

Public Disclosure Authorized

Anhui Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation
Project Financed by World Bank

**Anhui Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project
Financed by World Bank**

Resettlement Action Plan (updated)

Huainan International Financial Institutions Loan Project Management(Execution) Office
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Preface

I. Purpose of preparation of resettlement action plan

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with a series of provisions of the relevant national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and the World Bank's Operational Manual OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The purpose of this document is to "prepare an action plan for resettlement and recovery for the persons affected by the project, so as to ensure that they benefit from the project, make their living standards improved, or at least recover their living standard after the project is completed".

II. Definition of relevant terms

(1) Displaced person

From the perspective of compensation qualification criteria, the displaced persons (DPs) are divided into the following three types:

- (a) Person who has the formal legal rights to the land (including the consistent and traditional rights recognized by national law);
- (b) Person who has not the formal legal rights to the land at the beginning of the census, but has made the request to such land or property; such request has been recognized by the national law or can be recognized through the process identified in the RAP; and
- (c) Persons who have no recognized legal rights or requests for the lands they occupied.

The persons in the case of paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) receive the compensations for loss of land and other helps. The persons in the case of paragraph 2 (c) may obtain the resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other necessary helps to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, provided that their occupation of such land in the project area is earlier than the deadline¹ set by the Borrower and accepted by the World Bank. The persons who occupy the land in the project area after the deadline have no right to receive the compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. All persons involved in paragraphs 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c) are entitled to receive the compensation for loss of property other than land.

(2) Measures for compensation and resettlement

In order to resolve or eliminate the impacts of the mandatory land acquisition, such as (i) relocation or loss of residence; (ii) loss of assets or channel to obtain assets; or (iii) loss of source of income or means of livelihood (whether the affected person must relocate to other place or not), a resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework shall be prepared, covering the followings:

- (a) The measures shall be defined in the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework to guarantee that:
 - i) The displaced persons are informed of their options and other rights in the resettlement;
 - ii) The displaced persons understand the technically and economically

¹ Normally, the deadline is the start date of census. The deadline may also be the time in which the project area has been divided prior to the start of census, provided that the situations of the project area have been widely disseminated prior to the census, and can be continuously and systematically propagandized after the project area is divided, so as to prevent the influx of outsiders.

feasible schemes, participate in the negotiations, and have the opportunity to choose;

- iii) The displaced persons have been quickly and effectively compensated as per the total replacement costs², to offset the direct property losses caused by the project.
- (b) In case that the impacts involve the relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework shall define the corresponding measures to guarantee that:
- i) The displaced persons get help during relocation (e.g., relocation subsidies);
 - ii) The displaced persons obtain the housings or homesteads, or the places for agricultural production according to the related requirements. The production potential, location advantages and other comprehensive factors of the place for agricultural production shall be at least equal to the favorable conditions of the original one.
- (c) In order to achieve the objectives of this policy, the corresponding measures shall also be defined in the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework, if necessary, to guarantee that:
- i) The displaced persons can estimate the transition period according to possible time required for restoring the livelihood and living standard after relocation, during which they can get help;
 - ii) In addition to the compensating measures mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) (iii), the displaced persons also may get the development assistance, such as land preparation, credit, training or employment support.

Deadline: it refers to the date of release of the announcement of land acquisition and house demolition in the Project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not be allowed to newly build, expand or rebuild their houses, change the use of houses and lands, lease the land, lease, buy and sell the houses; moreover, the persons who have entered the project area after this date will not be eligible for resettlement compensation.

² The replacement cost is a method of valuation of property used to determine the the amount of money required for replacing the property lost and paying for the transaction fees. The depreciation of buildings shall not be considered in case of using this valuation method.

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Abstract

1. Background

Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project is a comprehensive treatment project within 9.3km² of Jiu-Da coal mining subsidence area in Huainan City. The construction involves three subprojects: (1) environmental remediation and water system treatment; (2) infrastructure improvement and project area development and utilization; (3) project management and technical assistance.

Although the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared at the early stage of the Project, due to great changes in the physical quantity and affected population of each sub-project during implementation, the World Bank requires the Project Office to carry out the investigation of physical quantity affected and affected population in the project area according to the scope defined by the construction red line, in order to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); the updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be in line with the requirements in the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) and national and local relevant laws and regulations, so as to ensure that the displaced persons can receive the replacement compensation of their all losses, resettlement and good restoration, share the benefits of the project, and get the subsidies for their temporary difficulties, thereby improving their income and livelihood or at least really restoring to a higher level in comparison with that prior to relocation or start of the project. This time, the RAP is updated in accordance with the requirements in the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy, and on the basis of the detailed physical quantity investigation in the red line scope of various subprojects.

Entrusted by the PMO, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd fully participated, as a consultative body, in the preparation of the updated RAP of the Project. The resettlement plan preparation team carried out the resettlement investigation in the project affected area during August 27 to 30 and September 25 to 28, 2018, and conducted the extensive public participation and consultation with the affected persons and institutions, and completed the preparation of the updated RAP in December 2018.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition & House Demolition and Resettlement

As for the Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project in Resource-based City (Huainan City) Sustainable Development, the land for construction involves the Datong Subdistrict and Jiulonggang Town under the jurisdiction of the Datong District Government of Huainan City.

In the Project, the permanent land acquisition area is 1706.15 mu, including 1473.62 mu of cultivated land, 32.18 mu of forest land, and 200.35 mu of other agricultural land, affecting 636 households with 2,714 persons; the house demolition in the Project involves the Chenxiang Village and Chonghua Community in the Jiulonggang Town of the Datong District, wherein, the Chenxiang Village involves the demolition of residential houses on the collective land, and the Chonghua Community involves the house demolition on the state-owned land. A total area of demolished houses is 10,936 m², including 5,552 m² of storied building, 4501 m² of brick houses and 883 m² of houses with simple structure. The 31 households with 92 persons are affected. At the same time, the project involves the demolition of one enterprise. At present, the enterprise has been closed down, thereby not involving the resettlement of affected employees.

3. Policy Framework, Compensation standard and Resettlement Cost Estimates

The RAP of the Project is prepared strictly in accordance with the relevant documents of

the People's Republic of China, Anhui Province and Huainan City, as well as the World Bank's safeguard policy---OP4.12/BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The resettlement will be carried out strictly according to the compensation standard and resettlement scheme defined in the RAP.

According to the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City, HF [2013] No.39 and the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation Standards for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95), it's determined that the comprehensive land price of the block on the collective land is CNY 52,000 yuan/mu, the price for food crops among young crops is CNY 1,100 yuan/mu per season, and CNY 2200 yuan/mu per year.

In accordance with the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City, as for compensation for houses on the acquired collective land, the monetary compensation or compensation with house property right exchange shall be implemented. As for monetary compensation standard for acquisition of dwelling houses of peasant households, in case of dwelling house of which the approval procedures for land use and planning and construction has been handled, the monetary compensation standard is that the 100% of compensation standard is implemented as per 30 m² in case of per capita building area <30 m², and in case of per capita building area ≥30 m², the 100% of compensation standard is implemented. According to the Compensation Standard for House Acquisition on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99), the houses with legal procedures on the state-owned land shall be subject to the compensation as per the market valuation price in accordance with the principle of "Compensation for one square meter while demolishing one square meter".

The estimated total cost for resettlement in the Project is CNY 302.797 million yuan, including CNY 117.563 million yuan of basic resettlement costs directly used for compensation for affected persons, CNY 173.479 million of related expenses, such as taxes, management fees, etc., and CNY 11.756 million of contingency costs.

4. Resettlement Schemes

(1) Resettlement schemes for land acquisition

The Project involves the permanent acquisition of 1706.15mu collective land, including 60mu of cultivated land. There are several resettlement methods for land acquisition:

Monetary compensation, resettlement by social insurance, skills training, employment promotion.

(2) Resettlement schemes for house demolition

In accordance with the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City (HF [2013] No.39, as for compensation for houses on the acquired collective land, the monetary compensation or compensation with house property right exchange shall be implemented. In the Project, the acquisition of residential houses involves 31 households with 92 persons. At the implementation stage of demolition and resettlement, it's necessary to fully respect the resettlement willingness of the persons with demolished house, which shall be free to select the resettlement

method form monetary compensation and house property rights exchange. In case of selecting the house property rights exchange, the person with demolished house may freely select the resettlement method of buyback of commercial house by the government, or select the resettlement house in Chenxiang Village; the resettlement quarter is located on the north side of Dongshan Branch Road of Chenxiang Village, under construction by the government, and arranged with the complete surrounding roads, school and other infrastructures. At present, the main part of the resettlement houses has already been completed, and the houses will be handed over in June 2019.

(3) Restoration measures for vulnerable group

As for vulnerable group in the Project, the local government has taken a series of special measures to help them get more benefits from the Project in addition to those general assistance measures provided by the central government, e.g., giving priority to employment opportunities for vulnerable groups with working ability, offering the government subsidies for resettlement and house demolition for special family in distress.

5. Resettlement Agency Setting

In order to smoothly promote the resettlement of the World Bank project in Huainan City, the governments at all levels in Huainan City firstly ensure the preparation of the project and the smooth implementation of resettlement from the aspects of establishment of organization and capacity enhancement.

The leading agency of the Project has undergone two changes. In February 2013, the Project established the leading group of Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project in Resource-based City (Huainan City) Sustainable Development and PMO, under which the Bureau of Finance is established. In July 2015, the Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Leading Group is established, under which the Project (Management) Executive Office is established in the Municipal Development and Reform Commission; see Appendix 1 for details.

The main agencies related to resettlement activities in the Project include:

- (1) Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Leading Group (referred to as “Leading Group”)
- (2) Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Executive Office (referred to as “Project Office”, which is established in the Municipal Development and Reform Commission)
- (3) Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office
- (4) Resettlement Working Groups for affected units and villages
- (5) Resettlement consultative body

6. Negotiation and Participation

In order to feasibly and reliably promote the resettlement of the World Bank Financed Huainan Subsidence Area Project, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of displaced persons and organizations to be demolished, and reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, the PMO attaches the great importance to the participation and consultation of displaced persons. The RAP is prepared on the basis of full consultation and public information with the affected persons. In the decision-making process of planning, design and implementation of the Project, the PMO, relevant departments of Datong District and committees of Jiulonggang Town, Datong Subdistrict and Chenxiang Village have

extensively propagandized the basic information of the Project together with various consultative bodies by use of such opportunities as physical indicator survey, socio-economic survey, resettlement public consultation, etc., solicited the opinions from various affected populations, and carried out the negotiations on commonly concerned issues. The results of public participation and consultation have provided the basis for improving the resettlement schemes.

See Table 9-2 for details of the public participation at the stages of preparation of the original RAP and the updated RAP.

7. Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure smooth implementation of RAP and realize the purpose of proper resettlement of the displaced persons, the monitoring shall be carried out for the whole process of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement in the Project. The monitoring is divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring of resettlement agency and independent external monitoring, which will be carried out respectively.

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that the resettlement agencies at all levels can maintain their proper functions during implementation of RAP, the legitimate interests of the project-affected persons are not infringed and the project construction goes smoothly. In order to ensure that all resettlement agencies carry out the resettlement in accordance with the principles and schedule of the RAP, all responsible units must monitor the works of their subordinate bodies. The Project Office shall submit an internal monitoring report to the World Bank every six months.

The external monitoring and evaluation mainly refer to the periodic monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition & house demolition and resettlement work from outside of the resettlement agencies so as to evaluate whether the resettlement targets are realized or not. The external monitoring and evaluation, may propose the evaluation opinions and suggestions for entire resettlement process and restoration of production and living levels of the displaced persons, provide the warning system to the engineering management department, and provide the reflection channel of opinions from the displaced persons. According to requirements of the World Bank, during resettlement implementation after the start of land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, the external independent monitoring and evaluation of resettlement will be carried out twice a year according to the completion of resettlement implementation during the peak period of the resettlement activities, and the external independent monitoring and evaluation will be carried out once a year during normal period, until the production and life of the displaced persons are restored.

1. Project Overview

1.1 Background

Huainan City is located in the middle reaches of the Huaihe River, north of central Anhui Province, adjacent in the east to Fengyang County and Dingyuan County of Chuzhou City, in the south to Changfeng County of Hefei City, in the southwest to Shou County and Huoqiu County of Lu'an City, in the west and northwest to Yingshang County of Fuyang City, Lixin County and Mengcheng County of Bozhou City, and in the northeast to Huaiyuan County of Bengbu City. The total area is 2596.4km², wherein, the urban area is 1566.4km² and the area of Fengtai County is 1030km². The built-up area is 89.44km², with a total population of 2,600,000 people.

Due to coal mining for many years, the large-scale ground subsidence and ecological degradation occur in Huainan City, and various infrastructures, residential areas and cultivated land have been destroyed to varying degrees, thereby seriously threatening the sustainable development of the entire urban ecological environment.

In recent years, Huainan City has always regarded the comprehensive treatment of the subsidence area as one of the largest livelihood projects, and taken a series of measures to solve this problem. For example, in 2003, the Regulations on Management of Coal Mining Subsidence Area in Huainan City (2003) was issued; in 2009, the "Huainan Coal Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Restoration and Treatment Office" was established; in 2010, the Opinions on Acceleration of Village Relocation and Improvement of Comprehensive Treatment of Coal Mining Subsidence Area was formulated; in 2012, applying for the World Bank Loan for management of Jiu (Longgang)-Da (Tong) coal mining subsidence area is also one of a series of actions.

According to the researches of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank, on the basis of the application report of the relevant departments of Anhui Province, by way of submission to the State Council for approval, the PMO is agreed to be included into the planning of alternative World Bank financed projects in the fiscal year 2015~2019. The World Bank loan of US 100 million dollars is proposed to be applied for utilization.

The reason why the Jiu-Da coal mining subsidence area is selected as the target for restoration in the World Bank-financed project is as follows: 1) The Jiu-Da coal mining subsidence area between the old Shanbei district and the new Shannan district in Huainan City is close to the north of the Shungeng Mountains, the channel connecting the south and north main urban areas of Huainan City and the central area after expansion of the city, plays an important role in the urban development planning of Huainan; 2) The Jiu-Da coal mine has been closed for more than 30 years, the subsidence has basically stopped; therefore the technical risk for environment restoration has been reduced greatly; 3) Due to historical reasons, the responsible subject for treatment of Jiu-Da coal mining subsidence area is submerged, and the financing for treatment is difficult, but the remaining problems are prominent and have the huge negative impacts; the World Bank loan is capable of helping overcome the bottleneck of difficulties in financing; 4) Presently, the pits, ponds and garbage dumps are spreading extensively in the Jiu-Da subsidence area, and the abandoned buildings and scattered solid waste yards not only seriously affect the lives of surrounding residents and the overall image of Huainan City, but also waste the great land resources of the city.

1.2 Project Composition and Content of Land Acquisition & House Demolition

The Project is a comprehensive treatment project within 9.3km² of Jiu-Da coal mining subsidence area in Huainan City. The construction involves three subprojects: (1) environmental remediation and water system treatment; (2) infrastructure improvement

and project area development and utilization; (3) project management and technical assistance. See Table 1-1 for details of the subprojects.

Table 1-1 Briefs of Subproject

Subproject Name	Construction Contents	Objective
1. Environmental remediation and water system treatment	1) Environmental remediation: Environmental remediation of abandoned mining land in the project area and revegetation	1) To curb the further deterioration of the ecological environment, strive to restore the complete plant community system, the biological chain system, and restore the local natural ecosystem within the region; 2) To integrate and improve the landscape elements, such as nurseries and forests in the region through the greenway, in order to create a comprehensive green space integrating the leisure, recreation, fitness and science popularization and demonstration, and promote the development of the new and old urban areas.
	2) Water system treatment: repair the water system in the project area, and meet the requirements of 30-year return period of external mountain torrent and 30-year return period of flood drainage	By way of water system treatment in the subsidence area, the requirements of 30-year return period of external mountain torrent and 30-year return period of flood drainage are met, and the water quality is controlled to meet the V class standard.
	3) Enclosure of Datong old garbage dumping field: Close the Datong dumping field to prevent the water, soil and air from being polluted in this area	Thoroughly solve the problem of environmental pollution around the old garbage dumping field, and reduce the impact of leachate and landfill gas in the old garbage dumping field on the surrounding environment.
2. Improvement of infrastructures and development and utilization of project area	Improve and build the necessary roads and water supply and drainage infrastructures within the project area, in order to restore the functions and connect with other parts of the city.	As for infrastructure, the construction of three roads and pipeline works under the roads in the area and diversion and zoning of rain water and waste water will speed up the formation of the trunk road network in the project area, and improve the traffic conditions, water supply and drainage conditions and investment environment in the area.
3. Project management and technical assistance	1) Technical research 2) Project technical management 3) Personnel technical training 4) Guiding and consulting service	During organization of implementation agency and preparation of quality management system and quality control system for the Project, the World Bank project experts can provide the constructive suggestions and personnel training. Through the employment training of land acquisition peasants and poor residents, risk analysis and policy research on coal mining subsidence area treatment, the leverage effect of the World Bank loans and governmental financial funds is amplified.

The subproject (1) Environmental remediation and water system treatment is divided into three parts: 1) Environmental remediation: environmental remediation and revegetation of abandoned mining land in the project area; 2) Water system treatment: remediation of the water system in the project area, in order to meet the requirements of 30-year return period of external mountain torrent and 30-year return period of flood drainage; 3) Enclosure of Datong old garbage dumping field: enclosure of the Datong dumping field, in order to prevent the water, soil and air from being polluted in this area.

See Table 1-2 for the scale and function of the greenway for “environmental remediation” and “water system treatment” works.

As for subproject (2) Improvement of infrastructures and development and utilization of project area, the necessary roads and water supply and drainage infrastructures shall be improved and built within the project area, in order to restore the functions and connect with other parts of the city.

Among them, the three new roads in the “improvement of infrastructure”, i.e., Jiukong Road, Wanxiang Road, Yanshan Road, and such works as greenway and water system involve the land acquisition and house demolition; the scale and function of the works are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Scale and Function of Works

Contents	Scale	Function
Greenway	Level 1 Greenway 1: the red line width is 8m; the total length is 5.89km. Level 1 Greenway 2: the red line width is 7m; the total length is 1.81km. Level 2 Greenway: the road width is 3m; the length is 3.07km Level 3 Greenway: the road width is 2m; the length is 22.43km	Leisure, recreation, fitness
Water system	2 lakes, 9 longitudinal ditches and 1 horizontal ditch are treated totally, wherein, the area of lakes treated is 9.32km ² , and the length of the ditches is 9.47km.	Water system treatment
Jiukong Road	The road is the urban branch road in terms of road grade, the red line width is 9m, and the total length is 1.18km	Level 2 road in traffic network in the project area
Wanxiang Road	The road is the urban secondary trunk road in terms of road grade, the red line width is 25m, and the total length is 1.43 km	Level 2 road in traffic network in the project area
Yanshan Road	The road is the urban branch road in terms of road grade, the red line width is 7m, and the total length is 4.26km	Level 2 road in traffic network in the project area

1.3 Project Preparations and RAP Progress Review

On March 12 - April 8, 2014, the China Three Gorges University has completed the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (revised draft), which has passed the review of the World Bank.

On May 11, 2015, the World Bank’s Board of Directors approved the Project (project No.: P133000; loan No.: 85120-CN), the project loan amount is US 100 million dollars, the domestic supporting funds are US 608.4 million dollars, and the total project investment is US 168.4 million dollars. The Project Loan Agreement has entered into force on September 16, 2015.

Although the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared at the early stage of the Project, due to great changes in the physical quantity and affected population of each sub-project during implementation, the World Bank requires the Project Office to carry out the investigation of physical quantity affected and affected population in the project area according to the scope defined by the construction red line, in order to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); in the original RAP, the collective land acquisition area is 177mu, the land transfer area is 1,533mu, and the area of house demolition is 10,179m². According to the current RAP, the land transfer method cannot be adopted for implementation; through multiple discussions and negotiations, the land acquisition will be adopted; therefore, the collective land with a total area of 1706.15mu will be acquired, including 1472.62 mu of cultivated land, 10,936m² of demolished residential houses, and 1 enterprise demolished with an area of 1600m².

The updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be in line with the requirements in the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) and national and local relevant laws and regulations, so as to ensure that the displaced persons can receive the replacement compensation of their all losses, resettlement and good restoration, share the benefits of the project, and get the subsidies for their temporary difficulties, thereby improving their income and livelihood or at least really restoring to a higher level in comparison with that prior to relocation or start of the project. According to the requirements of the World Bank, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the Project needs to be updated.

Entrusted by the PMO, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd fully participated, as a consultative body, in the preparation of the updated RAP of the Project. The resettlement plan preparation team carried out the resettlement investigation in the project affected area during August 27 to 30 and September 25 to 28, 2018, and conducted the extensive public participation and consultation with the affected persons and institutions, and completed the preparation of the updated RAP in December 2018.



Figure 1-1 Discussion among Survey Team and Project Office and Functional Departments



Figure 1-2 Residential Questionnaire and Focus Group Meeting

1.4 Measures for Mitigation of Impact of Resettlement

During the planning or implementation of the project, the World Bank expert group and the Huainan PMO always regard the resettlement as one of the top priorities. While considering of such factors as construction cost, social impact, environmental impact, etc., the resettlement possibly caused due to the Project shall be minimized.

At the planning and design stage of the Project, in order to reduce the impact of project construction on the local social economy, the Huainan PMO has held several joint meetings with participation of various consultants and Designer, to consult various problems, such as optimization of the project design scheme and minimization of social and economic impact caused due to resettlement.

- I. The scheme is optimized and compared, while considering as much as possible the impact of project construction on the local social economy; in case of inevitable

land occupation, the vacant land shall be occupied as much as possible, in order to reduce the occupation of cultivated land.

- II. In case of inevitable demolition, the amount of demolition shall be reduced as much as possible, which will be considered as a key factor for optimization and comparison of schemes. Meantime, the reasonable space shall be reserved for linkage between the Project and other public facilities.
- III. In case of comparing different design schemes, the full consideration shall be taken into the factors of land acquisition and relocation, and minimize the amount of land acquisition and demolition.

At the project design stage, on the basis of meeting the project requirements, the subproject design shall be appropriately adjusted and optimized according to the results of the physical indicator survey, so as to mitigate the impact of resettlement.

For example, in case of determining the road construction scheme, as for road width in the original design scheme, the width of Wanxiang Road is 40m, the width of Jiukong Road is 40m, and the width of Yanshan Road is 40m. The World Bank experts point out that the road with such width not only involves a large amount of land acquisition and demolition, but also does not conform to the project objectives, i.e., environmental remediation. The Designer has adjusted the width of the road in the new scheme: the Wanxiang Road is 25m wide, the Jiukong Road is 9m wide, and Yanshan Road is 7m wide; therefore, the new scheme has greatly reduced the amount of land acquisition and demolition.

In the existing scheme, the planned water system and the planned greenway occupy the scattered buildings, which can be avoided totally during scheme implementation, so as to ensure that there is no house demolition as much as possible, thereby reducing the area of house demolition.

In the design scheme of the Project, 2 enterprises need to be demolished, i.e., Huainan Qiancheng New Building Materials Co., Ltd. and Anhui Jiatong Road and Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd. Huainan Qiancheng New Building Materials Co., Ltd. (brick factory) is still open for business now, and there are totally 58 employees. Because the company currently has good returns and meets the requirements of national environmental standards, in December 2018, the Project Office decides to retain the plant through discussion, thereby reducing the demolition area of 16,525 m².

In the above adjusted scheme, except Jiukong Road, the demolition is completely avoided for other roads. The demolition involved in Jiukong Road is an abandoned building in mine No.3, with small compensation amount. Compared with the original scheme, the adjusted scheme minimizes the amount of house demolition.

2. Socioeconomic Situation in Project Area

2.1 Socioeconomic Situation in Project Area

2.1.1 Socioeconomic Situation in Huainan City

Huainan City is a provincial city under the jurisdiction of Anhui Province, China, located in the north-central part of Anhui Province and on the bank of the Huaihe River, and known as the “Zhongzhou Key Road and Jiangnan Barrier”. It administers 5 districts and 1 county, 1 social development comprehensive experimental zone, 46 townships, 19 subdistricts, 229 community neighborhood committees and 561 villagers’ committees. The total area of Huainan City is 2596.4km². At the end of 2017, the permanent population in the city is 3.487 million. Huainan City is surrounded by the Huaihe River in the north and adjoins Shungeng in the south. It can be said that the mountain and water are the same beautiful, and the river connects many beautiful landscapes”. The Huainan is rich in resources and products, known as “Colorful Huainan”; it has been a granary in East China since ancient times, especially known for its rice and soybean products.

Huainan is a fast-growing coal city. Since the establishment of the city along the mines in 1950, the coal output has been increased rapidly. Currently, the Huainan City is one of the 13 largest coal production bases in China and one of the six coal-fired power generation bases. In 2017, the annual GDP of the region was CNY 111.15 billion yuan, wherein, the added value of the primary industry was CNY 12.12 billion yuan, the added value of the secondary industry was 55.30 billion yuan (the added value of CNY 17.37 billion yuan was reached in the coal industry), and the added value of the tertiary industry was CNY 43.73 billion yuan.

In 2017, the fiscal revenue was CNY 16.23 billion yuan, with an increase by 7.5% against the previous year, wherein, the local fiscal revenue was CNY 10.13 billion yuan, with an increase by 4.0%. The annual per capita disposable income of the urban permanent residents was CNY 30404.9 yuan, with an increase by 8.2% against the previous year; the annual per capita disposable income of rural permanent residents was CNY 1,1840.9 yuan, with an increase by 9.2% against the previous year.

2.1.2 Socioeconomic Situation in Datong District

The Datong District is located in the eastern part of Huainan City, north of Shungeng Mountains and at the south bank of Huaihe River. The Datong District faces the Panji District in the north, adjoins the Shangyao Mountains and Gaotang Lake in the east, and borders the Tianjia’an District in the west, and is 15km long from east to west and 17km long from north to south, with a total area of 350km². The terrain is high in the south and low in the north. The southern and eastern regions are hilly countries, and there is the plain between two mountains and the Huaihe River. The Datong District has the unique geographical environment, superior natural conditions and rich cultural deposits. As early as 1400 years ago, there was a history of coal mining by indigenous method. As of 2017, the Datong District has administered 3 towns, 1 township, 1 subdistrict, 18 communities, 51 administrative villages, and the district government is located in the Datong Subdistrict.

In 2017, the registered population of the whole district was 187,000, including 96,000 males and 91,000 females. The annual gross domestic product (GDP) was CNY 6.24 billion yuan. In terms of industries, the added value of the primary industry was CNY 670 million yuan, the added value of the secondary industry was CNY 3.59 billion yuan, and the added value of the tertiary industry was CNY 1.98 billion yuan. The structure of three industries is changed from 12:53:35 in the previous year to 10:58:32.

In 2017, the annual per capita disposable income of rural permanent residents was CNY

13,754 yuan, with an increase by 9.2% against the previous year; the annual per capita disposable income of urban permanent residents was CNY 34,248 yuan, with an increase by 8.2% against the previous year.

Table 2-1 Socioeconomic Situation in Datong District in Project Affected Area (2017)

Indicator		Datong District, Huainan City	
Population	Total population (10,000 persons)	18.7	
	Male (10,000 persons)	9.6	
	Female (10,000 persons)	9.1	
Agriculture	Sown area of grains (hectare)	22,700	
	Grain output (10,000 t)	12.4	
Output value	Gross domestic product (CNY 100 million yuan)	62.4	
	Primary industry	Output value (CNY 10,000 yuan)	6.7
		Proportion (%)	10
	Secondary industry	Output value (CNY 10,000 yuan)	35.9
		Proportion (%)	58
	the tertiary industry	Output value (CNY 10,000 yuan)	19.8
		Proportion (%)	32
GDP Per Capita (Yuan)	33548		
Income	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	34248	
	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	13754	

2.2 Socioeconomic Situation of the Towns/townships Involved in the Project Area

The Project involves 1 town and 1 subdistrict office, i.e., Jiulonggang Town and Datong Subdistrict Office, and their socioeconomic situations are shown as below:

1. Jiulonggang Town

Located in the south-central part of the Datong District, the Jiulonggang Town is adjacent to the Kongdian Township in the south, borders the Luohe Town and Huainan Farm in the north, adjoins the Gaotang Lake in the east and Datong Forest Farm in the west, with an area of 35.5km². The Jiulonggang Town administers 4 communities, such as Hongqi Community, Huaishun Community, Chonghua Community, Xinjian Community, and 8 administrative villages, such as Xianong Village, Xiakai Village, Caodian Village, Weizui Village, Wanglou Village, Fanggang Village, Jiulonggang Village and Chenxiang Village, with a total area of 35.5km².

The Jiulonggang is one of the places of origin of coal mines in Huainan. There was earth kiln development in the Jiulonggang Mine in the 17th century, and the mine was established in 1930. During 1978-1982, the town's economy was mainly based on the Jiulonggang Mine, there were few township-owned enterprises, and there were few commercial service networks. After the abandonment of the Jiulonggang Mine in 1982, the Jiulonggang township-owned enterprises have been developed rapidly. The Jiulonggang Cement Plant and the Datong No.11 Well have been successively established, and the No.5 Well, No.1 Well, No.2 Well, No.4 Well and No.8 Well in the Datong District were expanded, thereby forming the development pattern by taking the coal industry as the leader and regarding the machining enterprises, such as Huaifeng Machinery Plant, Read Coal Power Plant, as backbone. By 1995, there were 9 town-run enterprises, 13 village-run enterprises, and 17 enterprises run by joint households. In 1995, the total industrial output value reached CNY 136.2 million yuan. There are 250 commercial networks with an annual retail sales of CNY 170 million yuan. However, along with the State's macroeconomic regulation and control, the small coal mines closed down, suspended operation, were merged with others or shifted to different line of production, the brick factories stopped the production, and the

Jiulonggang's economy entered the adjustment and transition period. The comprehensive treatment of the coal mining subsidence area will bring vitality to the sustainable development of the Jiulonggang economy.

As for agriculture in the Jiulonggang Town, the crops and cash crops, such as paddy rice, wheat, beans, peanuts, rapeseeds, vegetables etc., are planted; the total grain output of the town is stable at around 9,000t, the coverage rate of improved varieties of crops is 98%, and the penetration rate of improved varieties of beasts and birds is 93%. Every year, the key investment has been made for the irrigation and water conservancy facilities in the whole town, and the proportion of irrigation of cultivated land has reached more than 90%. Along with the adjustment of the agricultural industrial structure, the dairy cattle population expansion and fruit forestry are vigorously being developed. As for breeding industry, the amount of dairy cattle on hand has reached more than 1,300, with an annual output of fresh milk of 5,800t and a ratio of grain crops to economic crops in 6:4.

2. Datong Subdistrict Office

Located in the southeastern part of Huainan City, the Datong Subdistrict administers 5 communities, such as Xiayuanwang Community, Zhanhou Community, Jubei Community, Junan Community and Kuanganan Community, and the Office is located in the Jichang Road in the Juren Village. The Datong Subdistrict Office is the seat of the Datong District People's Government, adjoins the Jiulonggang Town in the east, Shungeng Town in the Tianjia'an District in the west, borders the Luohe Town in the north and Kongdian Township in the south, administers 18 neighborhood committees, with a total population of about 30,500.

The socioeconomic situations of the Jiulonggang Town/Datong Subdistrict are shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Social Economic Situations in Townships and Towns Affected by the Project

Indicator		Jiulonggang Town	Datong Subdistrict Office
Population	Total number of households (Household)	11509	10474
	Total population (person)	31500	30500
	Agricultural population	15689	106
	Total labor resources (person)	9073	/
	Labor force outgoing for work	6941	/
	Total area of collective land	25447	/
Cultivated land	Total area of cultivated land (mu)	18769	/
Income	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	9625	/

2.3 Socioeconomic Situation of Villages Affected by the Project

In the Project, 2 villages are affected by the land acquisition and house demolition, i.e., Chenxiang Village and Chongqing Community.

The village affected by the land acquisition of the Project is the Chenxiang Village. The Chenxiang Village is located in the west of the Jiulonggang Town in the Datong District, adjoins the Shungeng Mountains in the south, and borders the Xiaocai Village, Xianong Village, Huainan Farm, Datong Subdistrict, Linxiang Village and Huxu Village in Luohe Town. The No.334 Provincial Road and Jiuda Road pass through the center of the village; the Village is at a distance of only 5km in the west away from the city center, with obvious location advantages. There are 11 villager groups in the village, with a total population of 3,280, 2,750mu of cultivated land and 0.84mu of cultivated land per capita. In 2017, the per capita net income of peasants was CNY 9,600 yuan in the

Chenxiang Village, which has a high income level in Huainan City. Along with development of local economy, the dependence of these rural villagers on land income has gradually declined, and the proportion of non-agricultural income has continuously increased. Thanks to proximity to the center of Huainan City, along with the implementation of the Huainan City's eastward development and southward expansion strategy, a number of major projects have been settled in the Chenxiang Village. For example, the Phase 1 of the new industrial park in the Datong District covers an area of more than 300mu, and 18 enterprises are admitted to the park; in the ShunfaZerun Garden project, 1000mu of land acquisition and demolition has been completed, and the Phase 1 of the residential project has been basically completed; the Huainan International Automobile Trade City Project covering an area of 960mu has been commenced for implementation; the Benxin Dairy Farm project covering 60mu has been completed and put into use in 2010. The Chenxiang Village has become the vanguard of the urbanization development of the Jiulonggang Town in the Datong District. Therefore, many young people have left the land for working and doing business, so that the proportion of construction, industry and transportation in the non-agricultural income has increased rapidly, and the number of people and income from the labor service export also account for the large proportion. According to the above analysis, the Chenxiang Village is not far from the city center, has the convenient transportation, and closely connected with the town economy; the non-agricultural economy is relatively active, and the proportion of the agricultural economy in the total economic output of various villages shows a gradual decline, the proportion of non-agricultural income in the family income has increased year by year, and the living standards of most villagers are generally higher than the average level in the locality.

The part of Chonghua Community is involved in the house demolition. Located in the southeast of the Jiulonggang Town, the Chonghua Community covers an area of 1.5km², consists of six villager groups, i.e., Kuangbei Village, Kuangdong Village, Yiyuan Village, Yuannan Village, Xinshi Street and Nansushue Village, under jurisdiction of which there are 3,380 people, about 1100 households, 543 retired workers and 287 unemployed people.

Table 2-3 Social Economic Situations in Villages Affected by the Project

Indicator		Chenxiang Village	Chonghua Community
Population	Total number of households (Household)	770	1100
	Total population (person)	3280	3380
	Agricultural population	3080	0
	Total labor resources (person)	1895	1700
	Labor force outgoing for work	1355	1200
Cultivated land	Total area of cultivated land (mu)	2750	0
Income	Per capita net income of residents (yuan)	9600	8500

2.4 Sampling Survey and Analysis on Socioeconomic Situations of Displaced Households

In order to better analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of the displaced households in the Project, the RAP preparation organization has carried out the sampling survey for the displaced households. By use of stratified sampling method, 46 valid samples of affected households (including 31 households with house demolition) has been selected totally from two communities (villages) involved in land acquisition and house demolition.

It should be noted that the regions involved in land acquisition and demolition in the Project are relatively concentrated. The land acquisition involves only the Chenxiang Village; 31 households are totally subject to the residential house demolition, wherein,

there are 11 households in the Chonghua Community and 20 households (subject to land acquisition and house demolition simultaneously) in the Chenxiang Village. There is a strong homogeneity in the socio-economic life of the sample residents in the affected areas, so there is no need for large-scale sampling survey. The RAP Survey Team has conducted the questionnaire for all 11 households involved in the house demolition in the Chonghua Community; meantime, the questionnaire has been carried out for 20 displaced households in the Chenxiang Village and other 15 households. Therefore, the survey sample has a certain representativeness.

The detailed analytic results of this sampling survey are shown as follows:

1. Basic Family Information

The 46 affected households surveyed have a total population of 182, wherein, 85 is female, occupying 46.7% of total population. The most part of the affected persons are in the rural household registration, and most of them are the migrant workers; the proportion of agricultural income to total income is small.

1) Analysis of Nationality and Gender

Among 46 households surveyed, the total population is 182 and the average family population is 3.96. The entire population surveyed is Han nationality, wherein, 85 is female, accounting for 46.7% of the total population. Among women aged 20-50, most of them go outside for works, and some of the older women who stay at home are mainly engaged in the agricultural cultivation, houseworks, or assisting their husbands in the production activities, such as family breeding, etc.

2) Age Composition

Among 46 households surveyed, the average age of sample households is 60.1. Among 182 people, 18 children are 0-6 years old, accounting for 9.89%; 20 people are 7-17 years old, accounting for 10.99%; 73 people are 18-40 years old, accounting for 40.11%; 41 people are 41-60 years old, accounting for 22.53%; 30 people are 61 years old and above, accounting for 16.48% of the total population.

Table 2-4 Distribution of Ages of Sampled Households

Age group (Years old)	Number of People	Proportion (%)
0~6	18	9.89%
7~17	20	10.99%
18~40	73	40.11%
41~60	41	22.53%
61 and above	30	16.48%
Total	182	100%

3) Educational Level

Among 46 households surveyed, the Survey Team has conducted the statistics on the educational level of adults over 18 years old in the households surveyed; there are 144 adults totally, wherein, 2.08% is illiterate, 36.11% is graduated from the primary school, 49.32% from the junior high school, 6.94% from the high school, and 5.56% from the college and above.

Table 2-5 Statistics on Educational Level of Affected Population Sampled in the Project

Educational Level	Number of People	Proportion (%)
Illiterate	3	2.08%
Primary school	52	36.11%
Junior high school	71	49.31%
Senior high school	10	6.94%
College and above	8	5.56%
Total	144	100%

4) Housing Area

Among 46 households and 182 people surveyed, the housing is mainly brick-concrete structure, with a total housing area of 10,122 m², a housing area per household of 220.04 m² and a per capita area of 55.61 m².

5) Cultivated Land Resources

Among 182 people in 46 households surveyed, the agricultural population is 139, and the rest has changed from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration. Among the agricultural population, the per capita cultivated land area is 0.8mu. As for utilization of agricultural land, the focus is mainly placed on the protected agriculture (greenhouse), orchard and grain crop planting, and there is close relationship with the urban economy; among them, the poultry farming, vegetables, crisp peach, grape, wheat, rice, etc. all have the regional advantages.

6) Family Income and Expenditure

According to statistical analysis of 46 households and 182 people surveyed, the per capita net income of the family is CNY 7,796 yuan/person, and the average annual income per household is CNY 31,557.4 yuan.

Among the total family income, the agricultural income accounts for 9.52%. Because there is a few cultivated lands in the project area; moreover, according to surveys, many families have no longer cultivated the land, and the grain crops planted are also mainly used for their own daily consumption. The cash crop planting and aquaculture are mainly used to obtain the agricultural income. Among family income, the employment incomes and incomes from wages and salaries account for 22.32%; there are relatively more family incomes from business, accounting for 50.76%; other income (mainly social insurance incomes of land acquisition peasants) accounts for 17.40%.

It can be seen that the main source of income of residents in the project area is the incomes from wages and salaries due to working locally or outwards and incomes from business, accounting for 73% of family income; among them, the incomes from working locally or engaging in service industry are mainly related to the local industrial structure, and the agriculture and labor export are equally important. The women are no longer confined to the family, but working in the the factories or going outwards for works as the male labor force.

The total annual household expenditure is CNY 19,43 yuan, wherein, the agricultural expenditure accounts for 3.25%, mainly for pesticides, fertilizers and seeds; the living expenses account for 85.20%; the educational expenses accounts for 8.96%; the medical expenses accounts for 2.59%.

Table 2-6 Analysis of Family Income and Expenditures in Sample Household in the Project

	Item	Amount (yuan)	Proportion (%)
Annual Family Income	Agricultural income	3004.23	9.52%
	Incomes from wages and salaries	7043.52	22.32%
	Business income	16018.33	50.76%
	Other income (social insurance, etc)	5490.92	17.40%
	Total	31557	100%
Annual household expenditure	Expenses for agricultural production	644.90	3.25%
	Expenses for living consumptions	16906.24	85.20%
	Educational expenses	1777.93	8.96%
	Medical expenses	513.93	2.59%
	Total	19843	100%

3. Impact of the Project

As for the Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project in Resource-based City (Huainan City) Sustainable Development, the land for construction involves the Datong Subdistrict and Jiulonggang Town under the jurisdiction of the Datong District Government of Huainan City. The permanent land acquisition area is 1706.15 mu, including 1473.62 mu of cultivated land, 32.18 mu of forest land, and 200.35 mu of other agricultural land; the house demolition in the Project involves the Chenxiang Village and Chonghua Community in the Jiulonggang Town of the Datong District, wherein, the Chenxiang Village involves the demolition of residential houses on the collective land, and the Chonghua Community involves the house demolition on the state-owned land. A total area of demolished houses is 10,936 m², including 5,552 m² of storied building, 4501 m² of brick houses and 883 m² of houses with simple structure. The 31 households with 92 persons are affected. 1 enterprise is subject to the house demolition, with an area of 1,600 m², which does not involve the resettlement of employees.

3.1 Land for the Project

The Project covers an area of about 11,495.75mu totally. Due to needs of the Project, the existing high-quality forest land with an area of 2271mu is reserved in the environmental remediation subproject, and most of the forest land belongs are state-owned; see Table 3-1 for details.

Table 3-1 Summary of Land Occupation for the Project

Subproject	Name	Floor Area (Mu)		
		Total	Preserved High-quality Forest Land	Other
Environmental remediation	Area 1	1561.91	355.02	1206.88
	Area 2-1	2619.93	860.7	1759.23
	Area 2-2	1294.18	363.71	930.47
	Area 3-1	1873.72	342.42	1531.3
	Area 3-2	2148.24	349.21	1799.03
Greenway	Greenway	280.68	0	280.68
Water system	Water system treatment	1311.62	0	1311.62
Infrastructure	Wanxiang Road	76.17	0	76.17
	Yanshan Road	146.06	0	146.06
	Jiukong Road	29.33	0	29.33
Rehabilitation of garbage dumping field	Landfills	152.91	0	152.91
Total		11494.75	2271.07	9223.68

3.1.1 Impact of Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

In the Project, the collective land area involved in permanent acquisition is 1,706.15mu, including 1,473.62mu of cultivated land, accounting for 86.34%. The entire scope of land acquisition is in the Chenxiang Village in the Jiulonggang Town, as shown in Table 3-2. Please note that the number of affected households and the number of affected persons in the last two columns of Table 3-2 are totally 974 households with 4,428 persons literally. But in fact, the situation is that there are the same household occupying the lands in the different subprojects in the Project; there are 338 households with 1,714 persons in such situation. Therefore, the 636 households with 2714 persons are actually affected by the permanent land acquisition in the Project.

Table 3-2 Permanent Acquisition of Collectively Land in the Project

Township/Town	Village	Subproject	Cultivated Land			Forest Land			Other Agricultural Land			Subtotal		
			Area (Mu)	Quantity of Affected Households (Household)	Quantity of Population Impacted (Person)	Area (Mu)	Quantity of Affected Households (Household)	Quantity of Population Impacted (Person)	Area (Mu)	Quantity of Affected Households (Household)	Quantity of Population Impacted (Person)	Area (Mu)	Quantity of Affected Households (Household)	Quantity of Population Impacted (Person)
Jiulonggang Town	Chenxiang Village	Environmental remediation area 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.75	24	89	14.75	24	89
		Environmental remediation area 2-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.73	0	0	15.73	0	0
		Environmental remediation area 2-2	349.72	203	741	0.44	0	0	76.21	0	0	426.37	203	741
		Environmental remediation area 3-1	766.16	318	1476	16.95	0	0	36.68	0	0	819.79	318	1476
		Environmental remediation area 3-2	123.05	29	190	0	0	0	3.25	0	0	126.3	29	190
		Greenway works	12.97	18	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.97	18	61
		Water system	117.03	151	764	9.84	0	0	15.52	0	0	142.39	151	764
		Landfills	8.46	28	104	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	8.52	28	104
		Wanxiang Road	24.72	34	167	0	0	0	31.98	0	0	56.7	34	167
		Yanshan Road	52.39	105	472	4.92	0	0	4.53	0	0	61.84	105	472
Jiukong Road	19.12	64	364	0.03	0	0	1.64	0	0	20.79	64	364		
Total			1473.62	636	2714	32.18	0	0	200.35	24	89	1706.15	636	2714

*Note: The total affected households and number of affected persons are the deduplicated data.

3.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation

Upon request of the project construction, some land shall be occupied temporarily to store the engineering materials and construction machinery, set up temporary work shed, rebuild roads or lay various pipelines. According to data provided by the feasibility study organization, the project water system treatment and road construction need to temporarily occupy 25.74 mu of lands, including 12.29mu of collective land (see Table 3-3).

Table 3-3 Temporary Land Occupation in the Project

Item	Quantity (mu)	Land Properties
Jiukong Road	2.08	Collective land
Wanxiang Road	2.27	Collective land
Yanshan Road	17.09	Including 5.7mu of collective land
Water system	2.24	Collective land
Total	23.68	/

3.1.3 State-owned Land Occupied for the Project

In the Project, the state-owned land with a total area of 9,788.6mu is required to be occupied, wherein, 6,537mu is owned by the Huainan Mining Group. The cultivated land in the state-owned land is the state-owned wasteland opened up by the surrounding residents (i.e., the land is state-owned, but left unused for many years, and the surrounding residents have planted the crops in such land), and only the young crop fees shall be compensated at that time. See Table 3-4 for details about the state-owned lands.

Table 3-4 Summary of State-owned Land Occupied for the Project

Subproject	Name	State-owned Land						
		Total	Agricultural Land				Land for Construction	Left-over Land
			Subtotal	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Other Agricultural Land		
Environmental remediation	Area 1	1547.16	378.89	0	362.61	16.28	1168.26	0
	Area 2-1	2604.2	1768.28	449.15	1028.08	291.05	783.47	52.45
	Area 2-2	867.81	832.23	452.03	230.06	150.14	35.58	0
	Area 3-1	1053.93	661.77	146.15	476.62	39	392.16	0
	Area 3-2	2021.94	509.62	151.87	354.69	3.06	1512.32	0
Greenway	Greenway	267.71	124.85	44.46	53.2	27.19	142.86	0
Water system	Water system treatment	1169.23	957.3	211.69	324.23	421.38	211.94	0
Infrastructure	Wanxiang Road	19.47	2.74	0	2.74	0	16.73	0
	Yanshan Road	84.22	79.31	44.99	31.19	3.13	4.91	0
	Jiukong Road	8.54	8.02	4.36	3.66	0	0.52	0
Rehabilitation of garbage dumping field	Landfills	144.39	0	0	0	0	144.39	0
Total		9788.6	5323.01	1504.7	2867.08	951.23	4413.14	52.45

3.2 Impact of House Demolition

3.2.1 Demolition of Residential Houses

The project area is basically located around the city. The house demolition involves the demolition of rural residential houses and the demolition of houses on state-owned land. In the Project, the demolition affects the Chenxiang Village and Chonghua Community; among them, the Chenxiang Village involves the demolition of residential houses on the collective land, and the Chonghua Community involves the demolition of houses on the state-owned land; the total area of house demolition is 10,936 m², including 5,552 m² of buildings, 4,501 m² of brick houses and 883 m² of houses with simple structure. The 31 households with 92 persons are affected. See Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 for details.

Table 3-5 Summary of Impact of House Demolition in the Project (Classified by Subprojects)

Subproject	Affected Households	Affected Population	Demolition Area (m ²)			
			Subtotal	Storied Building	Brick (Brick-wood) House	Simple-structure House
Water system	7	23	481	77	397	7
Greenway	4	8	342	0	166	176
Remediation area 2-1	1	3	300	300	0	0
Remediation area 2-2	1	4	30	0	30	0
Remediation area 3-1	10	27	6710	5055	1655	0
Remediation area 3-2	6	21	2800	0	2100	700
Yanshan Road	1	2	153	0	153	0
Wanxiang Road	1	4	120	120	0	0
Total	31	92	10936	5552	4501	883

Table 3-6 Summary of Impact of House Demolition in the Project (Classified by Villages)

Village/Community	Affected Households	Affected Population	Demolition Area (m ²)			
			Subtotal	Storied Building	Brick (Brick-wood) House	Simple-structure House
Chonghua Community	11	31	823	77	563	183
Chenxiang Village	20	61	10113	5475	3938	700
Total	31	92	10936	5552	4501	883



Figure 3-1 Current Situations of Houses to be Demolished in Chonghua Community

3.2.2 Impact of Enterprise Demolition

The Project involves the demolition of one (1) enterprise on the state-owned land, i.e., Anhui Jiatong Road and Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd. At present, the enterprise has been

closed down, so the demolition of enterprise does not involve the resettlement of employees; see Table 3-7 for details about enterprise demolition.

Table 3-7 Summary of Impact of Enterprise Demolition in the Project

Name of Enterprise to be Demolished	Demolition Area (m2)	Total Floor Area of Enterprise (mu)	Number of Employees	State of Operation	Remarks
Anhui Jiatong Road and Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd	1600	19.5	0	Closed	The land of drug rehabilitation center is rented, so the compensation for use of state-owned land will be paid for the drug rehabilitation center.

3.3 Impact on Major Ground Attachments

After preliminary survey, the infrastructures and ground attachments affected by the Project mainly consist of simple shelters erected on the ground and related attachments, some sporadic trees and graves. The infrastructures and ground attachments affected by the project are shown in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Summary of Ground Attachments Affected by the Project

Township & Towns/Subdistrict Office	Area of Simple Shelters and Attachments(m2)	Sporadic trees (piece)	Graves (unit)
Datong Subdistrict Office	2321	1000	51
Jiulonggang Town	20130	1200	81
Total	22451	2200	132

3.4 Project Impact Analysis

3.4.1 Analysis of Affected Population

The population involved in land acquisition and demolition in the Project includes 647 households with 2,745 persons. Among them, the 636 households with 2,714 persons are involved in the land acquisition, and the 31 households with 92 persons are involved in the demolition; see the table below for details.

Table 3-9 Summary of Populations Affected by the Project

Impact Type	Unit	Quantity
Land acquisition	Number of households	636
	Number of People	2714
House demolition	Number of households	31
	Number of People	92
Affect by land acquisition and house demolition	Number of households	20
	Number of People	61
Total	Number of households	647
	Number of People	2745

3.4.2 Analysis of Impact of Land Acquisition in the Project

(1) Analysis on Losses of Cultivated Land Resources

According to survey statistics, there were 2,750mu of cultivated lands totally prior to land acquisition in the Chenxiang Village involved in the Project, with 0.84mu of per capita cultivated land. The area of cultivated lands acquired by the Project from various groups is 1,473mu; after land acquisition, the per capita cultivated land area is 0.39mu.

According to socioeconomic survey, the comparative analysis has been made on the status of cultivated land before and after land acquisition in the affected villages. For the losses of lands and incomes due to acquisition of cultivated lands in the Project, see Table 3-10.

(2) Analysis on Losses of Cultivated Land Resources in Households

Among 636 affected households, there are 89 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 10% or less, accounting for 13.99% of the total affected households, 126 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 10%-20%, accounting for 19.81%, 64 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 20%-30%, accounting for 10.06%, 59 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 30%-40%, accounting for 9.28%, 68 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 40%-50%, accounting for 10.69%, 110 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 50%-70%, accounting for 10.29%, 96 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 70%-90%, accounting for 15.09%, and 25 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 90%-100%, accounting for 3.93%; see Table 3-11 for details.

Table 3-10 Analysis on Losses of Cultivated Land Resources in the Project

Village	Before Land Acquisition				Impact of Land Acquisition			Per Capita Cultivated Land after Land Acquisition	Impact Rate of Land Acquisition			Loss of Net Income of Households with Acquired Land (yuan)		
	Number of Households	Population	Cultivated Land (mu)	Per capita cultivated land, mu	Affected Households	Affected Population	Cultivated Land (mu)		Proportion of Households (%)	Proportion of Population (%)	Land Acquisition Rate (%)	Annual Loss per Household	Annual Loss per capita	Proportion in Per Capita Net Income (%)
Chenxiang Village	770	3280	2750	0.84	636	2714	1473	0.39	82.6%	82.74	53.56%	5095	1194	12.44%

Table 3-11 Analysis of Losses in Cultivated Land and Income due to Land Acquisition

Village	Farmland Losses																Total	
	Less than 10%		10%~20%		20%~30%		30%~40%		40%~50%		50%~70%		70%~90%		90%~100%			
	Number of Households	Population																
Chenxiang Village	89	379	126	539	64	273	59	249	68	288	110	470	96	409	25	106	636	2714

(3) Loss of Family Income Caused by Acquisition of Collective Land

Although the land loss rate of the affected households is relatively high, the loss of land brings no material impacts on their income. According to the social survey, the local cultivated land is mainly used to plant the basic crops, i.e., wheat, rice, etc., and the agricultural income accounts small proportion in the total family incomes.

According to survey and analysis of the affected villagers' groups, the family income loss of the affected peasant households is below 30%. There are 213 households with a loss of family income below 5%, accounting for 33.52% of the total households, 232 households with a loss of family income in 5%-10%, accounting for 36.48%, 171 households with a loss of family income in 10%-20%, accounting for 26.89%, and 20 households with a loss of family income in 20%-30%, accounting for 3.14%.

Table 3-12 Loss in the Income of Affected Households

Township/ Town	Village/Com munity	Loss in Income								Total	
		Less than 5%		5%~10%		10%~20%		20%~30%		Number of Households	Population
		Number of Households	Population								
Jiulonggang Town	Chenxiang Village	213	910	232	978	171	728	20	98	636	2714

Note: Income loss rate=Land loss ratio * income from land/total family income.

3.4.3 Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project

The distribution of vulnerable groups in the project area is shown in Table 3-13; among them, 5 disabled persons and 20 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the project land acquisition; 2 disabled persons and 4 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the house demolition. No minority population is affected in the Project.

Table 3-13 Statistics of Vulnerable Groups Affected by Land Acquisition in the Project

Township/Town	Village	Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project		
		Household Enjoying Five Guarantees (Person)	Disabled person (Person)	Households Enjoying Minimum Living Guarantee (Household)
Jiulonggang Town	Chenxiang Village	0	5	20
Datong Subdistrict Office	Chonghua Community	0	2	4
Total		0	7	24

3.4.4 Gender Analysis of Project Impacts

According to survey, the women affected by the Project have the same legal rights as men, including various rights, such as contracting cultivated Land, receiving education, planning birth, participating in elections, etc. Most of the women power labors interviewed believe that they have the same production and operation autonomous rights as men, and can choose to work or do small business independently. Along with flow of rural labor force, the male and female labor forces in the family has changed from the traditional mode of "male in charge of outside affairs, female in charge of inside affairs" to the current mode of both equally undertaking affairs inside and outside of the family in terms of employment time distribution, but the degree still shows the difference, i.e., with respect to male, the proportion of time for female to engage in agricultural and household affairs is slightly higher than that for male to engage in the same.

As for land ownership, as the same as other areas in China, since implementation of the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output in 1982,

when the women in the project area get married, her land remains in her father's family, and she will share the land owned by her husband's family. However, this situation has been corrected in the affected villages in which the land contract in second round was carried out (around 1999). If the land acquisition & demolition and resettlement are involved, the compensations shall be paid at the family level, and the females have the equal rights in each affected family. See Table 3-14 and Table 3-15 for detailed analysis.

The vast majority of women support the implementation of the project which in their opinion is beneficial to the local economic development. The good implementation of the project and improvement of investment environment will create more and more local employments for women, thereby balancing the relationship between works and family. The women in the project area expect that the project will be implemented as soon as possible and put into use, so that the local residents benefit from the project maximally.

Table 3-14 Analysis on Women in Project Area

S/N	Evaluation Indicator	Social Analysis
1	Legal rights and interests of women	Women have equal legal rights and interests with men according to Chinese laws, even though some women haven't realized it.
2	Social status of women	Women in the affected areas under the Project have good social status and all the major events of the family are decided jointly by the husband and the wife upon negotiation. However, man is the backbone of the family and attends, on behalf of the family, important meetings of the village, and women have her right to affect the decision made by the man on the meeting.
3	Rights and interests on land and properties	Women share equal rights with men. As the same as other areas in China, since implementation of the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output in 1982, when the women in the project area get married, her land remains in her father's family, and she only shares the land owned by her husband's family. However, this situation has been corrected in the affected villages in which the land contract in second round was carried out (around 1999). If the land acquisition & demolition and resettlement are involved, the women have the equal rights for compensation.
4	Rights on collective properties	Women share equal rights with men.
5	Life and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, in the countryside of China, the women are mainly engaged in the houseworks, together with some agricultural activities within their ability. Most of men are engaged in the agricultural activities and work out of their hometown. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times that of men. Meanwhile, a lot of young women are also working out of their hometown.
6	Contribution to family income	Revenue by women mainly comes from their work out of hometown and their family sideline production, which accounts for nearly 35% of their family income.
7	Status in family	The women have the equal voice with men. When men are working far away from their hometown, women need to make her decision on a lot of events.
8	Education	Girls have the same right to get education with boys. If the kids study hard, the parents will try their best to support their study.
9	Health conditions	The women are in good health condition and show no significant difference in nutrition in comparison with men; however, the proportion of medical expenses in the family expenditures is increasing, which may raise the burden on women.
10	Village-level government agencies	The women representatives exist in most village committees. The women have good informal network in the village or village teams. The women can participate in the election of village committees, with the right to vote and to be elected; the local government has attached great important to the development of women, especially in the aspect of poverty alleviation.
11	General evaluation and main risks	The women in the project area have the good status without any restriction on gender role; although women seldom participate in the decision-making of public affairs of the village collectives, they can express their opinions by various ways (such as through male members of their family).

Table 3-15 Analysis on Women within Affected Persons in the Project

S/N	Gender Issues	Stake/Risk	Project Impact	Mitigation Measures
1	Land, properties and compensation right	The women may be deprived of the land or properties or the right for compensation	The women may be more severely affected by land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement than men, by considering that the women are undertaking more burdens and houseworks in the agricultural activities.	(1)The men and women share the equal rights in terms of compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;(2)The monetary compensation will be made or the quality of residual land will be improved or the crops will be adjusted.
2	Restoration of production and income after land acquisition	The women will be affected more severely and get less assistance	All the affected households are losing only part of their land; (1) the men and women share the equal rights in terms of compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; (2) the monetary compensation will be made or the quality of residual land will be improved or the crops will be adjusted. Therefore, the affected households only lose part of income. The affected households can decide the use of compensations provided to them. Only those severely affected by the Project need to change their sources of income. After land acquisition, the women may face more challenges than men in the process of getting new jobs and obtaining new incomes. The loss of agricultural income may impair the status and discourse power of women in their family.	(1)The women will get the compensation for land acquisition equally as the same as men; (2) in addition to monetary compensation, other measures will be taken to help the women recover the incomes (the women will enjoy the priority in employment for project construction, skill training and follow-up supports); (3) during project construction, management and operation of the Project, at least 30% of non-technical jobs will be offered to the women; at the operation period, at least 30% of permanent jobs will be offered to the women.
3	Increased gender inequality	Resettlement results in heavier burden or less opportunities	The Project will not result in gender inequality. Few families will be significantly affected by resettlement. However, since the women undertake more in agricultural activities and houseworks, they may be more adversely affected by land acquisition and house demolition in comparison with men.	By means of land reclamation and provision of sufficient compensation, the women will get more assistance to modify the planting structure (e.g., to plant more cash crops), so as to increase their income. The skill training and employment opportunities will be offered to the women. Monitoring will be conducted.
4	Community network system	Damaged social network	The Project involves in no HD and thus will in no way affect the social network.	No impact.
5	Impair health/increase social problems	Health problems or severe social problems due to pressure of resettlement (violence, spread of AIDS, etc)	No severe impact will be generated under the Project. However, some severely affected households and the vulnerable groups may have difficulties.	The women's federation and the civil affairs department will provide assistance. Monitoring will be conducted.

4. Resettlement Policy Framework

The resettlement of the Huainan World Bank Financed Project will strictly follow the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People’s Republic of China, Anhui Province, Huainan City, and the location of the Project, and fully comply with the relevant World Bank’s involuntary immigration policies during planning and implementation of resettlement. The detailed policy frameworks are shown in the following table:

Table 4-1 Project Resettlement Policy Framework

Level	Policy Documents	Effective Date
State and central ministries and commissions	Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China	August 28, 2004
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	December 27, 1998
	Property Law of the People’s Republic of China	March 16, 2007
	Decision of State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Strict Land Administration (GF[2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Guidance on Perfection of System of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (GTZF [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Circular of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control (GF [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Circular of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Guidance for Well Implementing Employment Training and Social Security for Peasants with Land Acquired Forwarded by General Office of the State Council (GBF [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Measures for Announcement of Land Acquisition (GF [2002] No.10)	January 1, 2002
	Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Land Acquisition Management (GF [2010] No.96)	June 26, 2010
	Circular on Improving the Financial Discount Policy for Small Guaranteed Loans to Promote Women’s Entrepreneurship and Employment (CJF [2009] No.72)	July 27, 2009
	Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	January 21, 2011
	Method for Evaluation of House Expropriation on State-owned Land (JF [2011] No.77)	June 7, 2011
	Administrative Measures for Transfer of Rural Land Contractual Management Rights (Decree No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture)	January 19, 2005
Anhui Province	Circular of the General Office of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Further Improving the Compensation for Relocation and Resettlement of Residents in Coal Mining Subsidence Areas (WZB [2008] No.58)	November 13, 2008
	Measures for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China in Anhui Province	September 22, 2000
	Circular of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Promulgating the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province (WZ [2009] No.132)	December 31, 2009
	Circular of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Adjusting the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province (WZ [2015] No.24)	February 28, 2015
	Circular of the General Office of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Printing and Distributing the Work Plan for Comprehensive Treatment of Coal Mining Subsidence Area (WZ [2009] No.86)	July 29, 2009
	Circular of the General Office of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Practically Carrying out and Implementing the Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land (WZB [2011] No.24)	April 7, 2011
	Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the People’s Government of Anhui Province on Doing a Good Job in Employment and Social Security	June 12, 2005

Level	Policy Documents	Effective Date
	for Land acquisition Farmers (WZ [2005] No.63)	
Huainan City	Circular on Printing and Distributing the Compensation Standard for House Expropriation on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99)	September 1, 2011
	Opinions on the Implementation of the Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.102)	September 1, 2011
	Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Collective Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement in Huainan City (Huaifu [2013] No. 39)	May 31, 2013
	Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation Standards for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95)	November 26, 2015
Datong District	Scheme of Compensation for Land Acquisition in the World Bank Financed Datong District Coal Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project (DF [2017] No.8)	2017
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and its Appendixes	January 1, 2002
	Bank Procedures BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and its Appendixes.	January 1, 2002

4.1 Summary of Relevant Laws and Regulations of National Ministries & Commissions and Provinces

4.1.1 Provisions for Land Ownership and Use Rights

The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land. The land in urban districts shall be owned by the State. The land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants. (Article 2 and Article 8 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China).

For the needs of the public interest, the collectively-owned land and houses and other real estate of the organizations and personnel can be acquired in accordance with the powers and procedures prescribed by the law. As for the expropriation of collectively-owned land, it is necessary to, according to law and in full amount, pay such fees as land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings, arrange for social security fees for the farmers whose land is expropriated, secure their livelihood and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. As for the expropriation of the premises owned by entities and individuals or other real properties, it is necessary to make compensation for demolition and relocation according to law and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the owners of the real properties expropriated; as for the expropriation of the individuals' residential houses, it is necessary to safeguard the housing conditions of the owners of the houses expropriated. (Article 42 of Property Law of the People's Republic of China)

4.1.2 Provisions on Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition and House Demolition

The county-level people's government or above shall take practical measures to prevent dropping of the living standard of land acquisition farmers due to land acquisition. The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid in time and in full amount. The people's government of related province, autonomous region or direct-controlled municipality shall approve to increase the resettlement subsidy if the land compensation and resettlement subsidy offered according to existing laws and regulations are not enough to enable the land acquisition farmers to keep their original living standard or pay the social security expenses for farmers losing all the land due to land acquisition. The local people's government can offer the additional subsidy by use of the incomes from the compensated use of the

state-owned lands, if the total amount of land compensation and resettlement subsidy, reaching the upper limit defined in related laws, is still not sufficient to enable the land acquisition farmers to keep their original living standard. The people's government of related province, autonomous region and directly-controlled municipality shall formulate and announce the unified annual output value or regional comprehensive land price for land acquisition in the involved counties or cities, and the principle of "same price for same land" shall be observed in the compensation for land acquisition; for national key construction projects, the cost for land acquisition shall be fully included in the budget. (Article 12 of Decision of State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Strict Land Administration). The compensations to be paid by the municipal and county people's governments, which make the decision on house expropriation, to the persons with expropriated houses includes:

- (i) Compensation for the value of the house to be expropriated;
- (ii) Compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement caused due to house expropriation;
- (iii) Compensation for the loss of production stoppage and business suspension caused due to house expropriation.

The municipal and county-level people's governments shall formulate the measures for subsidization and incentives to provide the subsidies and rewards to the persons with expropriated houses.

The compensation standard for values of houses to be expropriated shall not be lower than the market price of real estate similar to houses to be expropriated in the date of announcement of deciding house expropriation. The values of houses to be expropriated shall be determined by the real estate price evaluation agency with corresponding qualification according to method of evaluation for house expropriation.

In case of any objection to the values of houses to be expropriated, which are determined by way of evaluation, the application for review may be made to the real estate price evaluation agency. In case of any objection to the review results, the application for verification may be made to the Expert Committee on Real Estate Price Evaluation.

The evaluation method for house expropriation shall be formulated by the competent department of housing and urban-rural construction of the State Council. During formulation, the opinions shall be solicited from the public. (Article 17 and Article 19 Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land)

The unified annual output value standard and regional comprehensive land price for land acquisition shall be fully implemented. The formulation of unified annual output value standard and regional comprehensive land price for land acquisition is an important measure to improve the compensation mechanism for land acquisition and realize the same price in the same place, and also an inevitable requirement for raising the compensation standard for land acquisition and safeguarding the rights and interests of the peasants. The acquisition of rural collective-owned lands for various constructions shall be in strict accordance with the above provisions. For new construction projects, the pre-qualification of land use shall be carried out strictly, in order to ensure that the project is included in the estimated budget in full amount according to the unified annual output value standard and regional comprehensive land price for land acquisition issued for implementation. If the land used for construction is located in the area with the same annual output value or comprehensive land price, the compensation level of land acquisition shall be basically the same, so that the compensation for land acquisition is made as per the principle of "same price in same land".

The dynamic adjustment mechanism for land acquisition compensation shall be established in localities, and the adjustment shall be made for land acquisition compensation standard every 2-3 years according to economic development levels, income growth rate of local people per capita, etc., so as to gradually raise the land acquisition compensation level. If the land acquisition compensation standards which are currently implemented have exceeded the prescribed number of years, the corresponding provinces shall carry out the proper adjustment and revision as soon as possible. In case of failure to adjust in time, the review for land use shall not be approved. Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Land Acquisition Management (June, 2010)

4.1.3 Provisions on Way of Resettlement of Land Acquisition Peasants

The county-level people's government or above shall formulate the specific measures to guarantee the long-term livelihood of the land acquisition farmers. For projects with stable returns, the farmers can become a shareholder of such projects by contributing his/her use right on the land approved for construction of such projects. If in the urban planning area, the local people's government shall include farmers losing all lands due to land acquisition into the urban employment system and set up the social security system; if the village collectively-owned land shall be acquired in the urban planning area, the local people's government shall reserve necessary cultivated lands or arrange jobs in the local administrative areas, for land acquisition farmers; the land acquisition farmers without basic conditions for production or living shall be resettled in other places. (Article 13 of Decision of State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Strict Land Administration)

The land acquisition farmers can choose the following resettlement ways: (1) Agricultural production resettlement. In case of acquisition of farmers' collective lands outside of the urban planning area, the reserved rural collective land for unforeseen situations, contracted land returned voluntarily by the contracting peasant households, transfer of contracted land, cultivated land newly added by land reclamation and improvement, etc. shall be used firstly to make the land acquisition farmers have the necessary cultivated land and continue to engage in the agricultural production. (2) Re-employment resettlement. The land acquisition farmers shall be offered free charge with the labor skills training and arranged with the corresponding jobs by means of actively creating the conditions. Under the same conditions, the organization using the land shall give priority to the employment of land acquisition farmers. In case of acquisition of farmers' collective lands in the urban planning area, the farmers losing all lands due to land acquisition shall be included into the urban employment system, and the social security system shall be established. (3) Resettlement by becoming shareholder and sharing profit. For the project land with long-term stable returns, under the premise of the farmer's voluntary, the rural collective economic organization subject to land acquisition may, by negotiating with the organization using the land, become the shareholders of such projects by use of resettlement expenses for land acquisition, or by making a price of use right on land approved for use in construction. The rural collective economic organization and peasant households shall obtain the profits by way of preferred stocks as per the contractual stipulations. (4) Resettlement in other places. If the farmers losing all lands due to land acquisition cannot be provided with the basic production and living conditions in the locality, the government can organize and implement the resettlement in other places on the premise of fully seeking the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasant households. (Article 2 of Guidance on Perfection of System of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement)

4.1.4 Provisions on Disclosure of Land Acquisition Information

During land acquisition, it's necessary to safeguard the rights and interests of farmers' collective land ownership and farmers' land contract operation rights. Before the land acquisition is approved according to law, the use, location, compensation standard, resettlement ways for the land to be acquired shall be notified to the farmers subject to land acquisition; the results of the survey on the current status of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organizations and peasant households subject to land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources department shall organize the hearing in accordance with relevant regulations. The relevant materials that have been understood and confirmed by the land acquisition farmers shall be used as the necessary materials for approval of land acquisition. It's necessary to speed up the establishment and improvement of the coordination and ruling mechanism for disputes in land acquisition compensation and resettlement, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of land acquisition farmers and land users. The approved land acquisition issues shall be publicized, except for special circumstances (Article 14 of Decision of State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Strict Land Administration).

The people's government of related province, autonomous region and directly-controlled municipality shall formulate the allocation methods of land compensation fees within the rural collective economic organizations in accordance with the principle that the land compensation fees are mainly used for the farmers affected by land acquisition. The rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the revenues and expenditures of the compensation fees for land acquisition and accept their supervision. The departments of agriculture and civil affairs shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of compensation fees for land acquisition within the rural collective economic organizations (Article 15 of Decision of State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Strict Land Administration).

The administrative organ shall disclose the government information in a timely and accurate manner. In case of discovering the false or incomplete information that affects or may affect the social stability and disrupts the social management order, the administrative organ shall issue the accurate government information for clarification within its scope of official duties (Article 6 of Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

The administrative organ shall disclose the government information, which shall be disclosed actively to the public, through the government gazettes, government websites, press conferences, newspapers, periodicals, broadcasts, television, etc., in a manner that makes the information easily known to the public (Article 15 of Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

The people's governments at all levels shall set up the government information query places in national archives and public libraries, and arrange the appropriate facilities and equipment to facilitate the acquisition of government information by the citizens, legal persons or other organizations. The administrative organ may set up the places and facilities as required, such as public query room, information request point, information bulletin board, electronic information screen, etc., in order to disclose the government information. The administrative organ shall provide the government archives and public libraries with the government information, which shall be disclosed actively to the public, in a timely manner (Article 16 of Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information).

4.2 Summary of Relevant Regulations and Policies of the Project Location

I. Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Collective Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement in Huainan City (Huaifu [2013] No.39)

The disclosure system of compensation and resettlement for land acquisition shall be executed. During implementation of land acquisition, the District People's Government shall be responsible for the organization of land acquisition and resettlement of specific land lot and announcement of the list of persons, land acquisition compensation and resettlement procedures, land acquisition compensation and resettlement scheme, persons subject to land acquisition, issue of compensation fees, resettlement sites for house property rights exchange and planning schemes in the township (town) and village (including the villagers' group, the same below) during a period of no less than 7 days.

The compensation fees for land acquisition include the land compensation, resettlement subsidies and compensation for ground attachments and young crops. The land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy shall be implemented according to the compensation standard stipulated by the provincial people's government and owned by the collective economic organization involved in land acquisition. More than 70% of land compensation fees are used for the production, life and social security of land acquisition farmers.

The use of land compensation fees shall be approved at the villagers' meeting or villagers' representative meeting convened by the collective economic organization which owns the land compensation fees, and the funds allocation and use scheme shall be reported to the township (town) people's governments and subdistrict office for the record.

II. Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation Standards for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95)

This standard is applicable to the acquisition of ground attachments on the collective land and compensation for young crops in the administrative regions in the city (including Fengtai County and Maoji Experimental Area). If there exist special provisions in state laws and provincial administrative regulations, these special provisions shall prevail.

III. Scheme of Compensation for Land Acquisition in the World Bank Financed Datong District Coal Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project (DF [2017] No.8)

This scope of acquisition is applicable for the jurisdiction of the Datong Subdistrict Office at the south of Linchang Road and on both sides of Nanshan Road.

4.3 Involuntary Resettlement Policies of the World Bank

The implementation of the resettlement action shall be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project, so as to ensure that the relocation or restricted occupation does not occur until the necessary resettlement measures are implemented in place. For the impact in Paragraph 3 (a) of the policy, these measures include the provisions of compensations or assistances necessary for relocation prior to relocation and preparation for provision of resettlement points with sufficient facilities. In particular, the land acquisition and related assets can occur only after the compensation has been paid (after the resettlement points and relocation subsidies have been provided to the displaced persons, if it's practical). As for impact corresponding to Paragraph 3 (b) of the policy, the measures to help the displaced persons shall be implemented according to the RAP (as part of the project).

As for land-based displaced persons, the priority shall be given to the land-based resettlement strategies. These strategies include the resettlement on the public land or on

the private land acquired or purchased. No matter at what time the replacement land is offered, the potential productivity, geographical advantages and combination of other factors of the land provided shall at least be equivalent to the advantages of the land acquired. If the land is not selected as a top scheme for compensation by the displaced persons, or the land provided will result in adverse impacts on the sustainability of the park or conservation area, or no sufficient land can be obtained at reasonable price, the scheme with job opportunities or independent living-earning opportunities but not land, as the emphasis, shall be provided in addition to monetary compensation for land and other property losses. If no sufficient land is available, the explanation and records shall be made according to requirements of the World Bank.

Regarding qualification criteria, the displaced persons may be one of the following three groups:

1. Persons with formal land ownership (including customary and traditional laws recognized in the laws of the State);
2. Persons who do not have formal land ownership at the beginning of the survey, but claim to own the land or assets - if 3. Such claims are recognized by the laws of the State or recognized as per the procedures confirmed by the resettlement action plan.

Persons who have no recognized legal rights or requests for the lands they occupied.

4.4 Resettlement Policy of the Project

The resettlement policy to be implemented in the Project is formulated on the basis of the above policies and according to the actual situations of Huainan City, complies with the spirit of involuntary resettlement policies of China, Anhui, Huainan and the World Bank, and meet the specific needs of the project area. The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented after it is approved by the World Bank and the Huainan Municipal People's Government.

4.4.1 Collective Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy

In the Project, the principles of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, compensation standard, land acquisition procedures and supervision mechanism are formulated mainly according to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law, Regulations on House Expropriation and Compensation on State-owned Land, Measures of Anhui Province for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (September 22, 2000), Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Land Acquisition Management (June, 2010), and relevant local policies. The compensation standards for land acquisition within the affected area of the Project will not be lower than those announced in the above documents.

The collective land shall be compensated according to the regional comprehensive land price; the villagers' groups and peasant households affected by the land acquisition of the Project shall be offered with the monetary compensation; the compensation fees for land acquisition of the contracted land shall be distributed to the land acquisition households; the land-lost peasants shall be provided with the endowment insurance and preferential job opportunities. The peasant households affected by the Project shall be provided with the free skill trainings to ensure the stable recovery of their production and living standards.

According to the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City, HF [2013] No.39 and the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation Standards for

Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95), it's determined that the comprehensive land price of the block on the collective land is CNY 52,000 yuan/mu, the price for food crops among young crops is CNY 1,100 yuan/mu per season, and CNY 2200 yuan/mu per year.

4.4.2 House Demolition and Resettlement Policy

I. House Demolition of Rural Residents

In accordance with the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City, as for compensation for houses on the acquired collective land, the monetary compensation or compensation with house property right exchange shall be implemented.

As for monetary compensation standard for acquisition of dwelling houses of peasant households, in case of dwelling house of which the approval procedures for land use and planning and construction has been handled, the monetary compensation standard is that the 100% of compensation standard is implemented as per 30 m² in case of per capita building area <30 m², and in case of per capita building area ≥30 m², the 100% of compensation standard is implemented.

In addition to the cost compensation for the demolished houses, the government will resettle the households with demolished houses by way of buyback of commercial house; the resettlement area is 30m²/person, and the current price of local commercial house is about CNY 4,000/m².

II. Demolition of Houses on State-owned Land

According to the Compensation Standard for House Acquisition on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99), the houses with legal procedures on the state-owned land shall be subject to the compensation as per the market valuation price in accordance with the principle of "Compensation for one square meter while demolishing one square meter".

The compensation standard for values of houses to be expropriated shall not be lower than the market price of real estate similar to houses to be expropriated in the date of announcement of deciding house expropriation. The values of houses to be expropriated shall be determined by the real estate price evaluation agency with corresponding qualification according to method of evaluation for house expropriation. The current market price is about CNY 4,000 yuan/m². The houses without legal property rights will be compensated according to their costs.

4.4.3 Policy of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned land to be occupied by the Project belongs to the Huainan Municipal Government, Datong District Government and Huainan Mining Group Co., Ltd. Since the Project belongs to the Huainan City, for the agricultural land owned by the Huainan Municipal Government (including the Datong District Government), the use rights can be changed to the Project for free, and the compensation is made only for the ground attachments. The land used for construction is compensated at 50% of the benchmark land price.

The Huainan Municipal Government has reached a land use agreement with the Huainan Mining Group through negotiations for several times, in order to implement the Project. The principles of the agreement are as follows: 1) The forest land and subsidence land of the Huainan Mining Group in the project area are all allocated free of charge to the Huainan Municipal Government for environmental remediation of the Project, and only

the ground attachments are compensated according to the relevant standards. 2) As for the lands directly occupied for construction by the subprojects involving the earth-rock works, such as roads, water systems, bonsai gardens, flower trading markets, roadside service points, etc., regardless of the land transferred or land allocated, the compensation shall be made as per the evaluated price.

It should be noted that the Wanxiang Road covers an area of 6.16mu totally, wherein, the land with an area of 19.47mu is the state-owned land acquired in 2008; the Chenxiang Village requires that the local residents shall be compensated for the differences between standards in the different policies, in order to use this state-owned land. On March 6, 2017, in the 3rd executive meeting of the 17th People's Government of the Datong District, this requirement was approved, i.e., the difference with an amount of CNY 25,000 yuan/mu will be supplemented.

4.4.4 Enterprise Demolition and Resettlement Policy

The Project involves the demolition of one (1) enterprise. For the production premises of the enterprise, according to the documents, i.e., the Compensation Standard for House Acquisition on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99) and Circular on Printing and Distributing the Benchmark Price and Adjustment Coefficient for Urban House Demolition in Huainan City in 2009 and Other Compensation and Subsidy Standards for Urban House Demolition in Huainan City (HF [2008] No.91), the relevant expenses, such as relocation compensation fees for houses and attachments, compensation fees for production stoppage and close down, expenses for transportation and installation of equipment, and compensation fees for equipment and facilities that cannot be restored for use.

The compensation for enterprise premises shall be made as per the replacement price, including the compensation fees for economic loss due to close down and compensation fees for equipment. The enterprise does not involve the resettlement of employees.

4.4.5 Temporary Occupation of Collective Land

As for temporary occupation of collective land, the compensation for loss of young crops shall be made, in order to restore the original state, i.e., CNY 2,000 yuan/mu.

4.4.6 Resettlement of Vulnerable Groups

5 disabled persons and 20 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the project land acquisition; 2 disabled persons and 4 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the house demolition. In the Project, the special support policies for vulnerable groups have been formulated to provide them with the measures, such as minimum living guarantee. The detailed resettlement of the vulnerable groups may be found in Section 6.3 and will not be repeated here.

4.4.7 Women Development

For women affected by the Project, the Project Office and people's government with the Project shall take a series of measures to provide various conveniences for women's participation and development from the perspective of long-term and overall development of the region. For example, the endowment insurance shall be provided for the land-lost peasants, including women, in order to protect women's economic status;

The open and transparent mechanism for issuance of land acquisition and demolition compensation information shall be established to ensure that the women have the equal rights to compensation and information;

In each family, the signature of the compensation agreement for land acquisition and demolition and issuance of funds shall be based on the knowledge of female family

members;

In the training scheme, the type of work, such as garment making, shall be specially set up for women, the menu-based employment training system shall be established, so as to form a one-stop service including labor demands for enterprises, provision of professional training, and selection of women's personal interests, thereby reducing the blindness of women's employment;

The role of women's organizations, such as the Women's Federation and the Family Planning Association, shall be fully brought to play, to effectively integrate the women's development and access to opportunities with the activities of these organizations, thereby attracting and guiding women to enjoy the opportunities brought about by development; the women are encouraged to enter the flower market for starting an undertaking, and the priority will be given to the small loans for women to start an undertaking.

5. Compensation Standards

According to the provisions of the law and policy framework used in the Project, and in combination with the actual situations in the affected area of the Project, the living standards of the affected population shall be restored and improved in the short term after resettlement, and the compensation standards for various impacts of the Project are formulated through sufficient negotiations with various relevant departments and affected populations in the Huainan City. If the Huainan Municipal People's Government issues the new and more favorable policy during implementation of the Project, these new policies shall be implemented.

5.1 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition

According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Guidance on Perfection of System of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement, Measures of Anhui Province for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised Draft), Circular of the People's Government of Anhui Province on Adjusting the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Anhui Province and Compensation Standards for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95), after consultation with the affected persons and in combination with the actual situations in the affected area of the Project, the compensation standards for lands proposed by the Project are shown in detailed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standards for Collective Land Acquisition in the Project Affected Area

Land Type	Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)
	Regional Comprehensive Land Price
Cultivated Land (Land for growing field crops)	52000
Large-scale forest	52000

According to field survey, although the agricultural economy is developed in the region, in the scope of the Project, due to impact of surface collapse, the agricultural production management level is not so high, the operation is extensive, there are basically the dry lands with two seasons a year, and the standard cultivation system includes the wheat-rice or wheat/cotton. In general, the yield per unit area of wheat is 800kg/mu, the unit price is CNY 1.2-1.4 yuan/kg, the gross earnings are about CNY 1000-1200 yuan/mu, and the cost is CNY 500-600 yuan/mu (fertilizer, pesticide and seeds). In case of calculation according to the local annual grain output value of CNY 2,200 yuan/mu, the standard in the Project is about 23.6 times the land incomes, and fully in line with the requirements of the Land Administration Law.

Table 5-2 Summary List of Cultivated Land Losses and Compensation Fees

Affected Family (Household)	Area of Land Lost (mu)	A.Estimated Loss of Income (CNY 10,000 yuan/year)	B.Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition (CNY 10,000 yuan)		
			Land Type	Compensation Fees for Land (including young crops)	Multiple against Annual Income
636	1473.62	324.2	Cultivated land	7662.8	23.6

5.2 Compensation Standard for Use of State-owned Land

The state-owned land to be occupied by various subprojects belongs to the Huainan City, Datong District and Huainan Mining Group. The Huainan Mining Group occupies the state-owned land with an area of 6,537mu; the Huainan Municipal People's Government and Huainan Mining Group have reached an agreement through several discussions, i.e., the Huainan Mining Group hands over the land to the Huainan Municipal People's

Government, all the state-owned lands occupied are used for the Project freely, and the compensation is made only for the young crops according to the actual situations. It should be noted that the land with an area of 19.5mu occupied by the Project needs to be compensated as per the compensation price of CNY 52,000 yuan/mu in reference to the collective land price.

According to the relevant laws and policies of the State and local governments and the spirit of the security policies of the World Bank, the standard for permanent occupation of state-owned land shall be formulated through negotiation, as shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Standards for Occupation of State-owned Land

Unit	Land Type	Standard (yuan/mu)	Remarks
Huainan City (incl. Datong District)	Orchard	5000	Compensation for young crops (full bearing period)
	Forest land	2000	Compensation for young crops (large-scale forest)
	Drug rehabilitation center	52000	
Huainan Mining Group	Forest land	2000	Compensation for young crops (large-scale forest)
	Subsidence land	0	Barren land

5.3 Standard for House Demolition

I. Demolition of Houses on State-owned Land

As for monetary compensation standard for acquisition of dwelling houses of peasant households, in case of dwelling house of which the approval procedures for land use and planning and construction has been handled, the monetary compensation standard is that the 100% of compensation standard is implemented as per 30 m² in case of per capita building area <30 m², and in case of per capita building area ≥30 m², the 100% of compensation standard is implemented.

In addition to the cost compensation for the demolished houses, the government will resettle the households with demolished houses by way of buyback of commercial house; the resettlement area is 30m²/person, and the current price of local commercial house is about CNY 4,000/m².

Table 5-4 Compensation Price for Local Houses

S/N	House Type	Structure	Compensation Standard (yuan/m ²)
1	Simple house	Main house with simple structure	390
2	One-storey house	Eaves height 2-2.4m	440—470
		Eaves height over 2.4m	490—530
		Eaves height over 2.4m, with foundation ground beam	550—605
3	General building	Without ground beam, tile roof	640—670
		With ground beam, floor-slab roof	660—715
		With ground beam, cast roof	710—770
4	Frame building	Ground beam, column, cast top	860

Demolition case: By take Chen Qiang in the Chenxiang Village as an example, there are 4 members in Chen Qiang’s family, and the house is located on the collective land with an area of 350 m², and belongs to the general building with ground beam and cast roof.

At the time of demolition, if he chooses the monetary resettlement, he can get the compensation for demolition with an amount of CNY 260,500 yuan for the original house structure. In addition, the transition fees and relocation fees are also available.

If he chooses the property rights exchange for resettlement, he shall choose the resettlement house built by the government in accordance with the house resettlement standard of 30 m² per capita. As for the original house, after deducting the resettlement area of 120 m², he can get the compensation fees for demolition of CNY 173,300 yuan [(350-120) m² × 770 yuan/m²]. In addition, his family can apply for the additional purchase of resettlement house with an area of 15 m², and the residential area for additional purchase will be purchased at the construction cost price; the area exceeding 45 m² will be purchased at the market price of the commercial house at the same section of the resettlement house. As for house having a part with an area exceeding that required for resettlement, the monetary compensation is made according to the standards in Table 5-4.

II. Demolition of Houses on State-owned Land

According to the Compensation Standard for House Acquisition on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99), the houses with legal procedures on the state-owned land shall be subject to the compensation as per the market valuation price in accordance with the principle of “Compensation for one square meter while demolishing one square meter”. The compensation standard for values of houses to be expropriated shall not be lower than the market price of real estate similar to houses to be expropriated in the date of announcement of deciding house expropriation. The values of houses to be expropriated shall be determined by the real estate price evaluation agency with corresponding qualification according to method of evaluation for house expropriation. The current market price is about CNY 4,000 yuan/m². The houses without legal property rights will be subject to the cost compensation according to the standards in Table 5-3.

5.4 Compensation for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

According to the Compensation Standards for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land of Huainan City (HF [2015] No.95), the compensation fees for young crops and compensation standards for other ground attachments are shown in the following table:

Table 5-5 Compensation Standard for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Type	Unit	Compensation Standards	
Compensation fees for young crops (Each season)	Vegetables	yuan/mu	1875
	Commercial crops	yuan/mu	1210
	Grain crops	yuan/mu	1100
Sporadic trees	yuan/piece	5-160	
Large-scale forest	yuan/mu	2000-5000	
Buildings	yuan/m ²	390-860	
Brick-stone courtyard walls	yuan/m ²	52	
Earth courtyard walls	yuan/m ²	25	
Aquaculture ponds	yuan/mu	4000-9000	
Pigpen	yuan/m ²	30-60	
Graves	yuan/unit	2000-3000	

5.5 Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Use

During project construction, the project construction organization will temporarily borrow some lands for the temporary construction roads, stack of construction materials, building of construction shed, borrow pit and waste bank or production office and temporary residence for the construction team. The compensation standard is CNY 2,200 yuan/year per mu.

5.6 Relocation Subsidy, Resettlement Subsidy for Temporary Housing

In case of applying for the property rights exchange, the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency shall pay the temporary resettlement fees calculated as per a standard of CNY 200 yuan/person per month during the transition period according to the population of household with land acquired; as for the household with 1 person, the temporary resettlement fee with an amount of CNY 300 yuan per month shall be paid. The transfer house is generally resolved by the person with land acquired. If the resettlement house is not put into use within the time limit, the temporary resettlement fee shall be doubled. The moving expenses are CNY 600 yuan/household.

If the monetary compensation is applied for use in the self-demolition, the demolition cost with an amount of CNY 1,000 yuan will be paid in one time. If it's necessary to adjust the temporary resettlement fees, moving expenses and self-demolition expenses, the new ones shall be announced after approval by the Municipal People's Government.

5.7 Other Compensation

If the legal house acquisition results in such losses as close-down, production stoppage, etc. of the persons with house acquired, the acquisition compensation and resettlement agency shall pay the subsidies for losses of production stoppage and close-down of the organization with house acquired. The standard for subsidies for production stoppage and close-down is CNY 40 yuan/m² per month for commercial buildings and CNY 20 yuan/m² per month for industrial, warehousing and office buildings, with a duration of 6 months. In case of relocation of production equipment, a certain equipment relocation fee shall be offered and determined by the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency and persons involved in acquisition through negotiation; if the negotiation fails, the land acquisition compensation and resettlement institution and the persons involved in acquisition shall jointly organize the relocation, and the expenses shall be paid by the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency. If it's necessary to adjust the standard for losses of production stoppage and close-down, the new standard shall be announced after approval by the Municipal People's Government.

6. Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Measures

6.1. Objective, Method and Principles of Resettlement and Restoration

6.1.1 Objective of Resettlement and Restoration

According to the requirements in the World Bank's implementation policy on involuntary resettlement and relevant national laws and regulations, the overall objective of resettlement of the World Bank Financed Huainan Urban Transport Improvement Project is to restore the life and production of the affected population as soon as possible, and improve them as much as possible. The specific objective is as:

- (1) Make sure that the affected households can be resettled as appropriate, so that their living quality and environment can be improved or at least reach the living quality and environment before demolition;
- (2) Make compensations for ground attachments on various affected lands according to replacement price of such attachments;
- (3) Make compensation for or restore the infrastructures, in order to give play to original functions;
- (4) Make sure that the labor force affected by land acquisition and transfer can be resettled as appropriate, so that their long-term livelihood can be guaranteed and their living conditions can be improved or at least will not drop; no peasant will permanently lose the enough sources of incomes due to the land acquisition and transfer.

6.1.2 Method of Resettlement and Restoration

The resettlement and restoration of the affected population will be carried out simultaneously from the aspects of life and production.

The resettlement and restoration of life mainly refer to the house relocation and restoration of the living supporting facilities, including:

- (1) Provide the sufficient monetary compensation for the demolished houses and provide the economically affordable housing for purchase.

The resettlement and restoration of production mainly refer to the employment arrangements for labor forces and reconstruction and restoration of production facilities, including:

- (2) Make reasonable compensation for the land acquired to ensure that the affected population does not lose enough sources of incomes due to land acquisition and transfer.
- (3) Provide the assistance to the production and employment of the labor forces in the affected population, so as to ensure that the long-term livelihood of the affected population is not affected by the land acquisition of the Project.

6.1.3 Principles of Resettlement and Restoration

- (1) The affected population participates in the whole process of resettlement.

As for issues, such as compensation standards for houses and facilities, selection of resettlement sites, scheduling for demolition, scheduling for restoration, allocation of funds, use and management of resettlement funds, measures for restoration of production and operation, etc., the affected persons or their representatives must participate in the discussion and reach an agreement through negotiation. The negotiation with the affected persons shall be conducted by means of convening the representative symposium, consultative conference of residents in affected

community or villagers in affected village, etc.

- (2) All types of compensations for private individuals shall be completely and directly issued to the property owner; no organization or individual may intercept or embezzle other people's compensation funds.
- (3) Provide the assistance and care to vulnerable groups.

6.2 Resettlement Scheme

6.2.1 Resettlement Scheme for Land Acquisition

In the Project, the collective land with an area of 1,706.15mu in the Chenxiang Village are acquired, including 1,473.62mu of cultivated land, involving 636 households with 2,714 persons. According to the field survey, the Chenxiang Village is a place in lack of land resources. Due to its location in the urban district, along with the development of urban construction, a considerable area of lands has been acquired in recent years. Although the land acquisition of the Project will further aggravate the tension between the people and land, the cultivated lands acquired are all in the project area, and have the bad quality due to long-term impact of the surface subsidence. Because of the great distance from the residential areas, the management level is not high, the operations are extensive, all lands are dry land, water surface and unused wasteland. Therefore, the land acquisition of the Project has little impact on the local high-yield protected agriculture.

Since the lands in the Chenxiang Village have been acquired constantly in recent years, the village committee has formed the corresponding rules and regulations for the resettlement of land-lost peasants:

- (1) The land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for collectively contracted lands are all distributed to the contractors, and the village collective does not make any interception;
- (2) The compensation fees for the collective not contracting the lands shall be used for the endowment insurance for land acquisition peasants for persons who have lost their all lands or most of their lands.

During survey and consultation, most displaced persons believe that after the implementation of the Project, the local living environment and traffic conditions will be greatly improved, and there will be more job opportunities.

- (3) The skills training will be carried out once for the land-lost peasants with employment desires

The job opportunities arising during and after the implementation of the Project will be preferentially offered to the land-lost peasants and the affected vulnerable groups.

6.2.2 Social Security Measures

According to the Interim Procedures for Endowment Insurance of Land acquisition Peasants in Huainan City (HF, revised in July 2018) and in combination with the implementations of resettlement of the Project, the social security scheme for resettlement of the Project has been formulated.

I. Object for Security

Here the land acquisition peasants refer to the land acquisition peasants who have lost all or most of their lands due to the acquisition of rural collective lands approved by law. In the following circumstances, the persons shall be deemed to lose the most of their lands: in the urban planning area, the per capita cultivated land area is less than 0.2mu after land acquisition; outside the urban planning area, the per capita cultivated land area is less than 0.3mu after land acquisition.

The peasants who have reached the age of 16 years old and above and not participated in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers at the time of land acquisition shall participate in the endowment insurance for land-lost peasants. The persons under the age of 16 years old at the time of land acquisition shall not be included in the scope of endowment insurance for land-lost peasants.

II. Sources of Funds for Individual Accounts of Land-lost Peasants

As for the land-lost peasant who complies with the conditions for participating in the endowment insurance stipulated in the Interim Procedures for Endowment Insurance of Land acquisition Peasants in Huainan City (revised in July 2018), the payment standard for participation in social security is no longer calculated according to 70% of the land compensation fees, but the payment for participation in the social security is the one-time fixed quota with an amount of CNY 7,000 yuan/person. For those who reach or exceed the pensionable age, by a descending way as per ages, the male who is 60 years old and less than 65 years old and female who is 55 years old and less than 60 years old shall pay an amount of CNY 6,000 yuan; the male who is 65 years old and less than 70 years old and female who is 60 years old and less than 65 years old shall pay an amount of CNY 5,000 yuan; the male who is 70 years old and female who is 65 years old and over shall pay an amount of CNY 4,000 yuan.

In accordance with the principle of voluntariness, the land acquisition peasants can participate in the supplementary endowment insurance, with a payment standard of CNY 3,000 yuan, CNY 6,000 yuan, and CNY 9,000 yuan, and may select one of these standards for payment of expenses in one-time or annually.

III. Issuance Standard of Endowment Insurance Pension of Land acquisition Peasants:

After the land acquisition peasants are insured, the insured male person who is 60 years old and female person who is 55 years old can receive the endowment insurance compensation:

- (i) If the land acquisition peasants do not participate in the supplementary endowment insurance, each such person will receive a basic pension of CNY 285 yuan per month;
- (ii) If the land acquisition peasants participate in the supplementary endowment insurance and pay personally the pension with an amount of CNY 3,000 yuan, each such person will receive the endowment insurance pension of CNY 315 yuan, including the basic pension of CNY 285 yuan and supplementary pension of CNY 30 yuan;
- (iii) If the land acquisition peasants participate in the supplementary endowment insurance and pay personally the pension with an amount of CNY 6,000 yuan, each such person will receive the endowment insurance pension of CNY 345 yuan, including the basic pension of CNY 285 yuan and supplementary pension of CNY 60 yuan;
- (iv) If the land acquisition peasants participate in the supplementary endowment insurance and pay personally the pension with an amount of CNY 9,000 yuan, each such person will receive the endowment insurance pension of CNY 385 yuan, including the basic pension of CNY 285 yuan and supplementary pension of CNY 100 yuan;

4. Measures for Employment Promotion

The Project itself will create a large number of job opportunities, and the economic

development of the Datong District also creates a large number of non-agricultural job opportunities. The Project Office and the Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau agree to give the priority of these jobs to persons affected by land acquisition and demolition, who must receive the necessary free vocational trainings.

1. Project demands

Firstly, during implementation and operation of the Project, the management and operation can create a considerable number of jobs (see Table 6-1), which will be given preferentially to the households affected by land acquisition and demolition, in order to increase their incomes.

Table 6-1 Statistics of Employment Positions Created by the Project

Subproject	Name	Temporary Employment Position during Construction	Employment Positions during Operation
Environmental remediation	Area 1	100	20
	Area 2-1	120	20
	Area 2-2	100	20
	Area 3-1	120	20
	Area 3-2	130	20
Greenway	Greenway	100	25
Water system	Water system treatment	120	20
Infrastructure	Wanxiang Road	100	8
	Yanshan Road	100	7
	Jiukong Road	100	3
Rehabilitation of garbage dumping field	Landfills	50	10
Total		1140	173

2. Demands of Industrial Park Development

Presently, there are four zones with concentrated distribution of enterprises, such as Datong Industrial New Zone, Shangyao Industrial Agglomeration Zone, Pharmaceutical Packaging Industrial Park, Garment Industrial Park, etc. (referred to as “Two Zone, Two Park”), in the scope of the Datong District, covering multiple industries, such as machining, electronic technology, garment making, etc., including more than 20 machining enterprises, such as Dongdian Chemical Machinery Factory, Tangxing Hydraulic Machinery Co., Ltd., Shaanxi Automobile Group Co., Ltd Heavy Truck Company, etc., more than 30 new electronic enterprises, such as Huainan Jieti Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., and 6 garment making enterprises; in 2013, the total industrial output value of “Two Zone, Two Park” reached CNY 1.84 billion yuan.

The Huainan Economic and Technical Development Zone was founded in 1988, and approved by the People’s Government of Anhui Province as a provincial development zone in 1993. In March 2013, with the approval of the State Council, the Huainan Economic Development Zone was upgraded to a state-level economic and technical development zone, and implements the current policies of the state-level economic and technical development zone. In 2013, the Huainan Economic Development Zone was placed under the jurisdiction of the Datong District in terms of administrative divisions. There are more than 190 enterprises in the Huainan Economic and Technical Development Zone. The Development Zone has now formed the industrial characteristics based on biomedicine, textile printing and dyeing, software

development, machining, food processing and electronic appliances.

According to the employment survey for some enterprises with intention to expand production scale in the above-mentioned Huainan Economic Development Zone and Datong Industrial New Area in 2015-2018, there are 1421 vacancies just in these enterprises surveyed currently, and after expansion of production scale during 2015-2018, the number of posts can be increased to 4,900, mainly in CNC lathe worker, electrician, vehicle mechanic, garment maker and marketer.

At present, the Datong District and Huainan City are actively attracting the investments. The Datong Industrial New Zone and Huainan Economic and Technical Development Zone are about to start the phase II project and plan the Phase III project, in order to strive to attract more and larger enterprises to settle in, which will expand the demands for employments in the future.

According to surveys of two parts above, the project and enterprises surveyed just can provide the 5,000 jobs and more than 4,000 employment platforms. As for the positions provided, the first demand is in the skilled workers, mainly in the fields of CNC lathe worker, electrician, vehicle mechanic, garment maker, etc.; the second demand is in the management position, mainly in the enterprise management and garden professional management, and the third demand is in the service positions, mainly in the aspects of marketing, cleaning, security and landscape maintenance personnel. These types of works are perfectly suited to the peasants and residents affected by the Project, and the demands of the society are fully able to accommodate their employment needs.

Some enterprises have difficulty in recruiting workers. During this survey, many enterprises generally reflect the problems of “difficulties in recruiting workers”; for example, the Tangxing Hydraulic Machinery Co., Ltd. has increased more than 30 units of various numerical control equipment in recent years, but the equipment operators have been in short supply for a long time, thereby seriously impacting on the increase of the enterprise’s productivity; as being a labor-intensive industry, the garment making industry has a total annual output value of up to CNY 1.248 billion yuan currently, but the lack of first-line garment makers has become a bottleneck restricting the development of the enterprises. There are many reasons for the difficulty in recruiting workers in some enterprises; however, from the perspective of vocational training, it’s necessary to strengthen vocational training according to market demands, solve the problem of mismatch between enterprise requirements and laborer’s quality, and solve the problem of unbalance between enterprise recruitments and job information for laborers.

3. Training Scheme

According to the needs and wishes of the land-lost peasants, the training plan and scheme for the Project, has been prepared in attached 2. At that time, the training activities will be guided and supervised by the Project Office, implemented by the Datong District Government and the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau under the assistance and cooperation of various towns and townships during implementation.

6.2.3 Resettlement Schemes for House Demolition

1. Monetary Resettlement and Property Rights Exchange for Resettlement

In accordance with the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People’s Government on

Printing and Distributing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Collective Land Acquisition in Huainan City, as for compensation for houses on the acquired collective land, the monetary compensation or compensation with house property right exchange shall be implemented.

As for monetary compensation standard for acquisition of dwelling houses of peasant households, in case of dwelling house of which the approval procedures for land use and planning and construction has been handled, the monetary compensation standard is that the 100% of compensation standard is implemented as per 30 m² in case of per capita building area <30 m², and in case of per capita building area ≥30 m², the 100% of compensation standard is implemented. In addition to the cost compensation for the demolished houses, the government will resettle the households with demolished houses by way of buyback of commercial house; the resettlement area is 30 m²/person, and the current price of local commercial house is about CNY 4,000/m². In addition, the households with demolished houses can choose the resettlement with property under construction, which is in the resettlement quarter under the unified plan of the government.

In the Project, the acquisition of residential houses involves 31 households with 92 persons. At the implementation stage of demolition and resettlement, it's necessary to fully respect the resettlement willingness of the persons with demolished house, which shall be free to select the resettlement method form monetary compensation and house property rights exchange.

In case of selecting the house property rights exchange, the person with demolished house may freely select the resettlement method of buyback of commercial house by the government, or select the resettlement house in Chenxiang Village; the resettlement quarter is located on the north side of Dongshan Branch Road of Chenxiang Village, under construction by the government, and arranged with the complete surrounding roads, school and other infrastructures. In comparison with the living environment prior to demolition, the new environment has been greatly improved.

There are 1020 suits of resettlement houses in the resettlement quarter with a construction area of 104,000 m². The resettlement houses and resettlement quarter are expected to be completed in June 2019, and can be put into use in October at the same year. The design drawing is shown in the Figure 6-1; the current situations of the resettlement quarter are shown in the Figure 6-2.



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Figure 6-1 Layout of Resettlement Quarter



Figure 6-2 Current Situations of Resettlement Quarter

III. Transition Fees (Temporary Resettlement Fees)

Meantime, in case of applying for the property rights exchange, the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency shall pay the temporary resettlement fees calculated as per a standard of CNY 200 yuan/person per month during the transition period according to the population of household with land acquired; as for

the household with 1 person, the temporary resettlement fee with an amount of CNY 300 yuan per mouth shall be paid. The transfer house is generally resolved by the person with land acquired. If the resettlement house is not put into use within the time limit, the temporary resettlement fee shall be doubled. The moving expenses are CNY 600 yuan/household.

If the monetary compensation is applied for use in the self-demolition, the demolition cost with an amount of CNY 1,000 yuan will be paid in one time. If it's necessary to adjust the temporary resettlement fees, moving expenses and self-demolition expenses, the new ones shall be announced after approval by the Municipal People's Government.

6.2.4 Demolition and Resettlement of Enterprise

The Project involves the demolition of one (1) enterprise, i.e., Anhui Jiatong Road and Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd.

For the production premises of the enterprise, according to the documents, i.e., the Compensation Standard for House Acquisition on State-owned Land in Huainan City (HFB [2011] No.99) and Circular on Printing and Distributing the Benchmark Price and Adjustment Coefficient for Urban House Demolition in Huainan City in 2009 and Other Compensation and Subsidy Standards for Urban House Demolition in Huainan City (HF [2008] No.91), the relevant expenses, such as relocation compensation fees for houses and attachments, compensation fees for production stoppage and close down, expenses for transportation and installation of equipment, and compensation fees for equipment and facilities that cannot be restored for use.

The compensation for enterprise premises shall be made as per the replacement price, including the compensation fees for economic loss due to close down and compensation fees for equipment. As for Anhui Jiatong Road and Bridge Engineering Co., Ltd, due to production stoppage, the resettlement of employees is not involved.

6.3 Measures for Women's Development

As for resettlement and restoration of the female population affected by the Project, the Project Office and people's government with the Project shall take a series of measures to provide various conveniences for women's participation and development from the perspective of long-term and overall development of the region.

The endowment insurance shall be provided for the land-lost peasants, including women, as soon as possible, in order to protect women's economic status.

The open and transparent mechanism for issuance of land acquisition and demolition compensation information shall be established to ensure that the women have the equal rights to compensation and information. In each family, the signature of the compensation agreement for land acquisition and demolition and issuance of funds shall be based on the knowledge of female family members.

In the training scheme, the type of work, such as garment making, shall be specially set up for women, the menu-based employment training system shall be established, so as to form an one-stop service including labor demands for enterprises, provision of professional training, and selection of women's personal interests, thereby reducing the blindness of women's employment;

The role of women's organizations, such as the Women's Federation, shall be fully brought to play, to effectively integrate the women's development and access to opportunities with the activities of these organizations, thereby attracting and guiding women to enjoy the opportunities brought about by development. The women are encouraged to enter the flower market for starting an undertaking, and the priority will be

given to the small loans for women to start an undertaking.

6.4 Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the Project, the vulnerable groups include the households enjoying the five guarantees, disabled people, poverty-stricken families, etc. As for vulnerable groups in the traditional sense, the local government has set up a complete and effective assistance system with following specific resettlement measures:

I. Assistance Policies for Household Enjoying the Five Guarantees

The rural households enjoying the five guarantees can be supported centrally in the local rural support service agency for households enjoying the five-guarantees, or at their own home for decentralized support. The rural households enjoying the five-guarantees can select by themselves the form of support. Centralized support, that is, the rural households enjoying the five guarantees are sent to the government-run nursing home, which is established in the township/town, and financed also by the government for its operation. The premise of centralized support is that the conditions of household enjoying the five guarantees are met, the old people are voluntary to be supported centrally, and have no infectious diseases, and mental illnesses.

Decentralized support, it mainly focuses on the rural households enjoying the five guarantees, who still have the contracted lands, and receive the subsidies distributed directly by the government. The support standard of household enjoying the five guarantees are reasonably determined as per no less than 60% of the annual local per capita nonproductive expenditure. At present, the annual guarantee standard for local rural household enjoying the five-guarantees with decentralized support is CNY 4,200 yuan/person.

II. Assistance Policies for Poverty-stricken Families

The local government will include the poverty-stricken families in the minimum living guarantee system which consists of the urban minimum living guarantee and rural minimum living guarantee. Furthermore, the land-lost peasants in the project area will, after becoming urban resident, enjoy the unemployment benefits and endowment insurance. Currently, the monthly minimum living guarantee in the Huainan City is CNY 525 yuan/person, and the annual rural minimum living guarantee is CNY 4,020 yuan/person.

III. Assistance Policies for the Disabled People

According to the Implementation Measures for the Living Allowances of the Disabled People in Difficulties and Nursing Allowances of Severely Disabled People in Huainan City in 2018, the eligible disabled people can simultaneously apply for the living allowances of the disabled people in difficulties and nursing allowance of the severely disable people. The disabled people who meets not only the conditions of two allowances for the disabled people, but also the conditions of living and nursing allowances (subsidies) for old age, disability in line of duty, retirement, etc., may apply for one of the types of living and nursing allowances (subsidies) with the highest allowance amount. The standard of living allowance for the disabled persons in difficulties is: CNY 800 yuan/person per year for first- and second-level disabled persons; CNY 400 yuan/person per year for third- and fourth-level disabled persons. The standard of nursing allowance for the severely disabled persons is CNY 60 yuan/person per month.

IV. Other Policies

As for vulnerable groups under the Project, the local government has taken a series

of special measures to help them get more benefits from the Project in addition to those general assistance measures provided by the central government.

- (I) For poverty-stricken families: an important reason resulting in poverty of people in affected areas under the Project is the lack of labor skills. Thus, the local government takes following measures to help these families during the stage of implementation of the Project:
 - (1) Provide the skills training and reduce or remit the training expenses firstly;
 - (2) Preferentially offer the job opportunity (the Project itself can create certain job opportunities);
- (II) For the disabled people capable to work, the government will try to provide jobs to them; the government will not only appoint intermediary agency to provide the vocational trainings to the disabled people, but also provide them firstly with outsourced jobs inside the government, such as cleaners, securities or warehouse keepers, etc.; Although such positions have no high wages or salaries, there are still many long-term job demands during the project implementation, thereby effectively solving the employment of such group of people.

According to the provisions of the Circular of the Huainan Municipal People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Measures for Collective Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement in Huainan City (Huaifu [2013] No.39): During resettlement for demolition, as for the house property rights exchange of the special families in distress, the resettlement will be implemented according to the construction area of 30 m²/person per household, the minimum size of the resettlement house shall not be less than 50 m²; after equal-area exchange, the insufficient difference shall be paid by the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency. The list of special families in distress shall be submitted by the township (town) people's governments and the subdistrict offices for preliminary review, and then reported to the district people's government for review and approval.

6.5 Restoration Scheme for Affected Infrastructures

The infrastructure affected by the Project mainly includes the power and communication facilities and oil and gas pipelines in the project area. According to the needs of project construction and operation, if not required for restoration, the owner shall be compensated directly according to the compensation standard described in Chapter 5; if required for restoration, the compensation shall be made according to the relevant compensation standard, and the owner shall restore by himself.

7. Resettlement Organizations

7.1. Organization structure

In order to smoothly promote the resettlement of the World Bank project in Huainan City, the governments at all levels in Huainan City firstly ensure the preparation of the project and the smooth implementation of resettlement from the aspects of establishment of organization and capacity enhancement.

The leading agency of the Project has undergone two changes. In February 2013, the Project established the leading group of Huainan Mining Area Rehabilitation Project Mining Subsidence Area Comprehensive Treatment Project in Resource-based City (Huainan City) Sustainable Development and PMO, under which the Bureau of Finance is established. In July 2015, the Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Leading Group is established, under which the Project (Management) Executive Office is established in the Municipal Development and Reform Commission; see Appendix 1 for details.

The main agencies related to resettlement activities in the Project include:

- (1) Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Leading Group (referred to as “Leading Group”);
- (2) Huainan City International Financial Organization Financed Project Executive Office (referred to as “Project Office”, which is established in the Municipal Development and Reform Commission);
- (3) Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office;
- (4) Resettlement Working Groups for affected units and villages;
- (5) Resettlement consultative body.

The network of resettlement organizations is shown in Figure 7-1.

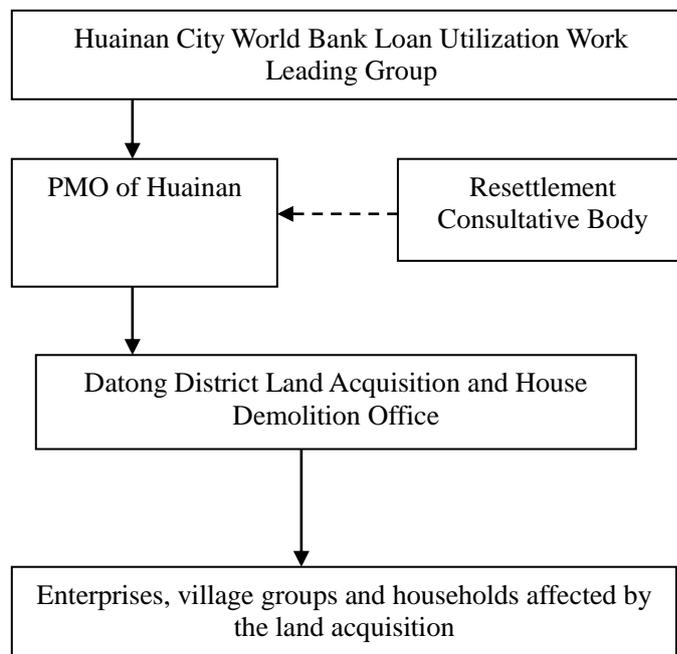


Figure 7-1 Resettlement Organization of Huainan Urban Transport Project

7.2 Responsibilities of Agencies

7.2.1 Leading Group

-
- Comprehensively lead the preparation and implementation of the project;
 - Make decisions on major resettlement policies;
 - Coordinate the relationship between resettlement agencies and relevant government departments.

7.2.2 Huainan City PMO

- Responsible for applying to the relevant departments for land use planning and land use construction permits;
- Coordinate the relevant departments to formulate various policies for RAP;
- Coordinate the implementation progress of the project construction and RAP;
- Coordinate the relevant resettlement works in the relevant agencies;
- Carry out the trainings of resettlement responsible persons at all levels;
- Report the progress of the resettlement implementation;
- Communicate and coordinate with other departments during resettlement implementation;
- Review the resettlement fund plan of each subproject;
- Direct and supervise the implementation of resettlement for each subproject;
- Responsible for the management of resettlement data and files;
- Responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement;
- Responsible for reception of the World Bank resettlement experts at the preparation and implementation stages;
- Handle the grievances and complaints from the displaced persons during resettlement;
- Responsible for the communication with external monitoring agencies during resettlement implementation.

7.2.3 Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office

- Responsible for organizing and implementing the detailed resettlement surveys;
- Specifically responsible for the resettlement implementation of the project;
- Responsible for the formulation and report of the resettlement fund plan of the project;
- Responsible for tracking and supervising the project's resettlement funds and land transfer;
- Responsible for handling the grievances and complaints from the displaced persons during resettlement;
- Responsible for cooperation with the external resettlement monitoring agency;
- Responsible for the collection and collation of various materials required for the internal monitoring report of the project;
- Responsible for submitting the project resettlement files to the PMO;
- Responsible for receiving the inspections of the World Bank resettlement experts together with the PMO.

7.2.4 Village Committee or Community

Responsible for accepting the grievances and complaints from the displaced persons;

- Responsible for tracking and supervising the project's resettlement funds and land transfer;
- Responsible for assisting to implement the detailed resettlement surveys;
- Responsible for the assistance in the organization of the resettlement implementation of the project;
- Participate in the organization of trainings of the displaced persons;
- Responsible for cooperation with the external resettlement monitoring agency;
- Participate in the consultation of the use of resettlement funds in the family, and assist the housewives in managing the use of resettlement funds of the family.

7.2.5 External Monitoring Agency

During implementation of the RAP, the external monitoring agency shall be responsible for the external monitoring of resettlement, and provide the resettlement progress report and supervision report to the PMO and the World Bank. The responsibility of this agency is detailed in the chapter on the external monitoring.

7.3 Personnel and Equipment of Resettlement Agencies at All Levels

Currently, there are 6 staff members responsible for the resettlement of the Project in the PMO; these office staff members have the strong organization and coordination skills and are skilled in using the computers and executing various other works. The resettlement agencies at all levels in the Datong District are also composed of the highly qualified personnel with rich work experiences, who are fully qualified for the resettlement. The roster of personnel is shown in Table 7-1. The personnel of resettlement agencies at all levels are shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-1 List of Staff Members of Resettlement Offices at All Levels

Resettlement Agency	Responsible person	Staff
PMO of Huainan	Bao Chuanhua	Li Fangfang, Li Nanbin, Yang Youxue, Director Zheng (Land and Resource Bureau), Zhou Shengbin (consulting expert)
Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Lu Zhongyang	Zhang Zhen
Datong Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Xiewei	Yang Ruixuan
Jiulonggang Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Fan Chuanxin	Li Chen
Chenxiang Village	Chen Ben	Gong Yuanping, Pei Zhili
Chonghua Community	Zhou Qingbin	Wang Hu

Table 7-2 Arrangement of Staff Members of Resettlement Agencies at All Levels

Resettlement Agency	Number of Staff Members	Staff Member and Qualification	Date of work and operation
PMO of Huainan	4	Staff who understand the foreign language, computer, engineering technology and are familiar with the environment and resettlement policies	From April 2013 to the end of the resettlement
Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	2	Have the long-term experiences in similar works	From April 2014 to the end of the resettlement
Datong Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	2	Have the long-term experiences in similar works	From April 2014 to the end of the resettlement
Jiulonggang Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	2	Have the long-term experiences in similar works	From April 2014 to the end of the resettlement
Chenxiang Village	3	Have the long-term experiences in similar works	From April 2014 to the end of the resettlement
Chonghua Community	2	Have the long-term experiences in similar works	From April 2014 to the end of the resettlement

7.4 Measures for Strengthen Agency's Capability

In order to improve the quality of the staff members of the resettlement agencies at all levels, strengthen the capacity of the resettlement agencies, make the staff members of resettlement agencies familiar with the relevant laws and regulations on resettlement, better understand the requirements of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement, and ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement of the Project, the PMO has organized the staff members to study and research the similar projects in China, and made them familiar with the resettlement procedures of the World Bank financed project, and master the involuntary resettlement policy. The PMO has conducted a series of trainings for staff to learn about the national policies and regulations on resettlement, the Bank's involuntary resettlement operational policy OP4.12/BP4.12, and the resettlement operational skills. See Table 7-4 for the completed trainings.

Table 7-4 Summary of Completed Professional Trainings for Resettlement Staff Members

S/N	Agency Responsible for Trainings	Training Content	Training Objects	Training Time
	A	B	C	D
1	PMO	Resettlement procedures, resettlement and investigation trainings	Staff members of the PMO	February, 2013
2	PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Staff members of the PMO	March, 2013
3	PMO	Learn about the national regulations on resettlement and the World Bank operational policies	Staff members of the PMO	April, 2013
4	PMO	The latest policies of land acquisition and house demolition in China	Staff members of the PMO	May, 2013
5	PMO	Resettlement fund disbursement procedures, management and monitoring	Staff members of the PMO	June 2013
6	PMO	Resettlement information processing method	Staff members of the PMO	July, 2013

7	PMO	Study the experiences of resettlement of the World Bank financed Project in other provinces	Staff members of the PMO	August, 2013
8	PMO	World Bank experts explain the World Bank's resettlement policies	Staff members of the PMO	September, 2013
9	PMO	World Bank consultants introduce the World Bank information disclosure and public consultation	Staff members of the PMO	November of 2013
10	PMO	World Bank consultants introduce the field work experiences	Staff members of the PMO	March, 2013
11	PMO	Discuss the resettlement policies and schemes	Staff members of the PMO and Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	March, 2014
12	PMO	Project pre-evaluation	Staff members of the PMO	April, 2014

In order to better implement the RAP, ensure the benefit of the persons affected by the project and meet the overall planning of the project progress, the PMO will take the following measures to strengthen the agency's capabilities and improve the efficiency.

1. Responsibility system for leader: The major leader of the PMO shall take the lead in the formation of the strong resettlement leading group.
2. Arrangement of high-quality personnel: The staff of resettlement agencies at all levels shall have the strong level of understanding the policies and professional ability, especially the mass work experiences.
3. Clear definition of responsibilities: The responsibilities of the resettlement offices at all levels shall be clearly defined according to the requirements of the World Bank and the relevant laws and regulations of the State.
4. Training of resettlement personnel: The resettlement personnel shall be subject to the trainings from time to time about the resettlement policies, information management, etc. according to the needs of the resettlement works. The exchange and study of experiences shall be carried out with other experienced agencies by way of "inviting in and going out".
5. Giving full play to the role of the masses and supervision by public opinion: All resettlement materials shall be public to the masses and the society, the resettlement manuals shall be issued, the hot lines shall provided for the resettlement consultation and reception of complaints, in order to accept the supervision by the displaced persons and public opinions at any time.
6. The resettlement briefings hosted by the PMO shall be held from time to time, and the brief reports shall be issued to the resettlement agencies at all levels.
7. The PMO shall provide the necessary transportation and related office facilities for the resettlement agencies at all levels, to meet the job demands.

The future strengthening and training plan for the agency is shown in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Schedule of Further Trainings of Resettlement Agency

S/N	Agency Responsible for Trainings	Training Content	Training Objects	Training Plan Time
	A	B	C	D
1	PMO	Study and research the experiences of resettlement of the World Bank financed	Staff members of the PMO and resettlement offices at the district and county	2018-2020

		Project in other provinces		
2	PMO	Study the experiences and lessons of resettlement in other provinces	Staff members of the PMO and resettlement offices at the district and county	August, 2019
3	PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Staff members of the PMO and resettlement offices at the district and county	September, 2019
4	PMO	World Bank financed project resettlement procedures and policies	Staff members for resettlement in the district and county, resettlement team in the village	October, 2019
5	PMO	Resettlement policies and practices	Staff members for resettlement in the district and county, resettlement team in the village	November of 2019
6	PMO	Study and research of the international experiences of resettlement	Staff members of the PMO	2019 -2020

8. Budget and Sources of Funds

8.1 Budget Estimation

In the Project, the resettlement funds mainly include the compensation fees for land acquisition and house demolition, and demolition of various attachments, taxes, contingency costs, etc.; see Table 8-1 for details.

The total expense budget for resettlement in the Project is CNY 302.797 million yuan, including CNY 117.5626 million yuan of basic resettlement fees directly used as compensation funds to the affected population, CNY 173.4787 million yuan of the relevant expenses, such as taxes, management fees, and CNY 11.7563 million yuan of contingency costs.

Table 8-1 Budget for Resettlement and Compensation under the Project

S/N	Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Standard (yuan)	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Remarks
I.	Basic expenses				11756.26	
1	Expenses for land acquisition				8871.20	
	Land compensation expenses	Mu	1706	20000	3412	
	Settlement allowances	Mu	1706	32000	5459. 20	
2	Use fees of state-owned lands	Mu	19.5	52000	101. 4	Land of drug rehabilitation center
3	Young crops, trees, and attachments				1527. 47	
	Fees for young crops	Mu	2977	1100	327. 47	Incl. cultivated land on the state-owned land
	Ground appurtenants				1200	
4	Compensation for HD				756. 19	
	Storied Building	m ²	5552	670	371.98	
	One-storey house	m ²	4501	530	238. 55	
	Simple-structure House	m ²	883	390	34. 44	
	Relocation allowances	m ²	10936	5	5.47	
	Transition subsidies (4 months)	m ²	10936	40	43.74	
	Monetary compensation for resettlement	Household			0	
	Subsidies for signature of relocation agreement	Household	31	20000	62	
5	Expenses for Recovery of Infrastructure Facilities				500	
II	Related expenses				17347.87	
1	Tax for occupation of cultivated land	m ²	982405	37.5	3684. 02	
2	Expenses for supplementary cultivated land	Mu	450	165333	7439.99	Lack of land acquisition indicators

3	Fees for paid use of new land for construction	m ²	1137439	48	5459.71	
4	Expenses for the RAP and monitoring and evaluation (0.5% of the basic expenses)				58.78	
5	Other related expenses concerning the clearance after house demolition, and fees for evaluation and audit agencies (1% of the basic expenses)				117.56	
6	Administrative fees for resettlement (5% of the basic expenses)				587.81	
III	Contingency costs (10% of the basic expenses)				1175.63	
Total					30279.75	

8.2 Source and Flow of Resettlement Funds

The resettlement funds of the Huainan World Bank Financed Project are raised by the implementation agency, and all funds are the local supporting funds. During the project implementation, according to the compensation policy and compensation standard determined by the RAP, the Datong District People's Government (Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office) will sign the compensation and resettlement agreement with the organizations/households involved in the land acquisition and demolition and directly pay the compensation fees for land acquisition and house demolition to the affected organizations or households. The flow chart of the payment of resettlement funds is shown in Figure 8-1.

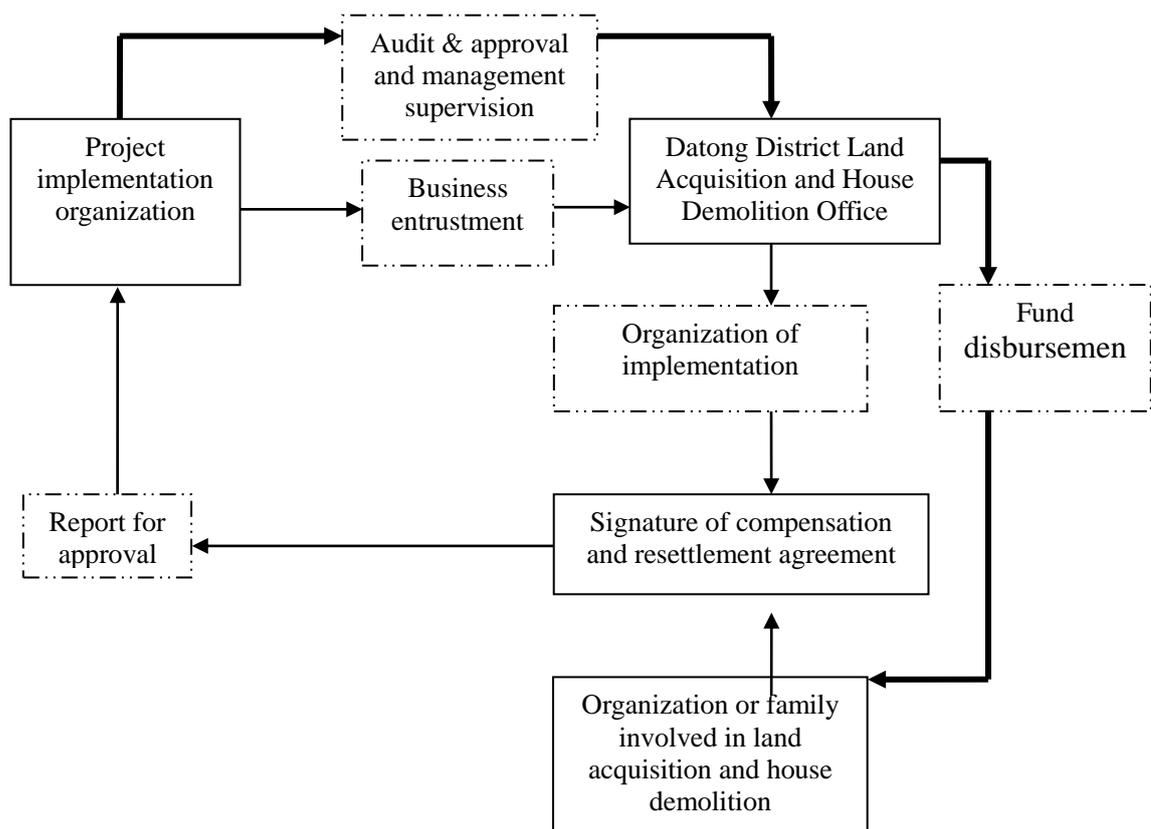


Figure 8-1 Flow Chart of the Payment of Resettlement Funds

8.3 Disbursement, Management and Monitoring of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Resettlement Fund Disbursement

The disbursement of resettlement funds for the Project shall be implemented in accordance with the following principles:

All expenses related to land acquisition and house demolition shall be included in the general estimate. The compensation fees for land acquisition and house demolition of each subproject shall be reviewed and appropriated by the implementing agency; the various compensation fees paid to the organization and private households shall be appropriated through the special account of the resettlement office of the government in the jurisdiction;

The compensation fees for land acquisition shall be paid within three months after the land acquisition approval.

8.3.2 Management and Monitoring of Resettlement Funds

The payment of resettlement funds must be strictly implemented in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the State for land acquisition and demolition and the policies in the RAP and as per the compensation standard and scope in the evaluation report, which shall not be lower than or smaller than those determined in the RAP.

The Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office (or its entrusted organization) shall submit the monthly construction schedule to the project implementation organization, review the payment statement and make such statement signed for approval by the main responsible person of the Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, and then report the signed statement to the financial department for fund disbursement. The project implementation organization shall pay the affected organizations and individuals through the Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office according to the schedule approved and signed by the Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office;

The compensation fees for lands, houses and attachments, moving expenses, transition fees, etc. shall be approved by the Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office.

The PMO shall engage the specialized agency to conduct the internal verification of the use of resettlement funds.

The financial and auditing departments of the Huainan City shall monitor and audit the use of the special funds.

The resettlement external monitoring agency shall conduct the special follow-up monitoring on the implementation of compensation funds for affected households and organizations during external monitoring.

9. Public Participation and Consultation

In order to feasibly and reliably promote the resettlement of the World Bank Financed Huainan Subsidence Area Project, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of displaced persons and organizations to be demolished, and reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, the PMO attaches the great importance to the participation and consultation of displaced persons. The RAP is prepared on the basis of full consultation and public information with the affected persons. In the decision-making process of planning, design and implementation of the Project, the PMO, relevant departments of Datong District and committees of Jiulonggang Town, Datong Subdistrict and Chenxiang Village have extensively propagandized the basic information of the Project together with various consultative bodies by use of such opportunities as physical indicator survey, socio-economic survey, resettlement public consultation, etc., solicited the opinions from various affected populations, and carried out the negotiations on commonly concerned issues. The results of public participation and consultation have provided the basis for improving the resettlement schemes.

9.1 Basis for Public Consultation

9.1.1 Requirements for Public Consultation and Negotiation of Displaced Persons in Relevant Laws and Regulations in China

The domestic laws, regulations and policies for public consultation and negotiation during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement are shown in the following table:

Table 9-1 Domestic Laws, Regulations and Policies for Public Consultation and Negotiation during Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement

Level	Name of Policy	Articles	Main Contents of Policy
Law	Constitution of the People's Republic of China (2004)	Article 2, 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.
	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (1998)	Article 14 and Article 16, Chapter II; Article 48, Chapter V	Within the duration of the contract for operation of land, in the event of appropriate adjustment of lands, it must have the consent of the villagers' conference; the disputes in the land ownership and use rights shall be solved by the parties concerned through negotiation;
	Regulations for Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2003)	Chapter III; Article 10, Article 25 and Article 26, Chapter V	After the overall planning for land utilization and land acquisition scheme in township (town) are approved according to law, they shall be announced in the administrative region. The resettlement allowances for land acquisition must be earmarked for special purposes and not be embezzled for other purposes. The results of the land acquisition survey shall be confirmed.
	Organic Law of the Villagers' Committees of the People's Republic of China (2010)	Article 22, Article 26, Article 28; Article 29, Article 30, Chapter V; Article 15, Chapter III	In case of a villagers' assembly, every decision of the assembly shall be adopted by a simple majority vote of the villagers present at the assembly. The villagers committee shall apply the system of open administration of village affairs. The administrative organ shall disclose the government information actively.

Regulations	Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Disclosure of Government Information (2008)	Article 9, Article 11	<p>Article 9 An administrative organ shall voluntarily disclose the government information satisfying any of the following basic requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Information concerning the vital interests of citizens, legal persons or other organizations; (2) Information that should be widely known by the general public or concerns the participation of the general public; (3) Information reflecting the structural establishment, duties, procedures for handling affairs and other situation of the administrative organ; (4) Other information that shall be voluntarily disclosed by the administrative organ as prescribed by laws, regulations and the relevant state provisions. <p>Article 11 The government information of the people's governments of the cities divided into districts, the county people's governments and their departments, which is on top of the list for disclosure shall include the following contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Major issues on urban and rural construction and administration; (2) Situation on the construction of social public welfare establishments; (3) Situation on the requisition or use of lands, demolition of houses and corresponding compensations, and the grant and use of subsidies; (4) Situation on the management, use and distribution of funds for emergency and disasters, funds for giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and funds contributed to the society.
	Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Complaint Reporting	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 12	<p>Article 3 The administrative organs at different levels shall properly handle letters of petition, carefully deal with letters, receive visitors, attend to the opinions, proposals and requests of the people, submit themselves to the supervision of the people and exert themselves to serve the people;</p> <p>Article 4 The work regarding letters and visits shall be done under the leadership of the people's governments at all levels and in adherence to the principles of territorial jurisdiction, responsibilities assumed at different levels, the 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, from the root, conflicts and disputes that will incur any complaint by letter or visit,...and promptly dissolve conflicts and disputes;</p> <p>Article 12 If a group of people wish to present a common opinion, proposal or request, the matter shall generally be presented through letters or by telephone; if the said groups of people choose to make a complaint through a personal appearance, they shall elect not more than five delegates to represent the group.</p>

Policy documents	The Decision of the State Council as to Deepen Reform and Conduct Stricter Land Management (2004)	Article 14, Article 15, Chapter III	Improve the land acquisition procedures. The rural collective economic organizations with land acquired shall publish timely the revenues and distributions of the compensation fees for land acquisition and accept their supervision.
	Guidance on Perfection of System of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (2004)	Article 11, Article 21	Organize the hearings of land acquisition; publish the issues approved for land acquisition; the villagers' meetings shall be convened by the villager's committee; the villagers meetings shall be convened.

9.1.2 Policy Requirements of the World Bank for Public Participation in Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank's operational policy OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" explicitly requires that the great attention shall be paid to the public consultation and negotiation during preparation and implementation of the resettlement action plan, e.g., "the earnest consultation shall be made with the displaced persons, so as to provide the such persons with opportunity to participate in planning and implementation of resettlement action plan"; "the displaced persons shall understand the technically and economically feasible schemes, participate in the negotiations, and have the opportunity to choose"; "provide the related information to the displaced persons and their community, as well as resettlement quarter to accept them in time; negotiate with them on the resettlement schemes and provide them with opportunities to plan, implement, and monitor the resettlement".

9.2 Approaches, Measures and Process for Public consultation and Negotiation

9.2.1 Approaches for Participation

Prior to carrying out the physical quantity and socio-economic survey for the Project, the work outlines which define the contents, methods and requirements of the survey are prepared. The opinions of the local government have been taken and the representatives appointed by the local government are included in the survey team for joint work. During the entire population survey, the responsible persons of the town (subdistrict office), village (neighborhood committee) and group, as well as affected population are invited to participate in the survey and reported with the necessity, impacts, compensation policies and resettlement scheduling, and jointly discussed the possible options of resettlement.

At the stage of resettlement planning, the resettlement planners have discussed with the relevant departments of the district and town (subdistrict office) affected by the Project, listened to their opinions, requirements and existing problems, and jointly selected the resettlement points. During field survey and selection of resettlement schemes, the local people and staff of relevant departments have participated in the discussions of the resettlement schemes, which will have the positive significance for the smooth implementation of the resettlement action plan.

According to the principle of effectiveness and operability, the public participation of the displaced persons is carried out mainly by the following ways:

- 1) Focus group interview

The focus group interviews covering all affected populations are organized in the villagers' group affected by the resettlement. The interviewees generally include the residents and special groups, such as the elderly, women, disabled people, etc. with a proper proportion in the interviewees, affected by land acquisition and house demolition.

2) Structured questionnaire

The structured questionnaire is designed according to the features of the preparation and design stages of the Project, in order to fully learn the resettlement willingness of the affected population and focally seek for the advices and suggestions on reconstruction and resettlement schemes.

3) Symposium and individual interviews

According to the contents of the public participation activities, the symposiums in different forms and individual interviews for individuals shall be organized to collect the relevant information.

9.2.2 Measures for Participation and Negotiation

The public participation and negotiation are realized mainly by use of two methods, i.e., symposium and sampling survey of resettlement willingness. Through these methods, the purpose, content and importance of the project construction will be clarified to the affected population, and the joint negotiation will be carried out with the affected population for the matters related to the resettlement planning. Through the survey, the public participation and negotiation opinions will be fully considered. On the basis of not violating the overall planning principles, the housing resettlement scheme and production resettlement scheme for the displaced persons shall be as close as possible to the willingness of the displaced persons, so as to make the planning rational and the displaced persons satisfied.

At the resettlement implementation stage, the symposium and sampling survey of resettlement willingness will still be adopted to collect the information of displaced persons, investigate the willingness of the displaced persons, so as to further improve the resettlement scheme. Meantime, the masses can report their complaints, opinions and suggestions to the village committee, resettlement departments at all levels and monitoring and evaluation organization; the resettlement office shall put forward the handing suggestions according to the handling procedures.

In order to ensure that the displaced persons and local governments in the affected areas fully understand the details of the RAP and compensation and resettlement plan of the Project, the relevant national laws and regulations on resettlement and policies of involuntary resettlement of the World Bank will be publicized to the displaced persons by approaches of public participation (symposium, etc.) or through local news media (e.g., television and Internet), etc., from the beginning of the Project and in the whole process of resettlement implementation, so that the displaced persons can know exactly the quantity of physical indicators, calculation method of compensation standards and compensation methods, resettlement measures, disbursement and use of compensation subsidies and funds for displaced persons, rights and preferential policies for displaced persons, etc. At the same time, the relevant information of the displaced persons is disclosed to the villagers in the resettlement area, so that they can understand the situations of land acquisition, land compensation standards and use of funds, as well as situations of the displaced persons in the resettlement area. The transparency of resettlement of the displaced persons is increased to obtain the support and trust from these two groups on resettlement and ensure the smooth progress of resettlement.

Table 9-2 Summary of Public Participation at Preparation Stage of Original RAP and Updating stage of RAP

Responsible organization	Date	Participant	Contents for Participation	Main Opinions and Suggestions	Action and Effect
Huainan City PMO	April, 2013	PMO, China Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Town Government, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons	Understand the history, natural endowments, cultural characteristics, socio-economic development status of the project-involved areas and project-affected areas, as well as local residents' views, opinions and related suggestions on the Project.	Local residents and the government are very active in supporting the construction of the project and look forward to early implementing the project.	Prepare the survey report, in order to let the local residents to understand the objectives and contents of the Project.
Huainan City PMO	June-July, 2013	PMO, China Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Town Government and Datong Subdistrict Office, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons and enterprises	Carry out the survey of physical quantity affected by the Project	Physical quantity surveys shall ensure the justice, fairness and accuracy.	Prepare the results of the physical quantity survey, and obtain the approval of the villagers, neighborhood committees, displaced persons in the Chenxiang Village and enterprise's owner
Huainan City PMO	June-July, 2013	PMO, China Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Town Government and Datong Subdistrict Office, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons and enterprises	Socioeconomic survey; resettlement willingness survey	Disclose information; ensure the just policy and transparent process	Improve the understanding of the project, increase the understanding and support for compensation and resettlement policies, and understand the resettlement willingness of displaced persons.

Huainan City PMO	August, 2013	PMO, China Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Town Government and Datong Subdistrict Office, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons and enterprises	Resettlement willingness survey; resettlement scheme negotiation;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most people hope to obtain the monetary compensation after land acquisition and require that compensation is capable of making up for the losses caused by land acquisition; 2. The compensation standard for house demolition is formulated on the basis of the current policy in Huainan; 3. The enterprise mainly requires the monetary resettlement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainly implement the monetary resettlement for the acquisition of the collective land, and provide the endowment insurance, training and employment promotion; 2. The private houses without relevant certificates are compensated as per cost price, without resettlement, but the economically affordable housing may be offered to purchase at a preferential price; the households in public housing are offered freely with the nearby economically affordable housing as per a standard of 30 m²/person. 3. The house demolition will be compensated as per the replacement price. The enterprises that are still operating will also be offered with the compensation for production stoppage and close-down; the workers are resettled properly according to the Labor Contract Law, and offered with the vocational skills training and job opportunities, the wages of which are not lower than the current level.
Huainan City PMO	December, 2013 – March, 2014	PMO, China Three Gorges University, Jiulonggang Town Government, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons and enterprises	Solicit public opinions on the Resettlement Action Plan (revised draft) and improve the resettlement scheme		On July 1, 2014, the Resettlement Action Plan was published online.

Huainan City PMO	August, 2018	PMO, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd, Jiulonggang Town Government, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons	Understand the local residents' views, opinions and related suggestions on the project.	Local residents and the government are very active in supporting the construction of the project and look forward to early implementing the project.	Prepare the survey report, in order to let the local residents to understand the objectives and contents of the Project.
Huainan City PMO	August - September, 2018	PMO, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd, Jiulonggang Town Government and Datong Subdistrict Office, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons	Carry out the survey of physical quantity affected by the Project for the updated resettlement report	Physical quantity surveys shall ensure the justice, fairness and accuracy.	Prepare the results of the physical quantity survey, and obtain the approval of the displaced persons in the Chenxiang Village and Chonghua Community
Huainan City PMO	October, 2018	PMO, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd, Jiulonggang Town Government and Datong Subdistrict Office, affected villages and neighborhood committees, affected persons	Socioeconomic survey, resettlement willingness survey for the updated resettlement report of the Project	Disclose information; ensure the just policy and transparent process	Improve the understanding of the project, increase the understanding and support for compensation and resettlement policies, and understand the resettlement willingness of displaced persons.

Table 9-3 Time Arrangement of Further Negotiation with Affected Population

Negotiation Content	Time Arrangement	Participating Organization
Further promotion of the compensation policy for land acquisition and house demolition	February-June, 2019	PMO and resettlement personnel of Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, external monitoring agency
Resettlement method and specific implementation plan	February-September, 2019	PMO and resettlement personnel of Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, design department, external monitoring agency
Restoration of affected infrastructures	Whole implementation process of the Project	PMO and resettlement personnel of Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, external monitoring agency
Problems raised during project implementation	Whole implementation process of the Project	PMO and resettlement personnel of Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, external monitoring agency
Collection of suggestions and complaints	Whole implementation process of the Project	PMO and resettlement personnel of Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office, external monitoring agency

9.3 Public Participation Plan during Project Implementation

9.3.1 Participation in Management of Use of Land Compensation Fees

According to relevant provisions, the land compensation funds provided to the village collective and compensation funds for other properties of the village collective belong to the village collective, and cannot be intercepted or embezzled by any organization or individual. The compensation funds shall be managed by the village collective for the proposed purposes after reaching the village collective. Meantime, the use of the compensation funds shall be determined upon discussion on the villagers' meeting and get supervision by the villager representatives.

9.3.2 Participation in Housing Resettlement

The compensation standards for house demolition determine the rights and interests of the affected households directly. The relevant resettlement agency shall, prior to the commencement of house demolition, negotiate with the affected households on the compensation standard for house demolition and sign the agreement; the results of negotiation shall be published and announced after signature of the agreement, so as to get the supervision by the public. Meantime, according to results of the survey on opinions of the displaced persons, most of the displaced persons prefers to accept the centralized resettlement in their towns/townships. The resettlement agency and local government will provide the corresponding assistance at all stages of the resettlement.

9.3.3 Participation in Project Construction

The project construction inevitably brings the impacts to the locality. In order to guarantee that the people affected by the Project get the benefits from the project construction, the local residents are encouraged to participate in the project construction and the convenience will be provided to the locality in terms of use of materials and labor forces.

9.4 Propaganda and Information Release

At the early stage of the project preparation, the propaganda and information release already have been carried out; the resettlement mass meeting is also one main form of information release. The purpose of such meeting is to make the attendees preferentially know the implementation status of land acquisition, compensation policies and standards, personnel resettlement countermeasures, and meantime, collect the feedback information of the attendees. The information release and publicity of the resettlement plan of the

Project shall, through multiple media, extensively publicize the purposes and significances, time and place of construction, of the Project, specific provisions formulated by the provincial, prefecture and county-level governments with regard to implement the specific national policies on land acquisition and house demolition, and compensation standards for resettlement and resettlement schemes of the Project.

The following three measures will be taken for the publicity and release of information about the land acquisition and house demolition in the Project:

1. Put up the announcements in the affected villages and villagers' groups to explain the basic contents, compensation standards, and resettlement schemes of land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, so as to enable the affected population to learn about the basic information of the Project and their rights and interests in the Project.
2. Publish the core contents of the Resettlement Action Plan (updated) on the local mainstream newspapers;
3. Publicize the the Resettlement Action Plan (updated) on the website of the Huainan City and Datong District People's Government.

Along with the publicity and announcement by use of the above-mentioned three measures, the most of the masses in the affected area can learn and get clear about the basic information and relevant resettlement works in the Project through their own ways.

10. Complaint and Grievance

The resettlement is a complicated task. Due to the wide coverage of land acquisition and resettlement, the vital interests of the displaced persons are involved; therefore, during implementation, the affected persons inevitably have some opinions on resettlement and compensation, as well as dissatisfaction and complaints to a certain extent. In order to ensure that the complaints of the affected population can be quickly and satisfactorily resolved, the PMO shall establish a set of transparent, simple and easy collection and handling procedures for complaints and grievances, so as to objectively, fairly, effectively handle the complaints of the masses, so as to ensure the smooth progress of resettlement.

10.1 Method of Collecting Complaints and Grievances

Reports submitted by the village committees or resettlement office of the district, including grievances of the masses, progress, work measures and open problems.

Construction journals faxed by the construction contractor to the Owner everyday, mainly reflecting construction situations that the masses influence the construction.

Coordination problems about land acquisition and house demolition found by the Owner during patrol inspection on the construction site.

Relevant information reflected by the external monitoring agency.

Letters and visits by the affected persons;

Situations reflected by the detached office, i.e., work station of the Owner;

Relevant special topic problems reflected by the auditing and discipline inspection departments during inspection.

Conditions about expenses for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement collected from the detailed statement of fund disbursements from the bank of deposit

Special survey of internal monitoring.

10.2 Complaints and Appeal Procedure

Stage 1

The affected persons make the oral or written dissatisfaction to the village committee or the Datong District Resettlement Office. In case of oral dissatisfaction, the village committee or Datong District Resettlement Office must make the records in written form, and make a definite answer in 2 weeks. In case of big problem involved and necessity to ask for instruction from superior resettlement office, the village committee or resettlement office must obtain the responses from the superior resettlement management department within 2 weeks.

Stage 2

If the responses in stage 1 cannot satisfy the complainant, he/she can appeal to the PMO within one (1) month from the date of receipt of decision from stage 1, and the PMO shall make a decision about handling the appeal within three (3) weeks.

Stage 3

If the affected person still dissatisfies the response from stage 3, he/she can bring an action to the civil court within 15 days from date of receipt of response from the PMO. The affected person can from time to time bring an action at the local court for hearing and resolution.

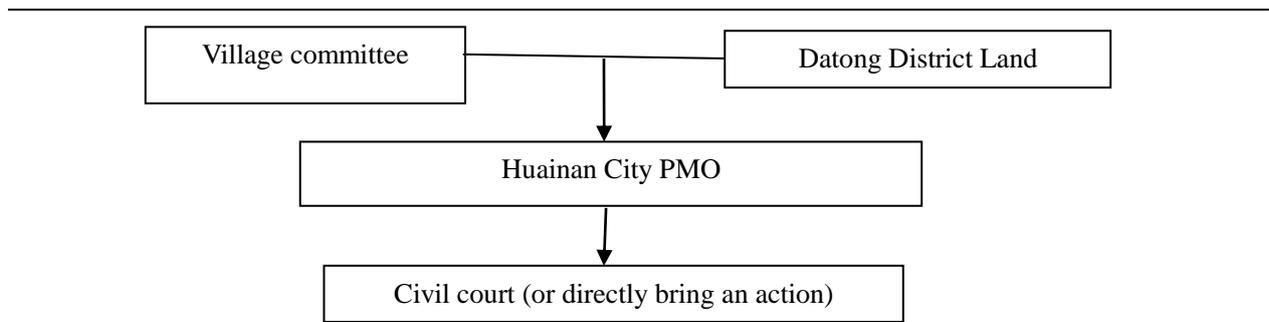


Figure 10-2 Flow Chart of Appeal of Complaints

10.3 Principles of Handling Complaints

The resettlement working personnel at all levels shall carry out the field survey and research for the complaints put forward by the masses, fully solicit the opinions of the masses, patiently negotiate with the complainants again and again, and objectively and fairly put forward the handling suggestions according to the national laws and regulations and various principles and standards specified in the RAP. The resettlement working personnel shall report the complaints which cannot be handled to the superior land acquisition and resettlement department, and give the assistance for survey.

If the decision-making body at the previous stage did not respond to the appeals on the specified date, the complainant has the right to appeal.

During resettlement, the women may have their own special complaints and grievances, so, the PMO requires the Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office to hire at least one female staff member to handle the women’s complaints. The local governments and non-governmental organizations, such as the Civil Affairs Bureau and the Women’s Federation, will also supervise the resettlement activities, in order to protect the rights and interests of the affected population, especially women.

10.4 Contents and Approaches of Response to Complaints

10.4.1 Contents of Response

Summary of dissatisfaction of complainant.

Actual findings of investigation;

Related national stipulations and principles and standards in the Resettlement Action Plan;

Handling opinions and detailed basis.

The complainant has the right to appeal to the superior resettlement department and bring an action to the civil court, and the legal expense shall be paid by the project organization.

10.4.2 Approaches of Response to Complaints

As for complaints against individual phenomenon, the response in form of written document will be sent to the complainant directly.

As for complaints reflected many times, the response shall be notified to the community by way of convening the villagers’ meeting or issuing the document.

No matter how to make response, the documents about response must be sent to the resettlement department having jurisdiction over the complainant.

10.5 Records, Track and Feedback of Complaints and Grievances

During implementation of the RAP, the resettlement department shall carry out the registration and management of documents about complaints and handling results, and

report to the PMO once a month in form of written document. The PMO shall carry out the regular inspection to complaints registered.

In order to fully record the complaints of the affected population and handling results of the related issues, the PMO has formulated a registration form for complaints and grievances of the affected populations. See Table 10-1 for the registration form.

Table 10-1 Resettlement Complaint and Grievance Registration Form

Receiving unit:		Date:		Place:	
Complainant name	Complaint content	Solution way required		Proposed resolution	Actual handling conditions
Complainant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Note: The recorder shall truthfully record the complaints and requirements of the complainant. The appeal process shall not be subject to any interference or obstacles. The proposed solution shall be reported to the complainant within the specified time.					

The main contents of this chapter will be publicly released to the affected persons of the Project, and sent to each affected household in the form of publicity materials prior to the implementation of resettlement.

10.6 Contact details for Expressing Complaints and Grievances

The PMO shall specially assign the personnel to take charge of collecting and receiving complaints and grievances from the affected population. The name of the responsible persons, office address and contact number are shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Agency and Personnel for Receiving Complaints and Grievances from Affected Population

Resettlement Agency	Contact Person	Address	Telephone
PMO	Li Fangfang	8th floor, Building of Municipal Bureau of Finance, Shannan Governmental Affairs Center	0554-2793513
Datong District Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Lu Zhongyang	1st floor, Datong District Government	0554-2519367
Datong Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Yang Ruixuan	Datong Subdistrict Office	0554-2513722
Jiulonggang Subdistrict Land Acquisition and House Demolition Office	Li Chen	Urban Construction Office, 1st floor, Jiulonggang Town Government	0554-2212330
Chenxiang Village	Chen Ben	Villager's committee of Chenxiang Village	0554-2213890
Chonghua Community	Zhou Qingbin	Neighborhood committee of Chonghua Community	0554-2213686

11. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the RAP and realize the proper resettlement of affected population, the monitoring covering the whole process of land acquisition, house demolition, and resettlement of the Project is carried out according to the requirements of the operational policy of the World Bank (OP4.12: Involuntary Resettlement) and the Business Guide for Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation of World Bank Financed Project in China. The monitoring is divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring of resettlement agency and independent external monitoring, which will be carried out respectively.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

11.1.1 Purpose and Task

The internal monitoring is carried out to guarantee that the resettlement organizations at all levels can play good functions during implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan of the Project, and the legal rights and interests of the affected persons in the Project will not be damaged, and the project construction can be pushed forward smoothly. The auditing agencies at all levels shall exercise their power to supervise through auditing on the related units in the areas under their jurisdiction, according to related laws and regulations. Moreover, in order to ensure that all the resettlement organizations follow the principles and time line of the RAP to carry out the resettlement, all responsible organizations shall monitor the works of their subdivisions.

11.1.2 Contents of Monitoring

The main contents of the internal monitoring include:

1. Disbursements and use of compensation funds for resettlement
2. Construction of new house
3. Support to vulnerable groups
4. Vocational training for affected population
5. Release of subsidies for land resettlement
6. Implementation of social security-based resettlement
7. Restoration of special facilities
8. Timeline of above-mentioned activities
9. Implementation of policies and regulations defined in the RAP
10. Participation and negotiation of displaced persons during implementation
11. Manning, training, work schedule and operation of resettlement agencies at all levels.

11.1.3 Implementation Procedures of Internal Monitoring

During implementation, the Project organizations monitor the samples, gather and record the resettlement information, and submit real-time records of activities to the Project Management Office, so as to keep the continuous monitoring on implementation. The Project Management Office shall carry out the regular inspections of the implementation. The internal monitoring report shall be reported by the resettlement implementing agencies at all levels to the people's government at the same level, the higher-level resettlement implementing agencies, and the PMO. The PMO shall submit an internal monitoring report to the World Bank every six months.

11.2 External Independent Monitoring

11.2.1 Purpose and Task

The external monitoring and evaluation mainly refer to the periodic monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition & house demolition and resettlement work from outside of the resettlement agencies so as to evaluate whether the resettlement targets are realized or not. The external monitoring and evaluation, may propose the evaluation opinions and suggestions for entire resettlement process and restoration of production and living levels of the displaced persons, provide the warning system to the engineering management department, and provide the reflection channel of opinions from the displaced persons.

11.2.2 Monitoring Agency

The Owner shall determine the resettlement monitoring agency by bidding. The successful bidder shall have the related monitoring experiences on resettlement in the World Bank financed projects and can keep objective, fair, and independent and be approved by the World Bank. The external independent monitoring agency will implement all the basic monitoring work by providing technical assistance to the Owner and implementation organizations, and carrying out surveys on resettlement and living and production conditions of the affected population as required.

11.2.3 Main Indicators of Monitoring and Evaluation

The main indicators for external monitoring of resettlement include:

1. Progress: including the preparations, implementation and results of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, etc;
2. Quality: including the engineering construction quality, degree of satisfaction of displaced persons, etc. during implementation of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
3. Investment: including the disbursements and use of funds for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.

11.2.4 Methods of Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on the basis of the survey data provided by the project design agency and the resettlement implementing agency. The evaluation is carried out by sampling survey and rapid evaluation on the basis of complete investigation and understanding. The external monitoring and evaluation agency shall also carry out the followings:

1. Survey on Living Standard of Displaced Persons

The complete survey shall be carried out for the Project; the selected samples shall be collected. The questionnaire form on living standard is made up of indicators measuring the production and living standards and uses the dynamic changes of the same indicators before and after land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement to reflect the changes in the production and living standards. The designed indicators shall be checked in the baseline survey, in order to determine whether the indicators actually reflect the changes in the production and living standards of the displaced persons, and improved according to the actual situations, so as to guarantee that the information obtained can truly and completely reflect the quantity and quality of the production and living standards of the displaced persons.

2. Opinions of the Displaced Persons

During the external monitoring, the external monitoring agency shall make the visits to the resettlement organizations in the towns, townships and villages to collect the

opinions of the displaced persons and meet with the displaced persons having opinions through the formal or informal interviews, and report the opinions and requirements of the affected persons and the affected collective organizations and propose the suggestions for improvement, in order to make the resettlement implementation more effective.

3. Other Duties

The external monitoring agency shall propose the advices to the resettlement office to help formulate the resettlement action plan and monitor the implementation of the following resettlement activities.

11.2.5 Steps and Contents of Monitoring

The external monitoring shall be carried out as per the following steps:

1. Prepare the outlines of monitoring and evaluation works;
2. Prepare the outlines of survey, questionnaire form, and record cards of affected resident, typical enterprises and public institutions;
3. Design the sampling survey schemes;
4. Baseline survey;

The baseline survey required by the independent monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out for the residents involved in the land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, so as to get the basic data of the living standards (living, production operation and income levels) of the displaced persons surveyed.

5. Set up the monitoring and evaluation information system;

The monitoring and evaluation information system shall be set up to establish the database by classification of data relating to resettlement monitoring and evaluation, so as to provide the assistance for the analysis and track monitoring.

6. Carry out the survey for monitoring and evaluation

- (1) Evaluation of capability of the resettlement implementing agency: survey the work capability and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- (2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation standards and payment of typical households with houses demolished;
- (3) Public participation and negotiation: participate in the preparation of resettlement action plan and public participation activities of the displaced persons during implementation, and monitor the effects of the participation of the displaced persons.
- (4) Complaints of the displaced persons: Monitor the registration and handling of complaints of the displaced persons;

7. Collation of monitoring data and creation of database;

8. Carry out the comparative analysis;

9. Prepare the monitoring and evaluation report according to the monitoring plan.

11.2.6 External Monitoring Report

The external monitoring agency shall prepare the external monitoring report according to the data obtained from observations and surveys, and submit the report independently to the Project Office and the World Bank.

1. Time Period

According to requirements of the World Bank, during resettlement implementation after the start of land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, the external independent monitoring and evaluation of resettlement will be carried out twice a year according to the completion of resettlement implementation during the peak period of the resettlement activities, and the external independent monitoring and evaluation will be carried out once a year during normal period, until the production and life of the displaced persons are restored.

2. Contents of the Report

- (1) Baseline survey;
- (2) Process of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities;
- (3) Production resettlement and restoration;
- (4) House demolition, relocation and reconstruction;
- (5) Living standards for replacement;
- (6) Availability and use of resettlement funds;
- (7) Assistance to vulnerable groups;
- (8) Existing problems and suggestions.

12. Right Matrix of the Displaced Person

Table 12-1 shows the right matrix of the affected persons determined by the resettlement agency and the affected persons upon negotiation according to the relevant compensation policies and participatory working mode:

Table 12-1 Right Matrix of the Displaced Person of the Project

Loss Type	Scope of Application	Person/Group with Rights	Compensation Policy	Compensation Right	Compensation Standard
Permanent land acquisition	Land located within the scope of the land used for the Project, especially the 17,067 mu of collective lands	Village collective and peasant households with contracted lands in the Chengxiang Village in the Jiulonggang Town, with 6,636 affected households and 2,714 persons	The collective land shall be compensated as per the regional comprehensive land price; in case of households with contracted lands, the compensation for land acquisition shall be distributed to the land acquisition households. Provide the endowment insurance for the land-lost peasants, preferentially provide the job opportunities and skills trainings.	Monetary compensation has been offered to the villagers' groups and peasant households affected by the land acquisition of the Project. Take various resettlement measures, e.g., obtaining trainings and jobs, in order to ensure the stable restoration of the production and living standards.	CNY 52,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land (land for growing field crops), CNY 2000 yuan/mu for young crops, CNY 52,000 yuan/mu for orchard, CNY 5000 yuan/mu for young crops
Loss of house and attachments	Self-built housings and enterprise buildings without relevant certificates which are located in the scope of land use of the Project or affected by the scope of land use. Demolition of residential houses: 10,936 m ² , involving the demolition of a closed enterprise.	31 households affected by the demolition of residential houses 92 persons, 1 enterprise.	In case of demolition of residential houses, the resettlement house will be provided freely as per a standard of 30 m ² per capita, including provisions of relocation subsidies and transportation subsidies for students in primary and middle school. The compensation for enterprise premises shall be made as per the replacement price, including the compensation fees for economic loss due to close down and compensation fees for equipment.	Among the monetary resettlement and house replacement resettlement, the monetary resettlement prevails. The Project Office is located in the resettlement point in the residential site at No.3, Dongshandong Road in the Datong District; the monetary resettlement is implemented for the enterprise.	The cost price of self-built housing without relevant certificates is CNY 800 yuan/m ² for brick-concrete structure and CNY 500 yuan/m ² for simple plate house. Production and office buildings of enterprise: CNY 1885 yuan/m ² for frame structure, CNY 1570 yuan/m ² for brick-concrete structure.
Temporary occupation of collective land	The area of collective land for temporary occupation in the Project is 12.29mu.	Land ownership holder, contractor	Provide the compensation for loss of young crops, in order to restore	Obtain the the compensation for loss of young crops, in order to restore	CNY 2000 yuan/mu

All affected types	Within scope of land use for the Project	All affected population/organizations	The various expenses and management fees involved in the appeal of problems proposed by the affected persons about land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement shall be exempted.	The various expenses and management fees involved in the appeal of problems proposed by the affected persons about land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement shall be exempted.	
Affected vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition and house demolition within scope of land use for the Project	5 disabled persons and 20 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the project land acquisition; 2 disabled persons and 4 households enjoying minimum living guarantee are affected by the house demolition.	The subsidies are provided for the households enjoying with the minimum living guarantees, households enjoying minimum living guarantees and disabled persons according to the national policy; and the job opportunities are preferentially offered to the vulnerable groups with working ability;	During resettlement for demolition, as for the house property rights exchange of the special families in distress, the resettlement will be implemented according to the construction area of 30m ² /person per household, the minimum size of the resettlement house shall not be less than 50m ² ; after equal-area exchange, the insufficient difference shall be paid by the land acquisition compensation and resettlement agency.	

淮南市人民政府办公室

淮府办秘〔2015〕112号

淮南市人民政府办公室关于成立淮南市 利用国际金融组织贷款项目工作 领导小组的通知

凤台县、各区人民政府，市政府各部门、各直属机构：

为加强对利用国际金融组织贷款项目工作的领导，统筹推进利用国际金融组织贷款项目的组织实施，经市政府同意，成立淮南市利用国际金融组织贷款项目工作领导小组，现将有关事项通知如下：

一、组成人员

组 长：市政府常务副市长

副组长：市政府有关分管副市长

市政府联系发展改革工作副秘书长

成 员：市发改委、市财政局、市国土资源局、市环保局、市城乡建设委、市水利局、市审计局、市城乡规划局、市城市管理局、市双清办、市重点工程局、凤台县政府、大通区政府、田家庵区政府、谢家集区政府、八公山区政府、潘集区政府、毛集实验区管委会、柳集业投资发展有限公司等单位主要负责同志。

领导小组下设项目管理（执行）办公室，项目管理（执行）办公室设在市发改委，作为淮南市利用国际金融组织贷款项目的常设机构和独立的法人主体。项目管理（执行）办公室主任由市发改委

主要负责同志兼任，副主任分别由市发改委分管负责同志、市财政局分管负责同志、市城乡建设委分管负责同志兼任，并设专职副主任1名，具体负责淮南市利用国际金融组织贷款项目的推进工作。

办公室主要人员主要从市发改委、市财政局、市城乡建设委、市农业投资发展有限公司及其他有关单位抽调，其他专业人员从社会上聘用。

二、主要职责

领导小组的主要职责是：领导、协调、监督利用国际金融组织贷款项目的组织实施，研究解决国际金融组织贷款项目的规划编制、贷款担保及偿还、项目申报及执行、配套资金筹集、建设管理及维护等重大问题。

项目管理（执行）办公室的主要职责是：负责领导小组日常工作，落实领导小组有关工作部署；负责具体组织和管理国际金融组织贷款项目的前期准备及实施工作（对已获国务院批准列入世界银行、亚洲开发银行贷款备选项目规划的项目，按项目分别成立世行项目组 and 亚行项目组，由各项目组负责具体项目工程建设的实施工作）；统一对外联系世界银行、亚洲开发银行等国际金融组织贷款机构；组织对外谈判、签署有关协议文件及协调有关事宜。

今后，除领导小组组长、副组长外，其他成员如有变动，由领导小组办公室行文调整，报市政府备案。



2015年7月15日

Attachment 2 Training Willingness and Training Plan for Affected People in the Project

(I). Training Willingness Survey

In the Huainan World Bank Financed Project, the collective land area involved in permanent acquisition is 1,706.15mu, including 1,473.62mu of cultivated land, accounting for 86.34%. The 636 households with 2,714 persons are actually affected by the permanent land acquisition in the Project. Considering that the land acquisition quantity of the Project is large and the scope of impact is large, in order to further migrate the negative impact of the Project on resettlement, it's necessary to survey and understand the willingness of the displaced persons in the Project to participate in employment training.

In December 2018, the Datong District People's Government carried out the survey on the training willingness of the affected residents in the project area. Totally, 200 households are surveyed, accounting for 31.45% of the total affected households, and the proportion of the women accounts for 28.5% of the survey samples. The persons among the survey samples has an average age of 48.03 years old, all are the Han nationality and the local residents.

(II). Statistics of Training Willingness

Among 200 survey samples, most residents did not participate in employment training, accounting for 67%; the trainings in which the residents expect to participate mainly include the sales, security, greening, etc.; in terms of selection willingness of jobs to be provided in the Project, 93.50% of residents are willing to participate in; in terms of wage standards, the 52.50% of the residents requires for CNY 3,500 yuan/month and above. For other statistics, see the table below:

Table 1 Statistics of Training Willingness Survey

Problems	Options	Number of People	Proportion
What training do you expect to participate in? (Multiple choice)	1. Breeding	10	5.00%
	2. Planting techniques	30	15.00%
	3. Greening workers	36	18.00%
	4. Electrician	26	13.00%
	5. Security guard	49	24.50%
	6. Sales	58	29.00%
	7. Others	35	17.50%
Have you received any training?	1. Have	66	33.00%
	2. Haven't	134	67.00%
Who is trained if there is a training?	1. Male	23	34.85%
	2. Female	21	31.82%
	3. Together	22	33.33%
Agency offering the training	1. Agricultural technology	20	10.00%

(Multiple choice)	promotion department		
	2. Women's Federation	42	21.00%
	3. Civil Affairs Bureau	48	24.00%
	4. Poverty Alleviation Office	21	10.50%
	5. Enterprise	48	24.00%
	6. Others	17	8.50%
Are you willing to accept the employment in the Project?	1. Yes	187	93.50%
	2. No	13	6.50%
How many is the monthly salary that you can accept for employment in the Project?	1. Under CNY 2000 yuan	8	4.00%
	2. CNY 2000-2500 yuan	8	4.00%
	3. CNY 2500-3000 yuan	53	26.50%
	4. CNY 3000-3500 yuan	26	13.00%
	5. Over CNY 3500 yuan	105	52.50%

(III). Employment Training Plan

(i) Approaches of Training

In order to ensure the quality of training, the training way is based on theoretical teaching + practical operation skills training, and the practical operation skills training time is not less than 60% of the total training hours; according to the characteristics of the types of works for training, such as greening workers, marketer, security guard, etc., a certain class hour may be arranged for visit and observation.

(ii) Selection of Types of Works

As for selection of types of works, by way of analyzing the needs of management and operation after project implementation and investigating the employment needs of enterprises in the Huainan Economic Development Zone and Datong Industrial New Zone, such types of works as CNC lathe worker, electrician, vehicle mechanic, garment maker, greening maker, security guard, marketer, cleaner are selected for training.

(iii) Training Place

In combination with the actual situations of the region, the training is mainly arranged in the Datong District Public Employment Practical Training Base.

The Datong District Public Employment Practical Training Base covers an area of 600 m², is arranged with the standardized classrooms, theoretical lecture rooms and offices, thereby being capable of meeting the training requirements for 100 people/term. At present, 8 free subjects, such as computer, electric welding, lathe, appliance repair, Chinese cooking, Chinese pastry, multimedia production and text typing, can be offered, with the ability to complete the main training tasks. Based on the Datong District Public Employment Practical Training Base and in combination with other related training sites, the training tasks can be fully completed.

(iv) Implementation Plan

In general, six types of trainings are arranged; 970 people are planned to be trained in 2019-2021. The training plan is to be completed in five years. Considering the current “labor shortage”, the number of trainees of CNC lathe and garment making will be increased in the first two years, while the number of trainees, such as marketers, the quantity demanded of which is less influenced by time fluctuations, will be reduced; meantime, the training of security guards will be moved to the latter two years, so as to make full use of training resources. If the employment needs of the enterprise change within five years, a separate training plan will be prepared separately and reported for approval.

Table 2 Project Training Plan Arrangement

Annual Number of People Training Type	2019.6	2019.12	2020.6	2020.12	2021.6	Total
CNC lathe worker	42	42	28	14	14	140
Electrician	28	28	28	28	28	140
Garment maker	82	82	57	27	27	275
Greening worker	28	28	28	28	28	140
Marketer	28	27	55	55	55	220
Security guard	0	0	0	25	25	55
Total	208	207	196	177	177	965

(V) Budget

The overall training budget of the project is as follows:

Tabel 3 Project Training Budget

Training type	Number of people	price (yuan/day·person)	day	total (yuan)
CNC lathe worker	140	1502	60	210,280
Electrician	140	1204	45	168,560
Garment maker	275	898	15	246,950
Greening worker	140	1360	25	190,400
Marketer	220	683	20	150,260
Security guard	50	774	20	38700
In total	965	/	/	1,005,150

(VI) Organization and Management

1. Organization

The Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau will take a lead and coordinate the relevant responsible persons of the District Association of Science and Technology, District Trade Union, “Two Park and Two Zone” Management Committee, Development Zone and White Collar Vocational Technical School to establish the “Huainan World Bank Financed Project Coal Mining subsidence Area Resident Training Type Leading Group”, so as to lead and coordinate the implementation, management and daily supervision of the Project.

2. Guaranteeing Measures

(1) Implementation of management by objective

The Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, together with the Datong District Trade Union, Association of Science and Technology and Women's Federation, assigns the skills training tasks for the residents in the subsidence area, clarifying the objective & task and main body of responsibility, supervising level by level, making clear the responsibility of the individuals and implementing at all levels. The quarterly reporting system and regular reporting system for subsidence area resident skills training are established, in order to timely grasp and report the progress of relevant works. The assessment method shall be improved and the combination of daily assessment and phased assessment shall be implemented insistently.

(2) Establishment of working mechanism

The skills training of residents in the subsidence area adheres to the direction of marketization and socialization, and implements the mechanism of combination of provision of training services by the government and purchase of training results by the government, combination of market allocation of training resources and effective governmental regulation, combination of public training services and social training services, and combination of free training and proper subsidies.

(3) Enhancement of supervision and inspection

A. Supervisory authority and scope of supervision

The Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau is responsible for the overall supervision of the training quality, and comprehensively supervises the employment training of the designated training agencies that undertake the training tasks.

B. Regulatory system

a. Supervision system for opening classes. The supervisor shall be present at the first class of each training term, verify the identity of the trainees and trainer, publicize the relevant policies for employment training, and record the situations into files. At the time of class opening, if the inspector is unable to attend the training class, the supplementary inspection shall be carried out prior to the completion of the training class.

b. Training process verification system. During the training, the inspector conducts at least 2 times spot checks for each term of training classes; in case of impossibility to carry out the spot check, it's necessary to carry out a telephone spot check, the number of people for which shall not be less than 30% of the total number of people in the training class, and record the situations. The verifying focus shall be placed on the implementation of the teaching plan, in order to check whether the teacher's lesson plan and teaching log are consistent with the teaching plan, inspect the teaching progress and the status of on-site teaching organization, check whether the actual training time meets the standard, check whether the training site and training facilities meet the standard and there is the sufficient practical training stations and training materials, and check whether the trainees are consistent with the list of training applicants.

-
- c. Patrol inspection system for qualification and assessment. As for the final examination for qualification for training class, the inspector shall go to the qualification site to conduct the patrol inspection, with focus on checking whether the qualified trainees are consistent with the trained persons, whether the qualification examination is conducted in accordance with the requirements, and record the situations in the files.
 - d. Employment status spot check system. The employment status of trainees is directly recalled from the system for telephone return inspection. The number of people for spot check shall not be less than 20% of the total number of the employed persons in the training class, and the related situations shall be recorded in the files.
 - e. Violation handling and assessment system. As for violations found during supervisory inspection, the supervisor shall point it out and require the training agency to submit a rectification report, in order to rectify within a time limit. In case of serious violation, the training agency shall be ordered to stop training and rectify; in case of failure to rectify in a time limit, the qualification of the designated training agency will be canceled.
- C. Responsibility of designated training agency
- a. The designated training institutions shall organize the teaching in strict accordance with the teaching facilities and equipment, teacher arrangement, teaching plan and teaching program stipulated in the tender, and establish the normal teaching order.
 - b. The designated training agency can only organize training classes within the scope of training professions (type of works) in the successful tender, and cannot subcontract or outsource the training programs.
 - c. The training site of the training agency shall be equipped with the training equipment and training facilities meeting the needs of the corresponding training professionals; the training site and facilities of other organizations shall not be leased for training. The training place shall not be changed at will; in case of necessity to change, the new training place shall be approved by the Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau.
 - d. For training agency that uses various means to falsely report, fraudulently take or defraud the national funds, such agency must be seriously dealt once being found out; in case of serious circumstances, the training qualification must be canceled; in case of constituting a crime, such training agency must be transferred to the relevant department for giving criminal sanctions according to law.

(4) Strengthening of guidance and service

The public employment service agency regularly investigates and publishes the supply and demand status of the labor market, regularly announces the occupational supply and demand status and wages of different types of

works for different levels for residents in the subsidence area, and guides the training agency to set up the training types of works or training items as needed, organizes the training of residents in subsidence area and the employment linkage activities, so as to improve the employment rate of residents in the subsidence area after training. The vocational skill appraisal agency provides the timely and convenient vocational skill appraisal services for the residents participating in the training in the subsidence area. The job seekers who are active in starting an undertaking, especially women and other vulnerable groups, shall be helped to apply for the microfinance and offered with other assistances.

If the employment training plan for the residents in the coal mining residence area of the Huainan World Bank Financed Project is approved, the Project Office, Datong District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau and training agency will conscientiously implement such plan, and strive to contribute to the continuous improvement of the socioeconomic development and people's livelihood of the Datong District.