time of resettlement

funding allocation at each level, utilization and management of funding at each level of institution, amount and time of compensation paid to owners of affected properties (buildings) and lands and their users, utilization and management of compensation for collectively owned land at village level, and supervision and auditing of funding use. The format for internal monitoring report on funding use is shown in Table 11-2.

Livelihood of relocated populations: Main livelihood and numbers of relocated rural residents, protection of vulnerable groups (families without able males, families with only senior members, disabled residents, etc.), re-cultivation of temporarily expropriated land, results of resettlement, etc.

Construction of resettlement houses and quality of life: Method and location for relocated rural residents, type of resettlement houses, compensation, public facilities (water, electricity, road, etc.), relocation works, etc.

Complaints, appeals, public participation and discussion, information disclosure and external monitoring: Channels, procedures and responsible institutions for complaints and appeals, main content and resolution of complaints and appeals, activities that require public participation and discussion and their forms, results of public participation and discussion, pamphlets and information disclosure, activities and results of external monitoring.

Treatment of issues from the memorandum of World Bank inspection group.

Outstanding issues and their solutions.

11.1.4 Internal monitoring methods

Internal monitoring is the top-down monitoring activity of the resettlement implementation process conducted within the resettlement system. It requires a standard, unobstructed, and down-top resettlement implementation information management system to be established between the Project Office and resettlement implementation organizations at all levels related to project implementation to track and report the progress of resettlement implementation in each area. Resettlement organizations at all levels utilize the information management system to report progress, capital use, effect and the other information of resettlement implementation,

and then process and analyze the information.

The advanced management information system established by Project Office can store and manage all data of project implementation comprehensively, timely and accurately.

The following methods will be taken to conduct internal monitoring according to the implementation status of the project:

1) Standard system of statistical report

Project Office prepares a uniform report form according to the requirements of resettlement implementation. The report form should indicate the allocation progress of resettlement fund and the completion status of expropriated and relocated physical quantities. The report form is regular monthly report, which is usually submitted down-top at the end of a month when fund is allocated, and then the work progress is known through fund allocation table.

2) Regular or occasional feedback

Various forms are used among resettlement organizations at all levels to exchange the problems occurred in resettlement implementation and relevant information, and to propose solutions.

3) Meetings held regularly

At the beginning of each month, Project Office will hold a resettlement coordination meeting; officials from district/county and village level resettlement offices will attend the meeting mainly to give reports, to feedback the implementation progress and the existing problems, or to exchange work experience and to study the measures to deal with the problems.

4) Inspection

Project Office will conduct regular and occasional special inspection on the resettlement work of subordinate resettlement organizations, and will carry out in-depth field research to handle problems in land expropriation, demolition and resettlement on-site and to verify work progress and implementation of resettlement policies.

5) Information exchange with external monitoring agency

Project Office and local resettlement implementation organizations keep regular contact and information exchange with external monitoring agency, and take the monitoring results and assessment opinions of external monitoring agency as reference for internal monitoring.

6) Survey

Project Office conducts the survey with the combined method of questionnaire and household interview to inspect resettlement implementation status. Sampling method is used in the survey of households: a certain number of households or collective units are taken as samples, and the report forms of their resettlement situation which shows the fulfilling degree of compensation, relocation fee and the like are inspected to check if resettlement is implemented in strict accordance with the resettlement action plan.

Project Office will carry out the first inspection after the affected objects receive the first amount of compensation. After the inspection, Project Office will take improvement measures according to the inspection results and the problems fed back through the approach of complaint collection, and carry on with the follow-up survey on the implementation of the improvement measures. The follow-up survey is done through occasional questionnaire to track the labor settlement and land reallocation of the affected objects and the solution results of the complaints fed back, as well as to collect the opinions and suggestions of public negotiation, house selection and so on.

Table 11 Progress of land expropriation and demolition

Organization: _____ Report Date: ____/____/____ (YYYY/MM/DD)

Resettlement activity	Unit	Amount of plan	Amount finished	Accumulated amount finished	Proportion in total amount (%)
Permanent expropriated land	Mu				
Temporarily occupied land	Mu				
Demolished house	m ²				
Compensation for land	Ten thousand				

	Yuan				
House demolition payment	Ten thousand Yuan				
rebuilt house	m ²				

Prepared by: _____ Responsible official (signature): _____ Stamp: _____

Table 11-2 Progress of capital use

_____ District _____ Town _____ Village (Community) Date ____/____/____ (YYYY/MM/DD)

Affected unit	Brief description	Quantity (Unit)	Amount of capital need (Yuan)	Amount of compensation received during report (Yuan)	Accumulative amount of received compensation	Proportion of received compensation in total compensation (%)

Prepared by: _____ Responsible official (signature): _____ Stamp: _____

11.1.5 Internal monitoring organizations and personnel arrangements

The implementation organizations and personnel of monitoring are shown in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Implementation organizations and personnel of internal monitoring

Resettlement organization	Regular personnel	Total number of personnel during peak period
Project Office	2	3
Datong District Land Expropriation and Demolition Office	2	3

11.1.6 Period and report of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring is a successive process and comprehensive monitoring shall

be done at least once a quarter; during the crucial phases such as relocation, the frequency of monitoring will be increased.

During the project preparation period, internal monitoring organizations will prepare regular or occasional work report with the combination of the inspection conducted by World Bank, and the form of the work report will vary with project and stage as required by World Bank. Once implementation begins, brief weekly report and monthly report of project with significant impact are required, as well as detailed quarterly report, semiyearly report and yearly report; brief quarterly report of project with relatively small impact is required, as well as detailed semiyearly report and yearly report. Special report is required according to the need of project management. Summary report will be made after the implementation of the project. Resettlement implementation organizations at all levels will submit internal monitoring report to the people's government of the same level, to the superior resettlement implementation organization, and to Project Office. Every half year Project Office will submit an internal monitoring report to World Bank.

11.2 External monitoring

As required by World Bank, during the implementation process of the project, Project Office will hire an independent institution that has relevant experience and has been engaged in relevant business for more than 5 years through broad comparison and selection as the external monitoring agency to take charge of independent monitoring and assessment of the resettlement work in the project.

11.2.1 Purpose of external monitoring

External monitoring and assessment is the assessment of resettlement work provided by agencies independent of government organizations. The purpose of external monitoring is to inspect the implementation of resettlement in the long run, to monitor and assess the achievement level of the objective of land expropriation, resettlement and relocation, to propose opinions and suggestions, and to take remedial measures and follow-up actions timely so as to ensure the implementation effect of resettlement.

In external monitoring, land expropriation, demolition and resettlement will be tracked to monitor and assess whether the resettlement:

- 1) Complies with national laws and regulations on resettlement;
- 2) Complies with the policies on involuntary resettlement of World Bank;
- 3) Raises the living standard of affected population to a level higher than pre-resettlement level or at least recovers to pre-resettlement level.

11.2.2 External monitoring agency and personnel

Personnel of external monitoring agency shall meet the following basic requirements:

1) Personnel engaged in external monitoring shall have participated in similar work, have abundant experience of social and economic research, understand the policies and requirements of World Bank on involuntary resettlement, and master national and local laws and regulations on resettlement.

2) Personnel engaged in external monitoring shall have the ability to undertake social research independently, shall have high communication skill, and shall bear hard work.

11.2.3 Obligation of external monitoring agency

External monitoring agency will undertake the following activities:

Before the beginning of resettlement activities, external monitoring agency shall conduct a benchmark survey on living standards to grasp the basic status of production and living of the affected population.

During the process of resettlement, external monitoring agency shall track and monitor the resettlement implementation. External monitoring agency shall collect the opinions and complaints of the affected population, feed back to Project Office and local resettlement offices timely, and submit monitoring report to Project Office and World Bank;

External monitoring agency shall track and survey the changes of production and living standard of affected population, and make assessments on the resettlement activities and measures;

On the basis of research and survey and adequate negotiation with affected population, external monitoring agency should propose constructive suggestions to Project Office and local resettlement offices to ensure the smooth progressing of resettlement work and the quick recovery of the production and living standard of affected population.

In addition, the external resettlement monitoring unit will also monitor the implementation of the mechanism to benefit local people from land value increase and include the findings as a part of the biannual resettlement monitoring report. The detailed mechanism and monitoring indicators are included in the ESMP.

11.2.4 Method and procedures of external monitoring

The following methods will be taken for resettlement monitoring by external monitoring agency:

1) On the basis of resettlement research, external monitoring agency will create a database of the information of affected population and conduct regular household interviews. External monitoring agency will make full use of the data of social and economic research and the resettlement information management system built by Project Office to practice dynamic management of the basic information of relocated households, and to keep track of the resettlement information. According to information shown in the database, external monitoring agency will go to the houses of the affected residents to conduct face-to-face interviews, to learn the progress of resettlement work, to listen to their grumble, complaints and suggestions, as well as to propagandize relevant policies of the country, requirements of World Bank and information of the project construction.

External monitoring agency will conduct household interviews independently and will not be accompanied by officials of local resettlement organizations or local administrators after receiving the list of affected population and relevant information from the grass-roots organizations. When the external monitoring agency conducts household interviews, the interviewer will be relatively fixed, that is, one official will

conduct interviews in one affected area for many times. Thus it will be easier to build mutual trust between the interviewer and the affected population and will be helpful for performing the work.

2) External monitoring agency will organize the affected population to hold forums occasionally in the area where affected population are concentrated. In the area where affected population is concentrated, external monitoring agency will hold forums to listen to the opinions of affected population on the significant issues of project impact. The forum could be formal or informal; the external monitoring agency may or may not invite officials of grass-roots resettlement organizations, depending on the specific circumstance at the time.

3) Field Survey. Officials of external monitoring agency will visit the resettlement site regularly or occasionally to inspect the resettlement status on-site.

4) Case research. External monitoring agency will focus on the anatomy of a few outstanding cases that may occur in the process of resettlement, analyze the source of the problems, find out solutions to the problems and propose reference opinions.

5) Questionnaire. External monitoring agency will carry out a sample survey on the recovery of the production and living of the displaced persons and opinions on resettlement, analyze the result timely, and solve the existed problems to provide reference for the resettlement work of the next year.

11.2.5 Main content of external monitoring (Terms of reference)

1) Monitoring on the resettlement of relocated households

Resettlement of the relocated population will be a major monitoring object of external monitoring agency. External monitoring agency will focus the main monitoring indicator of such affected population on:

Whether the compensation price for houses is set in compliance with the principle of replacement cost;

Whether the compensation is allocated in full and on time;

Whether the timing of relocation is reasonable;

Whether the transition fee and relocation fee are paid;

Whether physical compensation is discounted;

Whether the water, electric power, road and the other facilities are complete in the new settlement site and who is in charge of the supply of such facilities;

Whether it is convenient to go to hospitals, schools and other places from the new settlement site.

2) Monitoring on the production rehabilitation of displaced persons

Based on the characteristics of the affected land and its operation, external monitoring agency will focus on the following respects in the monitoring of production placement of land-expropriated persons:

Whether the compensation standard of various expropriated land is set in compliance with related national laws;

Whether the allocation procedure of land compensation could ensure that the affected village groups could get the deserved money;

Whether the quantity of expropriated land, compensation standard and compensation amount are disclosed throughout the village and in what form are they disclosed;

How the scope of release is determined if land compensation is directly released to individuals;

Whether there is an explicit and feasible plan of the centralized use of land compensation;

Whether the advice of interest-related villagers is taken in the making of the plan of land compensation use, and how is the plan determined finally.

3) Monitoring on the operation of resettlement organizations

Highly capable, professional and highly efficient resettlement organizations are reliable assurance of the smooth progressing of resettlement for the project. Monitoring on the operation of resettlement organizations is also important in external monitoring. Monitoring on resettlement organizations is conducted mainly by field visit to resettlement organizations, verification of their work data and records and so on. The main contents include:

Whether the staff composition of the resettlement organizations at all levels

could satisfy the requirements of resettlement;

Whether the resettlement organizations at all levels are equipped with necessary work conditions;

Whether the quality of the resettlement organization personnel could satisfy the requirements of resettlement;

Training of the resettlement organization personnel;

Management of internal work data of the resettlement organizations.

4) Monitoring on the resettlement of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are the special groups for whom special attention shall be paid by resettlement organizations and special care shall be given by external monitoring agency in the process of external monitoring. External monitoring agency will track the vulnerable groups affected by the project by methods of household interview, questionnaire, and case analysis. The main monitoring indicators are:

The preferential policies the vulnerable groups enjoy in the resettlement;

Whether the affected poor households receive aid in the process of house demolition and relocation;

The recovery measures in production placement of affected poor households;

Whether the special needs of affected women are adequately considered in resettlement measures;

Whether the vulnerable groups, especially women, could get job opportunities related to the project, and how many people of vulnerable groups are employed in the construction of the project;

Whether female officials of resettlement organizations take part in the handling of female affairs.

5) Benchmark survey on the living standard of affected population

Before resettlement is formally launched, external monitoring agency will create the resettlement benchmark data of the World Bank Financed Huai'nan Urban Transit Improvement Project by sample survey. The sample survey will be done by structured questionnaire. All affected households involved in the social and economic survey during project preparation will be taken as sample base for sampling in categories.

The samples of living standard benchmark survey are 10% of relocated and land-expropriated households.

The main contents of the benchmark survey on living standards of affected households include household population, production and operation, construction area of house, household annual income, employment structure, household annual expense, traffic conditions, water supply, electric power supply, living environment and the subjective assessment of production and living conditions

6) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement effects

After the implementation of resettlement, external monitoring agency will incessantly track the implementation effects of resettlement.

External monitoring agency will conduct track monitoring on the affected households half a year after their resettlement. Similar to the benchmark survey of living standard, the track survey will also be done by sampling; the impacts of resettlement on the living and production of the survey objects will be reflected in the structured questionnaire to assess the effects of resettlement.

In principle the selection of samples of track survey is the same as that of the living standard survey, and shall include the surveyed objects of living standard benchmark survey as many as possible. After the living standard benchmark survey is finished, a database shall be created for all survey samples as the sample basis. As for a few surveyed objects that are impossible to track due to various factors, the database of social and economic survey in the early period shall be taken as the clue to replace the surveyed objects with similar affected households in the same community.

The content of track survey shall be well bridged with the living standard benchmark survey for the comparative analysis of changes of living and production of affected households before and after resettlement. Meanwhile the subjective assessment of the affected population on the resettlement shall be taken as reference for the assessment of resettlement effects.

11.2.6 Report system of external monitoring

External monitoring agency prepares the external monitoring report based on the

data obtained from observation and survey. The purpose of the report is to subjectively feedback the progress of resettlement work and the existed problems to World Bank and Project Office, and to assess the social and economic effects of resettlement, to propose constructive opinions and suggestions, and to improve and refine the resettlement work.

The period of report to World Bank and Project Office made by external monitoring agency is as following:

Before July 31 of each year, external monitoring agency shall submit a midyear monitoring report of the resettlement status in the first half of the year to World Bank and Project Office.

Before January 31 of each year, external monitoring agency shall submit a yearly monitoring report to World Bank and Project Office.

Half a year after the completion of all resettlement work, external monitoring agency shall submit a comprehensive report of the after-resettlement status.

The contents of regular monitoring report shall at least contain the following issues: 1) the monitoring objects of the report; 2) the progress of resettlement work; 3) the main monitoring result of monitoring agency; 4) the main problems existed; 5) basic assessment opinions and suggestions of external monitoring agency.

The external monitoring report will be submitted to resettlement experts of World Bank and Project Office with both Chinese and English version. Before formal submission, external monitoring agency will notify relevant personnel of resettlement offices and ask for their opinions to communicate with them about the contents and form of the report.

12 Entilement Matrix

Type of loss	Scope of application	Person/group who have the right	Compensation policy	Right to compensation	Compensation standard
Permanently lost land	Land within the occupied area of the project, especially collectively owned land: 177.7 Mu	The village collective of Chenxiang Village, Jiulonggang Town and the village groups and peasant households who contract land: 122 people and 33 households are affected.	Collectively owned land shall be compensated at the price of complex area; compensation for land of contracted land shall all be released to land-expropriated households. Pension insurance shall be provided for the land-lost farmers, and job opportunities and skill training shall provide prior to them.	The village groups and peasant households affected by land expropriation of the project shall have the right to receive monetary compensation. They have the right to receive various resettlement measures like training, employment and so on to ensure the stable recovery of their production and living standard.	Cultivated land (cropland): 52000 Yuan/Mu, with compensation for green crops 2000 Yuan/Mu; Fruit garden: 52000 Yuan/Mu, with compensation for green crops 5000 Yuan/Mu
Transferred collectively owned land	Transferred land collectively owned by Chenxiang Village: 1533 Mu	1042 people of 306 land-contracting households are involved in land transfer.	The rent shall be fair and reasonable. Skill training shall be provided to land-transferred farmers; job opportunities shall be provided prior to them; employment promotion measures shall be taken.	They have the right to get rent, to receive various resettlement measures like training, employment and so on to ensure the stable improvement of their production and living standard.	Rent: 1200 Yuan/year; Compensation for green crops of one season in the first year; Lease will expire till the end of the second contract period.
Loss of house and attachments	Uncertified self-built residential house and enterprise house within or affected by the occupied area of the project. Total area to be demolished: 10169 m ² , of which the area of uncertified self-built residential house is 2552 m ² and the area of enterprise house is 7617 m ²	5 households living in uncertified self-built houses and 1 household living in public house are affected by demolition, with total population of 26, and 5 enterprises are affected.	Uncertified private houses shall be compensated at cost price and will not be resettled, but nearby economically affordable houses could be provided for households living in uncertified private houses to purchase; For households who live in public houses and have only one house, resettlement house shall be provided for free with 30 m ² per person, relocation	Monetary resettlement is the main resettlement method. Project Office and Datong District provide economically affordable houses for resettlement or purchase at the nearby No.3 residential area of East Dongshan Road; enterprises are	The cost price of uncertified self-built house is 800 Yuan/m ² , and the cost price of simple board house is 500 Yuan/m ² . The preferential price of economically affordable houses at resettlement site is 3000 Yuan/m ² (while the market price is 4000

			allowance and traffic allowance of primary and high school students shall also be provided. Enterprise houses shall be compensated at replacement price, including allowance for closure cost and compensation for equipment.	resettled by monetary resettlement. Affected people are provided with training, prior job opportunities and re-employment assistance.	Yuan/m ²); Production house and office house of enterprises and institutions: frame structure house: 1855 Yuan/m ² , brick-concrete house: 1570 Yuan/m ²
Collectively owned land occupied temporarily	Collectively owned land occupied temporarily by the project: 12.29 Mu	Land owner and contractor	Compensation for green crops shall be provided and occupied land shall be restored	They have the right to receive compensation for green crops and to have their occupied land restored	2000 Yuan/Mu
All affected types	Within the occupied area of the project	All affected population/ enterprises	All charges and management fee involved in the appeal on resettlement issues of land expropriation and demolition of affected people shall be exempted.	Affected people shall be exempted of all charges and management fee involved in the appeal on resettlement issues of land expropriation and demolition	

Appendix 1 Land Transfer Program of Chenxiang Village Jiulonggang Town Datong District

As 1533 mu collectively owned agricultural land shall be occupied for the construction of World Bank financed project, an agreement has been reached to transfer the land use right of this part to the Project Executive Office through consultation between Project Executive Office, government of Jiulonggang Town and the village committee of Chenxiang Village in the principle of avoiding land acquisition as much as possible. Combined with the actual conditions, this program is formulated according to *Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Contract in Rural Areas* and Comments on the Transfer of Right to Rural Land Contractual Management of Anhui Province.

I. Subject of Land Transfer

Subject of Land Transfer, Transferer: farmer household, village committee, Transferee: Project Executive Office

II. Form of Land Transfer

Lease

III. Procedure of Land Transfer

The affected farmer households shall commission the Village (Group) to take the lead to agree the land transfer in written form. The land transfer form, term and subject matter shall be determined through consultation in village meeting or villagers' representative meeting, and the Village (Group) shall organize the farmer households to sign written Land Transfer Contract with the Transferee in a unified way.

IV. Land Transfer Mode and Approach

The Project Executive Office commissioned the leading enterprise of agricultural industry to transfer the land in the form of renting to set up production base and develop moderate-scaled operation.

V. Safeguard the Legitimate Rights of Both Parties of Land Transfer

(I) The lowest protective price shall apply in the land transfer. Since the date of transfer, the young crops for one season shall be compensated in the first year. Both parties of the land transfer shall determine the transfer fee in the principle of mutual benefit and equal consultations on the basis that the land transfer price is no less than 1200 Yuan/Mu/Year. The subsequent rent shall be adjusted according to the fluctuation of national grain

purchasing protective price, that is: if the market grain price is lower than the protective price, the rent shall remain the same; if the market grain price is higher than the protective price, the rent shall be increased in proportion. The payment time and method of transfer fee shall be agreed upon in the contract signed by both parties.

(II) Properly resolve the employment issue of the land transfer farmers. The farmers whose lands are totally transferred will enjoy equal treatment as the landless farmers in the aspects of attending the employment training and obtaining job recommendation. In case of self-employment, they can enjoy the preferential policies with reference to the ones of urban laid-off workers.

(III) Properly resolve the issue of social securities of the land transfer farmers. The medical and endowment insurances of the land transfer farmers who have settled in the urban area and become non-agricultural status in household registration shall be included in the urban social security management system in their domicile place. For the land transfer farmers whose household registration type are still agricultural, their medical and endowment insurances shall be include in the new-type rural social endowment insurance and new rural cooperative medical system in the local place. All the ones who can reach the criteria for receiving subsistence allowances shall be included in the rural minimum livelihood guarantee system. The group who are in great difficulty shall be included into the scope of local serious illness relief and exceptional poverty relief. The objects of the “Five-guarantee System” can go to live in the township Nursing Home in accordance with the voluntary principle.

(IV) Protect the Transferee’s land investment. If the land quality is improved as result of the Transferee’s investment during the period of rural land transfer, when the transfer contract expires or the land was taken back by the transferer according to law in advance before the expiration of the term of use, the transferee shall be entitled to get corresponding compensation. The specific compensation method and the amount shall be agreed upon in the transfer contract. The newly added land area as the result of land consolidation shall be owned by the one who conduct the consolidation during the land transfer term.

(V) The land shall be returned under special circumstance. During the term of land transfer contract, the transferee fails to maintain operation owing to force majeure, the land shall be returned to the transferer in time.

(VI) Implement the various policies of subsidies for farmers. During the term of land transfer contract, the problem related to the various State agricultural subsidies shall be

consulted by both sides of the land transfer according to the regulations of relevant policies. The results of consultation shall be clarified in the land transfer contract, if not, the State agricultural subsidies shall be enjoyed by the Transferer.

(VII) Fulfill obligations conscientiously. Both parties of rural land transfer shall perform their contractual obligations conscientiously. Either party who fails to perform or under-perform their obligations hereunder will be liable for breach of contract. If any dispute occurs due to land transfer, both parties can solve it through mutual consultation or request the local village committee or township government to coordinate. If no agreement is reached through consultation or the parties are not willing to coordinate, they may bring a suit to Datong District people's court.

VI. Working Procedure

(I) Before the implementation of the project in 2016, the Project Executive Office will commission the relevant land transfer departments of people's government of Datong District to conduct a complete check of the land to be transferred within the project area to get a clear picture of the land plots, land category, land rents and land contractors, etc. and record the data with computer for archive.

(II) Establish and improve land transfer management and service agencies and systems to conduct substantial land transfer before June, 2015.

Appendix 2 Employment Training Implementation Scheme for Residents in the Nine Major Coal Mining Subsidence Area of World Bank Financed Project in Huai'nan

The project of comprehensive management of the nine major coal mining subsidence area is a significant livelihood project using the foreign investment approved by the State Council in Huai'nan. Through the implementation of this project, the inferior conditions of ecological environment in the coal mining subsidence area can be improved, the residents in the subsidence area and the surrounding farmers can enjoy the employment security to increase the income, a livable and pleasant ecological environment can be built and restored according to the special local conditions. It is of important and far-reaching demonstration significance for exploring new pattern of development of the economic transformation and sustainable development of resource-based cities. In order to effectively assists the residents within the project area to seek employment and re-employment and properly address the problems of the basic livelihood and long-term development of the residents within the project area, this implementation scheme is formulated by integrating the relevant involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank project executive office according to the requirements of Huai'nan Municipal Committee, municipal government and the Huai'nan Mining Group based on the actual investigation result and the demand of the local job market.

I. General Objectives

1. Planned total participants of the training: 965 persons of vocational skill training in five years from 2015 to 2019.

2. After the training, the qualified rate of the participants shall be more than 90% through strict examination.

The qualified participants of the training who take part in the assessment of professional skill verification organized by the municipal vocational skills certification agencies shall have a qualified rate over 80%.

3. The person who passed the training assessment, attended the assessment of professional skill verification and obtained the vocational qualification certificate can be recommended by the district Human Resource and Social Security organizations to the related enterprises to ensure the

employment in the same year. The employment rate of all the training participants in the same year shall be no less than 85%.

4. The one who get a job shall enjoy equal salary treatment of the same type of work and same position and constantly improve the income level with the development of the enterprise. The livelihood of himself or herself and his or her family can be improved gradually.

II. Basic Principles

1. Actively support to promote development. For the human capital loss from resettlement, the countermeasure is to support skills training actively to recover and enhance their employability.

2. Identify key issues and highlight the features. Focus on the landless farmers and residents who have difficulties in employment, and provide skills training for all the working-age population to facilitate the employment transferring. Sticking to market-orientation and highlighting the professional features of skills training of service and manufacturing sectors in the training and improve the training participants' competitiveness in the job market to achieve stable employment.

3. The combination of employment guidance and employment support. Provide employment service and encourage self-employment for the group with good employability to help them find employment through market approach. Give key support to the group that have difficulties in finding a job and implement employment assistance.

4. Overall planning and focus on policy cohesion. Strengthen the policy cohesion with the existing education and training policies. No duplicated and replaced policy measures and the policies shall be planned uniformly and implemented step by step.

III. Overall Plan of Training

Training Objects

1. The residents in the nine major coal mining subsidence area and the landless farmers within the legal working age who have labor capacity and employment aspirations and willing to attend the vocational skills training;

2. The affected population surrounding the project area who have labor capacity and employment aspirations and willing to attend the vocational skills training.

According to the field survey, there are a total of 6 communities (Hongqi Community, Huaishun Community, Chonghua Community, Xinjian Community, Zhanhou Community and Kuangnan Community) and 1 incorporated village (Chenxiang Village) involved in the project area and its surrounding area. Nearly 20,000 people affected directly or indirectly by the project. 6 households are affected by the demolition from the project which involves 26 people, 10 labor

forces and 8 people who need skills training (see Table 1). Of all the enterprises to be demolished for the construction of the project, only Tianhe Boiler Appliance Factory is still under operation, 21 employees of the factory may require further skills training for the re-employment.

177.7 Mu collectively owned land in the Chenxiang Village of Jiulonggang Town shall be expropriated and 1533 mu land shall be transferred for the project. Almost all the households of Chenxiang Village involved in the resettlement. In 2012, there are 1015 labors in Chenxiang Village, they all belong to the training objects.

Table 1 Training Objects Directly Affected by the Project

Type		Number (People)
Training objects due to demolition	House demolition	8
	Corporate relocation	21
Training objects due to land acquisition and land transfer		1042
Total		1071

According to community surveys, the Jiulonggang Town and the Datong street office involved in the project provided the list of persons in need of vocational skills training currently in their justification (see Table 2).

**Table 2 Summary of people in the affected towns and streets in need of skills training
(Number)**

Jiulonggang Town	Huaishun Community	234
	Xinjian Community	252
	Hongqi Community	251
	Chonghua Community	274
	Subtotal	1011
Datong Street Office	Zhanhou Community	271
	Junan Community	258
	Yuanwang Community	293
	Jubei Community	305
	Kuangnan Community	198
Subtotal		1325
Total		2336

Adding up the numbers of the two parts, the total population affected directly or indirectly by the project for attending training is 3407.

Training Mission:

Although the number of people is 3380, not all these people need training, for example, there are about 1/3 of the labors in Chenxiang Village are employed or those who do not want to

change their work; among the data of people who need vocational training provided by Jiulonggang Town and Datong Street, Yuanwang Community (293 people) and Jubei Community (305 people) in Datong Street are not adjacent to the project region (namely not region affected by the project), and most of the rest have been arranged in other training plan (In recent years, Huai'nan City has been intensifying its efforts in vocational training, and the target of its the Twelfth Five-year Plan is to make sure that all the people who need training can at least obtain one training opportunity). According to the number of trainees and the actual conditions of the employment training institutions, the training amount shall be determined by the proportion of 30% on the premise that the training quality and job placement after training can be ensured. It is planned that in the five years from 2015 to 2019, 965 people shall be trained in total, and 180-210 people in average shall be arranged to attend the vocational skills training of the related type of work every year.

Training Method:

In order to ensure the quality of training, the skills training method of theoretical teaching and practice shall be applied in the training, and the training time for practice shall be not less than 60% of the total training hours. For some types of work, such as gardener, marketing salesmen and security guards shall arrange certain training hours for on-site visiting and studying according to the characteristics of the training work types.

Work Type Selection:

By analyzing the demand of management operation after the implementation of the project and investigating the labor demand of the enterprises in Huai'nan Economic Development Zone and Datong New Industrial District, numerical control lathe operator, electrician, automobile mechanic, clothes-maker, gardener, security guard, marketing salesman, cleaner are selected as the training work type.

According to the analysis of the project requirements, after the implementation of the project, more than 200 workers are needed in landscaping, more than 4000 workers are needed in flower conservation and sales. The labor demand survey of 62 enterprises in the industrial park showed that in the following 3 years, 3475 technician, 505 salesmen, 830 management staff are needed. The surveyed enterprises only account for 30% of the all the enterprises in the industrial park. Currently, the work types of CNC machine tools and clothes making have labor shortages.

Training Place:

According to the actual conditions of the region, the training place is arranged in the public employment training base of Datong District.

The public employment training base of Datong District covers an area of 600 square meters,

equipped with standardized audio-visual rooms, lecture rooms and offices which can accommodate 100 people/period of the training requirement. Currently, 8 free subjects of computer, electric welding, lathe operation, appliance repair, Chinese cooking, Chinese pastry, multimedia producer and text typist can be established with the capacity to fulfill the main training mission. Based on the public employment training base of Datong District, together with other related training places, the training mission of the 6 work types can be fulfilled successfully.

IV. Specific Arrangements of Training

(I) Training of CNC lathe operator

1. Course task and description

It is required that all the trainees can master the theoretical knowledge and operating skills of CNC lathe operator in the process of training. After training, the trainees shall have the basic knowledge of the CNC lathe operator and possess the essential operation skills to operate independently in the post and become skilled workers needed by the enterprise.

In the teaching process, the theoretical teaching shall be positioned as basic theory, the training focus on strengthening skills training to enable the trainees master the operation skills and the related basic theory.

2. Teaching Content and Total Training Hours

The main teaching contents are divided into machining preparation, CNC programming, CNC lathe operation, routine maintenance and fault diagnosis of CNC lathe. Total training hours: 480.

3. Teacher Arrangement

3 professional senior training instructors of mechanical foundation of lathe operator, CNC machining and machine maintenance of CNC lathe operator are invited to assume the teaching work of the training.

4. Training Materials

Labor version: CNC lathe training material

5. Place of practical teaching

Huai'nan Tangxing Hydraulic Machinery Co., Ltd.

6. Training Cost

The total training hour is 480 hours, 8 hours/day, a total of 60 days.

Budgeted training cost: the training cost covers the costs for teachers, materials, tools, water and electricity, books, management and premises. See the Table below for details (Unit: RMB yuan)

Work Type	Number of People	Cost							Total	Personal Cost
		Teachers	Materials	Tools	Water and electricity	Books	Management	Premises		
CNC lathe	140	60480	37240	81200	3360	2800	5600	19600	21280	1502

(II) Professional electrician training

1. Goal

To train electricians with some professional proficiency who have a good grasp of basic and professional electrician knowledge and operational skills.

2. Requirement

Trainees are required to have education of junior middle school or above.

3. Content and hours

The content and hours are determined according to National Vocational Standard: Electrician and practical needs. The content consists of basic electrician knowledge and professional electrician knowledge. The number of total hours is 360.

4. Trainers

Three advanced trainers specializing in electrician techniques, electrician electronics, and electrical repairs.

5. Location of practical training

Related businesses in the district

6. Cost

The course lasts for 360 total hours, with 8 hours each day for 45 days.

Budget: the cost mainly consists of expenses for trainers, materials, tools, electricity and water, books, management and space, with specifics in the following table (Unit: RMB Yuan).

Occupation	No. of Trainees	Cost							Total	Average Per Capita
		Trainers	Materials	Tools	Water/Elec.	Books	Mmgt	Space		
Electrician	140	45360	65800	42000	1960	1680	3360	8400	168560	1204

(III) Garment maker training

1. Goal

To train garment makers with some proficiency who have a good grasp of basic knowledge and work skills of garment making, capable of working as a garment worker.

2. Content and hours

The content and hours are determined according to National Vocational Standard: Garment Making and practical needs. The content consists of body measurement, garment specification standards, usage and maintenance of garment making equipment, tailoring process, sewing

process, etc. Based on the general requirement for peasant worker training in technical occupations by labor and social security authorities, the number of total hours is 120.

3. Education plan

Textbook: “Garment Making” by Labor and Human Relations Press.

Classes: classes are organized based on the education, professions and demands of trainees.

Trainer: Chen Yun, garment making technician (former teacher of Suzhou Garment School).

4. Location of practical training

Dezhong Knitwear Co., Ltd

5. Cost

The course lasts for 120 total hours, with 8 hours each day for 15 days.

Budget: the cost mainly consists of expenses for trainers, materials, tools, electricity and water, books, management and space, with specifics in the following table (Unit: RMB Yuan).

Occupation	No. of Trainees	Cost							Total	Average Per Capita
		Trainers	Materials	Tools	Water/Elec.	Books	Mmgt	Space		
Garment making	275	29700	110000	66550	825	4125	11000	24750	246950	898

(IV) Greenery worker

1. Goal

Trainees shall obtain basic theoretical knowledge and practical skills for the occupation after training, meeting the standard for greenery worker specified by the Ministry of Construction.

2. Content and hours

Theoretical knowledge consists of basic knowledge on plants, soils and fertilizers, plant diseases and pests, etc., and form, features and cultivation of common local plants. Practical skills consist of proficiency in greenery cultivation and maintenance, with quality and progress according to specification. The number of total hours is 200.

3. Education plan

Textbook: “Training Textbook for Greenery Workers” by Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Landscape

Classes: classes are organized based on the education, professions and demands of trainees.

Trainer: Local forestry engineers and gardening engineers with experience in education and practice will be employed. The education will combine theory and practice.

4. Location of practical training

Datong District Environmental Sanitation Office; Huinan Municipal Nursery

5. Cost

The course lasts for 200 total hours, with 8 hours each day for 25 days.

Budget: the cost mainly consists of expenses for trainers, materials, tools, electricity and water, books, management and space, with specifics in the following table (Unit: RMB Yuan).

Occupation	No. of Trainees	Cost							Total	Average Per Capita
		Trainers	Materials	Tools	Water/Elec.	Books	Mmgt	Space		
Greenery worker	140	23474	78247	65205	2608	2608	10433	7825	190400	1360

(V) Marketing worker

1. Goal

Trainees shall obtain relatively systematic knowledge of the basic theory, knowledge, skills and methods of marketing, understand basic process of organizing and controlling marketing activities, and improve their practical abilities for analyzing and solving issues in marketing management.

2. Content and hours

The content of classroom study mainly consists of marketing, consumer behavior, marketing survey and product strategies. It is divided into four units: introduction, marketing, product strategies, strategies of promotion and distribution. The practical work consists of internship in marketing. The number of total hours is 160.

3. Textbook

“Basic Knowledge of Marketing”

4. Trainers

Two trainers with experience in the education and practice of marketing will be employed.

5. Location

Datong District Center for Public Vocational Training Practice

6. Cost

The course lasts for 160 total hours, with 8 hours each day for 20 days.

Budget: the cost mainly consists of expenses for trainers, materials, tools, electricity and water, books, management and space, with specifics in the following table (Unit: RMB Yuan).

Occupation	No. of Trainees	Cost							Total	Average Per Capita
		Trainers	Materials	Tools	Water/Elec.	Books	Mmgt	Space		
Marketing	220	31692	20633	57771	1651	13755	11004	7825	150260	683

(VI) Security staff training teaching program

1. Goal

Excellent security staff

2. Contents and hours

Theory teaching: basic theoretical knowledge for security staff, professional ethics knowledge of security staff, relevant basic legal knowledge, relevant laws, administrative regulations, rules, etiquette of security staff.

Skills operation: basic physical ability, unarmed attack and defense skill, unarmed skill of taking away, binding skill, basic skill of on-site first aid, general rescue skills, computer operation skill, comprehensive review, practice and assessment.

Hours: 160

3. Trainers

Two professional trainers with rich experience will be employed.

4. Location

Huai'nan white-collar worker vocational training school.

5. Cost

The course lasts for 160 hours, with 8 hours each day for 20 days.

Budget: the cost mainly consists of expenses for trainers, materials, tools, electricity and water, books, management and space, with specifics in the following table (Unit: RMB Yuan).

Occupation	No. of Trainees	Cost							Total	Average Per Capita
		Trainers	Materials	Tools	Water/Elec.	Books	Mmgt	Space		
Security staff	50	3852	3908	12383	413	2752	5504	13759	38700	774

V. Overall budget

The overall training budget is specified in the following table:

Training type	No. Of trainees(person)	Cost per unit(Yuan/day·person)	Quantity (day)	Total (Yuan)
Numerical control worker	140	1502	60	210,280
Electrician	140	1204	45	168,560
Garment maker	275	898	15	246,950
Greenery worker	140	1360	25	190,400
Marketing worker	220	683	20	150,260
Security staff	50	774	20	38700
Total	965	/	/	1,005,150

VI. Implementation plan

Six types of training are included in the overall plan, which will cover 970 workers from 2015 to 2019 and will be implemented within 5 years. Considering the current “labor shortage”, it will increase the training number of numerical control workers and garment makers for the first two years, but cut down the number of marketing workers whose demand are less influenced by time. Meanwhile, it will postpone security staff training to the later two years, aiming to make full use of the training resources. If the labor demand of enterprises changes within 5 years, other training plan shall be made and reported.

The detailed implementation plan is shown in the following table:

Annual No. Training type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Numerical control worker	42	42	28	14	14	140
Electrician	28	28	28	28	28	140
Garment maker	82	82	57	27	27	275
Greenery worker	28	28	28	28	28	140
Marketing worker	28	27	55	55	55	220
Security staff				25	25	55
Total	208	207	196	177	177	965

VII. Organization and management

1. Organization

The Human Resources and Social Security Department of Datong district takes the lead to coordinate with related officials of the association of science & technology of district, labor union of district, administrative committee of “two parks and two districts”, development zone, white-collar worker vocational-technical school, so as to organize the “lead group of residents training in coal mining subsidence area of World Bank Funded loan project in Huai’nan” and to guide and coordinate implementation, management and daily inspection of the project.

2. Supporting measures

1) Implement management by objective

Human Resources and Social Security Department in Datong district, together with the labor union, the Science and Technology will issue the notice on skill training of residents in coal mining subsidence area to the labor union, the association of science & technology and the Women’s Federation in Datong district. Clarify task and liability subject, make obligation to people and carry out layer upon layer. Establish skill training quarterly report system and regular

bulletin system in the subsidence area; know and report the progress of work in time. Improve the examining method and combine daily examination with periodical examination.

2) Set up working mechanism

Adhere to the direction of marketization and socialization of skill training in the subsidence area, and the government provides training service and purchases the fruit of training, combine market allocation of training resources with the effective government regulation, integrate public training service with social training service, and free training with proper subsidies.

①The overall training plan are scheduled according to the 2015-2019 annual arrangement.

②The number of trainees acquiring qualification certificates reaches 200, and adhere to the rolling development and expand training scale gradually.

③Training agency: public employment training base in Datong district, Huai'nán white-collar vocational school.

3) Strengthen supervision and inspection

(1) Supervision department and scope of supervision

Human Resources and Social Security Department of Datong district shall be responsible for the overall supervision of training quality, and shall supervise the entire process to the job training undertaken by designated training agencies.

(2) Supervision system

a. Class inspection system. For the first class in each training period, the inspector shall be present to check trainees' and the teacher's identity, demonstrate policies related to job training, and put all cases on record. In the case that the inspector fails to be present in the first class, the inspection shall be made up before completion of training in this period.

b. Verification system for training process. During the training, the inspector shall conduct at least two times of random spot inspection for training class in each period. In the case that spot inspection cannot be completed, random inspection by phone must be conducted. The number of trainees randomly inspected shall be no less than 30% of the total number of trainee in a class, and should also put all cases on record. The implementation status of teaching plan is the key point of inspection, including checking whether the teaching plan and teaching journal of the teacher is in accordance with the course schedule, checking teaching progress and the spot teaching organization, verifying whether the actual training hours, training site and spot training facilities reach the standard or not, ensuring that the spot training station and spot training materials are enough and verifying whether the people actually attending in the training is in line with the people applying for training.

c. Identification, surveillance and assessment system. During the graduation test for training class, the inspector should go to the identification spot to patrol, and the inspection should focus on identifying whether the trainee agrees with the person trained, whether the test is conducted according to the provisions. Then the inspector should keep all cases on record.

d. Random inspection system for employment status. Telephone follow-up inspection aimed at the employment status of the trainees randomly selected from the system should be conducted, and the number of trainees randomly selected should be no less than 20% of all the employed people in the training class. All the inspection cases shall be put on record.

e. Violation handling and evaluation system. For those violations found during supervision and inspection, the inspector should point them out on the spot and ask the training agency to submit the rectification report and rectify within a time limit. For cases of gross violation, order them to stop training to make corrective measures, if not, disqualifying them from designated training agency

(3) duties of the designated training agency

a. The designated training agency shall organize teaching strictly according to the teaching facilities and device, teacher preparation, teaching plan and teaching programme provided in the bidding documents, and establish an normal teaching order.

b. The designated training agency can only organize training class within the scope of accepted training fields, and contracting or sub-contracting of the training projects is not allowed.

c. The training site prepared by the training agency should provide the training device and training facilities in accordance with the requirement of relevant training profession; renting the training site or facilities from other units to conduct training is not allowed; the training site cannot be altered without permission of the Human Resources and Social Security Department in Datong district.

d. The cases that training agencies falsify, falsely claim or defraud the national funds by all means, once found, shall be seriously handled. For those cases of gross violation, the training qualification shall be canceled; the cases which constitutes a crime shall be handed over to relevant authority to give criminal sanctions according to law.

4) Intensify guidance and service

Public employment service agency shall irregularly investigate and disclose supply and demand of the labor market and regularly disclose occupational supply and demand and wage level about residents' of different occupation at different levels in the subsidence area, and guide the training agencies to open training occupation and program as needed. Organize skill training and pairing activities for residents in subsidence area and improve their employment after

training. Vocational skill evaluation organ shall provide timely and convenient vocational skill evaluation service for residents in subsidence area. For the job hunters who want to start up their own business, especially for women and the vulnerable group, help them apply for small loans or give them other assistance.

If the implementation of the job training plan in coal mining subsidence area of World Bank Funded loan project in Huai'nan is approved, the Project Office, Human Resources and Social Security Department in Datong district and the training agency shall earnestly implement it and spare no efforts to make contribution for the development of social economy and continuous improvement of people's livelihood.

Appendix 3 Resettlement Information Booklet

Dear Mr. /Ms.:

As the World Bank funded comprehensive treatment project in coal mining subsidence related to sustainable development engineering for resource-based city (Huai'nan City) 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 comprehensive treatment project in coal mining subsidence related to sustainable development engineering for resource-based city (Huai'nan City) is composed of three parts: environmental restoration and water treatment, improvement of foundation project and development and utilization of project area, project management and technical assistance. The preliminary plan starts from 2014, with a construction period of 3 years.

II. Laws, regulations and compensation rates on land acquisition and house demolition

Policies about land acquisition and demolition of this project are made based on following laws and regulations:

The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, which was put into effect in January, 1999 and amended on August 28th, 2004;

The Decision on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration released by the State Council on October 21st, 2004.

The Guiding Opinions on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition released by the Ministry of Land and Resources (November 3rd, 2004);

Notice of People's government of Anhui Province on adjustment of land compensation standards in Anhui Province (issued by Anhui government [2012] No.67) on May 15, 2012.

Notice of General Office of Anhui Province on earnestly implementing Regulation on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (No.24 [2011] of Anhui Government Office) on April 7, 2011.

Notice of Huai'nan municipal government on print and distribution of compensation and resettlement method of levying collective owned land in Huai'nan city (issued by Huai'nan municipal government [2013] No.39) on May 31, 2013.

Notice on publication of monetary compensation base price and adjustment coefficient of urban house demolition in 2009 and other compensations and subsidy standard of urban house demolition in Huai'nan city (issued by Huai'nan municipal government [2008] No.91) on

December 12, 2008.

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

World Bank business procedure BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and Appendixes, coming into force on January 1, 2002.

See the following table for compensation policies related to land repulsion in this project.

Category	Compensation Standards
I. Land requisition compensation	54000 Yuan/Mu for cultivated land, and 57000 Yuan/Mu for orchard
II. Houses	Housing: 800 Yuan/ m2 for brick-concrete structure house, and 500 Yuan/ m2 for makeshift shelter house Plants: 1880 Yuan/ m2 for frame and 1570 Yuan/ m2 for brick-concrete structure
III. Land attachments	
IV. Special infrastructure	

III. Impact on your family (working place)

Items	Quantity	Compensation standards	Due compensation	Remarks
1				
2				
3				
4				
Total				

IV. Planned timetable of the project

Item	Time
Releasing the announcement related to land requisition and demolition	
Paying funds	
Land requisition and demolition	
Moving into new houses	
Preparation for the project	
Project construction	

V. Rights and obligations of affected people

(I) Rights of the affected people

The affected households can obtain all due compensations in accordance with the above standards, and reflect their opinions and suggestions to those agencies at different levels in the order of village committee, sub-district office and the World Bank Project Executive Office in Datong District and Huai'nan. To be specific, they can voice their opinions on the following aspects: base amount of the quantity of compensation, compensation standards, payment time for the compensation and the selection of house reconstruction site. All village committee and sub-district office must make replies to the complaints from the affected people within 15 days after receiving them.

(II) Obligations of the affected people

Be cooperative with the project construction

Do not build new structures within the area under the investigation when the resettlement survey is over; otherwise, no compensation shall be paid.

VI. Complaint and grievance procedures

You can express your complaints and grievance about the resettlement work via the following procedures:

Stage 1

The affected people can express their complaints orally or in writing to the village committee or sub-district office. In case of oral complaints, the village committee or sub-district office must record them in written form and make clear replies in two weeks. In case of severe matters concerned which need the instruction from the superior, they must try to get replies from the superior within two weeks.

Stage 2

In case that the replies at Stage 1 are not satisfactory, the complainants can appeal to Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office within one month after receiving the replies at Stage 1. And the Huai'nan World Bank Project Executive Office must make decisions about how to handle the complaints within 30 days.

Stage 3

In case that the replies at Stage 2 are still not satisfactory, affected people can appeal to the civil court within 15 days after receiving the replies at Stage 2.

VII. Organizations related to land acquisition and resettlement

Organizations at city level

The World Bank Project Executive Office in Huai'nan

Address: The Ninth floor, Jinhai building, Chendong Road, Tianjian District, Huai'nan City,

Anhui Province

Telephone No.: 05542689807

The external monitoring organization TBD

Address:

Telephone number:

VIII. Authority for the interpretation of this booklet

Huai'nan Project Executive Office has the authority for the interpretation of this booklet.

Thank you for your support!

Huai'nan Project Executive Office

2005

Appendix 4: Plan of host community in No.3 Dongshan East Road



Appendix 5: Questionnaire Survey on World Bank funded comprehensive treatment project in coal mining subsidence related to sustainable development engineering for resource-based city (Huai'nan City)

Dear residents:

According to the arrangement of the municipal government, we are trying to conduct the resident survey on environment improvement of subsidence area, which needs your help. Please tick (√) on the selection meeting your opinion or situation as per prompts on the questionnaire survey. Thank you very much!

No.:

Name:

Street (town) name:

Date:

Committee:

Name of investigator:

I. General information

A1 Who is head of your household?

- (1) I (2) spouse (3) son (4) daughter (5) father
(6) mother (7) daughter-in-law (8) brother (9) others

A2 How many people in your family? Family members: (please fill in the family member information table, attention: write down on the first row to answer the information of survey respondents).

Member No.	Relationship with head	Gender	Age	Nationality	Education background	Marriage status	Occupation	Registered Type
	1. I	1. Male		1. Han	1. Never	1. Single	1. Be engaged in agriculture at home	1. agricultural
	2. Spouse	2. Female		2. Mongol	2. Primary	2. Married	2. Be engaged in non-agriculture at home	2. Non- agricultural
	3. Children			3. Hui	3. Junior	3. Divorced	(specify the detailed occupation)	
	4. Daughter-in-law and son-in-law			4. Other (Please specify)	4. Senior	4. Widowed	3. Migrant workers	
	5. Grandchildren				5. Technical school	5. Separated	4. Government staffs (including	
	6. Parents				6. Junior college			
	7. Grandparent				7. University or above			
	8. Brothers and sisters							

	9. Others (Please specify)						contract staff and retired staff) 5. Teacher 6. Student 7. No job without labor force 8. Keep house 9. Early retired, laid-off or unemployed 10. Others	
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II. Living and travel

B1 How were you acquired with your house?

(1) Assigned by my or families' unit, but the property right has already been bought

(2) Assigned by my or families' unit, but the property right has not been bought

(3) Private house (self-built or inherited from an ancestor)

(4) Commercial residential building purchased

(5) Rented house

(6) Others (Please specify)

B2 If the house has already been bought, how much did you pay for it? __Million Yuan

B3 If the house is private, when was this house built? Year__Cost: __Yuan

B4 Building area__(m²) Area of storeroom (if any) ____(m²)

B5 The structure of your house is: (1) brick-concrete structure (2) brick-wood structure (3) earth-wood structure (4) earth-concrete structure (5) simple house

B6 If your house has been rented or used for business (1) Yes (2) No

If yes, __rooms rented, __rooms used for business

B7 If the house you are living is rented, how much is the rent per month? __Yuan

B8 Could I ask you if you satisfy the following conditions in the place where you are living

	Very good	Good	Fair	Needs improvement	Very poor
Work (distance)					
Transportation					
Shopping					
Hospital					

Primary school					
Middle school					
Water supply					
Public security					
Air quality					
Green					

B9 Generally, what do you think of your house situation?

(1) Very good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Needs improvement (5) Very poor

III. Production and operation

C1 The total number of contacting or owning the land: Mu Fen, including:

Orchard	Vegetable field	Paddy field	Fishpond	Mountainous region	Homestead land	Ground(land on Non-residential base and open space)	Total

C2 Main output and sales

Type of products	Output	Quantity of use for family	Quantity of sale as products	Place of sale
Grain (Jin)				
Vegetable (Jin)				
Fruit (Jin)				
Breed (Pig) (head)				
Sheep				
Cow				

C3 Mainly operation activities engaged in your family at present? (Multiple choice)

(1) Grain (2) Other cultivation (3) Forestry (4) Animal husbandry

(5) Fishery (6) Avocation (7) Industry (8) Transportation

(9) Construction (10) Business (11) Service (12) Others

C4 Generally, when are you engaged in productive labor in year?

C4A How many days do you work for agricultural production? ___Day

C4B How many days do you work for non-agricultural production? ___Day

- C4C How many days do you go out for work? ___Day
- C4D Where did you go for work? _____
- C4E What kind of job have you done outside? _____
- C4F How much is your average outside income per month? _____Yuan
- C5 Generally, when is your wife/husband engaged in productive labor?
- C5A How many days does your wife/husband work for agricultural production? ___Day
- C5B How many days does your wife/husband work for non-agricultural production? ___Day
- C5C How many days does your wife/husband go out for work? ___Day
- C5D Where did your wife/husband go for work? _____
- C5E What kind of job have your wife/husband done outside? _____
- C5F How much is your wife/husband's average outside income per month? _____Yuan
- C6 As you know, which mainly technology is used by rural production at your living area at present? (Multiple choices)
- (1) Machinery (Tractors and harvesters etc.)
- (2) Planting technology (fruit tree and greenhouse vegetable etc.)
- (3) Cultivation technique (Breed and aquaculture)
- (4) Folk craft technique (embroidery and knit)
- (5) Others (please specify)
- C7 How do you think of economic benefit from the technologies used
- (1) Good (2) Fair (3) Poor (4) Loss
- C8 The role of women in the production technology:
- C8A Farm machinery (1) leading role (2) helping role (3) no big role
- C8B Planting technology (1) leading role (2) helping role (3) no big role
- C8C Cultivation technology (1) leading role (2) helping role (3) no big role
- C8D Folk craft technology (1) leading role (2) helping role (3) no big role
- C9 Source of technologies used (Multiple choices)
- (1) Promoted by the government (2) Introduced by relatives
- (3) Impacted by the village and neighborhoods (4) Learned from the city
- (5) Helped by friends (6) Learned by self though journal or TV
- IV. Income and expenditure
- D1 The total income of your family business the whole last year is about: Yuan, including:
- D2 After deducting each cost, the estimated net annual income you earn by cultivated land per Mu is about Yuan
- The estimated net annual income you earn by forest land per Mu is about Yuan

The estimated net annual income you earn by water per Mu is about Yuan

D3 Constituents of total income last year

Item	Planting	Fishery	Breed	Industry	Constru ction	Business and clothing	Transpor tation	Work in the city	Wage	Others	Total
Income (Yuan)											

D4 Transportation and communication tools used by your families

Name	Yes	No			Yes	No	
		Intend to buy	Don't intend to buy			Intend to buy	Don't intend to buy
Motorcycle				Car			
Tractor				Bicycle			
Suction pump				Agricultural motor vehicles			

D5 Expenditure of your family last year Yuan, including:

- (1) Food costs____Yuan (including: rice, noodle, meal, fish, egg and vegetable and so on)
- (2) Clothing cost____Yuan
- (3) Education cost__Yuan (including tuition and textbooks)
- (4) Health care cost__Yuan (including seeing the doctor, medicines or hospitalization etc.)
- (5) Transportation cost__Yuan (go to village, town or other city for study, work or visiting)
- (6) Cost of all social transaction____Yuan
- (7) Cost of supporting the elderly____Yuan
- (8) Entertainment cost____Yuan
- (9) Fuel cost_____Yuan
- (10) Utilities cost_____Yuan
- (11) Telephone bill_____Yuan
- (12) Other_____Yuan
- (13) Savings cost __ Yuan

D6 What do you think of your financial situation in the village /community

- (1) Superior (2) Better (3) Medium (4) Lower (5) Inferior

D7 How do you feel about the importance of the following factors on family to get rich?

- (1) Be knowledgeable and brainy and know how to do business
- (2) There are family working in the city

- (3) Build a business (4) Engaged in the characteristic planting
 (5) Hard-working (6) Have many lands and greenwood
 (7) Good opportunity (8) Others ()

The first:_____ The second:_____ The third:_____

D8 In your opinion, which factors are the main causes of low income and poverty for a family?

- (1) Illiteracy, no ability and poor earning capacity (2) Funding shortage and information block
 (3) Poor economic base (4) Less workforce or workforce loss
 (5) Less production resources (6) Less job opportunity
 (7) Have many children and heavy burden (8) Lazy and complacent
 (9) There is an ill person in family
 (10) Inconvenience traffic and difficulty on economic transaction outside

The first_____ The second_____ The third_____

V. Division of labor and decision

E1 Who decides/participates the following things?

	Dominated by husband	Dominated by wife	Decided by couples	Father-i n-law	Mother-i n-law	Others		No existence
						Male	Female	
Management of family property (deposit and title deed for house)								
Decision on type of production engaged								
Selection/building of house								
Decision on division of labor								
Decision on purchase of high-grade goods/large production tools								
Decision on education and occupation of children								
To guide children to study								
Participating in village/community meeting								
Deciding investment or loan								
Participating in wedding or funeral of neighborhood								

E2 The best way of improving a family is that the husband works and makes a living outside and the wife manages at home. What's your opinion?

- (1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Not clear (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree

E3 If the job opportunity is not enough; priority shall be given to the man. What's your opinion?

- (1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Not clear (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree

E4 If the economic difficulty cause that the children can't be educated, couples shall try their best

to make the son go to school. What's your opinion?

(1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Not clear (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree

E5 The husband shall have priority to make major decision in a family. What's your opinion?

(1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Not clear (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree

E6 The housework (taking care of children, washing and cooking) shall be done by the wife. What's your opinion?

(1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Not clear (4) Disagree (5) Strongly disagree

E7 As you know, influence of women on local public affairs is:

(1) Leading role (2) Gradually grown (3) Gradually declined

(4) No effect (5) Others

VI. Social connection

F1 Who will you call help firstly if you have financial difficulty? (Choose two items)

(1) Husband's relatives (2) Wife's relatives (3) Married son
(4) Married brother (5) Village cadres (6) Township cadres
(7) Neighbors (8) Classmates (9) Current colleagues
(10) Current leader (11) Friends (12) Previous unit
(13) Others

F2 Who will you call help firstly if you meet family dispute? (Choose two items)

(1) Husband's relatives (2) Wife's relatives (3) Married son
(4) Married brother (5) Village cadres (6) Township cadres
(7) Neighbors (8) Classmates (9) Current colleagues
(10) Current leader (11) Friends (12) Previous unit
(13) Others

VII. Project impact and expectation

G1 How do you think of problems related to the city/region where you live and environment?

	Very important	Important	Fair	Less important	Much less important
Water pollution control, water resource conservation and water environment treatment					
Air pollution control					
Soil pollution control					
Collection and disposition of industrial waste					
Collection and disposition of					

household garbage					
Greenland construction					
Noise control					
Not throw paper, plastic and rubbish in random					
Soil salinization treatment					

G2 If environment improvement shall be carried out in the area where you live (such as governance of abandoned dump and construction of green belt), you need to relocate or your land needs to be expropriated under the condition that constructor will compensate you. What's your opinion?

(1) Very willing (2) Willing (3) Fair (4) Reluctant (5) Extremely reluctant

G3 Did you know that governance of abandoned dump and construction of green belt will be performed in this area?

(1) Yes (2) No

G4 If yes, how do you know? (Multiple choice)

(1) Broadcast, TV or newspaper (2) Notice issued by government/department at all levels
(3) Relative or friends (4) Neighbors (5) Others

G5 In your opinion, what kinds of influence can governance of abandoned dump and construction of green belt generate for your family?

(1) Occupy your land (2) Need relocation
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) No direct effect

G5 Do you think that this project will bring development opportunity for you?

(1) Yes (2) No (3) Not sure (4) Don't know

G6 What are the benefits of the project for you? (Multiple choice)

(1) Water quality improvement (2) Air purification
(3) Possible to improve housing conditions
(5) Increase income earning opportunities (6) Possible to improve the asset
(7) Give job opportunities (8) No benefit (9) Others ()

G7 Do you think that the project will bring benefit for your village (or community)?

(1) Yes (2) No (3) Not sure (4) Don't know

G8 If you will cooperate with the government or relevant units for construction of the project?

(1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know (No answer)

G8 If your land will be expropriated for this project, what kinds of compensation do you want? (Multiple choice)

(1) Monetary (2) Land (3) Job opportunities

(4) Handle social insurance using land compensation (5) Others

G9 If compensation is offered by monetary, what kinds of way do you want?

(1) One-time payment (2) Amortization (3) Whatever

G10 If you are willing to relocate for construction of the project?

(1) Yes (2) Yes if the compensation is appropriate (3) No (4) No answer

G11 If yes, what kinds of compensation do you want?

(1) Money to built by self (2) Built new house (3) Low-rent housing (4) Others

G12 If you will relocate, what do you think about the location of building reconstruction?

(1) Unified planning and concentrated construction

(2) Select the resettlement location by self (3) Others

G13 In what way you and your families try to reduce the negative influence arising from land expropriation (Choose two items).

(1) Make full use of the rest of the cultivated land for intensive cultivation and management

(2) Strive for more job opportunities to increase non-agricultural income

(3) Perform the non-agricultural income by compensation to make up the loss

(4) Don't know how to make up the loss and resign the fate

(5) Make sure that the compensation can obtained as many as possible by various protests

(6) Others (please specify)

G14 If you are not satisfied with the land requisition and compensation, what kinds of way you will take to express (Choose three items)

(1) Tolerance (2) Visit alone

(3) Solve problem by directly visiting relevant government or administrative department alone

(4) Solve problem by judicial channel alone (5) Visit with others

(6) Visit relevant government or administrative department with others

(7) Follow the crowd (8) Others (Please specify)

G15 What's your attitude on your unit/village/community's work?

(1) Very concern, and put forward own comment/suggestion often

(2) Regardful, but I don't say generally

(3) Just do own jobs and don't want to care other things

(4) Concern, and put forward own comment/suggestion sometimes

(5) No interest on things of unit/village/community

The following questions is provided for women

1. How old are you?

(1) 20 or below (2) 20—25 (3) 25—35 (4) 35—45 (5) 45 or above

2. What's your occupation

(1) Worker(types) (2) Cadre (3) Farmer (4) Housewife (5) Student

(6) Individual household (7) Liberal professions (8) Others ()

3. Do you make decision in your family?

(1) Yes (2) No (3) Decide with husband (4) I decide trivial matters (5) Others

4. Do you think what factors influenced your job?

(1) No chance (2) Need to take care of families (3) No ability (4) Don't want to work

(5) Family object (6) Others

5. Do you take part in community activities positively?

(1) Yes (2) Do it if there are something happen (3) Just want to know

(4) No (5) No interest

6. Do you think that the project has negative effect on you?

(1) Resettlement and compensation is bad for women (2) It is hard to adapt to new life

(3) Daily life becomes inconvenience

(4) The family status has been weaken

(5) The life expenditure pressure has been increased (6) Others

7. Do you think that the project has positive effect on you?

(1) Enhance the job opportunity (2) Dispense "agriculture"

(3) Enjoy city life and civilization (4) Guarantee the pension

(5) Obtain more participation and development opportunity (6) Others

8. What is the percentage of women income in family?

(1) 10% or below (2) 10—30% (3) 30—50% (4) 50—80% (5) 80 or above

Appendix 6: Investment Breakdown of all subprojects

No.	Name	Cost of land expropriation and demolition								
		Expropriated land	Collective land	State-owned forest land of mining group	Construction land of mining group		Temporary occupation cost	Orchard of Huai'nán City	Construction and of Datong District	State-owned forest land of Datong District
					Granted land	Allocation land				
1	Environment restoration and water treatment									
	Environment restoration									
	Green road	4616200	934200	164000	1935000	1280000			230000	73000
	Water treatment	2232680	864000	80400	720000		4480		520000	43800
2	Improvement of infrastructures and development and utilization of project area									
	Service pitch	25400		14200						11200
	Bonsai garden	399000	183600	215400						
	Nursery garden	1930300		558800				1371500		
	Flower market	5637800	5594400	43400						
	Jiukong Road	857160	842400	7000			4160			3600
	Wanxiang Road	4087140	869400	18200	1095000	2100000	4540			
	Yanshan Road	632600	307800	32200	240000		11400			41200
	Zhongxing Road	226400		58400				168000		
Total		20644680	9595800	1192000	3990000	3380000	24580	1539500	750000	172800

Investment Breakdown of all sub-projects (continued)

Cost of expropriation and demolition						Taxes and charges				
Enterprise demolition	Demolition of uncertified building	Compensation for relocation	Compensation for economic losses due to stop business	Equipment cost	Relocation subtotal	Subtotal	Service cost of expropriation demolition (survey and assessment)	Demolition cost of entrusted house	Management cost of expropriated land	Paid use cost of new construction land
						1355360	138486		184648	276797
						1110948	66980		89307	255997
						1778	762		1016	
2526130	1728700	14160			4268990	397183	140040	38318	15960	54399
						135121	57909		77212	
9361350			849600	1800000	12010950	7056502	529463	120102	225512	1657583
1145150					1145150	1036594	60069	11444	34286	249598
						1246727	122614		163486	257597
						384380	18978		25304	91199
						15848	6792		9056	
13032630	1728700	14160	849600	1800000	17425090	12740441	1142093	169864	825787	2843172

Investment Breakdown of all subprojects (continued)

Taxes and charges			Administrative expense	Technical training expense	Land transfer cost at the first five years	Assessment cost of planning and internal monitoring	Unexpected pay	Total	Percentage (%)
Occupation taxes of cultivated land	reclamation cost of cultivated land	Pension of expropriated farmer							
					7602000		760200	8362200	12.20
432496	92266	230668	119431	59716		89573	624028	6864309	10.02
399996	85332	213334	66873	33436		50154	349409	3843500	5.61
							0		0.00
			544	272		408	2840	31241	0.05
84999	18133	45334	101303	50652		75978	529311	5822416	8.50
			41308	20654	1596000	30981	375436	4129801	6.03
2589974	552528	1381340	494105	247053		370579	2581699	28398687	41.44
389996	83199	208001	60778	30389		45584	317565	3493220	5.10
402496	85866	214668	106677	53339		80008	557389	6131280	8.95
142499	30400	76000	20340	10170		15255	106274	1169018	1.71
			4845	2422		3634	25315	278464	0.41
4442456	947724	2369345	1016204	508102	9198000	762153	6229467	68524137	100.00

