

Sichuan Urban Development Project

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Resettlement Action Plan

and

Resettlement Policy Framework

for

Suining Component

Suining Economic Development Zone of Sichuan Province

July 26, 2006

Sichuan Urban Development Project (P083322) Resettlement Action Plan of Suining Components

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ABBREVIATIONS

WB	World Bank
APs	Affected Persons
AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
CRO	Districts Resettlement Office
ETDZ	Economic and Technical Development Zone
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executive Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
LA	Land Acquisition
HD	Housing Demolition
IA	Implementation Agency
LAB	Land and Resources Bureau
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SSUEP	Sichuan Suining Urban Environment Project
RP	Resettlement Plan
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SMEDI	Southwest Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute
SWJU	Southwest Jiaotong University
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRO	Township Resettlement Office
SUEP	Sichuan Urban Environment Project
CNY	Also “yuan” or “Yuan”, Chinese currency, with US\$1.00 = CNY 8.11
mu	Unit of area, with 1 hectare = 15 mu

RAP PURPOSES, TERMINOLOGIES & DEFINITIONS

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with the national and local laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the World Bank Resettlement Guidelines (i.e., Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement -- OP 4.12). The purpose is to set out an action plan for the resettlement and restoration of the Affected Persons (APs) to ensure that those affected will benefit from the project, and their living standards be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels after project implementation.

Acquisition of land and the associated assets to enable project implementation would adversely affect the residents and other persons living or working on the land acquired.

DEFINITION OF APs

“Affected Persons” means those who, because of the project execution, are likely to suffer in living standards or otherwise be adversely affected; or those whose building ownership, the entitlement or interest, lands (including house lands, agricultural and grazing lands) or any other fixed or movable assets thereof that are to be acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; or those whose business, occupation, working or residences or habitats that are to be adversely affected.

APs may be any of the following categories:

- 1) those whose land (including housing land, utilities land, and land for agricultural, forestry, livestock breeding, fishery and other activities), structures (including private houses and attachment, enterprise buildings and public buildings, etc.), entitlement or any other properties or assets that will be acquired or occupied, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
- 2) those who use the above structures, lands or properties; or those whose business, vocations, working, residences or habitat will be adversely affected; or
- 3) those whose living standards are to be adversely affected due to the land acquisition and/or resettlement activities. “

Affected Persons” imply either individual person(s) or such legal persons as enterprises or public organizations.

The definition of APs does not limit or restrict the associated legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, nor does it limit the compensation for the property. Thus, they are to include:

- 4) all affected persons regardless of their legal entitlement or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and
- 5) persons without residential permit to live in a defined area.
- 6) Therefore, all such persons who are affected will need to be considered and recorded as the APs, regardless of their legal relationship to the assets, land or location.

For a land or property to be acquired, if it is used by or to be compensated for one and more individuals or households, the associated compensation and restoration will be based on their losses, their entitlements, and the impacts on their living standards. Disregarding the legal entitlement or interest, definition of the APs will be directly related to the adverse impacts of the project.

All APs shall be compensated to improve or, at least, restore their standards of living, including compensation for their property losses. The compensation to the loss of properties shall be based on the replacement values with no deduction or discount on account of depreciation or other reason(s). The APs shall have entitlements for what they suffer due to the project impacts. Not only should they be provided with compensation for property losses, they should also receive economic subsidy as well for restoration of their living standard. For those affected who run business, cultivated land or conduct construction with no property ownership, entitlement, or legal residential permission, they are eligible for restoration of their livelihoods and compensation for their lost properties on an equal footing with those owning lawful properties, entitlements or permissions.

DEFINITION OF “RESETTLEMENT”

“Resettlement” is arrangement for the APs with respect to production and living to ensure they will benefit from the Project. Resettlement activities usually include,

- 1) relocation of living quarters;
- 2) provision of new and acceptable employment for people whose working engagement is affected;
- 3) restoration of (or compensation for) the affected productive resources such as land, working places, trees and infrastructures;
- 4) restoration of those affected whose living standards (quality of life) are adversely affected due to land acquisition and/or relocation;
- 5) restoration of or compensation to the affected private and public enterprises;
- 6) restoration of cultural or common properties that are adversely affected.

DEFINITION OF “RESTORATION”

“Restoration” implies re-establishing the APs in their capacity and capability so that they can continue their productive activities, and/or to reinstate their living standards to at least those of the pre-relocation status, or higher levels.

The purpose of this RAP is to provide an action plan for the potential resettlement and restoration activities so that the APs will be compensated for their losses and their living standards will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels. In order to attain these objectives, restoration measures are included in the RAP to enable income restoration for the APs for sustainable livelihoods. Similarly, business and production resources (including shops, enterprises), public properties, infrastructures, and cultural properties as affected will also be improved or at least restored to the pre-project status and levels.

1 GENERAL

1.1 MUNICIPALITY, AREA AND COMPONENTS

The Sichuan Urban Development Project consists of four project cities, Mianyang, Panzhihua, Suining and Yibin. The project components in Suining Municipality are of the Suining Economic and Technical Development Zone (ETDZ), specifically, the Xining area of the Suining ETDZ on the west side of the city.

1.1.1 Suining Municipality

It is stated in Suining's urban master plan that Suining Municipality is an important transport hub, a logistic collection and distribution center, a regional central city in Sichuan Province, with emphasis on light and textile industries in ecological balance with gardens and urban landscaping.

According to the urban master plan, the city's urban population will be around 700,000 by 2020. With the development of the express railroad passing through the Suining jurisdiction, construction of the highway system, and building of the third Fu River Bridge and the forest area of the Dongfeng mountain, Suining will further develop its status as a transport hub and regional distribution center for the Sichuan Basin. Urban development in Suining is in two directions, to the east and to the west. It will be developed into a metropolitan configuration that will include two urban groups, the east river urban group (or Jiangdong group) and the west river urban group (or Jiangxi group).

1.1.2 Xining Area

Xining is located in west Suining and is one zone in Suining's urban master plan. It is separated from Suining's old urban districts by an open channel and abuts the thousand-year-old ancient Guangde Temple and the Crouched Dragon Park (or Wolong Park). It has a planned land occupation of 3.5km², and is sub-divided into 3 residential zones. The planned residential population is 42,000. There are going to be a hospital, a street office, a public security office, a high school, a cultural activity center; three primary schools, three communities and three service stations; four kindergartens, four agricultural trade markets, four community committees, and four clinics providing the associated services and facilities.

The area has a plain topography and is mostly alluvial land surrounded by green mountains. The Xining River flows across the area and the view is pleasant. The Suining Municipal Government identified such urban zones in Suining's urban plan as including the Hedong New Zone, the Nanba Industrial Park Zone, the old urban zone, and the Economic and Technical Development Zone (ETDZ) in 2002 in order to facilitate urban development. As an integrated economic zone of the ETDZ, Xining Area has recently witnessed slow development due to poor transport infrastructure. If the transport and other urban infrastructures were developed in Xining Area, it would expect rapid growth.

1.1.3 Suining Components

The Suining Components will include roads and transport facilities in the Xining Area, which represent comprehensive efforts to integrate roads, transport, wastewater interception, bridges, river

embankment works and improvement. In particular, there will be roads of 33.83km, 13 small bridges, and waterway rehabilitation of 4.9km. The total cost estimate is CNY493.07 million.

The transport components are proposed to,

1. develop urban infrastructure and improve urban services and functions to facilitate economic growth and social development;
2. improve the urban traffic conditions to address the congestion due to increasing urban population, so that there will be a pleasant environment for urban growth as well as habitation;
3. provide more incentives to the city to make orient the economy externally to ensure faster socioeconomic development; and
4. improve the city's profile and make it more attractive to investors to facilitate urban economic development.

Principles applied in plan and design of the associated traffic facilities.

1. The right-of-way is exclusively specified for pavement, roadside landscaping, and provision of utilities, which is not allowed for any works that are not of a-transport nature.
2. Roads of the planned zone are of 58.64 km in total length, representing a road network density of 7.28 km/km², and an area coverage of 16.69%.
3. The component roads will include urban arteries and collectors, which are of four classes as follows.
 - ◆ Comprehensive urban artery, which represents the west extension of the Kaishandong Road, with a design speed of 40km/h and right-of-way of 40m;
 - ◆ Living area urban arteries, which are to serve the residential areas, with a design speed of 30km/h and right-of-way of 30m;
 - ◆ Secondary arteries with a design speed of 20-30km/h and right-of-way of 24m; and
 - ◆ Branch roads with a design speed of 20km/h and right-of-way of 16-20m.
4. All urban arteries will have barriers to separate automobile from non-automobile traffic. Signalized intersections will be applied in cases of high traffic volume projection. A bus terminal is planned at the designated area and public parking lots will be provided at the center of each urban group.
5. The maximal daily water supply in the planned area is about 32,000m³/day, with the comprehensive water consumption of 9,000 m³/hm³•d. Water supply trunks in the planned area will be in ring shape, and the tertiary supply pipelines along branch roads and in residential areas are of DN150 for minimal diameter. For arteries of 40m and wider right-of-way, water supply pipelines will be placed on both sides of the roads.
6. Separate systems will be applied to collect storm and wastewater. Wastewater projection of the planned area is 16,900 m³/d. Wastewater pumping stations are planned at locations where 40-m artery intersects with the Nanbei Weir and the Guangji Weir, with designed capacity of 20,000 m³/day, and land occupation of 6,000m². Collectors will be constructed inside each catchment along the roads following downgrade direction.

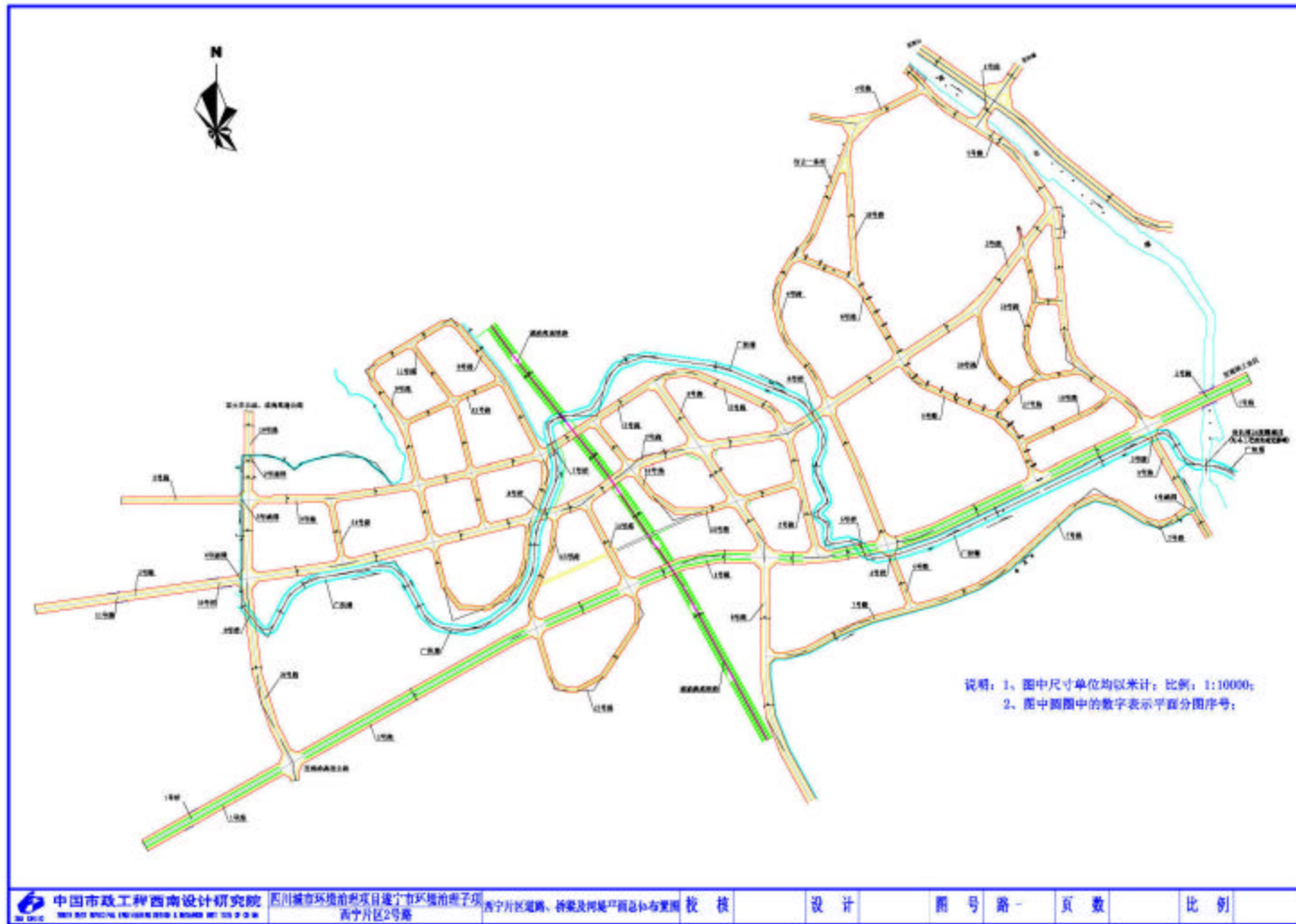


Figure 1 Layout of Suining Component Works

1.2 WORKS OF SUINING COMPONENTS

According to Suining's master urban plan and the detail plan of Xining Area, there will be 21 roads (of 33.83km in total length), 13 small bridges, and rehabilitation of 3 waterways. The development details and associated technical standards are shown in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1 List of Works of Suining Components

Works	Item No.	Width (m)	Length (km)	Road Class
Urban roads	1	40	3.41	Secondary artery of class II
	2	30	2.99	Secondary artery of class II
	3	29	2.33	Secondary artery of class II
	4	20	2.0	Branch road of class II
	5	24	1.86	Secondary artery of class III
	6	20	1.14	Secondary artery of class II
	7	20	1.57	Secondary artery of class II
	8	30	1.01	Secondary artery of class II
	9	20	2.10	Secondary artery of class II
	10	30	1.62	Secondary artery of class II
	11	16	0.66	Branch road of class III
	12	16	0.35	Branch road of class II
	13	16	1.10	Branch road of class II
	14	20	0.31	Branch road of class II
	15	20	0.82	Branch road of class II
	16	16	0.35	Branch road of class II
	17	16	0.35	Branch road of class II
	18	14	0.43	Branch road of class II
	19	16	0.52	Branch road of class II
	20	12	0.32	Branch road of class II
Ring road – Xingning Road	-	24	8.59	Secondary artery of class III
Bridge	1#	40	45	Urban road of class A
	2#	30	85	Urban road of class A
	3#	75	25	Urban road of class A
	4#	20	25	Urban road of class A
	5#	40	25	Urban road of class A
	6#	30	28	Urban road of class A
	7#	10	25	Urban road of class A
	8#	24	25	Urban road of class A
	9#	30	25	Urban road of class A
	10#	30	25	Urban road of class A
	11#	24	25	Urban road of class A
	12#	24	25	Urban road of class A
	13#	30	25	Urban road of class A
Waterway rehabilitation	Total length		4.9	/
	Comprising,		1.5	/
			1.4	/
			2.0	/

There were several alternatives being compared for the design of the Xingning Road. Based on a comparison of alternatives, the alignment is shifted to be close to the Suiyu freeway (Suining to Chongqing), so that the northern and southern railway stations are connected and the urban land use is expanded by 6km² extending west-ward for 2.0 km. The design would change the existing belt-shaped urban pattern and facilitate transport and traffic.

1.3 SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS IN PREPARATION

There were four rounds of socioeconomic surveys carried out during preparation in order to identify in detail the potential project impacts.

The first round was from 23 July to 15 August 2004, which was organized by the planning committee of the ETDZ, with joint efforts from the zonal land administration and urban management administration. Survey covered 599 affected households, involving 24 village groups of 5 village committees under the jurisdiction of the Guangde Street Office. Data sorting, processing and analysis were conducted from mid August to mid September 2004.

The second round of socioeconomic surveys and associated data analysis was carried out from end of February to March 2005, with field survey from 28 February to 4 March 2005. The third round of socioeconomic surveys and associated data processing/analysis was conducted from end of June to mid March 2005, with field survey from 27 June to 9 July 2005. The fourth round of socioeconomic surveys and associated data analysis was carried out in December 2005, with field survey from 5 to 9 December 2005.

It was found out in the socioeconomic surveys that 670 households would be affected in demolition and the total house areas to be demolished is 84565.53 m², including 661 m² for business shops that were also covered in the survey.

A number of enterprises would be affected by the road works, including a large state-owned enterprise, the Chuanzhong Petroleum and Gas Field, and some other small private-owned enterprises. The associated area to be demolished is estimated to be 40,000 to 50,000 m². Several schools would also be affected, including a high school, i.e., the Xining High School with a floor area of 5,000 –10,000 m² to be demolished. During the second round of surveys, one school and 16 medium-and-small enterprises were visited, representing floor area of 45,677 m² to be demolished.

The third round of surveys was conducted to cope with some adjustment in road components design. It was identified that the Xingning Road would affect 37 households, with housing demolition of 15,115.07 m² and land occupation of 314.11 mu. A brickyard was also identified in the scope of impacts.

The fourth round of surveys focused on the 670 families and specifically on their status of agriculture and non-agriculture incomes. After survey and data analysis, 47 out of the 670 households were identified as those that depend on agricultural production for 75% or more of their total incomes. Such households are identified as part of the vulnerable groups, to which special attention would be paid in the RAP and the implementation. Furthermore, analysis was carried out of poverty groups and 8 households were identified to have per capita annual income below CNY600. These households will also be beneficiaries of special measures to ensure they improve their living standards under the project. Public consultation and participation via questionnaires and interviews were also organized during the survey to identify the public attitudes toward the project, their willingness and opinions with respect to the land acquisition and resettlement and suggestions to improve the process.

1.4 MITIGATION MEASURES ON PROJECT IMPACTS

1.4.1 During Project Planning and Design

Capital construction tends to involve land acquisition, relocation and resettlement, often with unavoidable impacts on the local communities and residents in their living and working conditions. During the project planning and design, mitigation measures were devised and applied, including the following, to reduce the project impacts on local society and economy.

- A. Several design alternatives were compared and optimized to maximize positive impacts of the project development on local society and economy, which was the key factor in the comparison and optimization.
- B. Construction organization plan was designed to minimize the construction periods and coordinate the house demolition and construction periods for best timing.
- C. Phased strategies will be adopted for implementation in order to minimize any impacts.

1.4.2 During Construction Period

Mitigation measures include the following.

- D. Enhanced public participation mechanism. Consultation has already occurred several times with the affected population, and before project construction commences clear information will be posted at the project impact area and relocation area announcing the construction commencement date and planned construction schedule. Compensation policies on land acquisition, relocation and resettlement will also be openly posted for public review by the immigrants and the original residents at the relocation area.
- E. De-dusting measures. In order to maintain a safe and comfortable environment on the construction sites and reduce the construction impacts on the surroundings, water is to be sprinkled on the surfaces of access roads and construction paths at dense residential areas in order to prevent dust. Contractors are required to plan and organize transportation routes for delivery and removal of earthwork materials. No overloading is permitted during the transportation. Provisions will be implemented to cover the trucks to avoid spill of the materials and maintain the environment.
- F. Disposal of wastes on sites. Since project construction periods may be long, there would be large amounts of domestic wastes and other solid wastes generated each day. Both project employers and contractors should obey the environmental regulations and effect timely removal of the domestic wastes off the sites per the local sanitation authority requirements to maintain neatness on sites and avoid the possible spread of disease.
- G. More construction opportunities to local communities. During the development construction period, priority will be given to using local materials. Whenever local expertise and equipment are available, local transportation and laborers will be preferred so that the APs can benefit directly from the project construction.

1.4.3 During RAP Preparation and Implementation

In the event of inevitable land acquisition and relocation, following measures will be taken to reduce the project impacts on local areas.

- H. Preparation of a RAP responsive to local conditions through extensive collection of basic information and in-depth analysis of local social and economic status-quo and future development potential, so as to safeguard the APs and ensure that their living standards will not be lowered as a result of the project construction.
- I. Internal and external monitoring, which will be enhanced by effective and smooth feedback mechanism and channels, to minimize information processing period and ensure that any problems taking place during the resettlement activities be resolved in a timely manner. Clear and efficient grievance processes have been designed and fully explained to APs so they know how to gain satisfactory responses to problems as they arise.
- J. Requirements of contractors during construction for taking effective measures to minimize local construction impacts.

1.5 RAP'S POLICY BASIS AND OBJECTIVES

1.5.1 Policy Basis

- (1) The China National Land Administration Law, effective since January 1, 1999;
- (2) The Ordinance on Demolition and Relocation of Urban Buildings, issued in 2001;
- (3) The Implementation Regulations in Sichuan Province for the National Land Administration Law, issued in 1999;
- (4) The Ordinance on Demolition and Relocation of Urban Buildings in Sichuan Province, issued in 2001;
- (5) Decision of the China State Council on Further Reforms and Controls in Land Administration, Document Guofa [2004] No.28; and
- (6) Comments to Issues of Regulating and Adjusting Land Acquisition and Resettlement Compensation Rates (Office Bureau Document Chuanbanhan [2004] No. 39, Sichuan Provincial Government);
- (7) Document Suishitonghan [2004] No. 50 of Suining Municipal Statistics Bureau; and
- (8) Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12, the World Bank Operational Manual.

1.5.2 Policy Objectives

- (9) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs physically, technically and economically.
- (10) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (11) Socioeconomic studies shall be conducted and the RAP prepared during the project preparation.
- (12) Resettlement activities shall be based on the inventory surveys of physical displacement and compensation standards and shall be aimed to improve, or at least restore the living standards

and working conditions to the pre-displacement status. Special attention shall be addressed to cope with the needs of the poor.

- (13) Original residents of the displacing areas and local residents of the host communities shall be encouraged in participation of the RAP. Public participation shall be encouraged throughout the planning and implementation period. It is necessary to establish appropriate social community organization and support working with, wherever possible, existing social and cultural organizations at the resettlement areas.
- (14) Sustainable development programs of resettlement shall be prepared to promote and rely on local industries of the second and third sectors for more employment opportunities.
- (15) Priority shall be given to resettlement in the original communities.
- (16) All original residents in affected areas shall benefit from the project.

2 PROJECT IMPACTS

2.1 SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Municipal engineering works of Xining area, Suining consist of road and transport development. The proposed components include 21 roads (of 33.83km in total length), 13 small bridges, and rehabilitation of 3 waterways, which represent also the initial works of the Xining Area. The components would involve land of 2,331.57mu, comprising rural land of 1,431.57mu and enterprise land of 900mu.

The Xining Area, also referred to as the Xining development zone, has a planned area of 3.5km² with land occupation of about 5,370mu. Land development beyond the transport system is not counted in area as to be occupied by the project components, in other words, a land area of 3,039 mu is counted in subsequent development plans. With respect to the potential adverse impacts as may be incurred by this project, a policy framework and resettlement strategy is formulated as shown in Annex 3, which is to be followed in the subsequent development.

The road and transport works of the project will affect 1 street office, 2 towns and 7 villages, namely the Dabanqiao and Qiliqiao villages, and Wenxingqiao, Yueshan and Bajiaoting residential committees of the Guangde Street Office; the Yaowan village of the Beigu town; and the Shuanggongqiao village of the Beigu town. A total of 30 village groups would be involved, with 670 rural households to be affected (with 528 households to involve both land acquisition and relocation and 142 households to involve only relocation and no land acquisition). A population of 1,936 would be affected, a school is to be relocated, and 20 medium/small enterprises would be affected.

In terms of impact quantities, the project is to have land occupation of 2,331.57mu, comprising 1431.57mu of rural land and 900mu of enterprise land. The total house demolition is of 143,420.78m², comprising 84,565.53 m² of rural houses (including 661m² of private shops), and 58,855.25m² of enterprise and school buildings.

The project impacts are summarized in the Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1 Summary Project Impacts

Description	Unit	Quantity
Quantities of works		
Roads of Xining Area	km	33.83
(including the Xingning Road)	km	8.59
Small/medium bridges	set	13/1
Waterway rehabilitation	river	3
Quantities of land acquisition		
per Xining Area, and	mu	1,996.07
Xingning Road	mu	335.50
per rural land occupation, and	mu	1,431.57
enterprise land occupation	mu	900

Description	Unit	Quantity
Quantities of demolition		
Total areas	m ²	143,420.78
per Xining Area, and	m ²	128,305.71
Xingning Road	m ²	15,115.07
of rural houses (including that of shops)	m ²	84,565.53 (661.00)
comprising, brick-concrete	m ²	48,509.46
brick-wood	m ²	25,397.41
earth-wood	m ²	5,325.71
others	m ²	5,332.95
of enterprises and school	m ²	58,855.25
comprising, brick-concrete	m ²	40,207.05
brick-wood	m ²	17,122
others	m ²	1,526
Villages to be affected	-	7
Village groups to be affected	-	30
Enterprises to be affected	-	20
Schools to be affected	-	1
households to be affected	-	670
per Xining Area, and	households	633
Xingning Road	households	37
of both land acquisition and relocation	households	528
of only relocation and no land acquisition	households	142
Population to be affected	persons	1,936
per Xining Area, and	persons	1,787
Xingning Road	persons	149

2.2 LAND USE TO BE OCCUPIED

Table 2-2 Sheet of Land Occupation of Suining Components

SN/Community	Affected Households	Paddy Field	Land Occupation (mu)		Subtotal
			Dry land	Non-farmland	
Dabanqiao	137	187.73	94.57	103.8	386.1
1. Commune 1	40	59.48	25.22	36.3	121
2. Commune 2	35	42.3	39.6	17.1	99
3. Commune 3	42	65.05	19.95	35.4	120.4
4. Commune 4	21	20.9	9.8	15.0	45.7
Wenxingqiao	34	44.38	7.67	25.5	21.2
5. Group 1	21	33.68	3.27	19.4	56.35
6. Group 2	13	10.7	4.4	6.1	77.55
Yueshan	154	457.74	150.58	26.9	280.26
7. Commune 1	14	42	14.5	4.7	61.2
8. Commune 2	49	75.32	75.37	5.6	156.29
9. Commune 4	27	33.24	39.86	0.3	73.4
10. Commune 5	10	25.4	2.7	0.8	28.9
11. Commune 6	36	73.8	14.15	10.8	98.75
12. Commune 7	13	23.6	1.8	1.6	27
13. Commune 8	5	6.9	2.2	3.1	12.2

SN/Community	Affected Households	Land Occupation (mu)			Subtotal
		Paddy Field	Dry land	Non-farmland	
Qiliqiao	39	15.4	57.75	8.3	118.28
14. Commune 2	14	28.13	12.7	2.7	30.8
15. Commune 4	18	8.7	34.71	3.1	65.94
16. Commune 5	7	52.23	10.34	2.5	21.54
17. Bajiaoting	45	10.5	19.75	21.0	96.4
18. Commune 9	23	36.15	17.6	9.0	49.1
19. Commune 10	22	46.65	2.15	30.0	47.3
Yaowan	42	38.97	50.33	5.5	94.8
20. Commune 2	3	0.9	2.7	0.4	4
21. Commune 3	12	11.2	13.1	1.3	25.6
22. Commune 5	12	14.97	12.83	1.2	29
23. Commune 6	15	11.9	21.7	2.6	36.2
Shuanggongqiao	77	82.77	109.13	8.8	200.7
24. Commune 1	31	1	77.1	3.8	81.9
25. Commune 2	7	10.2	2.5	0.8	13.5
26. Commune 3	5	2.5	8.5	0.7	11.7
27. Commune 4	13	19.57	1.93	1.0	22.5
28. Commune 5	21	27.9	19.1	2.5	49.5
Subtotal for rural land occupation	528	732.99	489.78	208.8	1,431.57
Subtotal for enterprise land occupation	20				900
Total land occupation					2331.57

Note: Out of the 30 communes/groups to be affected, 28 communes/groups have households to be affected by land acquisition. The other 2 communes/groups have no household to be affected by land acquisition.

2.3 RURAL HOUSE AND SHOPS TO BE DEMOLISHED

Table 2-3 Breakdown of Rural House Demolition

SN/Community	Affected Households	House Area (m ²)				Subtotal
		BC	BW	EW	Others	
Dabanqiao	328	22791.22	11007.89	3645.00	2930.64	40374.75
1. Commune 1	117	8164.2	4246.84	163.9	864.32	13439.26
2. Commune 2	54	3260.07	2857.4	427.07	662.69	7207.23
3. Commune 3	113	8884.08	2271.09	1010.75	902.32	13068.24
4. Commune 4	44	2482.87	1632.56	576.28	501.31	5193.02
Wenxingqiao	69	4100.38	2105.75	519.36	821.54	7547.03
5. Group 1	42	2791.94	1470.11	401.41	512.29	5175.75
6. Group 2	27	1308.44	635.64	117.95	309.25	2371.28

SN/Community	Affected Households	House Area (m ²)				Subtotal
		BC	BW	EW	Others	
Yueshan	117	7060.47	7950.18	827.84	673.07	16511.56
7. Commune 1	21	1694.73	1228.56	249.73	103.70	3276.72
8. Commune 2	25	2045.64	1752.40	229.49	246.80	4274.33
9. Commune 4	1	0	68.90	0	0	68.90
10. Commune 5	3	183	143.80	0	0	326.80
11. Commune 6	48	3137.1	2836.01	348.62	322.57	6644.30
12. Commune 7	7	0	630.99	0	0	630.99
13. Commune 8	12	0	1289.52	0	0	1289.52
Qiliqiao	11	1690.48	595.29	0	3.00	2288.77
14. Commune 1	4	691.51	264.54	0	3.00	959.05
15. Commune 2	7	998.97	330.75	0	0	1329.72
16. Bajiaoting	108	8895.17	1316.29	112.19	904.7	11228.35
17. Commune 9	49	3711.44	665.46	0	0	4376.90
18. Commune 10	49	3904.89	603.34	112.19	137.32	4757.74
19. Commune 11	10	1278.84	47.49	0	101.70	1428.03
Yaowan	20	1486.14	1352.61	221.32	0	3060.07
20. Commune 4	2	215.22	0	0	0	215.22
21. Commune 5	6	220.4	428.53	221.32	0	870.25
22. Commune 6	12	1050.52	924.08	0	0	1974.60
Shuanggongqiao	17	2485.60	1069.40	0	0	3555.00
23. Commune 1	17	2485.60	1069.40	0	0	3555.00
Total	670	48509.46	25397.41	5325.71	5332.95	84565.53

Note: Out of the 30 communes/groups to be affected, 23 communes/groups have households to be affected by housing demolition. The remaining 7 communes/groups have no household to be affected by land acquisition.
BC = brickconcrete; BW = brickwood; and EW = earth-wood.

Table 2-4 Small Business to be Affected

Owner's Name	Description	Location	Utilization/ Nature	Staff	Certified Business Area (m ²)	Monthly Net Revenue (CNY)
Xiong Sube	Grocery store	DBQ commune 3	Rental/Private	1	30	100
Xu Guoqun	NA	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	1	8	350
Wei Hong	Grocery store	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	1	8	600
Chen Jiafu	Processing shop	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	2	55	200
Li Jiahong	Clinic	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	2	60	1000
Wang Shirong	Store	DBQ commune 2	Rental/Private	2	40	700
Wang Shiyuan	Grocery store	BJT commune 11	Owned/Private	1	18	300
Lu Guangyi	Tea house	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	3	98	800
Huang Yuanke	Grocery store	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	1	100	400

Owner's Name	Description	Location	Utilization/ Nature	Staff	Certified Business Area (m ²)	Monthly Net Revenue (CNY)
Tang Ning	Grocery store	DBQ commune 2	Rental/Private	2	10	200
Hu Yuanfu	Grocery store	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	2	90	600
Lu Guangyou	Grocery store	DBQ commune 3	Owned/Private	2	8	300
Wang Jian	Repair shop of motorcycles	DBQ commune 3	Rental/Private	1	16	500
Zhu Shibao	Grocery store	BJT commune 11	Rental/Private	1	10	500
Ye Dequan	Recreation	BJT commune 11	Owned/Private	3	160	1200

2.4 SCHOOL AND ENTERPRISE TO BE DEMOLISHED

Table 2-5 Breakdown of School/Enterprise House Demolition

School/Enterprise	House Area (m ²)				Subtotal
	BC	BW	EW	Others	
Xining Middle School	2900	1032	0	0	3932
Suining Ink Factory	523.25	0	0	0	523.25
Suining Pencil Factory	2055	1200	0	0	3255
Suining Minguhua Color Printing House	470	0	0	430	900
Quantaitang Pharmacy Firm	500	1436	0	0	1936
Workshop of Engineering Dept. of Mingxing Power Company	845	435	0	0	1280
Chuangzhong Public Affairs Management Centre	13177	2225	0	80	15482
Scientific research institute	590	371	0	206	1167
Oil Wells Recording Company, Chuangzhong Petroleum Exploration	2115	125	0	0	2240
Trial Repair Company 1 of Chuanxi Exploration Company	1688	139	0	90	1917
Unused factory	0	1644	0	0	1644
Suining Ruixing Shoe Making Company	3000	925	0	0	3925
Chuanzhong Branch Company of Sichuan Tianchi Petroleum Company	3549	800	0	0	4349
Suining Huaguang Metal Door-Window Frames Mill	0	360	0	0	360
Chuanzhong Branch Company of Shuyu Petroleum Construction and Installation Company	1865	1210	0	640	3715
3rd Transport Company, Suining	160	0	0	0	160
Suining Keweida Vehicle Corporation	180	400	0	0	580
Suining Xintai Fat Processing Mill	20	0	0	0	20
Wuliya Brickyard	80	0	0	80	80
Sichuan Chuanzhong Phosphoric Chemical Company	1070	1820	0	0	2890
Shangning Brickyard	5500	3000	0	0	8500
Total	40207.25	17122	0	1526	58855.25

Note: BC = brickconcrete; BW = brickwood; and EW = earth-wood.

2.5 VULNERABLE GROUPS TO BE AFFECTED

Vulnerable groups are defined as those who, due to various reasons, lack adequate income sources, or are politically and socially deprived and are thus disadvantaged. Vulnerable groups include those who are below the poverty line, the aged, women, children and minority ethnic groups, those households heavily burdened with long time sickness or heavy education expenses, and those who would fall into poverty due to the loss of land or property. These vulnerable groups are at risk of being left out of project benefits or of suffering a deterioration in living standards as a result of dislocation or other project impacts. Special attention will be paid to them during the resettlement process.

Through extensive rounds of socioeconomic surveys, the affected were recorded by nationalities, age structures, education levels, and employment status for each rural community to be affected. Vulnerable groups were thus identified via data analysis and reduction.

Because of the special location of the project works in an urban development zone which was until recently rural, analysis was also conducted to identify those households that depend on farming for 75% or more of their total income. After the surveys and analysis, 47 households were identified as being heavily dependent on land for their major income sources.

Table 2-6 Breakdown of Vulnerable Groups

Village/community	Category I – Traditional					Subtotal	Category II – Land-dependent (household)
	CS	Disabled	SO	SY	FSP		
Dabanqiao/commune 1	3	2	1	1	1	8	8
Dabanqiao/commune 2	/	/	/	/	/	/	2
Dabanqiao/commune 3	2	2	1	0	1	6	9
Dabanqiao/commune 4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wenxingqiao/Group 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	2
Wenxingqiao/Group 2	/	/	/	/	/	/	3
Yueshan/Group 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	4
Yueshan/Group 2	/	/	/	/	/	/	1
Yueshan/Group 6	/	/	/	/	/	/	4
Qiliqiao/Group 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	1
Bajiaoting/Group 10	/	/	/	/	/	/	4
Yaowan/group 3	2	1	0	0	0	3	3
Yanshang/group 1	2	1	1	0	0	4	4
Total	10	6	3	1	2	22	47

Note: CS = chronically sick; SO = single old; SY = single young; FSP = female single parent.
No vulnerable group was identified in other rural communities.

Table 2-7 Breakdown of Structure and Facility Demolition

Commune/ Group	G1/ DBQ	G2/ DBQ	G3/ DBQ	G4/ DBQ	G1/ WXQ	G2/ WXQ	G1/ YS	G2/ YS	G6/ YS	G1/ QXQ	G2/ QXQ
Facility/ Structure											
public toilet	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10KV electric pole	20	30	40	30	18	50	3	0	2	0	0
380V electric pole	60		80	60	12	10	3	5	7	10	12

Facility/ Structure	Commune/ Group	G1/ DBQ	G2/ DBQ	G3/ DBQ	G4/ DBQ	G1/ WXQ	G2/ WXQ	G1/ YS	G2/ YS	G6/ YS	G1/ QXQ	G2/ QXQ
380V wood electric pole		0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity transformer		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
open trench (m ²)		0	0	100	500	2500	1000	0	0		8	800
Bridges		0	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	0
highway (length×width, m)		1000 ×7.5	1400 ×8	1000 ×8	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
rural path (length×width, m)		800 ×4	500		600	1800	1500	100	200	300	0	0
Tombs		200	200	300	150	130	120	0	0	60	0	0
ground structure (m)		0	0	0	0	50	2000	0	0	0	0	0
gas pipe (m)		0	1000	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
water pipe (m)		1000	1000	6000	0	0	20000	0	0	0	0	0
sewers (m)		500	1500	0	0	0	5000	0	0	0	100	400
communication cable (m)		2000	800	0	0	2000	10000	0	0	0	0	0
power cable (m)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
heat supply pipe (m)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
flower bed		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
tap water pipe (m)		5000	5000	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetable shed		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pumping well, wide-mouth well		150	80	120	80	65	100	10	17	23	3	3
fiber cable (m)		0	0	0	0	2000	2000	0	0	0	0	0
fiber cable pole		0	0	0	0	8	20	0	0	0	0	0

Note: G = group;
DBQ = Dabanqiao; WXQ = Wenxingqiao; YS = Yueshan; QXQ = Qixingqiao
No substantive facilities were identified in other rural communities as to be affected

3 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

3.1 GENERAL OF SUINING MUNICIPALITY

Suining is in the center of the Sichuan Basin along the middle reach of the Fu River. It stretches 108.9 km north-south, and 90.3 km east-west, and covers an area of 5300 km². It borders Nanchong on the east, Chongqing and Neijiang on the south, Deyang on the west, and Mianyang on the north, and is roughly 150 km. from both Chengdu and Chongqing.

Suining is an important agricultural region for grains, cotton and eating-oil in Sichuan, with as many as 137 species of crops mainly of rice, wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, cotton, grapes, peanuts, sugar canes, and capsicum. With livestock and poultry being the corner stone of Suining's rural economy, more than 2 million pigs are put into market each year. Despite few minerals, the city is rich in deposits of such non-metals as bittern, sand gold, shale rock, and sand rock. The city is also rich in petrol and gas reserves.

Being located between Sichuan and Chongqing, Suining enjoys geographic advantages in that it functions as a transport hub for incoming and outgoing traffic over the province. It is where the Chuane (Sichuan to Hubei) Highway and Mianyu (Mianyang to Chongqing) Highway intersects, and Chengda (Chengdu to Dazhou) and Suiyu (Suining to Chongqing) Railroads, and the Chengnan (Chengdu to Nanchong) Freeway cross. Suining's economy is supported by textile and light industries, food processing, machinery and chemical industries, and emphasizes convenient commerce, trade and transport services.

The existing construction land use represents 37km² within the scope of Suining's urban planning area, including old urban areas, development zones of Beiba and the Railway Station, Renli, Yongxing, etc. The old city town area is an urban administration, commerce, finance and cultural center, and where industrial land use is concentrated. Beiba and the Railway Station developmental zones are economic areas that integrate trade, administration and residential land use.

There are a city and 65 townships under the jurisdiction of Suining Municipality. The non-agriculture population was 579,700 in 2001, representing 14.96% of the total population. The residential population in constructed areas was 423,200 by end of 2001, comprising 336,200 of non-agricultural population, 37,000 of floating population, and 50,000 of agricultural population. The average annual growth of urban population is 3.4%.

Suining's GDP was CNY14.062 billion in 2002, representing a growth of 10.1% year-on-year, which includes CNY4.449 billion for primary industries, CNY4.797 billion for secondary industries, and CNY4.816 billion for tertiary industries, with respectively proportions of 34.2:33.1:32.7. The industry structures are constantly growing. The local finance witnessed a revenue of CNY408 million in 2002, representing a growth of 8% year-on-year.

The average net income per capita was CNY2,057 for rural population in 2002, CNY113 above that of the previous year, representing an increase by 5.8%. In view of income sources, the increment in average per capita income is CNY34 for those taking outside jobs, and CNY103 for rural household business operation. The average disposable income per capita was CNY5,115 for urban residents, 6.8% higher than that of the previous year. The average consumption expense was CNY4,049 for urban residents in the same year. The average wage income per capita was CNY7,630 for urban employees in 2002, 7.1% higher than the previous year. With better living conditions, the average residential area is 28.67m² per person for rural residents, and 19.81m² per person for urban residents.

Table 3-1 National Economic Indicators of Suining, 2000 to 2003

Year	Total Population (thousand)	Employment Population (thousand)	GDP (CNY million)	Financial Revenue (CNY million)	Net Rural Incomes (CNY)	Net Urban Incomes (CNY)
2000	370.96	234.53	13047	477.66	1894	6510
2001	373.17	235.35	14091	463.38	1944	7461
2002	373.2	233.87	14062	410.36	2057	7630
2003	376.6	215.42	17248	746.10	2187	8228

3.2 GUANGDE STREET OFFICE

The Suining Components to be implemented in the Xining Area of the Suining ETDZ will be in the administrative area of the Guangde Street Office, a government outreach that works directly with villages and groups. As stated in Section 2.1 herein, there are 7 village or residents committees under the administration of the Guangde Street Office that would be affected by the project implementation. The socioeconomic status of and resettlement activities organized in this street office administrative area is described below, supplemented with tabulated data.

- The Street Office of Guangde was not founded by higher level of government authority until recently in 2003, which was formed based on the previous administration of Xining Township.
- It is in charge of about 17 administration functions, among which, urban management and land resource administration are two where full-time staff are assigned.
- There are 7 village or residents committees and 44 villagers' groups under the jurisdiction of the Guangde Street Office, serving a total population of 12,300, with 7,434 rural and 352 non-agricultural.
- It used to have 4,979 mu of cultivated land, which has now been reduced to 2,213 mu after reclamation of some land for reforestation. The average farmland ownership is 0.42 mu/person. Many vegetables are grown to serve the Suining city. Livestock breeding of pigs, cattle and poultry is well developed and is an important income source to farmers.
- To find some temporary or long-term jobs in cities is common for rural labors, especially the young, in all villages in the area.
- There are some 30 small township enterprises within the street office jurisdiction, with many running food related business.
- Partial residential quarters and offices of Chuazhong Petroleum and Gas Field are within the territory of the Agency. Again, an electrical power company is located at the Agency.
- The street office administrative area is 14.8 km², of mild and plain topography, and is 5km to the west of and away from the old city. The projected area, i.e., the Xining Area, is of 3.2 km², entirely within the jurisdiction of Guangde.
- The living conditions of local farmers are comparatively good. The average per capita net income in 2003 was 2630 Yuan, with agriculture (crop farming and livestock breeding) income contributing 40% thereto, industry and construction industry (processing industry, township-own enterprises, and construction industry) contributing 20%, and service sector (service industry and manual labor) contributing 40%.

- Most of the urban residents of Guangde were converted from rural household registration between 2001 to 2003 when 2800 mu of cultivated land were reforested.
- Another recent project involving resettlement of rural population is the development of an archaized street, so called as the Guangde Archaistic Street. The housing demolition as began in 2003, is of 23,000 m², and 240 households to be displaced. Construction commencement is expected in near future.
- Guangde witnessed yet another major project, i.e., the Suining-to-Chongqing (Suiyu) Express Railroad, involving 300 mu of land acquisition and 80 households of relocation. The housing demolition was started in 2003, and presently the construction is nearly completed.
- Local public are supportive to the projects and positive about land acquisition and willing to be relocated. Previous land acquisition and resettlement efforts have demonstrated that the displaced enjoy a better living environment after the project than before it. Resettlement activities for the archaistic street and Suiyu Express Railroad were carried out to the satisfaction of the affected, and therefore, local people as may be affected expressed their willingness to be relocated following the good model and practices already established.
- Special care and provisions are available to the poor and vulnerable who might face difficulties in resettlement, to avoid any unaddressed problems.
- Work as laborers during project construction is and will be available to local public to create more income to local people.
- It is planned to build resettlement housing in Guangde so that the affected can be relocated in local communities.
- Resettlement communities of the above two projects started in 2003 include,
 - 1) Guangde resettlement residential area, where 240 households displaced due to the Guangde Archaistic Street project were relocated;
 - 2) local provision of housing plats for house reconstruction, where 40 households displaced due to the Suiyu Railroad project rebuilt their own farm housing; and
 - 3) also the Guangde resettlement residential area, where another 40 households affected by Suiyu Railway project were relocated since it was known that the previously allocated housing plats would be affected by the development of Xining Area and would not be appropriate for resettlement. As the Guangde resettlement residential area is closer to the city centre, the resettlement provides more convenience and opportunities to the affected.
- Lifetime living allowances will be provided as a measure of income restoration to eligible population based on three categories of different age intervals, specifically at rate of CNY120 per person per month for males of and above 60-year-old and females of and above 55-year-old, at CNY90 per person per month for males between (including) 18- to 60-year-old and females between (including) 18- and 55-year-old, and at CNY120 per person per month for people younger than 18-year-old. Apart from receiving the allowances to cover their basic living expense, the affected would have more time free of farming for whatever jobs they are capable and like to do.
- Being managed by the Suining ETDZ's finance department, the living allowances are allocated to the affected groups on a timely manner, which become available to the affected individuals

early every month from 7th to 10th. The payment of the living allowance will commence when the land acquisition agreement is signed. In the event the Development Zone is unable, at any time in the future, to pay the living allowance, the municipality will assume responsibility for the payments and this will be reflected in the land acquisition agreement.

- The Xining High School will be entirely relocated, resulting in land occupation of 10 mu and building demolition of 4000 m². About 700 students, including 500 lodging students, and 50 faculty members would be affected.
- In addition, a phosphoric fertilizer plant, an ironworks, and a livestock raising yard will be partially demolished, and the residential quarter of the Chuanzhong Petroleum and Gas Field, and 2 construction teams will be relocated.

Table 3-2 Population, Employment, Farmland Areas of Guangde Street Office

Item	RC	RG	VC	VG	TH	TP	AP	NAP	PoW	Sectors of Employment					FL (mu)	PF (mu)	DL (mu)	
										A	I	Con	T	Com				O
DBQ		1	5	385	1689	1663	26	892	468	126	120	23	67	48	653.48	190	463.48	
QLQ	1	6		341	1170	1161	9	551	246	2	184	14	52	47	869.5	405	464.5	
WXQ	1	3		332	871	624	247	315	30	22	127	1	7	47	28	28	0	
YS			1	9	567	1737	1697	40	880	406	6	339	6	106	13	828	508	320
SXH			1	7	778	2319	2289	30	1142	548	77	232	27	9	264	799	375	424
Total	2	9	3	21	2603	7786	7434	352	3780	1698	233	1002	71	241	419	3177.98	1506	1671.98

Note: DBQ = Dabanqiao, QLQ = Qiliqiao, WXQ = Wenxingqiao, YS = Yueshan, SXH = Shixuehe;
 RC = residents' committee, RG = residents' group, VC = village committee,
 VG = villagers' group (also village group herein), TH = total households, TP = total population,
 AP = agricultural population, NAP = non-agricultural population,
 PoW = population of working-ages,
 A = agricultural, I = industrial, Con = construction, T = transport, Com = commercial, O = others,
 FL = farmland, PF = paddy field, DL = dry land.

Table 3-3 Gross Agricultural Production of Guangde Street Office

Description	calculated per fixed price for 90 years (CNY1,000)	calculated per current price (CNY1,000)
1. Agriculture and service	2,191	3,795
2. forestry and service	167	398
3. husbandry and service	1,806	3,252
4. aquiculture and service	6	11
Total (Gross agricultural production)	4,170	7,456

Table 3-4 Enterprises and Sectors of Guangde Street Office

Description	Quantity of Enterprises	Employers	Annual Production (CNY1,000)
Institutions and enterprises	38	1131	39,940
Transport service	68	102	4,080
Catering service	30	150	3,000
Home-stay service	29	73	760
Commerce and retail service	56	81	730
other private business	82	164	130
Total	303	1701	4981

3.3 VILLAGERS' GROUPS

The components in Xining Area will involve 30 villagers' groups, namely groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Dabanqiao Village, groups 1 and 2 of Wenxingqiao Village, groups 2, 4 and 5 of Qiliqiao Village, groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 of Yueshan Villages, groups 2, 3, 9, 10, and 11 of Bajiaoting Village, groups 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Yaowan Village, and groups 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Shuanggongqiao Village. General socio-economic status of those villagers' groups is shown in Tables 3-5-1 to 3-5-3 below, in which 21 out of the 30 communes/groups are covered. The other 9 groups that are not tabulated herein share similar socioeconomic characteristics.

- (17) The average per capita income ranges 2680 yuan to 3100 yuan among the affected villagers' groups, higher than the Suining's average, and of medium level in Guangde Street Office jurisdiction area. Local people have good living conditions. The income is mainly from crops and livestock breeding (representing 40%), processing, construction and other private enterprises (20%), and physical work, business and service sector (40%).
- (18) The average ownership of cultivated land differs greatly among the affected villagers' groups, from as few as 0.41mu/person for Group 5 of Yaowan, 0.39mu/person for Group 2 of Dabanqiao, 0.42mu/person for Group 4 of Yueshan, and 0.43mu/person in Group 2 of Wenxingqiao, to as many as 1.2mu/person for Group 6 of Yueshan, 1.28mu/person for Group 5 of Shuanggongqiao, 1.28mu/person for Group 2 of Yueshan, 1.16mu/person for Group 1 of Yueshan, and 1.02mu/person for Group 7 of Yueshan. The farmland ownership ranges 0.5 to 1 mu per person in other villagers' groups.

Table 3-5-1 Socioeconomic Information of Affected Villagers' Groups

Item	C1/DBQ	C2/DBQ	C3/DBQ	C4/DBQ	G1/WXQ	G2/WXQ	G2/QLQ	G4/QLQ	G5/QLQ
TH	168	139	184	92	76	186		58	66
TP	424	395	494	275	276	433	224	167	226
MP	197	191	227	132	104	233		90	118
AP	420	393	490	268	272	363	224	167	226
NAP	4	2	4	7	4	70			
TL	242	225	233	135	150	176	108	151	112
LoFS	122	120	130	75	70	80	50	101	62
LoSS	60	50	53	35	50	66	48	30	30
LoTS	60	55	50	25	30	30	10	20	20

Item	G1/YS	G2/YS	G4/YS	G5/YS	G6/YS	G7/YS	G8/YS
Rice UP (kg/mu)	1000	1000	1200	1200	1000	1200	1200
Wheat UP (kg/mu)	400	400	500	500	400	500	500
Corn UP (kg/mu)	800	800	1000	1000	800	1000	1000

Note: G = group, YS = Yueshan;
TH = total households, TP = total population, MP = male population,
AP = agricultural population, NAP = non-agricultural population;
TL = total laborers, LoFS = laborers of first sectors, LoSS = laborers of second sectors,
LoTS = laborers of third sectors;
FL = farmland, PF = paddy field, DL = dry land, SFL = slope farmland, RFL = reserved farmland;
FLO = farm land ownership per person;
Income* = Average net income per capita of rural population; and UP = unit product

Table 3-5-3 Socioeconomic Information of Affected Villagers' Groups

Item	G5/YW	G6/YW	G1/SGQ	G4/SGQ	G5/SGQ
TH	70	60	48	36	55
TP	241	193	170	120	179
MP	123	103	91		
AP	241	193	170	120	177
NAP					
TL	117	110	78	58	119
LoFS	67	65	48	38	69
LoSS	30	25	18	12	35
LoTS	20	20	12	8	15
FL (mu)	40	104	112.63	105.4	230
PF (mu)	40	38	30	34	76
DL (mu)		66	82.63	71.4	154
SFL (mu)	40	66			
RFL (mu)	0.16	0.54	0.66	0.88	1.28
FLO (mu)					
Income*	2900	3000	3000	3010	2950
Rice UP (kg/mu)	1000	1000	1170	1170	1150
Wheat UP (kg/mu)	600	600	560	540	550
Corn UP (kg/mu)	800	800	710	690	674

Note: G = group, YW = Yaowan, SGQ = Shuanggongqiao;
TH = total households, TP = total population, MP = male population,
AP = agricultural population, NAP = non-agricultural population;
TL = total laborers, LoFS = laborers of first sectors, LoSS = laborers of second sectors,
LoTS = laborers of third sectors;
FL = farmland, PF = paddy field, DL = dry land, SFL = slope farmland, RFL = reserved farmland;
FLO = farm land ownership per person;
Income* = Average net income per capita of rural population; and UP = unit product

3.4 HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS TO BE AFFECTED

The physical works of the Suining Components in Xining Area will involve 670 rural households of 30 villagers' groups of Guangde Street Office. The total affected population of the 670 households is 1,936.

In order to follow the World Bank as well as domestic policies and requirements, 4 rounds of socio-economic surveys were conducted to identify potential impacts to the 670 households. See Annex 4 for detail socioeconomic information of the APs. Some key information is summarized as follows.

- (1) There are a total of 670 households to be affected, or in average 2.82 people per household. The average household farmland ownership is 1.77mu, and the average household house area is 122.9m².
- (2) The average per capita farmland ownership (per the affected population of 1936) is 0.64mu. The average per capita housing area is 44 m². The average per capita income is 2910 yuan, which is of medium level in Guangde and higher than Suining's average.
- (3) In terms of the average agricultural income representing in the total income among the affected villager's groups, it is, of Yueshan, 25% for Group 2, 24.7% for Group 6, 23% for Group 7, and 21% for Group 8; 23% for Group 10 of Bajiaoting; 21.7% for Shuanggongqiao, and ranging 15-20% for other groups.
- (4) In terms of the average agricultural income representing in the total income among the 670 affected households, it is 21%, with 497 households ranging 0-24.9%, 116 households ranging 25-49.9%, 10 households ranging 50-74.9%, and 47 households (or 7% of the 670) ranging 75-100%.
- (5) Among the 47 households (or 7% of the total affected) that depend on agriculture for 75-100% of their total incomes, there are 16 households that are entirely (or 100%) dependent on land from their total incomes. Those 16 households are elderly families, with few or no other non-agricultural income sources, including 3 of non-offspring elderly families, and 13 other elderly families that are mostly supported by their offspring.
- (6) Of the 47 households, 7 or 15% have average per capita income below 600 yuan, 22 or 47% have average per capita income ranging 600-999 yuan, 13 or 28% have average per capita income ranging 1000-1999 yuan, and only 5 or 10% have average per capita income of and above 2000 yuan. It can be seen that 62% of the 47 households have average per capita income below 1000 yuan. Due to the lack of other non-agricultural income sources, they are of poor and low-income families. Those households have been and are to be focused in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, because their main income sources are subject to the land acquisition impacts associated with the project components.
- (7) Calculation was done for each affected household for its eligible annual living allowances based on the relevant regulations and methods effected in Suining for capital projects involving land acquisition. The calculation and analysis reveals that except for 6 households, or 1% of the total 670 households, such income from the living allowances in a year would be higher than the agricultural income before land acquisition for all the remaining 664 or 99% of the 670 households. In terms of family structure of the 6 households, there are 2 households of working couples, 1 of single laborer living with elderly members, and 3 of single laborers. All the 6 households are particularly focused in the preparation and implementation of the RAP and

special provisions have been made to ensure that they have incomes at least equal to the total household income prior to the project.

- (8) With reference to the poverty threshold of 600 yuan/person in Suining, there are 8 households or 1% of the affected 670 that have average per capita income below 600 yuan. In addition, there are 15 households, or 2% of the total affected that are of comparative poverty. Among the very poor and poor families, there are some of elderly households, some being handicapped, and some with members suffering chronic sickness. The survey shows that there are 13 households suffering from chronic illness, 6 of disabled families, 3 of bereaved old, and 1 of orphan. There are couples with low-income figures and are appeared to be poor. Some of them, in fact are supported by their children and are suffering from poverty. For the example of the Hu Yuanfu's, whose average per capita income shows only 750 yuan as surveyed. Being supported by their 4 children, their living conditions are good and better than the figure tells. These poor and vulnerable groups will have access to benefits as a result of their conversion from rural to urban registration that will improve their standards of living and that were not available to them as rural residents.
- (9) As recorded Section 9.1, special meetings were organized for such vulnerable groups as deposed female households, elderly households, orphan households, households with members suffering stroke. See Section 9.1 for details.

All the 47 households that depend on agricultural income for 75-100% of their total incomes are shown in Table 3-6 below. Such data as the family population, the agricultural income, the non-agricultural income, the total income, the representation of agricultural income in total income, the average per capita income before the acquisition, and the living allowances available after the land acquisition are included. The 6 households that might have annual income from living allowances lower than their previous agricultural income are in bold.

Table 3-6 Information Sheet of the 47 Households with High Agricultural Income

Group/Village Name	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI rep in TI (%)	Pre-project I/P (CNY/year)	ELA after-project (CNY/year)
C1/DBQ							
1. Xu shuzheng	2	1000	0	1000	100	500	1440
2. Wang chunhua	2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2520
3. Tan wenli	2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2880
4. Huang weidong	4	4000	1200	5200	77	1300	4270
5. Lai qianbi	1	400	0	400	100	400	1440
6. Wang qinghua	4	2000	300	2300	87	575	4230
7. Hunag yuehua	4	2100	9958	2100	100	525	5040
8. Huang yuanguo	3	1500	400	1900	79	633	3600
C2/DBQ							
9. Hu yuanjun	4	1500	200	1700	88	425	4680
10. Tan wenhua	2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2520
C3/DBQ							
11. Hu weiping	4	2000	400	2400	83	600	4320
12. Wang du oqing	4	2100	500	2600	81	650	5040
13. Liao zhongliang	4	2050	450	2500	82	625	4320
14. Chen jiayou	2	1200	300	1500	80	750	2160

Group/Village Name	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI rep in TI (%)	Pre-project I/P (CNY/year)	ELA after-project (CNY/year)
15. Lu guangyu	4	2100	500	2600	81	650	5400
16. Zhao mingke	2	1100	200	1300	85	650	2160
17. Tang jianjun	1	2400	800	3200	75	3200	1080
18. Hu yuanfu	2	1200	300	1500	80	750	2160
19. Wang shigui	2	1500	300	1800	83	900	2160
C4/DBQ							
20. Tang gangwu	2	5000	1300	6300	79	3150	2520
21. Huang jiliang	4	1600	400	2000	80	500	4320
G1/WXQ							
22. Yao chengzhi	2	1600	0	1600	100	800	2880
23. Yao chengduo	1	1000	0	1000	100	1000	1080
G2/WXQ							
24. Luo qinghua	1	2000	0	2000	100	2000	1080
25. Chen huagu	2	2000	0	2000	100	1000	2520
26. Min zefeng	2	800	0	800	100	400	2160
G1/YS							
27. Wang lihe	2	1850	0	1850	100	925	2880
28. Liu guiying	4	3700	0	3700	100	925	4680
29. He qingjun	3	2700	0	2700	100	900	4290
30. He miao	1	820	0	820	100	820	1440
G2/YS							
31. Deng youliang	3	3100	0	3100	100	1033	3240
G6/YS							
32. Liang denghua	2	2700	500	3200	84	1600	2160
33. Zhang gongfu	2	2700	400	3100	87	1550	2880
34. Zhang gongyu	2	2400	0	2400	100	1200	2520
35. Tang Yun	1	3500	0	3500	100	3500	1080
GI/QLQ							
36. Chen Dequan	4	2900	0	2900	100	725	4320
G10/BJT							
37. Xie Tianping	3	3400	850	4250	80	1416	3600
38. Xie Tianquan	3	3100	750	3850	81	1283	3600
39. Xie Zhiyi	2	2300	500	2800	82	1400	2880
40. Yu Anming	4	4200	1200	5400	78	1350	4680
Yaowan							
41. Wang Yixiao	2	1150	90	1240	93	620	2880
42. Chai Wenfu	4	2250	450	2700	83	675	5040
43. Chai Wenshi	4	2300	550	2850	81	712	4680

Group/Village Name	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI rep in TI (%)	Pre-project I/P (CNY/year)	ELA after-project (CNY/year)
Shuanggongqiao							
44. Zhang Yuantang	4	4300	1200	5500	78	1375	4680
45. Yang Shide	5	4320	1000	5320	81	1064	6480
46. Yang Shihong	7	4500	1200	5700	79	814	8280
47. Yang Shixun	2	4100	1400	5500	75	2750	2160

Note: C = commune, G = group,
DBQ= Dabanqiao, WXQ = Wenxingqiao, YS = Yueshan, QLQ = Qiliqiao;
HP = household population, AI (CNY) = agricultural income (CNY),
NAI (CNY) = non- agricultural income (CNY), TI (CNY) = total income (CNY),
AI rep in TI (%) = agricultural income representation in total income,
Preproject I/P (CNY/year) = Pre project Income/person (CNY/year),
ELA after-project (CNY/year) = eligible living allowances after-project (CNY/year).

Questionnaire surveys were twice conducted respectively from 5 to 8 and 20 to 22 December 2005 for public opinions toward the land acquisition and resettlement. A total of 210 copies of questionnaires were handed out to 210 families, which were all re-collected. The questionnaire was designed with 30 columns that cover the public support to and understanding of the project, the willingness of, attitude toward and suggestions to the land acquisition and resettlement. The re-collected questionnaires were analyzed and summarized as follows.

- (1) Education composition: out of the interviewed (by questionnaire) 33% of had a primary school education; 38% a junior high school education; 0.5% a senior high school education.
- (2) Structure of skills: 48% with crop farming; 12% with livestock breeding skill; 17% with business expertise; and 19% with construction workmanship and manual work skills;
- (3) Household income structure: 43% of 2000 yuan/person and above; 33% of 1999-1000 yuan/person; 14% of 999-600 yuan/person; and 9% of below 600 yuan/person;
- (4) About 43% of the households interviewed replied that their farming and husbandry contributing over 75% of their total incomes, and the remaining 57% responded that their incomes were mainly sourced from business, labor work etc.
- (5) The responses to whether one is supportive to the project and the associated land acquisition and resettlement were 100 % positive.
- (6) As to whether one understands the policies of land acquisition and resettlement associated with the project, all interviewed responded that they understood.
- (7) As to the ways in which residents learned about the project resettlement policies, 100 % responded they learned from meetings, and in addition 7% learned from brochures as well, and 12%) responded from acquaintances.
- (8) As to opinions about the potential personal impacts due to the land acquisition and resettlement of the project, all people replied that they expected the impacts to be positive.
- (9) As to what would possibly prevent them from finding a new job after land acquisition, 45% responded that it would be education deficiency, 36% thought of lack of skills, 14% were thinking about lack of finance, and 40% worried about competition in the labor market and other difficulties.

- (10) When asked if they were willing to find jobs all on their own, 40% of the responses were affirmative (mainly from those who have business experiences or other craftsmanship); 50% of the responses were negative, and 8 persons didn't respond at all.
- (11) As for the appropriate amount to establish as an option for a lump-sum subsidy and choosing to find a job by oneself, the responses varied between 7600 yuan and 20000 yuan.
- (12) As to whether one would be willing to contract land outside of the development zone and continue farming, 20% responded yes, and 80% responded no.
- (13) As to whether one would be good at non-agricultural work, 57% responded yes, and 43% responded no.
- (14) As to whether it would be easy for one to find a suitable job, 40% responded yes, and the remaining 60% responded no.
- (15) As to whether one would expect job assistance from relevant departments, 93% responded yes, and only 7% responded no.
- (16) As to whether one would endorse provision of living allowances, 98% responded yes, and 2% responded no.
- (17) As to whether one believed it appropriate for the elderly to have monthly living allowances of 120 yuan, 83% responded yes, and 17% responded no.
- (18) As to whether one believed it appropriate for the laborers to have monthly living allowances of 90 yuan, 86% responded yes, and 14% responded no.
- (19) As to the appropriate rates of living allowances, 76% responded 120 yuan/month for the aged, and 90 for the laborers; and there were 20 responded 150, 180, 200, 240 or 300 yuan/month for the aged, and 120-150 yuan/month for the laborers.
- (20) As to whether one have the faith that the subsistence allowances would be provided for lifetime, 100% responded yes.
- (21) As to whether one expected to join reemployment training courses, 61% responded yes, 29% responded no, and 10% did not respond.
- (22) As to what they would do in the event of living difficulties, the options went to (i) seeking social security for 52% of the respondents, (ii) applying lump-sum subsidy from civil administration for 12% of the respondents, (iii) approaching resettlement section for reemployment for 31% of the respondents, and (iv) other approaches for 5% of the respondents.

3.5 ENTERPRISES TO BE AFFECTED

Table 3-7 Information Sheet of Affected School and Enterprises

SN. Enterprise/ Relocation Status	Building		Status of Building Purpose	
	Area (m ²)	Area Breakdown (m ²)	Structure	Purpose
1. Xining High School/ entire relocation	3932	1750 850 300 1032	brick-concrete brick-concrete brick-concrete brick-wood	teaching building teachers dorm offices students' lodging
2. Suining Ink Factory partial relocation	523.25	523.25	brick-concrete	Warehouse
3. Suining Pencil Factory/ relocation of 2/3 plant	3255	2055 1200	brick-concrete brick-wood	workshop, dorm factory housing
4. Suining Minguhua Color Printing House/ partial relocation	900	470 430	brick-concrete simple	factory housing factory housing
5. Quantaitang Pharmacy Firm/ relocation of 2/3 living quarters	1936	1436 500	brick-wood brick-concrete	warehouse, dorm dorm
6. Workshop of Engineering Dept. of Mingxing Power Company/ relocation of 2/3 plant	1280	435 845	brick-wood brick-concrete	Dorm factory housing, power distribution chamber
7. Chuangzhong Public Affairs Management Centre/ substantial relocation	15482	5590 80 7587 2225	brick-concrete simple brick-concrete brick-wood	offices, business use, dorm, kindergarten bathhouse, garbage station, dorm, club, offices, lease housing
8. scientific research institute/ partial relocation	1167	590 206 371	brick-concrete simple brick-wood	warehouse, dorm factory housing warehouse
9. Oil Wells Recording Company, Chuangzhong Petroleum Exploration/ entire relocation	2240	2115 25 100	brick-concrete brick-wood brick-wood	offices, dorm, warehouse toilet
10. Trial Repair Company 1 of Chuanxi Exploration Company 2/3 to be relocated	1917	1688 90 139	brick-concrete simple brick-wood	offices, dinning hall factory housing factory housing, lavatory
11. unused factory/ entire relocation	1644	1644	brick-wood	workshop
12. Suining Ruixing Shoe Making Company/ entire relocation of factory housing	3925	3000 925	brick-concrete brick-wood	office, dorm warehouse, dinning hall, door-keeper's house
13. Chuangzhong Branch Company of Sichuan Tianchi Petroleum Company/ entire relocation of factory housing	4349	3549 800	brick-concrete brick-wood	office, warehouse, door-keeper's cabin workshop

SN. Enterprise/ Relocation Status	Building		Status of Building Purpose	
	Area (m ²)	Area Breakdown (m ²)	Structure	Purpose
14. Suining Huaguang Metal Door-Window Frames Mill/ partial relocation	360	360	brick-wood	Workshop
15. Chuanzhong Branch Company of Shuyu Petroleum Construction and Installation Company/ entire relocation of factory housing	3715	1305 560 170 490 150 720 320	brick-concrete brick-concrete simple brick-wood simple brick-wood simple	office, workshop, power distribution chamber dinning hall garage warehouse, workshop garage carpenter's housing, warehouse workshop
16. 3rd Transport Company, Suining/ entire relocation	160	160	brick-concrete	office
17. Suining Keweida Vehicle Corporation / partial relocation	580	180400	brick-concrete brick-wood	Office office, dorm
18. Suining Xintai Fat Processing Mill/ of minor impacts	20	20	brick-concrete	door-keeper's cabin
19. Wuliya Brickyard/ of minor impacts	80	80	simple	door-keeper's cabin
20. Sichuan Chuanzhong Phosphoric Chemical Company/ 2/3 to be relocated	2890	350 1820 720	brick-concrete brick-wood brick-concrete	office building warehouse dorm
21. Shangning Brickyard/ to be entirely affected	8500	5500 3000	brick-concrete brick-wood	office building, dorm workshop

4 POLICY FRAMEWORK OF RESETTLEMENT

Preparation of the RAP and the subsequent implementation of resettlement activities of the Suining Components is and will be in strict accordance with the World Bank Operational Manual OP4.12. All the resettlement and compensation standards determined in the RAP will be followed in strict accordance during the implementation of resettlement activities. Any change thereof during the implementation process should be subject to the prior concurrence of the World Bank.

4.1 POLICY BASIS

Major laws and policies applied for the land acquisition and resettlement of the Suining Components are as follows.

- A. China Land Administration Law (Approved on Aug. 29, 1998 during the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress);
- B. Implementation Regulations for the Land Administration Law (Decree No. 256 of the China State Council);
- C. Regulations on Protection of Farmland (Decree No. 257 of the China State Council);
- D. China Interim Regulations of Taxation on Farmland Occupation (No. 27 (1987) Circulation of China State Council);
- E. Enforcement Regulations on China Forestry Law (Decree No. 278 of the China State Council);
- F. Sichuan's Provincial Implementation Procedures of the Land Administration Law;
- G. Comments to Issues of Regulating and Adjusting Land Acquisition and Resettlement Compensation Rates" (Office Bureau Document Chuanbanhan [2004] No. 39, Sichuan Provincial Government)
- H. Implementation Methods to Land Acquisition and Rural House Relocation and Resettlement for Urban Planning Areas (Decree No. 21, Suining Municipal Government, April 2003)
- I. Circulation on Issues in relation with Collective-Owned Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Urban Planning Areas (Suining ETDZ Document [2003] No. 60)
- J. Comments to Further Efforts to Safeguard the Basic Living Provisions for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Urbanization (Suining ETDZ Document [2003] No. 62)
- K. Decision of the China State Council on Further Reforms and Controls in Land Administration, Document Guofa [2004] No.28; and
- L. Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12, the World Bank Operational Manual.

4.2 RELEVANT LAWS AND POLICIES

4.2.1 China National Land Administration Law

4.2.1.1 Land Ownership and Right of Land Use

Article 8 Land in urban areas is of state-owned land.

Land in rural and suburban areas, unless otherwise specified in law as being state-owned, is of collective-owned land; self-reserved housing plats, land and hills are of collective-owned land.

Article 10 Collective-owned land in a village is collectively owned by the rural collective and operated and managed by a collective economic organization of the village or by the village committee; that already collectively owned by farmers of two or more rural collective economic organizations shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations or by the village groups; that already collectively owned by a township (town) shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organization of the township (town).

Article 11 Collective-owned land is subject to the county-level government registration and verification, for which a certificate is issued to confirm the ownership.

Collective-owned land to be lawfully used for non-agricultural purpose shall be subject to the county-level government registration and verification, for which a certificate is issued to confirm the right of land development.

State-owned land to be lawfully used by entities or individuals shall be subject to the registration and verification by county or higher-level administrations, for which a certificate is issued to confirm the right of utilization. State-owned land to be used by the central government agencies shall be subject to the State Council for administrations in charge of registration, verification and certification.

Confirmation shall be referred to the China Forestry Law and the China Grassland Law respectively for the ownership and right-of-use of forestland and grassland; and the China Fisheries Law for the right of aquaculture of water surfaces and tidal flats.

Article 12 Any lawful change in the ownership and/or use of land shall be cleared with the change and registration formalities.

Article 13 The lawfully registered land ownership and right-of-use shall be subject to law protection and never infringed by any entity or individual.

Article 14 Collective-owned land may be contracted to members of the village and collective economic organizations for operation in crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry or fishery. The contracting period shall be 30 years. The inviting and the contracting parties shall enter a contract, in which the rights and obligations of both parties shall be specified. The contracting farmer shall be obliged to protect and use the land in conformity with the purpose provided in the contract. The right of contracted land use and operation is subject to law protection.

Wherever an adjustment of land allocation is needed among individual contractors, such land reallocation shall be subject to the village congress and concurred by two-thirds of the votes

of the village people or their representatives, and reported to the agriculture administrations of the township (town) and county government for approval.

4.2.1.2 Master Plan of Land Use

Article 19 The land use master plan shall be prepared pursuant to the following principles:

- (1) Preserve the farmland, control any use of farmland for non-agricultural purposes;
- (2) Enhance the land use efficiency;
- (3) Integrate and organize land use by categories and regions;
- (4) Protect and improve the ecology and environment, and safeguard the land use sustainability; and
- (5) Balance the occupation and reclamation of farmland.

Article 22 The scope of land use for urban construction shall be compliant with the national land use norms. Utilization of existing land use shall be maximized and any use of farmland shall be minimized or avoided.

Urban master plan and plans of villages and towns shall be compatible and interfaced with the land use master plan. The scope of development in an urban master plan or a village-town plan shall never exceed the scope of land development specified in the associated land use master plan.

Development-purposed land use within the urban planning areas or the village-town planning areas shall comply with the associated urban plan and village-town plan.

Article 24 Management of land use plans shall be strengthened at each level of the government administrations to impose control over the gross amount of development land use.

Article 26 Any revision to an approved land use master plan shall be subject to the original approval administration for review and approval; otherwise, no change shall be made to the land use purpose as prescribed in the land use master plan.

For such major infrastructure projects as power, communication or water conservancy development as approved by the State Council, if there is a need to revise the land use master plan, the revision thereof to the land use master plan shall be made pursuant to the written approval from the State Council.

For such infrastructure projects as power, communication or water conservancy development as approved by the provincial government, autonomous region or municipality directly under central government, if there is a need to revise the land use master plan, the revision thereof to the land use master plan shall be made pursuant to the written approval from the provincial government.

4.2.1.3 Preservation of Farmland

Article 31 The nation preserves the farmland and imposes strict controls over farmland utilization in any other **non**-agriculture purposes.

The nation effects a compensation system for the use of any farmland for any other non-agriculture purposes. It is the principle that any approved development of farmland shall be reclaimed to the same amount of that as occupied, that is, the developer shall be responsible for reclaiming a farmland to the same quantity and quality of the farmland it already occupies. Should there be no condition for such reclamation or the reclaimed farmland is unacceptable, the developer shall pay such reclamation fee pursuant to the

regulations of the provincial government, autonomous region or municipality and the sum will be used exclusively for the reclamation.

Article 32 The government of county and higher levels may require that the layer of cultivable soil of any farmland as acquired be used for improvement of newly reclaimed land, land of poor-quality or otherwise in need of improvement.

Article 33 Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall execute the land use master plan and annual land utilization plan in strict accordance and take measures to ensure that no reduction would occur to the total farmland quantity within their jurisdiction. In the event of a reduction in the total amount of farmland, the associated government will be commanded to reclaim the farmland, within a specified period, of the same quality and amount as reduced, which will be subject to the inspection and acceptance of the national land administration in association with the national agricultural administration. Should a province or a municipality directly under the Central Government, due to the lack of land reserve, be unable to reclaim the farmland in sufficiency to make up for that used for development, it shall apply the State Council for an approval that it may reclaiming fewer within its jurisdiction in trade of a reclamation in other areas.

Article 36 Attention shall be paid in all non-agricultural construction to economical use of land. No farmland shall be used wherever wasteland is available and no quality farmland shall be used wherever less quality farm land is available.

Article 41 Land improvement is encouraged by the nation. County and township (town) government shall organize collective efforts of rural economic organizations to improve the farming fields, water conservancy infrastructures, roads, forests and community facilities in accordance with the land use master plan, so as to improve the farmland quality, the effective farmland area, the agricultural production conditions, the ecology and environment.

Efforts shall be made at each level of local government to improve farming fields of medium and low yields, and utilize any idle or wasteland.

Article 42 Any damage to land caused by or as a result of excavation, collapse or compression shall be the liability of the entity or individual of the land use and be reclaimed in accordance with relevant national regulations. Wherever a reclamation is not possible or otherwise unacceptable, a reclamation fee shall be paid, which will be used the land reclamation. Priority shall be given to agricultural operation any land as reclaimed.

4.2.1.4 Construction Purposed Land Use

Article 43 Legal application shall be made for use of state-owned land by any entity or individual for any development in need of land, save for the development of township enterprises or rural residence of the village people to utilize their own collective-owned land subject to a legal approval, and the development of public facilities and utilities to use collective-owned land subject to a legal approval.

The term of “state-owned land” in the preceding paragraph implies land owned by the nation and collective-owned land as acquired by the nation.

Article 44 Wherever farmland is to be occupied for development land-use, it shall be subject to the formalities of land use conversion for review and approval.

Roads, pipeline works or major infrastructure development projects approved by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, or development projects approved by State Council, in the event of land use involving any

farmland to be converted to development land, shall be subject to the approval by the State Council.

Within the scope of development land-use as identified in the land use master plan, if farmland is to be converted to development land in order to enable the plan execution, it shall be approved by the authority that previously approved the land use master plan in batches according to the annual land utilization plan. Land use of specific projects that are in need of farmland conversion within the scope already approved may be approved by the municipal or county-level government.

Development project with land occupation other than that specified in the second and third Clause of this Article shall be subject to the approval of the provincial government, or the government of an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government for conversion of farmland to development land use.

Article 45 Approval shall be obtained from the State Council for the acquisition of following land:

- (1) essential farmland;
- (2) farmland other than the essential farmland that exceeding 35 hectares; and
- (3) other land that exceeding 70 hectares.

Acquisition of land other than that provided in the preceding Clause is subject to the approval of the provincial government, the government of an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government, and be submitted to the State Council for file.

Acquisition of farmland shall follow Article 44 of this Law to obtain first the approval to the land-use conversion from farmland, of which, farmland conversion subject to the State Council for approval will be simultaneous in the formalities of land acquisition approval with no additional approval to the land acquisition; while farmland conversion subject to the provincial government, the government of an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government will be simultaneous in the formalities of land acquisition approval with no additional approval to the land acquisition. Any land use beyond the jurisdiction of the approval shall follow Clause one of this Article for the approval of land acquisition.

Article 46 Land acquisition by the nation, provided with the approval subject to the legal procedures, will be disclosed to the public and organized by the county-level or higher government for execution.

Owners of the land and the right of land use as to be acquired shall take the land ownership and the right-of-land-use certificates and go to the local government land administration to file registration of compensation.

Article 47 Land acquisition will be compensated according to its original purpose of land use. Compensation to the acquisition of farmland comprises the land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation to the attachments and young crops of the land. Land compensation of the acquired farmland shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the acquired land of the previous three years before the acquisition. Resettlement subsidy of the acquired farmland shall be calculated according to the agricultural population to be resettled, which shall be calculated as the dividing result of the acquired farmland by the average farmland ownership of the collective whose land is to be acquired. The rate of resettlement subsidy to each one of the agricultural population shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the acquired land of the previous three years before the acquisition, and shall never exceed the average annual output value of the acquired land of

the previous three years by more than fourteen times.

The rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for acquisition of land other than farmland shall be stipulated by a province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central Government with reference to the standards applied to the acquisition of farmland.

Compensation rates of attachments and young crops of the acquired land shall be stipulated by a province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central Government.

Acquisition of vegetable land in suburban shall pay for the new vegetable development fund in accordance with relevant national provisions.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidy in accordance with the provisions of the second Clause of this Article could not enable such resettlement as to maintain the previous living standards, the resettlement subsidy may be increased subject to the approval of the provincial government, government of the autonomous region or the municipality directly under the Central Government, which plus the land compensation shall never exceed the average annual output value of the acquired land of the previous three years by more than twenty-nine times.

The State Council may, in light of the socioeconomic development level, raise the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for acquisition of farmland under special circumstances.

Article 48 Compensation and resettlement plan, upon preparation, shall be disclosed to the public by the local government for comments and suggestions from the rural and collective economic organizations and the rural people of which the land is to be acquired.

Article 49 The rural collective and economic organization, whose land is acquired, shall disclose to its members, the income and expense status of the compensation proceeds of the acquired land, for their supervision.

Any embezzlement or misappropriation is prohibited for the compensation payment and other fees due to the entity whose land is acquired.

Article 50 Each level of local governments shall be supportive to the rural and collective economic organizations and the farmers, of which land is acquired, in initiatives of enterprise development and business operation.

Article 51 The compensation standard and resettlement provisions of land acquisition associated with the development of major or medium water conservancy or hydroelectric projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.

Article 52 Land administrations may review the feasibility study of a development project on land use development aspects and provide comments and suggestions according to the land use master plan, the annual land utilization plan, and the standards of development land use, for justification of the feasibility study.

Article 53 An approved development project in need of state-owned development land-use shall present relevant documents as specified by laws and regulations, and file an application to the land administration of a county or higher government with the approval authority, for the development land-use. The application, subject to the review of the land administration, shall be reported to the government of the same-level for approval.

Article 54 Where state-owned land is to be used for development, it shall be obtained via assignment or other paid means. However, the following development land-use may be allocated subject to the approval of the county or higher level government:

- (1) that of the national government ministries and that of military purposes;
- (2) that of urban infrastructures or public utilities and services;
- (3) that of major energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure supported by the nation; and
- (4) that of other purposes as provided for by laws and administrative regulations.

Article 55 The right of land-use of state-owned land as to be obtained via assignment or other paid means shall not be used for development until the assignment fee, or other utilization payment and fee in accordance with the standards and provisions stipulated by the State Council is paid

As from the effective date of this Law, such payment to the right of land-use for any additional development shall be turned in to the Central Government for 30 percent, and be left to the associated local government for 70 percent, both to be used exclusively for farmland reclamation.

Article 56 Where state-owned land is to be used, the land shall be used for the purpose that is agreed or specified according to the assignment or other contract for paid right of land-use or the written approval to the allocation of the right of land-use. Where the land is in need of a change in the development purpose, it shall be subject to first the concurrence of the associated land administration before it is reported to original approving government for approval. Where such change of land-use purpose occurs within an urban planning area, it shall be first subject to the concurrence of the urban planning administration it is reported for approval.

Article 57 Where temporary use of state-owned or collective-owned land is needed during construction or geologic survey, it is subject to the approval of land administration of county or higher level of government, of which concurrence shall first be obtained from the urban planning administration if the temporary land use is within and urban planning area. A temporary land use contract shall be entered according to the land ownership, with the associated land administration, the rural collective and economic organization, or the village committee, with payment of compensation to the temporary land use as agreed in the contract.

Temporary land use shall be in accordance with the land-use purpose agreed in the temporary land use contract and shall never incorporate any permanent structure.

Temporary land use generally extends for no more than two years.

Article 58 The right-of-use of state-owned land may be reclaimed by the government land administration subject to reporting to the original approving government or other government with the approving authority for approval, in the event of any of the following situations:

- (1) where the land is needed for the public interest; or
- (2) where land use is to be reallocated to enable the execution of urban planning to improve old urban districts; or
- (3) where the assignment or other paid-use contract expires and is not applied for renewal or otherwise is not approved for a renewal; or
- (4) where the use of the state-owned land as originally allocated is terminated due to the cancellation and/or relocation of the concerned entity; or
- (5) where the project, highway, airport, or mine is confirmed as being abandoned.

Where the reclamation is taken on right-of-use of state-owned land pursuant to the preceding Clause (1) and (2), compensation shall be made to the right of the land use.

Article 61 Where land use is needed for the development of public facilities, utilities and services in rural and township areas, it shall be subject to the review of the rural and township (town) government before submitting an application to the land administration of the county or higher level government, and shall be approved by the county or higher level government in accordance with the jurisdiction of the approval as vested the province, the autonomous region or the municipality directly under the Central Government. Wherever occupation of farmland is involved, provisions pursuant to Article 44 of the Law shall be followed for the approval formalities.

Article 62 Village residents shall own only one housing site per household, which shall be of the area no more than that set by the province, the autonomous region and the municipality directly under the Central Government.

Residential development in village areas shall comply with the rural and township (town) land use master plan and shall use maximally the original housing sites or idle land in the village.

Residential land use of the village people shall be reviewed by the rural and township government and approved by the county government. Wherever occupation of farmland is involved, provisions pursuant to Article 44 of the Law shall be followed for the approval formalities.

No approval will be granted to any application for a housing site should the applicant have sold or leased out his or her residence.

Article 63 No right-of-use of collective-owned land shall be conceded, assigned, or leased for any non-agricultural development, safe for such development land use that is in compliance with the land use master plan and legally obtained, but is legally transferred in the associated right of use as a result of bankruptcy, merge or other reasons.

Article 64 No reconstruction or expansion shall be allowed for a building or structure as developed before the preparation of the land use master plan, which is in compliant with the land use master plan in the purpose as defined therein.

Article 65 The right-of land use may be reclaimed by a rural collective and economic organization subject to reporting to the original approving government, in the event of any of the following situations:

- (1) where land use is needed for the development of public facilities, utilities and services in rural and township (town) areas; or
- (2) where the land is not used for the purpose as approved; or
- (3) where the land use is terminated due to cancellation and/or relocation.

Where the reclamation is taken on collective-owned land pursuant to the preceding Clause (1), compensation shall be made to the right of the land use.

4.2.2 Interim Regulations of Taxation on Farmland Occupation

Article 2 Farmland as referred in this Regulation is the land for growing agriculture crops. Any land ever used for growing agriculture crops within the three previous years before the occupation is also regarded as farmland.

- Article 3** Any entity or individual that occupies the farmland to conduct building or other non-agricultural development is a tax obligor (or taxpayer) of the farmland use tax, and shall pay the farmland use tax according to this Regulation.
- Article 4** The farmland use tax shall be calculated based on the actual area of farmland as occupied by the taxpayer and shall be collected in one lump sum per the tax amount.
- Article 5** The amount of farmland use tax to be paid is as follows:
- (1) 2-10 Yuan per square meter if the county average farmland ownership per capita is or below 1 mu;
 - (2) 1.6-8 Yuan per square meter if the county average farmland ownership per capita ranges 1-2 mu (including 2 mu);
 - (3) 1.3-6.5 Yuan per square meter if the county average farmland ownership per capita ranges 2-3 mu(including 3 mu); and
 - (4) 1-5 Yuan per square meter if the county average farmland ownership per capita is above 3 mu.
- Article 9** The farmland use tax shall be levied by the government finance administration. The land administration shall promptly after its approval to an entity or individual of the farmland occupation, inform its counterpart finance administration at the locality. The entity or individual as approved to acquire or occupy the farmland shall take the written approval from the land administration of the county or high level of government to declare to the finance administration for tax payment. The land shall be allocated by the land administration with evidence of the receipt of tax payment or the written approval to the acquisition.

4.2.3 Relevant Provincial Provisions in Sichuan

The quoted document is from the Provincial Land Resource Bureau of Sichuan, headed with “Comments to Issues of Regulating and Adjusting Land Acquisition and Resettlement Compensation Rates”.

In order to implement the “Circulation to Address Resettlement of Unemployed and Land-Deprived Farmers” issued by the CCP¹'s Sichuan Provincial Committee and the Sichuan Provincial Government for practical safeguarding the affected of their legal entitlements, certain regulation and adjustment is made to the land acquisition and resettlement compensation rates over the Province as follows.

1. Ownership. Wherever land is to be acquired, ownership survey shall be carried out per the collective-land ownership certificate to verify collective-land ownership so as to protect such make sure collective-ownership of the land is not infringed.
2. Area. The area of the land to be acquired shall be field measured, and prepared into survey and demarcation maps by institutions with due qualifications. Land registration survey shall be carried out for land within an urban (town) planning area, to ensure the land to be acquired is accurate in area.
3. Types if land use. The land to be acquired shall be surveyed for status quo in practical manner. The baseline planning year shall be the base to determine such three major types of land-use, namely the farmland, development land, and unutilized land. It is not permitted to attribute any

¹ CCP = Chinese Communist Party

cultivated land, garden plots or aquiculture surface, etc. to other type of land use in the event of land acquisition.

4. Output value. The average annual output value of the last three years prior to land acquisition shall be consistent with the sums surveyed and disclosed by the government statistics department and shall not be modified by any individuals or institutions. Each level of government statistics department shall conduct focus surveys in such urban development areas as planned and publicize every year, the annual average output value of the previous three years for the cultivated land. For development land use for transportation, energy, major water conservancy, hydroelectric projects, the associated city/county statistics, land resources, and agricultural administrations shall conduct field surveys to determine the output value of the land to be acquired.
5. Compensation times. Unless otherwise specified in national regulations, the compensation times (multipliers) associated with the sum of the land acquisition and resettlement subsidies of all land acquisition over the province shall apply the following standards. They are to be, (i) no lower than 10 for the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies wherever average farmland ownership is of or above 1 mu/person, and (ii) increased by 3 for the sum for each 0.1 mu reduction in average farmland ownership, and not exceeding 30 for the sum.
6. The compensation standards for young crops and attachments are to be modified once every 5 years, which shall be submitted by the respective city/region government and become effective after review of and approval by the provincial government.
7. Wherever conditions are available, proactive exploration and trial operation may be done to apply the so-called “comprehensive area prices” for land acquisition in urban planning areas. It means such legal, reasonable and area-based “comprehensive compensation rates of land acquisition” as may be determined at the discretion of the municipal (regional), county (district, town) government according to the location, land type, quality, average farmland ownership, and economic development level, subject to land classification and evaluation by a legal and qualified evaluate agency with due consultation to the rural public. The “comprehensive area prices”, subject to the provincial government for approval, shall be officially posted for public information and strict implementation.
8. The municipal (regional), county (district, town) government shall follow the legal systems and procedures of public disclosure and registration in land acquisition and resettlement. Such information as the land acquisition approval authority, approval letter reference number, the purpose, scope and area of the land to be acquired, the compensation standards and resettlement methods, and the period of processing the land acquisition formalities shall be officially posted at the affected county (town) and village within 10 working days the land acquisition program has received legal approval. The affected rural collective and economic organizations, rural population and other beneficiary of entitlements shall carry out the registration formalities of land acquisition and compensation within the period specified in the official notice of land acquisition as posted.
9. Land acquisition compensation shall be directly paid to the affected rural collective and economic organization from the municipal (regional), county (district, town) land resources administration to avoid any intermediate interception. Land acquisition compensation payment is of rural collective economic entitlements and shall never be intercepted or otherwise held by any other institutions. Land compensation payment shall be included into common accumulation fund management to be used for insurance policy payment for the affected rural population, and production development and construction of public facilities at the affected community, and

shall never be equally allocated to the affected households, nor be listed as fund source for repayment of any collective debt service. A system of special fund for specific utilization shall be applied for the land compensation revenue, which is subject to the supervision and management of government financial and audit authorities.

4.2.4 Relevant Municipal Provisions of Suining²

4.2.4.1 Municipal Government Document

The Document Suishitong [2004] No.50 issued by the Statistics Bureau of Suining Municipality, in which, it is stated that the annual average output value of the previous three years is 964 Yuan/mu for land acquisition in the Suining Economic and Technical Developmental Zone (ETDZ).

4.2.4.2 ETDZ's Document

The document is headed as the ETDZ Administration's comments to further address and provide for basic living allowances to the affected rural population that are resettled as urban residents in the zonal urban development.

A. Major Measures

The affected village group or commune is to enter, on voluntary basis, an agreement of basic living allowances with the ETDZ administration committee. Compensation to ground attachments is of individuals' entitlements and paid to the rural people, while the land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies are trusted to the ETDZ administration finance to set up a special fund for provision of the basic living allowances to the affected households as identified at the time of land acquisition. Implementation will include training, employment agent services and assistances to the affected in obtaining social subsidies and maintaining social insurance, so as to encourage the affected and urbanized rural population to make their reemployment and gradually become part of the social security systems.

- 1) Provision of living allowances. Basic living allowances are to be provided for the lifetime of the recipient on a monthly basis per the age and employment capability of the beneficiary, specifically
 1. at rate of CNY120 per person per month for males of and above 60-year-old and females of and above 55-year-old;
 2. at CNY90 per person per month for males of and between 18- to 60-year-old and females of and between 18- and 55-year-old, and;
 3. at CNY120 per person per month for people younger than 18-year-old.

For people receiving the monthly payment of the basic living allowances, the associated the monthly rates be raised by CNY5 per person per month in every two years or by the rate of national inflation every two years; the choice between these methods must be made at the commencement of the monthly payments.³

² These municipal regulations are presented for information, and where the details of this RAP differ from these regulations, the procedures, principles and formulas presented in detail in the RAP take precedence.

³ Note: As agreed during the World Bank Post-Appraisal Mission, the stipulation is changed on the adjustment to the living allowances that people may at the start of the life-time allowance, choose either (i) that the monthly rates be raised in line with the national inflation indices in every two years, or (ii) that the monthly rates be raised by CNY5

- 2) More skill training to the affected to help them to find a job or initiate their own business once they become urban residents.

In terms of life security, the best livelihood restoration for the affected people whose land is acquired and become urban residents in urban development is reemployment. The Suining EDTZ Administration is maintaining and is to maintain in its annual budget a special fund to assist the rural population who are urbanized with the zonal development in reemployment. For those capable and of working ages, they are open to free vocational training and job agent services.

- 3) The affected may also choose a lump-sum payment of 8000 Yuan and waive the monthly living allowances. As an employment subsidy, people that option the lump-sum payment may use it for reemployment on their own.
- 4) Establishment of Social Aid Mechanism

Being converted to urban citizens, the affected rural people are eligible for benefits as urban citizens after the resettlement. It is to set up the government aid system and continue the efforts in compatible residence programs and maintaining the nursing facilities of the elderly. Those households who are suffering extreme difficulties due to sickness, handicap or disaster are eligible to the provisional relief provided by the Development Zone.

B. Treatment of Specific Issues:

- 1) Entry of agreement. In accordance with relevant national laws and regulation, the resettlement compensation agreement shall be entered on a voluntary basis by the affected, between the affected villagers' group (commune) and the Suining EDTZ Administration. Copies of the agreement forms to be entered into are attached to the RAP as an appendices. The EDTZ Administration bears the liability of compensation to housing, ground attachments and the young crops. Land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies will be deposited into a special account maintained by the Suining EDTZ Administration for provision of basic subsistence to the affected households and/or individuals.
- 2) Determination of eligible population. Provision of the living allowances is eligible to members of villagers' groups or communes, as to be verified per the household registration record as sealed at the time of land acquisition. Additional population after the land acquisition and the household registration is sealed will enjoy urban citizenship and be eligible to and may apply for minimum social security.
- 3) The affected are to be verified per the records maintained at the household registration administration for their age.
- 4) None of the resettled land workers, shift workers, people who receive lump-sum subsidies, and those with only household registration but no land ownership is eligible to the living allowances.
- 5) People born in violation of the birth-control policies before the household registration are not eligible to the living allowances until their eligibilities are cleared per the birth-control policies.

per person per month in every two years. The monthly allowance rates shall never be deflated in the event of any deflation.

- 6) Lump sum subsidies of CNY8,000/person will be provided to those rural people who are urbanized, of working ages and with stable incomes, including national and public employees, high-school and college graduates, enterprise staff, etc., who will receive no living allowances after the lump-sum subsidies are provided. Should such people join in the endowment insurance, the associated endowment insurance will be transferred per relevant government policies, and the years of payment will be integrated and calculated.
- 7) A lump sum subsidy of CNY8,000 shall also be paid to people retired or repatriated from military services, and they shall not be eligible for the living allowances.
- 8) If the Administration Commission and other land using institutions have already paid partial land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy to the land expropriated villagers' groups, the converted people of the groups can get the basic living allowances only when such compensation has been returned.
- 9) Such individuals of the affected communes who are eligible per the resettlement policies but are reluctant to live on the allowances may file an application, duly certified by the commune (or residential group), to the Zonal Administration Committee for obtaining the provision of the lump-sum subsidy of CNY8,000/person. Once the application is approved and the lump-sum subsidy provided, no living allowance will be provided.
- 10) For village group or commune that is reluctant to follow the system of basic living allowances in resettlement, such group or commune may, subject to the concurrence by the villagers' congress or council, report to the Zonal Administration Committee for payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidies in lump sum per related policies.

4.2.5 Decision of China State Council on Further Reforms and Controls in Land Administration

- (12) It is to complete the methods of compensation to land acquisition. The county and higher level of government shall take practical measures to ensure that no reduction in living standards would occur to the rural population due to the land acquisition. Provision shall be made to ensure that land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation to land attachments and young crops are paid according to the laws in full amount and in a timely manner. Where payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidy per the current laws could not enable the affected of their original living standards, or would otherwise be inadequate to cover the social security expense of the landless farmers, the provincial government, the government of the autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central government shall approve that the resettlement subsidy be increased. Where the sum of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy has reached the statutory ceiling, but is still inadequate to support the original living standards, revenue from the paid-use of state-owned land may be utilized for subsidy by the local government. The provincial government, government of the autonomous region and the municipality directly under the central government shall formulate and disclose general standards of annual output values or integrated area land prices of the affected municipalities and counties, and apply the same price system to same land system in land compensation. Major national development projects should include the budget of land compensation into the cost estimates in full amount. Compensation standards and resettlement methods of land acquisition for large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydro-power development projects shall be subject to the special regulations of the State Council.

- (13) It is to provide the affected farmers with proper resettlement. Local government of county and higher levels shall work out specific methods to ensure that affected farmers are safeguarded in long-term livelihood. They may become shareholders via the right of development land-use as legally approved for projects with stable benefits. For the acquisition within an urban planning area, local government shall incorporate those who become landless due to the land acquisition into the urban employment system and provide them with the social security system. For the acquisition beyond an urban planning area, local government shall provide the affected farmers with necessary reserves of farmland within the jurisdiction area or otherwise with some proper working positions. Landless farmers without essential living and production conditions shall be relocated and resettled at a different location. The labor and social security administrations shall work with relevant sectors and provide, on an earliest possible date, a guideline to establish the employment training service and social security system for the affected farmers with suggestions and recommendations.
- (14) It is to develop better land acquisition procedures. Ownership of collective-owned land and the entitlements of farmers contracting the land with right of management shall be protected during the land acquisition process. Such information as the land use purpose and location, compensation standards and resettlement approaches of the intended land acquisition shall be disclosed to the affected before it is submitted for legal approval. The survey results of the intended land acquisition on the current status shall be confirmed by the rural collective and economic organization and rural households, and if deemed necessary, be subject to the public hearing procedures as organized by the land administration. Materials as known and confirmed by the local affected farmers shall be essential to and part of the application submission to be reported for approval of the land acquisition. Rapid progress shall be made to develop and complete a reconciliation and arbitration mechanism to address disputes of compensation and resettlement in land acquisition to protect both the affected farmers and the land users of their legal entitlements. Any approved land acquisition, unless of special circumstances, shall be disclosed to the public.
- (15) It is to strengthen the monitoring and control over the implementation process of land acquisition. No forced utilization of acquired land shall be executed wherever the associated land compensation and resettlement is outstanding. The provincial government, government of the autonomous region or the municipality directly under the Central Government shall formulate an allocation method for distributing the land compensation fee inside the rural collective and economic organization, consistent with that in principle it shall be mainly used for those affected whose land is acquired. The affected rural collective and economic organization shall disclose to its members, the status of income, expense and distribution of the land compensation proceeds, for their supervision. The agricultural, civil affair and other administrations shall enhance the supervision over the utilization and distribution of land compensation fee inside the collective economic organizations.

4.2.6 World Bank OP4.12

1. Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater;

community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

2. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:
 - (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
 - (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
 - (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
 4. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.
 9. Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them
 11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area,¹⁶ or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.
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12. Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.
13. For impacts covered under para. 3(a) of this policy (relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location), the Bank also requires the following:
 - (a) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.
 - (b) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).
 - (c) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlement and any host communities are preserved and APs' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.
14. Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the Annex A, para. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.
20. The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to the displaced (as compared to the "without-project" circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective.
21. The borrower ensures that the Project Implementation Plan is fully consistent with the resettlement instrument.

22. As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner.

5 RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION PLANS

5.1 PRINCIPLES IN RESETTLEMENT PLAN

1. The resettlement plan is to be based on the physical quantities of land acquisition and demolition, and to be implemented per the compensation and subsidy standards of land acquisition and resettlement.
2. The resettlement shall be integrated with the local development, exploration of resources, economic development and environment protection. Practical measures shall be prepared from the point of view of local conditions in order to restore and improve the displaced in their living and working conditions, with necessary provisions for their self development.
3. It is to plan and design for the principle of “facilitated production and convenient life”.
4. It is to take overall considerations to plan and cope with all the needs, with proper treatment of relationships among the nation, villages/communities and individuals.
5. The land expropriated farmers will be resettled by the mode of conversion to non-rural residential registration.

5.2 RAP REFERENCE AND RESETTLEMENT EXPERIENCES

As described in Section 3.2 on the Guangde Street Office, there were major land acquisition and resettlement activities at the Street Office jurisdiction in 2003 and 2004 for the Suiyu Express Railway project. It is identified that the compensation system and resettlement plans of that Express Railway may be applicable to the SUDP's Suining Components in that the two are close in terms of both execution period and geographic locations. Therefore, reference has been made to the land acquisition compensation rates and resettlement subsidies and plans of the Suiyu Express Railway project during the preparation of Suining's RAP. In addition, it is found that the Gaungde Archaistic Street project, executed in 2003 to 2004, is quite similar to the Suiyu Express Railway project regarding land acquisition compensation and resettlement package. See Annex 1 for land acquisition compensation rates of the Suiyu Express Railway project.

By the year of 1999 when the Suining ETDZ was founded, urban development had affected 26 villagers' groups of the Zone where land was acquired for a total of 3,255.8mu and the affected rural population was converted from rural to urban registration. Since January 1, 1999, land acquisition has covered seven villagers' group and acquired area of 566.569mu, and the payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidy, of as much as 75.55 million yuan has been made to the affected rural collectives and individuals according to the laws and regulations. For housing demolition and resettlement of the ETDZ, houses of 187,700 thousand m² were demolished that involving 880 households, for which, (i) resettlement buildings were developed and provided for 594 households of 117,400 m² (418 households have been resettled this way in 88.9 thousand m², and the remaining 176 households to be resettled by the end of the year in 28.5 thousand m²), (ii) self-built housing was optioned by 255 households of 42,500 m², and (iii) cash compensation was chosen by 31 households of 5,900 m² with compensation payment of 2.7 million yuan.

Since 1999, a cumulative 5,732 people have left land after land acquisition. Reemployment is not involved for 1,135 people who are either old or deceased, and for 1,100 people who are under aged. Out of the 3,497 people as determined to be in-age laborers, 2,970 or 85% have found jobs, and the remaining 527 persons or 15% stayed in home as they are either housewives or choose to do so as they may live on house rents and/or other sources like supports from their offspring. Vocational training courses free of any charge are available to the affected up to their needs. A total 2,160 farmers have received such training, including 800 on skill development and 1,360 on business initiation. Beginning from 2004, there have been 300 people approaching the ETDZ Administration for assistance in reemployment, and 228 have found a job with some joint efforts. There are 120 households that were once of “zero-employment” status and now become employed with assistance from the Zonal Administration.

During the implementation resettlement activities, the principle of “being open, impartial and compatible” is strictly observed in the Zone to address various specific issues. Firstly, a joint task team was organized with members of demolition, finance, property management, land, and urban supervision administrative sections, which verifies and confirms on field, the area and structure of the housing to be demolished, to ensure the accuracy in area and structure. Secondly, information of housing area, relocation and resettlement package is officially posted to the public to mobilize public supervision and provide for transparency, openness and regulation in the resettlement to avoid corruption. Thirdly, amendment and supplement is made to the resettlement policies as appropriate according to real and factual situations of the affected, so that the policies would reflect changes with time and the public interests would be protected. For example, the affected would be subsidized with relocation bonus for their timely relocation, which is a policy to facilitate smooth relocation in the face of market inflation. Fourthly, activities are outreached to the affected households and conducted in field for entry of demolition agreement and provision of compensation fund to the convenience of the affected population. Fifthly, proactive efforts are made to the resettlement buildings/houses in formalities of property ownership certificates. The resettlement office, demolition agent and property management department were organized together for joint business operation. A number of 418 property ownership certificates have been issued and delivered to the hand of the affected, which has received high compliments from the public.

5.3 RESETTLEMENT APPROACHES AND COMPENSATION RATES

Road works of the SUDP’s Suining Components is of infrastructure development in the Xining Area of the Suining ETDZ, to serve an area of 3.5 km² to be developed in the near future. For the housing resettlement of the Suining Components, it is proposed to develop resettlement-purpose-built residential community to host the displaced population, which is available to the displaced via such specific packages as exchange of property ownership, evaluation-based cash compensation, and exchange of property ownership plus evaluation-based cash compensation, which are elaborated below.

5.3.1 Housing Resettlement

5.3.1.1 Standard Residential Areas

Where housing resettlement and property ownership exchange is involved, the replacement of housing area is calculated based on the standard residential area of 25 m²/person, which is of well-off level applied to China’s medium and small cities. For the portion of the replacement housing in excess of the original housing area, it is to be purchased by the beneficiary at the comprehensive cost price with

10% discount up to 10% of the excess portion, and at the market price for the remaining excess portion. For the portion of the original housing area in excess of the replacement housing, compensation will be made to the affected according to the rate for structures built of different materials. Evaluation-based cash compensation will be per the housing structures according to the specified standards (brick-concrete, brick-wood and earth-wood). Houses of counties, towns, enterprises, villages, communes and other rural economic collective organizations shall follow the above standards in resettlement implementation. For houses under leased arrangement or for public services as may be dismantled or otherwise relocated, the associated compensation will be given to the property owner per the compensation standards. Any issues in relation with such compensation shall be addressed by the property owner by his or her own and any affected person may use the grievance procedures if they feel they have not received proper compensation.

Standard areas of resettlement housing per household are around 75m² for households of one-member, 85m² for household of two to three members, 100m² for households of four members, 120 m² for households of five members, and 150m² for households of six and more members.

Specific notes to categorization of housing demolition, relocation and compensation standards. There are three categories in housing demolition, relocation and resettlement, namely the exchange of property ownership, the evaluation-based cash compensation, and the exchange of property ownership plus evaluation-based cash compensation. Three areas are distinguished in the implementation within the scope of the ETDZ, where the Xining Area is included in the second area (see Table 5-1).

5.3.1.2 Housing Resettlement Packages

1) Exchange of Property Ownership

The rates to be applied are shown in the Table 5-1 below, followed with an illustrative example for operation.

Table 5-1 Rates for Exchange of Property Ownership

Description	Area No.	One	Two	Three
Rate of payment expected from the affected for resettlement area in excess of original area (CNY/m ²)		400	380	360
Structure		Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood
Rate of payment expected from the affected for resettlement area identical to original area to enable exchange of property ownership (CNY/m ²)		10	30	40

For the exchange of property ownership, one square meter of housing demolition is replaced with one square meter of housing resettlement, where payment is expected per the specified rates for resettlement housing area in excess of the original area.

A specific example follows:

Take Cai Xuemei's, Commune 1, Dabanqiao Village, Guangde Street Office as an example. Her original housing is 107.47 m² in area, consisting of 66.6 m² of brick-concrete structure and 40.87 m² of earth-wood structure. Should it be replaced with an apartment of 110 m² for resettlement, Cai Xuemei is to pay,

- 2.53m²×CNY380/m² = CNY961.4 per the rate of Area Two for the 2.53 m² in excess of the original area of 107.47 m²; plus,

- $66.6 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}10/\text{m}^2 + 40.87 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}40/\text{m}^2 = \text{CNY}2300.8$ for replacing the old structures with the new resettlement building.

2) Evaluation-based Cash Compensation

Table 5-2 Rates of Evaluation-based Cash Compensation

Structure	Compensation to the Affected (CNY/m ²)		
	Area One	Area Two	Area Three
Brick-concrete	320	300	280
Brick-wood	300	280	260
Earth-wood	280	260	240

This is optional to those who prefer cash compensation instead of housing resettlement, which is determined based on the rates of different structures as affected. Take Cai Xuemei's again as an example. Her original housing is 107.47 m² in area, consisting of 66.6 m² of brick-concrete structure and 40.87 m² of earth-wood structure. Should it be compensated in cash, Cai Xuemei is to receive $66.6 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}300/\text{m}^2 + 40.87 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}260/\text{m}^2 = \text{CNY}19,980.0 + \text{CNY}10,626.2 = \text{CNY}30,606.2$.

3) Property Ownership Exchange plus Evaluation-based Cash Compensation

In the event that the original housing area is larger than the resettlement housing area, the excess portion will be compensated to the affected per different structures. The affected will receive both resettlement housing of certain area and cash compensation of certain amount. Specifically, the affected is to pay the balance according to the rates for exchange of property and the resettlement housing area and to obtain some cash as determined per the area of original housing in excess of the resettlement housing and the rates of evaluation-based cash compensation. For households short of cash in hand, such cash compensation may be used for the balance payment in exchange of property ownership.

Take Cai Xuemei's still as the example. Her original housing is 107.47 m² in area, consisting of 66.6 m² of brick-concrete structure and 40.87 m² of earth-wood structure. Should it be replaced with an apartment of 100 m² for resettlement, Cai Xuemei is to

- receive $7.47 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}260/\text{m}^2 = \text{CNY}1,942.2$ for the 7.47 m² in excess of the original area of 107.47 m²; and
- pay $66.6 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}10/\text{m}^2 + 33.4 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{CNY}40/\text{m}^2 = \text{CNY}2,300.8$ for the 100 m² of housing replacement.

In short, the affected households are free to option in housing resettlement, (i) exchange of property ownership, (ii) evaluated cash compensation, or (iii) exchange of property ownership plus evaluated cash compensation. Should the last be optioned, the affected would receive both resettlement housing of certain area and cash compensation of certain amount. Specifically, the affected is to pay the balance according to the rates for exchange of property and the resettlement housing area and to obtain some cash as determined per the area of original housing in excess of the resettlement housing and the rates of evaluation-based cash compensation. For households facing financial difficulties and in short of cash in hand, the cash compensation may be used for the balance payment in exchange of the property ownership. For those poor households that are unable to afford the resettlement housing with the above provisions, they may approach the Zonal Civil Affair section to apply for such economic and settlement aid eligible to extreme poor households. The housing resettlement packages and special provisions would be sufficient to secure the affected of some housing resettlement.

5.3.1.3 Other Compensation and Subsidies

The relocation subsidy, relocation fee and transitional fee will be provided to the affected per the rates shown in the Table 5-3 below. Activeness in relocation is so encouraged that those who move first will get a chance to select the resettlement housing first and will be eligible to the advanced relocation bonus.

Table 5-3 Rates of Relocation Fees and Subsidies

Description	Rates	Remarks
Relocation subsidy	CNY3/m ²	To be doubled for non-residential houses and to be calculated as it is for heavy machinery.
Furnace fee	CNY100/household	This is a subsidy for the construction of a new stove.
Relocation bonus	CNY3/m ²	Plus CNY0.70/m ² for each day of advancement
Transitional fee	CNY2/m ² •month	To be applied for transitional periods within 18 months, to be raised by 50% once the 18-month period expires. Under no circumstances will the transitional period last more than 24 months.

Compensation rates to crops, ground attachments and facilities are shown in the Tables 3-4 and 3-5 below.

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates to Crops and Ground Attachments

Crop Land	Compensation Rate
Flat crop land	CNY300/mu
Paddy field	CNY100/mu
Single-terraced crop land	CNY400/mu
Dual- and multiple-terraced crop land	CNY800/mu
Attachments near houses	CNY1,500/place

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates to Structures and Facilities

Description	Compensation Rates	Remarks
Temporary building		
Simple structure	CNY38/m ²	
Temporary housing	CNY8/m ²	
Ceiling of wood housing	CNY15/m ²	
Structures		
livestock sheds	CNY15/m ²	Independent ones
sunning ground	CNY13/m ²	Cement, stone, or lime-clay-sand rammed earth ground, not including earth sunny ground
fence wall	CNY5/ m ² for 12 cun thick; CNY8/m ² for 18 cun thick; and CNY10/m ² for 24 cun thick.	Stripped stone or brick walls, excluding earth walls
cesspit	CNY15/m ²	Concrete or slab stone
marsh gas pits (in use)	CNY200/piece	CNY150/pit for depleted pits,

Description	Compensation Rates	Remarks
marsh gas pits (out of use)	CNY150/piece	and CNY80/pit for impaired pits.
stripped stone well	CNY200/piece	
motor-pumping wells	CNY200/piece	
manual wells	CNY100/piece	
warehouses	CNY10/m ³	
water ponds	CNY 10/m ³	
Temporary facilities		
sweet potato cellars	CNY40/piece	
stripped stone embarrments	CNY10/m ³	
Tombs	CNY300/tomb	

5.4 DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT COMMUNITY

5.4.1 Existing Practices

The resettlement community is located at the Guangde resettlement area. The newly developed resettlement building in phase one provides housing area of 60,000 m², with construction commencement in April 2004 and completion at the end of 2005. It is planned to build another 40,000m² in phase-two development, with construction commencement immediately after the resettlement housing of phase one is distributed. The new resettlement building of phase one will enable those affected of immediate relocation and resettlement free of any transitional period for the Suining Components.

The Guangde resettlement area has been and is to be a host community to a number of capital projects including the Suining Components of SUDP. There are modern residential buildings developed at the Guangde resettlement area. The buildings are of good quality and there are nice environment and complete infrastructures developed in the resettlement area. Compared with the rural residential areas of the displaced, people are closer to the city centre living in the Guangde resettlement area. As it takes them only half an hour to get to downtown, the relocation provides them with living convenience and considerable saving in transport expenses and efforts. In terms of utilities and services, there is neither natural gas supply nor wastewater services in rural areas, which are both provided at the resettlement area. Community of the resettlement area is only 300 m away from the developed archaistic street, and adjacent to the Guangde tourist resorts, where more job opportunities are available to the resettled population. People as relocated and resettled in this resettlement community generally expressed their satisfaction to the resettlement.

The approaches and standards of housing demolition and resettlement are described in the previous section. Housing compensation in cash is directly paid to the displaced households from the ETDZ Administration.

The actual implementation of house demolition, compensation, relocation and resettlement is performed by a joint task team through collaboration among the Zonal resettlement office, the Zonal project office, and the Guangde Street Office. In the event of intensive resettlement activities, most staff members of the Guangde Street Office and some from the Zonal Administration would join in the implementation.

5.4.2 Infrastructures, Facilities and Utilities

(1) Transport

Project development will make it more convenient for local trips, speeds up the movement of goods and people, and greatly facilitate the development of local economies. Implementation of the resettlement plan will also provide the displaced with better residential environment and infrastructures. Therefore, transport will not become a constraint in the environmental capacity.

(2) Water Supply

There are high water tables at the affected area, where the residents have access to tap water. Water supply is convenient for both production and living, and no adverse impacts will be caused by the project construction. Therefore, neither quantity nor sources of the water supply will become a constraint in the environmental capacity. With area economic development, both working and living conditions will be gradually improved as well.

(3) Power Supply

All the power transmission and distribution facilities as affected by the project will be rehabilitated per the original standards. Power supply utilities for the residents of the affected areas will not be affected by project construction.

(4) Medical Care, Cultural and Education Facilities

There is no direct impact to the medical care, education facilities and other social services due to the project. The existing medical and education facilities can be continued and available to every street-community, village and group, which will see great improvement with the zonal development.

(5) Fuel Supply

Coal is used as the main fuel source by the displaced at project affected areas, which will be replaced by natural gas and electricity, both cleaner and more convenient, upon completion of the project.

5.5 RESETTLEMENT PROVISIONS

5.5.1 General Resettlement Provisions

The affected village group or commune is to enter, on voluntary basis, an agreement of basic living allowances with the ETDZ administration committee. Compensation to ground attachments is of individuals' entitlements and paid to the rural people, while the land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies are trusted to the ETDZ administration finance to set up a special fund for provision of the basic living allowances to the affected households as identified at the time of land acquisition. Implementation will include training, employment agent services and assistances to the affected in obtaining social subsidies and maintaining social insurance, so as to encourage the affected and urbanized rural population to make their reemployment and gradually become part of the social security systems.

- (1) Provision of living allowances. Basic living allowances are to be provided on a monthly basis per the age and employment capability of the beneficiary, specifically

1. at rate of CNY120 per person per month for males of and above 60-year-old and females of and above 55-year-old;
2. at CNY90 per person per month for males of and between 18- to 60-year-old and females of and between 18- and 55-year-old, and;
3. at CNY120 per person per month for people younger than 18-year-old.

For people receiving the monthly payment of the basic living allowances, they may option at the start of the life-time allowance, either (i) that the monthly rates be inflated per the national inflation indices in every two years, or (ii) that the monthly rates be raised by CNY5 per person per month in every two years. The monthly allowance rates shall never be deflated in the event of any deflation.

- (2) More skill training to the affected to help them to find a job or initiate their own business once they become urban residents.

In terms of life security, the best livelihood restoration for the affected people whose land is acquired and become urban residents in urban development is reemployment. The Suining ETDZ Administration is maintaining and is to maintain in its annual budget a special fund to assist the rural population who are urbanized with the zonal development in reemployment. For those capable and of working ages, they are open to free vocational training and job agent services. For those who option self-employment on their own, a lump-sum payment of 8,000 Yuan will be paid each (meanwhile the individual who chooses the lump-sum payment of subsidy will no longer be eligible to the monthly living allowances). Package (1) of the resettlement provisions will be applied to those who favor no self-employment, who will receive monthly living allowances. The package self-employment and lump-sum subsidy payment is optional and should it be optioned, an application shall be filed for approval of the ETDZ's Administration and an agreement is signed

- (3) Establishment of Social Aid Mechanism

Being converted to urban citizens, the affected rural people are eligible to the treatment to urban citizens after the resettlement. It is to set up the government aid system and continue the efforts in compatible residence programs and maintaining the nursing facilities of the elderly. Those households who are suffering extreme difficulties due to sickness, handicap or disaster are eligible to the provisional relief provided by the Development Zone.

The development of Xining Area of 3.5 km² tends to create plenty of working opportunities. With area functions oriented to recreation, tourism, residential, and storage, the associated development will provide working opportunities in catering services, building sector, logistics and trade of commodities. With the new urban area development, large population will move in and settle down, and other employment opportunities common to existing urban areas would be generated as well. Xining Area is picturesque with rich tourism resources, which would be more attractive to investors when there are developed infrastructures. Presently, there is a Suining Tianhe Company conducting development at the Guangde scenic spot. Dama Group and other enterprises paid several visits to the west area, expressing great investment interest. More investment means more opportunities. For example, the development of Guangde scenic spot by the Suining Tianhe Company will provide various working opportunities. First of all, organization of the company would demand such technical personnel as computer operators, drivers, and secretaries, as well as people for cleaning and security services.

Should the development be successful, other opportunities in catering service and commodity business would be generated.

5.5.2 Special Resettlement Provisions

5.5.2.1 Measures to Assure Living Allowance

There are measures to ensure that the living allowances be provided to the affected in full amount, in a timely manner to his or her lifetime, including the following.

- 1) To include into the ETDZ Administration finance, budgetary allocation for the living allowances so that the payment is directly sourced from the government finance;
- 2) To notarize the agreement of compensation and living allowances between the ETDZ Administration and the affected villagers' group as appropriately entered by the parties to assure the affected population of their living allowances;
- 3) To issue official document from the Suining Municipal Government to empower the affected with provision of full and monthly living allowances in form of a government policy and regulation; and
- 4) To have commitment from the Suining Municipal Government that it will bear the responsibility of direct payment of the living allowances in the event of changes to the existing administration and organization or the inability, for whatever reason, of the ETDZ to continue making the payments.

5.5.2.2 Reemployment and Training Plans for Affected Laborers

- 1) It is planned to promote and encourage reemployment among the affected laborers, provide guidance to employment and reemployment to increase the ability of poor, jobless land expropriated households to find jobs.
- 2) It is to prepare a five-year training program and schedule to benefit the affected population in successful employment and reemployment.
- 3) Best use will be made of the vocational education base in Suining so that proactive training is provided, which both meets the social demand and exploits local conditions in skill development.

All the affected population will be eligible to the above policies in land acquisition. For the vulnerable groups, there will be additional assistance and measures as described below, which are intended to assist them in achieving sustainable livelihoods and income restoration.

5.5.2.3 Assistance and Measures to Vulnerable Groups

- C. For the 47 households for whom agricultural income represents of 75% or more of total income:
- 1) Measure one: The Suining ETDZ Administrative Committee will address more efforts to such group and organize more oriented training courses so that such laborers may be transferred to the secondary and tertiary sectors. Employment assistance will take account of both local demand for labor and the laborers' personal conditions.
 - 2) Measure two: Development of the Xining Area will generate a great number of job opportunities. The Zonal Administration will help those vulnerable people with

intention of employment or reemployment to contact enterprises, so that certain physical or semi-skilled jobs could be identified and available to them, and more approaches could be explored to transfer this group to non-agricultural sectors.

- 3) Measure three: To organize target-assistance teams to address households with extreme difficulties, which are to prepare, deploy and implement specific assistance programs. Both local government sections and communities are charged with specific tasks and targets.
- 4) Measure four: To create and maintain basic records of “zero-employment” households at local government sections and communities. To have proactive initiation of public service positions and maintain through the community an employment platform for those “zero-employment” households.
- 5) Measure five: Provision of sporadic cultivated land (i.e., slope land or hilly area not to be utilized for commercial purpose in the near future, within 1.5 km from the Guangde Resettlement Community), which may be used for farming.
- 6) Measure six: To contact actively various zonal enterprises and organize export of laborers. Young laborers may be engaged into such technical or physical occupations as drivers, chefs, barbers, security guards, construction workers through some training and skill development. Laborers of “zero-employment” households may be recommended to do cleaning and landscaping jobs in enterprises, street offices and communities.

- D. For the 6 households with income of living allowances below the previous agricultural income.

According to the provision system of living allowances, the annual living allowances eligible to each affected household has been calculated. Per the calculation, 6 households, or 1% of the total households to be affected, were identified, whose annual income from living allowances would be lower than their agricultural income prior to the land acquisition. Reemployment of laborers for these 6 households has been and will be the focus of RAP preparation and the resettlement implementation. It is arranged that they will work at the development zone on public services as sweepers, cleaners and landscaping workers with wage at CNY240/person-month. This measure intends that such people will be provided with some income source after land acquisition, which would offset their land loss (see Section 5.6 for adequacy analysis). If any of those people unintentionally lost the job and did not find any other employment, the Suining ETDZ Administration would assure them of cash subsidy to balance the difference between the income of living allowances and the total household income before land acquisition to restore their pre-project income levels.

- E. For the 22 elderly, disabled and/or destitute households

- 1) Measure one: In the event of disease, natural disaster or other mishap that may result in worse-off conditions to such vulnerable households, they may approach their local government and apply for direct provision of subsidy.
- 2) Measure two: Medical assistance is to be available to eligible and poor population. For example, a sum of CNY70,000 was paid to 200 poor people in the year of 2005.

- 3) Measure three: It is to provide “Preferential Treatment Certificate” to certain people eligible to the preferential treatment, compensation and comfort, so that they will be exempted from registration fee and part of the treatment fee at designated hospitals. A total of 173 certificates were issued in 2005.
- 4) Measure four: It is to provide as part of an education assistance and poverty reduction program, education subsidies to eligible and poor college students. Twenty students of impoverished households received 2000 yuan in 2005.
- 5) Measure five: It is to provide as part of the “Tomorrow Program”, free surgery and recovery treatment to disabled children and orphans of 0 to 18-year-old. Twenty-two children were benefited from the program in 2005.
- 6) Measure six: It is to include childless and elderly people of and over 60 as those eligible to the “five guarantees”. Ninety-five people were recognized with their eligibility in 2005.
- 7) Measure seven: It is to provide as part of the settle-down program, subsidies to poorest households, and households of no residence or living in endangered houses, so that they may be able to do some rehabilitation on their own. Eight households received 5000 yuan each in 2005 and 12 houses were thus rehabilitated.
- 8) Measure eight: Those households of extreme poverty whose annual income is below 600 yuan are eligible to the rural low-income security. After land acquisition and resettlement, they will be eligible to the urban minimum living security and will receive CNY160 every month of relief aid. Such urban social security would be available only to people with urban household registration. Should they not be converted to urban residents, those people would never be eligible to the urban minimum social security.

5.5.2.4 Acquisition of a Portion of a Household’s Land

In the event the project requires only a portion of the land of a single household, the project will acquire all land continuous to that portion to which the household has use rights, and the following principles will apply:

- a. If a portion of a household’s land is required by the project, all of the piece of land contiguous with the portion required will be acquired by the project.
- b. Where a household has been assigned more than one non-contiguous parcel of land, and the project does not require all of the household’s parcels at the time of land acquisition, then only the required parcel(s) will be acquired and the head of the will assign a member (members) of the household to receive the resettlement compensation package, including the for life allowance and resettlement assistance. However, all eligible members of a PAP household will receive the full compensation package in any of the following cases:
 - (i) If the PAP household that has been assigned more than one parcel consists of a single individual or only of a husband and wife; or
 - (ii) If the plot or one of the plots of land being acquired includes the house of the PAP household; or
 - (iii) If the remaining plot(s) of land assigned to the PAP household is/are not of a sufficient size and quality to be economically viable and to sustain or improve the livelihoods of those members of the PAP household who were not assigned to receive compensation in accordance with this paragraph; or
 - (iv) If the remaining plot(s) of land comprise less than 80% of the total land area assigned to the PAP household.

5.5.2.4 Members of Household not Registered as Rural Community Members

Members of affected households who are not registered members of the village in which the household is located but who are immediate family relations of household members (parents, spouses, or children, natural and adopted) and have been in the household continuously from the cut-off date (the date of census) through the signing of the Land Acquisition Agreement will be provided with a lump sum payment of between CNY4,000-8,000 depending on the length of time they have resided with the household (at the time of signing of the agreement). The schedule for payment shall be as follows:

Length of Time Resident at Time of Signing of Land Acquisition Agreement	Level of Lump Sum Payment (CNY)
0 to less than 2 years	4,000
2 to less than 3 years	4,500
3 to less than 4 years	5,000
4 to less than 5 years	6,000
5 to less than 6 years	7,000
6 years or more	8,000

PAP household member shall file a written application to the village committee three months before the land acquisition. The application shall be testified by the village committee and verified by the street residential committee (the lowest level of EDZ authority). The application shall also be posted in public before it is approved by the EDZ authority. The EDZ authority shall make the decision within one month of the applicant's submission of the application. Analysis on Adequacy in Compensation

5.5.3 Living Allowances vs. Agricultural Income

Annex 3 gives details for the 670 households to be affected concerning family size, agricultural income before land acquisition, non-agricultural income, average per capita income, and amount of eligible living allowances. The entries of “annual amount of eligible living allowances minus annual agricultural income before land acquisition” are calculated for all the 670 households, which are positive for 664 entries (over 99%) and negative for six households (representing 1%). In other words, the eligible living allowances would be adequate to make up the agricultural income loss for over 99% of the affected households, and there will be only 6 households for which the compensation would be inadequate and special resettlement measures are needed.

Of those six households, there are two households of working couples, three of single-laborer family, and one of a son and an elder member. In other words, each of the 6 households has at least 1 laborer (and it is because that there are 1 to 2 laborers engaging in agriculture that they are obtaining more agricultural income). Those 6 households are currently engaging in agriculture and their agricultural incomes represent higher percentage (between 75 – 100%) of their total incomes.⁴ The differences between the annual amount of eligible living allowances and the annual agricultural income before land acquisition of those 6 households are shown in Table 5-6. Special resettlement measures to address the difficulties of these 6 households are described in Section 5.5, which assures that for each of the 6 households, there will be one job available after land acquisition. The job will provide at least

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The fact that they are having agriculture higher than the other households is because they are farming more land than the others are doing. For example, Tang Yun (Group 6 of Yueshan) is now farming 4 mu of land and owns only 0.8 mu. When he saw his town fellows left the village and worked outside, he felt sorry for the land being wasted. He subsequently picked up the land and continue the farming operation, which in turn, brought to him certain income to his satisfaction. For whatever he did on the additional land, he need not pay anything to the land owners.

wage at CNY240/person-month (the CNY240/person-month is presumed according to the minimum wage level of Suining and generally their wage income would be higher than this figure), which is equivalent to CNY2,880/person-year. It will be adequate and will offset their agricultural loss due to land acquisition.

Table 5-6 Income Sheet of the 6 Households

Name	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	AIR (%)	PCI bef. LAR (CNY)	ELA aft. LAR (CNY)	ELA aft. LAR – AI (CNY)
Tang Jianjun	1	2400	800	75	3200	1080	-1320
Tang Gangwu	2	5000	1300	79	3150	2520	-2480
Luo Qinghua	1	2000	0	100	2000	1080	-920
Liang Denghua	2	2700	500	84	1600	2160	-540
Tang Yun	1	3500	0	100	3500	1080	-2420
Yangshixun	2	4100	1400	75	2750	2160	-1940

Note: HP = household population, AI = agricultural income, NAI = non-agricultural income, AIR = agricultural income representation, PCI bef. LAR = per capita income before land acquisition and resettlement, and ELA aft. LAR = eligible living allowances after land acquisition and resettlement.

5.5.4 Living Allowances vs. AAOV

The AAOV (annual average output value) of cultivated land is 946 yuan/mu in the Xining Area. Living allowances will be provided after land acquisition, which will be 90 yuan/person-month for laborers, and 120 yuan/person-month for children and the old. Thus each laborer will receive $CNY90 \times 12 = CNY1080$ each year, with the rate of CNY90/month be raised either per the inflation rate or by 5yuan/month (up to the option of the affected) once every two years. The income of CNY1080 is thus higher than the area's AAOV of 964 yuan/mu for laborers. As a matter of fact, the average land ownership in Xining Area is only 0.64 mu/person. Since the AAOV of 964 yuan/mu is a gross that includes cost, it is certain to say that the living allowances after received land acquisition would be higher than from his agricultural production for most of the affected population.

Take Cai Xuemei's, Group 1 of Dabanqiao as an example. The family has three members, the working couple and a child. They own 1.88 mu of cultivated land, which brings to the family agricultural income of $1.88\text{mu} \times CNY964/\text{mu} = 1,812.3\text{yuan}$ in a year. After land acquisition, the family will get total living allowances of $CNY(90 \times 2 + 120)/\text{month} \times 12 \text{ months} = 3600 \text{ yuan}$ in a year, which is much higher than what they get from agricultural sources. What's more, the couple will be free from farming activities and be able to do some physical work elsewhere or start some business or sideline production, to create more income sources.

It is the state regulation that the maximum compensation is 30 times of the AAOV. For living allowances at 90-120yuan/person-month, assuming an average of CNY100/person-month, an average payment-life-span of 25 years, and the inflation of CNY5/person-month once every two years, the calculated total compensation is 38,640 yuan/person. As the land ownership is 0.64 mu per capita, the equivalent compensation is $CNY38,640/0.64\text{mu}$. With the AAOV of 964 yuan in Xining Area, the calculated compensation per capita is $CNY38,640/(0.64\text{mu} \times CNY964/\text{mu}) = 62.6$ times of the AAOV. It implies that the compensation standards are adequate and high.

Per the above assumptions and calculation method, the compensation multipliers can be calculated based on the land ownership for each affected village group or commune, which are summarized in

Table 5-7. It can be seen from the results as shown that all the multipliers exceed 30, with the lowest of 31 and the highest of 98.

Table 5-7 Compensation Multipliers for Suining Components

Group/Village	Land Ownership (mu/person)	Equivalent Compensation (CNY/mu)	Equivalent Compensation Multiplier
1. Group 1/Dabanqiao	0.62	62,322	64
2. Group 2/Dabanqiao	0.42	92,000	95
3. Group 3/Dabanqiao	0.5	77,280	80
4. Group 4/Dabanqiao	0.45	85,866	89
5. Group 1/Wenxingqiao	0.67	57,671	60
6. Group 2/Wenxingqiao	0.43	89,860	93
7. Group 1/Yueshan	1.16	33,310	34
8. Group 2/Yueshan	1.18	32,745	34
9. Group 4/Yueshan	0.42	92,000	95
10. Group 5/Yueshan	0.55	70,254	73
11. Group 6/Yueshan	1.2	32,200	33
12. Group 7/Yueshan	1.02	37,882	39
13. Group 8/Yueshan	0.77	50,182	52
14. Group 2/Qiliqiao	0.82	47,122	49
15. Group 4/Qiliqiao	0.84	46,000	48
16. Group 5/Qiliqiao	0.69	56,000	58
17. Group 9/Bajiaoting	0.41	94,244	98
18. Group 10/Bajiaoting	0.6	64,400	67
19. Group 2/Yaowan	1.1	35,223	36
20. Group 3/Yaowan	0.9	42,933	44
21. Group 5/Yaowan	0.41	94,244	98
22. Group 6/Yaowan	0.54	71,555	74
23. Group 1/Shuanggongqiao	0.66	58,545	61
24. Group 2/Shuanggongqiao	1.1	35,223	36
25. Group 3/Shuanggongqiao	0.9	42,933	44
26. Group 4/Shuanggongqiao	0.88	43,909	45
27. Group 5/Shuanggongqiao	1.28	30,187	31

Note: No land acquisition is involved in the other affected groups.

Compensation by provision of monthly living allowances is particularly beneficial to old people. Being in their senior years, this group of APs lacks the ability to work. The living allowances of 120yuan/month would provide them with basic living security. For example of an old couple, He Qingjun of 69 and Jiang Guoyu of 64 as included in the free public discussions records, by farming their own land of 3.5mu and raising two pigs, their annual income before land acquisition is 2,700 yuan. They expressed that regarding farming and breeding, they would request assistance from relatives as they are old and weak. Although they are still good at some light works and home chores, they are no longer capable of heavy physical labor. They have to do farming due to the lack of other income sources. With very hard working in farming and breeding and frequent assistance from the others, they could barely earn an annual agricultural income of CNY2,700. After land acquisition, they will be receiving 120 yuan/month each for living expense, which will be 2880 yuan/year for the couple, and they will no longer have to labor long hours. This is to their advantage and they favor the

Zonal resettlement policies. That provision of living allowances assures their basic livelihood is a common understanding among the elderly of the area.

5.6 RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF BUSINESS SHOPS

With respect to the business shops to be involved in dismantlement, replacement of non-residential housing at a proper location, or replacement of residential house plus balance, or evaluated cash compensation will be applied to those buildings having processed with business license, tax registration, land-use change formalities, and approval document from the planning administrative authority, and been factually operated in production or business activities for a year or more, before the date the registration is sealed, according to the resettlement and compensation methods on dismantlement and relocation of urban and non-residential housing. The relocation subsidies will be provided accordingly. Wherever resettlement cannot be done in a one-time manner and the business is to resort transitional arrangement on its own, a business and production suspension subsidy will be provided on a monthly basis.

Those buildings having processed with business license, tax registration, and been factually operated in production or business activities, but not having processed with a legal change of land use from residence to business, will be treated as residential housing by the planning administrative authority before the due date. They are eligible to certain subsidies for dismantle of production and business facilities as appropriate, but not eligible to receive compensation for non-residential housing.

Those buildings with no business license will be treated as ordinary residential housing in compensation standards. However, those areas of the residence that have been used for business purposes will be assessed at an additional subsidy of 10 yuan/m² which will be provided as compensation to the loss of business facilities.

Specific data of the 15 shops to be relocated under the project are shown Table 2.4 in Section 2.3. They are to be resettled in the Guangde resettlement area where replaced business housing will be provided to them. There is commercial housing with a total of 3000 m² in Guangde resettlement area, of 30-40 m² each room. The 15 business shops to be affected in this project are provided with priority in selecting their commercial housing, by option of either (i) rental arrangement, or ii) purchase arrangement.

The compensation rates and balance rates associated with the above methods for demolition and relocation of business shops are shown in the Table 5-7 below.

Table 5-8 Compensation Rates of Business Housing

ECR (CNY/m ²)	RoBP-ERA (CNY/m ²)	RoBP-ARA (CNY/m ²)	Subsidies to Production/Business Facilities (CNY/m ²)		Transitional Fee (CNY/month)	
			BH	PH	BH	PH
650	600	1,000	20	10	3	3

Note: ECR = evaluated compensation rate (for evaluated purchase),
RoBP-ERA = rate of balance payment (from the affected) for equal replacement area,
RoBP-ARA = rate of balance payment (from the affected) for additional replacement area,
BH = business house, PH = production house

5.7 ENTERPRISE RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The Suining Components of SUDP will involve 20 medium- or small-sized enterprises with different extent of impacts. Some will involve only guardrooms, some will involve some plant buildings or a dorm building, while some will be entirely affected. Furthermore, as the project is of road system development in the area, once completed, will be gradually bring forward the land development and utilization over the entire Xining Area. Therefore, although some of the affected enterprises would be partially affected by the project construction, they will be still be entirely resettled with full compensation, to ensure integrated and compatible zonal development

There are four approaches of compensation and resettlement as planned. The specific resettlement methods for each of the 20 enterprises are shown in Table 5-8.

- 1) Cash compensation, which will be for enterprises where there are minor housing impacts, such as impacts to guardrooms or fence wall;
- 2) Cash compensation, for enterprises that have ceased production due to bankruptcy or other reasons;
- 3) Cash compensation, which will be for business re-orientation toward a different sector or another geographic location at the discretion of the affected enterprise owner;
- 4) Replacement of land for new plant location, which will be for those who choose to stay in the Suining ETDZ to rebuild their plant houses. It is planned that certain plots of land at the industrial area of the developmental zone will be allocated to the affected enterprises to be relocated. Compensation will be provided to the demolished housing, and the affected enterprises will reconstruct the buildings at the replaced plot. The industrial area of the Suining ETDZ is located at the vicinity of the north Suining Railway Station with good transport conditions. Compared with their original location in Xining Area, the associated infrastructures are better and the geographic location is more advantageous.

The industrial area proposed to host the relocated enterprises is an industrial congregation zone according to the Suining ETDZ plan. It abuts a freeway access and is where the railway station and long-distance bus terminal locate, with high profile of transport conveniences and advantages. The area is complete with water, power, natural gas and other infrastructure and has attracted and hosted at least a dozen enterprises, such as Qiquan Pharmacy Firm, Mingxian Pharmacy Firm, Kewang Group, Yihe Corporation, Dingxing Aluminum Industry, and Jiangyin Chemical Fibre, etc.

With respect to the staff and workers of the affected enterprises, account should be taken of their salaries or wages during the transitional period of relocation at the time the Suining ETDZ is in negotiation with the affected enterprise on relocation compensation. It is necessary to pay such staff and workers during the relocation period. Production will not be affected for some enterprise that only undergoes minor structural dismantling. As a result, their staff and workers will not be affected. For enterprises that are entirely relocated, the transitional fee (including salary/wages to workers during the suspension period) will be paid to the enterprises, and the enterprises will process specific payment process with their affected staff/workers. Should some workers be laid off or otherwise lose their jobs as a result of enterprise shut-down or downsizing after the relocation, they will have a choice between unemployment insurance if eligible (which will last from 3 to 24 months depending on length of time one has paid premiums) or payment of the same wage or salary they had been receiving for a maximum of three months or until new employment is found. They will also be provided with free training should they require it in order to find new jobs.

Table 5-9 Resettlement of the 20 Affected Enterprises

SN. Enterprise/ Relocation Status	Building Area (m ²)	Area Breakdown (m ²)	Status of Building Purpose		Resettlement Method
			Structure	Purpose	
1. Suining Ink Factory partial relocation	523.25	523.25	brick-concrete	Warehouse	Cash compensation
2. Suining Pencil Factory/ relocation of 2/3 plant	3255	2055 1200	brick-concrete brick-wood	workshop, dorm factory housing	Entire relocation
3. Suining Minguhua Color Printing House/ partial relocation	900	470 430	brick-concrete simple	factory housing factory housing	Cash compensation
4. Quantaitang Pharmacy Firm/ relocation of 2/3 living quarters	1936	1436 500	brick-wood brick-concrete	warehouse, dorm dorm	Cash compensation
5. Workshop of Engineering Dept. of Mingxing Power Company/ relocation of 2/3 plant	1280	435 845	brick-wood brick-concrete	Dorm factory housing, power distribution chamber	Cash compensation
6. Chuangzhong Public Affairs Management Centre/ substantial relocation	15482	5590 80 7587 2225	brick-concrete simple brick-concrete brick-wood	offices, business use, dorm, kindergarten bathhouse, garbage station, dorm, club, offices, lease housing	Entire relocation
7. scientific research institute/ partial relocation	1167	590 206 371	brick-concrete simple brick-wood	warehouse, dorm factory housing warehouse	Cash compensation
8. Oil Wells Recording Company, Chuangzhong Petroleum Exploration/ entire relocation	2240	2115 25 100	brick-concrete brick-wood brick-wood	offices, dorm, warehouse toilet	Entire relocation
9. Trial Repair Company 1 of Chuanxi Exploration Company 2/3 to be relocated	1917	1688 90 139	brick-concrete simple brick-wood	offices, dining hall factory housing factory housing, lavatory	Entire relocation
10. unused factory/ entire relocation	1644	1644	brick-wood	workshop	Entire relocation
11. Suining Ruixing Shoe Making Company/ entire relocation of factory housing	3925	3000 925	brick-concrete brick-wood	office, dorm warehouse, dining hall, door-keeper's house	Entire relocation
12. Chuangzhong Branch Company of Sichuan Tianchi Petroleum Company/ entire relocation of factory housing	4349	3549 800	brick-concrete brick-wood	office, warehouse, door-keeper's cabin workshop	Entire relocation
13. Suining Huaguang	360	360	brick-wood	Workshop	Cash

SN. Enterprise/ Relocation Status	Building Area (m ²)	Area Breakdown (m ²)	Status of Building Purpose		Resettlement Method
			Structure	Purpose	
Metal Door-Window Frames Mill/ partial relocation					compensation
14. Chuanzhong Branch Company of Shuyu Petroleum Construction and Installation Company entire relocation of factory housing	3715	1305 560 170 490 150 720	brick-concrete brick-concrete simple brick-wood simple brick-wood	office, workshop, power distribution chamber dinning hall garage warehouse, workshop garage carpenter's housing, warehouse workshop	Entire relocation
15. 3rd Transport Company, Suining/ entire relocation	160	160	brick-concrete	office	Entire relocation
16. Suining Keweida Vehicle Corporation/ partial relocation	580	180400	brick-concrete brick-wood	Office office, dorm	Cash compensation
17. Suining Xintai Fat Processing Mill/ of minor impacts	20	20	brick-concrete	door-keeper's cabin	Cash compensation
18. Wuliya Brickyard/ of minor impacts	80	80	simple	door-keeper's cabin	Cash compensation
19. Sichuan Chuanzhong Phosphoric Chemical Company/ 2/3 to be relocated	2890	350 1820 720	brick-concrete brick-wood brick-concrete	office building warehouse dorm	Entire relocation
20. Shangning Brickyard/ to be entirely affected	8500	5500 3000	brick-concrete brick-wood	office building, dorm workshop	Cash compensation

5.8 RESETTLEMENT OF SCHOOL

The Xining High School will be entirely relocated, involving land occupation of 10 mu and building demolition of 4,000 m². About 700 students, including 500 lodging students, and 50 faculty members would be affected. The Xining High School is an education institute attached to the ETDZ. Its relocation will be entirely funded by the project. A new site will be selected and the school be rebuilt before the relocation. In other words, the original school will not be dismantled until the new school is completed and be occupied. Location of the new school is determined to that of the Group 1 of Dabanqiao Village. The construction plan and design is ready by February 2006 and construction commencement is expected in April 2006. Completion is anticipated by end of 2006. Relocation will be so arranged in vacation that impacts to education activities would be minimized.

6 COST ESTIMATE OF RESETTLEMENT

6.1 PREPARATION BASIS

1. China Land Administration Law (effective since January 1, 1999)
2. Sichuan's Provincial Implementation Procedures of the Land Administration Law (effective since December 10, 1999)
3. Circulation on Issues in relation with Collective-Owned Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Urban Planning Areas (Suining ETDZ Document [2003] No. 60)
4. Comments to Further Efforts to Safeguard the Basic Living Provisions for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Urbanization (Suining ETDZ Document [2003] No. 62)
5. Table 2-3, Breakdown of Rural House Demolition
6. Table2-5, Breakdown of School/Enterprise House Demolition
7. Table 2-7, Breakdown of Structure and Facility Demolition
8. Land acquisition and resettlement compensation rates
9. Demolition and resettlement compensation rates

6.2 SUMMARY SHEET OF RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATES**Table 6-1 Summary Sheet of Resettlement Cost Estimates**

Sr. No.	Description	Amount (CNY million)	Representation	Components in Xining Area (CNY million)	Xining Road (CNY million)
I	Rural resettlement compensation fee	98.6861	64.55%	91.0332	7.6529
	1. Land acquisition compensation fee and resettlement fee	69.6960	45.59%	64.3320	5.3640
	2. Compensation to rural housing and attachments	25.8411	16.90%	23.7261	2.1150
	3. Other demolition and relocation compensation	3.1490	2.06%	2.9751	0.1739
II	Enterprise resettlement compensation fee	42.0421	27.50%	38.0421	4.0000
	1. Compensation to enterprise demolition/relocation	23.5421	15.40%	20.1421	3.4000
	2. Enterprise land fee	13.5000	8.83%	12.9000	0.6000
	3. Other fee for enterprise relocation	5.0000	3.27%	5.0000	-
III	School relocation and reconstruction fee	10.0000	6.54%	10.0000	-
IV	Compensation fee for infrastructures	0.6580	0.43%	0.6580	-
V	Other cost	1.5000	0.98%	1.5000	-
Total (excluding taxes)		152.8862	100%	141.2333	11.6529

6.3 ITEMIZED CALCULATION OF RESETTLEMENT FEES

1. Land acquisition compensation fee and resettlement fee of affected rural groups and communes. There are 1936 people to be resettled. Assuming the average monthly living allowances of CNY100/person-month and an average provision period of 30 years, the total resettlement fee is estimated to be CNY69.6960 million.
2. Compensation to rural housing and attachments.
Compensation to rural housing, comprising (i) CNY15.5230 million for brick-concrete structure of 48509.46 m² at 320 yuan/m², (ii) CNY7.6192 million for brick-wood structure of 25397.41 m² at 300 yuan/m², (iii) CNY1.4912 million for earth-wood structure of 53257.1 m² at 280 yuan/m², and (iv) CNY0.2027 million for simple-structure of 5332.95 m² at 38 yuan/m². for a total of CNY24.84 million.
Compensation to attachments. Assuming 1500 yuan for compensation of attachments to each household, with a total of 670 households to be affected, attachment compensation fee is CNY1.0050 million.
3. Other demolition and relocation compensation. The compensation is meant for water, electricity, natural gas, optic fiber etc, assuming for each affected household at 1000 yuan for water, 800 yuan for electricity, 2500 yuan for natural gas, and 400 yuan for optic fiber cable, with the total cost estimated at CNY3.1490 million.
4. Enterprise resettlement compensation fee. There are 20 enterprises to be involved. The associated compensation will comprise (i) that for building demolition of CNY 23.5421 million of 58,855.25 m² at the cost of 400 yuan/m², (ii) that for land fee of CNY13.5000 million for area replacement of 450 mu at the cost of 30,000yuan/mu, and (iii) that for enterprise relocation of CNY5.0000 million as estimated.
5. School relocation and reconstruction fee is estimated to be CNY10.0000 million.
6. Compensation fee for infrastructures is estimated to be CNY0.6580 million.
7. Other cost is estimated to be CNY1.5000 million.

7 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

7.1.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation

The land acquisition and compensation will be organized and carried out with coordination of related organizations, by following typical procedures as below.

- A. The survey and design institute will provide the detailed drawings (plane layout) that showing in detail the scope of the land acquisition, the scope and quantities of the land acquisition and relocation;
- B. The PMO (project management office) will submit to the land administration an application of land acquisition;
- C. The application of land acquisition will be reviewed and approved;
- D. The PMO and the land administration will negotiate on the land acquisition and compensation issue, enters an agreement of land acquisition and compensation, and processes with the land-use formalities;
- E. The zonal land administration will work together with respective local town (township), villages and groups, and identify on field the scope and quantities of the land acquisition;
- F. The zonal land administration will enter a "land acquisition agreement" with respective local town (township), villages and groups; the municipality will act as guarantor for any lifetime allowances to be paid under the land acquisition agreement.
- G. Compensations will be paid as appropriate;
- H. Legal formalities will be processed; and
- I. Land acquisition will be acquired for engineering construction.

7.1.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Packages

Provision of the living allowances will be implemented by the ETDZ Administration following the procedures below.

- A. There will be a village congress meeting to study and discuss the land acquisition and resettlement packages;
- B. The land acquisition and resettlement packages will be disclosed to the village people for public opinions; and
- C. The living allowances will be provided accordingly.

7.1.3 Building Relocation and Reconstruction

The procedures for APs house relocation and their resettlement should be implementing as followings:

- A. The survey and design institute will provide the scope where the affected buildings are to be dismantled and relocated;
- B. The zone, township, village and group (will) carry out surveys on the quantities and qualities of the affected buildings ;
- C. The zone will negotiate with respective township, villages and groups on the compensation standards of the buildings and attachments, and enter an agreement for compensation of building relocation with the respective township;
- D. The zone and township are to enter an agreement for compensation of building relocation with the villages and groups;
- E. Information will be posted by the township resettlement task team at each village and group on the quantities of buildings to be dismantled, the compensation standards and the dismantle and reconstruction schedule, for opinions of the affected households;
- F. The township resettlement task team, the village and the group will enter an agreement for compensation of building relocation with each affected household to be relocated.
- G. The zone and the village will organize an effort for allocation of housing sites (plats);
- H. The displaced are to receive their compensation;
- I. The new buildings will be developed and the displaced will subsequently move in; and
- J. The old buildings will be dismantled.

7.1.4 Restoration of Special Facilities

- A. The scopes of special facilities to be affected will be specified by respective engineering design institutes;
- B. Surveys will be organized by the respective resettlement offices and administrations of the special facilities for the quantities and classes of the special facilities to be affected;
- C. The special facility administrations will be engaged to prepare reconstruction plans and designs according to the resettlement plan;
- D. There will be negotiations between the resettlement offices and the special facility administrations on the compensation standards in order to enter a compensation agreement for the restoration of certain special facilities;
- E. The reconstruction of such affected special facilities will be carried out by their respective administrations; and
- F. The special facilities as restored will be put into operation.

7.2 SCHEDULE

Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be carried out according to the construction schedules of the components. The specific implementation schedule shall follow the principles below.

- (1) The building dismantling shall be carried out in stages, but must be completed prior to the commencement of the construction activities. The detail plans will be implemented according to the construction schedules, tentatively as shown in Table 7-1.
- (2) A minimum of 3-month advance notice on dismantle and relocation activities shall be provided to the displaced.
- (3) In the event when old houses were demolished before the new house reconstruction and a transitional period is needed, transitional subsidy shall be provided. Such transitional period is commonly 3 months and not exceeding 18 months for the longest. Assistance shall be provided to the affected so that they rent a house for living during the transitional period. If the transitional period exceeds 18 months, the compensation rate will be increased by 50%, and under no circumstances will the transitional period exceed 24 months.
- (4) Land acquisition shall be completed before the construction commencement of each package.
- (5) Resettlement of laborers shall be completed before the land acquisition.
- (6) Reconstruction and restoration of each special facility shall be completed before the commencement of the respective works or relocation of the displaced.

Table 7-1 Schedule of Indicative Procurement Packages Works of Suining Components

S/N	Package No.	Package Description	Cost Estimate (CNY million)	Mode/Works	Commencement in
1	SN-01	Road No.1 of Xining Area (including pavement, subgrade, bridge/culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, traffic management systems)	42.2668	NCB/ civil work	March 2006
2	SN-02	Roads No.3 (Line A), 4, 6, and 18 of Xining Area (including pavement, subgrade, bridge/culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, and traffic management system), Xingning Road (Line A that including pavement, subgrade, drainage and culverts)	49.6573	NCB/ civil work	March 2006
3	SN-03	Roads No.2 (Line B) No.8, No.13, No.14, No.15 and sewerage pumping room (including pavement, subgrade, bridge and culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, and traffic management system) of Xining Area,	56.6038	NCB/ civil work	March 2007
4	SN-04	Roads No.2 (Line A), 5, 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Xining Area (including pavement, subgrade, bridge/culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, and traffic management system)	35.4782	NCB/ civil work	March 2008
5	SN-05	Roads No.3 (Line B), 9, 10, 11, 12 and 21 of Xining Area (including pavement, subgrade, bridge/culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, and traffic management system)	34.1362	NCB/ civil work	March 2009
6	SN-06	Xingning Road (Line B that including pavement, subgrade, drainage and culverts), road No.7 of Xining Area	31.6371	NCB/ civil work	June 2008

S/N	Package No.	Package Description (including pavement, subgrade, bridge/culverts, pipelines, electric illumination, and traffic management system),	Cost Estimate (CNY million)	Mode/Works	Commencement in
7	SN-07	Guangjiyan river embankment works (including embankment, handrails and auxiliary culverts)	51.0022	NCB/ civil work	March 2007
8	SN-08	Landscaping works (including squares, and road landscaping works)	11.5029	NCB/ civil work	March 2009
Total			312.2845		

The working schedule of the land acquisition and relocation is determined according to the overall schedule of the Suining Components, as shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Schedule of Land Acquisition and Relocation

Item	Villages in Xining Area, Suining						
	Da ban qiao	Wen xing Qiao	Yue shan	Qi Li qiao	Ba jiao ting	Yao wan	Shuang Gong qiao
1. Land acquisition							
- announcement of land acquisition	08/2006	02/2007	08/2006	02/2007	08/2006	02/2007	02/2007
- consultation	09/2006	03/2007	09/2006	03/2007	09/2006	03/2007	03/2007
- signing of land agreement	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	04/2007
- start payment of living allowance	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	04/2007
2. House demolition							
- consultation with households	09/2006	03/2007	09/2006	03/2007	09/2006	03/2007	03/2007
- signing of agreement	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	04/2007
- start construction of new houses	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	10/2006	04/2007	04/2007
- relocation	12/2006	06/2007	12/2006	06/2007	12/2006	06/2007	06/2007

7.2.1 Institution in Charge of Resettlement Finance

- A. The project resettlement office (project management office), the municipal and zonal project coordination offices, and village committees are the institutions in charge of the fund for land acquisition compensations.
- B. For the building compensations, the responsible institutions are the project resettlement office (project management office), and the municipal and zonal project coordination offices.

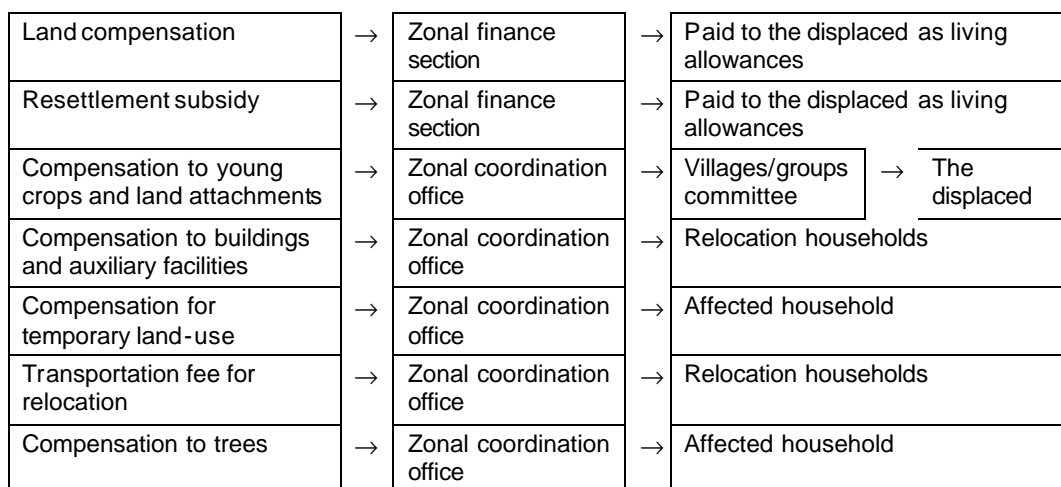
- C. Resettlement fund is to be allocated from higher to lower levels, where financial accounting and audit systems will be maintained in strict accordance at each institutional level. The allocation and utilization of the resettlement fund will be reviewed and reported periodically. Whenever and wherever there are any unexpected circumstances, rectification and remedial measures will be initiated and conducted as appropriate to ensure that the resettlement funding is allocated and utilized as planned. The cash flow of the fund allocation is shown in Figure 3.

7.2.2 Fund Flows and Procedures

- A. Based on the compensation policies and standards determined in the resettlement plan, the project management office will enter a "building dismantle and relocation agreement" and a "land acquisition agreement" with the municipal and zonal project coordination offices.
- B. The municipal and zonal project coordination offices (i.e., the project resettlement offices) will enter a land compensation agreement with each of the village committees that involving and households to be displaced.
- C. In accordance with the materials, quantities and time stipulated in the building dismantle and relocation agreement, the compensation will be allocated via an agreed bank by the project management office to the municipal and zonal project coordination offices (i.e., the project resettlement offices), which in turn, will be paid in installments to the displaced by the municipal and zonal project coordination offices (i.e., the project resettlement offices).
- D. Compensation to young crops and other attachments will be paid by the project management office to the municipal and zonal project coordination offices (i.e., the project resettlement offices), which in turn, will be paid to the zonal land administration before the final payment to the displaced from the resettlement section of the zonal land administration.
- E. Living allowances will be directly deposited into the individual bank accounts of the affected by the finance section of the zonal administration.

A flowchart of the resettlement fund allocation is shown in the Figure 3 below.

Figure 32 Cash Flow Chart of Land acquisition and House Relocation



Compensation to shops, etc. for suspension of business	→	Zonal coordination office	→	Business operators
Compensation to special facilities	→	Zonal coordination office	→	Administrations of the special facilities
Planning and design fee	→	Zonal coordination office	→	The design institute
Monitoring and evaluation fees	→	Zonal coordination office	→	External monitoring and evaluation organization
Technical training fee	→	Zonal coordination office	→	Training service providers
Overhead of implementation	→	Zonal coordination office	→	The implementation units
Supervision fee	→	Zonal coordination office	→	The supervision firm

8 INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION

8.1 ORGANIZATION CHART

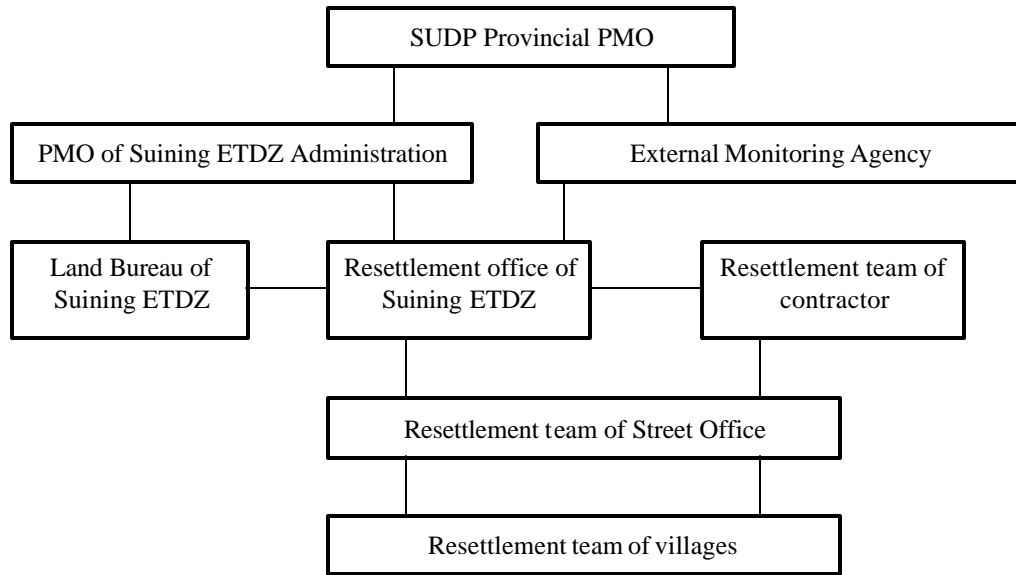


Figure 4 Organization Chart of SUDP's Suining Components

8.2 CHIEF PERSONS IN CHARGE

The Resettlement Leading Group of the Administration Committee of the Suining Economic and Technological Developmental Zone are as follows.

<u>Organization/Name</u>	<u>Position/Responsibility</u>
Resettlement Leading Group of Suining ETDZ Administration	
Luo Renshu	Director/Person in charge
Liu Fenghua	Deputy director/Person in charge
Li Yong	Zonal PMO Chief/Person in charge
Liang Dengxi	Zonal resettlement office/ Person in charge
Yang Changjun	Chief staff
Guangde Resettlement Firm	
Zhang Guangbao	Person in charge
Li Guanghui	Chief staff
Li Jiangying	
Huang Ru	
Hu Xiangqian	

The Guangde Resettlement Firm has a staff of 68 people.

Major persons in charge of or devoted into resettlement related activities are shown in the Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1 Chief Persons in Resettlement of Suining Components

Name	Education	Years in RP	Experiences	% of TWT in field
Liu Fenghua	Master	6 years	Deputy director of ETDZ Administration Committee, in charge of zonal project development and resettlement	60%
Liang Dunxi	JC	7 years	Director of Zonal Resettlement Office, in charge of resettlement	70%
Zhang Guangbao	JC	2 years	Manager of Gaungde Demolition Firm, in charge of resettlement	70%
Li Yong	JC	2 years	Director of Zonal Project Office, in charge of project management and resettlement	60%
Yan Changjun	JC	3 years	In charge of resettlement	75%
Li Guanghui	JC	2 years	In charge of resettlement	70%
Yang Shun	Bachelor	2 years	In charge of engineering works and resettlement	60%
Li Dehua	JC	5 years	In charge of resettlement	70%
Liu Dawei	JC	5 years	In charge of resettlement	70%

Note: TWT = total working time, JC = junior college

Office equipment maintained at the Suining ETDZ resettlement office is shown below.

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Car	3
Computer	8
Printer	3
Fax machine	2

8.3 INSTITUTIONAL COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.3.1 Resettlement Leading Group (RLG)

Its main responsibilities are to reinforce the project direction, draft policy and make decision on project related resettlement issues, organize and coordinate all levels of resettlement organizations. The RLG has an administrative office, located at the Zonal Land Administration, which is in charge of daily business.

8.3.2 Project Resettlement Office (PRO)

The Project Resettlement Office is to perform duties including:

- a. entrusting a design institute to demarcate the area to be affected by the project, and organization of inventory surveys, socioeconomic surveys, data collection, processing and management;
- b. in charge of staff training for all levels of resettlement organization;
- c. organization and coordination in preparation and implementation of RAP;

- d. organization of public consultation and disclosure of resettlement policies to the public;
- e. in charge of resettlement budget, the utilization and distribution;
- f. providing guidance, coordination, and supervision over resettlement activities and all levels of resettlement organizations;
- g. conducting internal monitoring activities and preparing the internal monitoring reports;
- h. assisting the external monitoring activities; and
- i. preparing progress reports.

8.3.3 Municipal Project Coordination Group

The Municipal Project Coordination Group is under the leadership of the Municipal Government with members consisting of leaders from Municipal Land Administration Bureau, the Power Company, the Communication Bureau, the Finance Bureau, and Urban Construction Bureau. Its duty is to strengthen the leadership throughout the implementation of resettlement activities and engineering works, coordinate the activities among all resettlement organizations and the relationships among the State, the collectives and the individuals, so as to ensure a smooth progress of land acquisition, demolition, relocation and resettlement as well as major engineering construction.

8.3.4 Resettlement Task Team at Street Office

The resettlement task team at the Street Office is full-time members in charge of resettlement works and other Street Office personnel. The resettlement task team works in coordination with the land administration bureau to perform the following duties:

- a. entrusting a design institute to demarcate the area to be affected by the project and assist the socioeconomic and inventory surveys, data collection, processing and management;
- b. assistance to RAP preparation and supervision of its implementation;
- c. organization of public consultation and disclosure of resettlement policies to the public;
- d. transacting formalities of land acquisition and resettlement;
- e. management of resettlement fund, supervision of the utilization and distribution;
- f. training the resettlement team of townships and villages, and providing advices to and supervision of local resettlement activities;
- g. resolving issues or problems occurring during the period of land acquisition and population displacement;
- h. assistance to internal and external monitoring activities; and
- i. preparing progress reports for submission to the Project Resettlement Office.

8.3.5 Village Committee and Villagers' Groups

Local resettlement teams are organized with major cadres of village committee or villagers' groups, to perform the following duties:

- a. participation into socioeconomic and inventory surveys to identify conditions and project impacts;

- b. organization of public consultation and disclosure of land acquisition and resettlement policies to the public;
- c. providing assistance to vulnerable groups in demolition and relocation;
- d. in charge of fund management and allocation at local levels;
- e. reporting to higher level of authorities, opinions and suggestions of the affected;
- f. reporting resettlement implementation progress.

8.3.6 Resettlement M&E Organization

The external and independent monitoring and evaluation agency is engaged to conduct certain monitoring activities to evaluate the resettlement implementation for compliance with relevant laws and regulations. It will conduct surveys of the displaced and the living standards of the affected. It will also provide technical assistance to the project resettlement office. Its major duties include the following:

- a. conducting independent monitoring surveys on the RAP implementation at all aspects, preparing and submitting monitoring & evaluation (M&E) reports to the project resettlement office and the World Bank, which is elaborated more in the section on external independent monitoring system; and
- b. providing technical assistance and consultant services to project employer and relevant departments in data collecting and processing.

8.4 LIAISON AMONG ORGANIZATIONS

Contracts or agreements will be signed at various levels of resettlement organizations throughout the process of project and resettlement implementation to identify detail activities and responsibilities of specific organizations, including in particular following agreements:

- A. The “Agreement on Land Acquisition and Basic Living Allowances” to be entered between the village group/commune and the Administration Committee of the Suining Economic and Technical Development Zone;
- B. The “Agreement on Resettlement Compensation to Demolition of Houses/Structures” to be entered between the resettlement task team of the Street Office and the household to be displaced,.

8.5 CAPACITY BUILDING MEASURES

- A. Each level of institutional organizations is to be composed of two types of personnel, the technical staff and the managerial staff, both with professional knowledge and managerial capabilities.
- B. Business trainings are to be organized to train chief staff of each institutional levels to improve their awareness of the resettlement policies in China and the World Bank requirements, enhance their business quality, and build up their political capabilities. Specific training activities already carried out included:

- (1) Two training seminars were organized by the Municipal PMO during which, qualified consultants provided presentation and lectures to major personnel working in land acquisition and resettlement to address the affected; and
 - (2) Study tours were organized by the Municipal PMO to other cities during which relevant personnel studied similar projects and learnt good practices and experiences of resettlement.
- C. Sufficient provision is and will be made on funding and equipment.
- D. Database systems are established and developed and will be maintained to facilitate information management and exchange, and maintain a smooth information flow and channels among each institutional level and the grass-roots, where major important issues are resorted to the leading group for solution.
- E. Report submission system is established and will be reinforced with internal supervision for prompt solution of any problems or issues.
- F. An external monitoring and evaluation mechanism and a pre-warning system are established and will be strengthened.

Since resettlement activities are of complicated efforts to the very interests of the PAPs, internal monitoring and evaluation is to be reinforced. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the internal monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in an uninterrupted manner during the project implementation period to address the five issues as follows.

- (1) Is compensation fee provided on a timely manner and in full amount?
- (2) Are resettlement houses built on a timely manner per the specified quality requirements?
- (3) Are the reemployment issue of the PAPs effectively addressed by providing skill training and employment recommendation?
- (4) Is assistance to vulnerable groups consolidated as some specific actions?
- (5) How much are the PAPs satisfied with the resettlement activities?

It is to strengthen project supervision and audit to avoid occurrence of fund embezzlement and misappropriation. Strict supervision and auditing regulations have been formulated, which require that resettlement activities and progress be reported on a monthly basis, especially to elaborate the fund utilization. Higher authorities, meanwhile will carry out regularly and random inspections every year. The discipline inspection commission, audit bureau and other special authorities are also involved for enhanced inspection of resettlement activities.

9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

9.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

Attention is and will be attached to community participation and consultation for extensive opinions from social groups, governmental departments, communities and the displaced throughout the stages of policy making, RAP preparation and implementation. All stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the resettlement and reconstruction activities. Extensive consultation was made during the early stage of project preparation and feasibility studies to local government sections, people's congress, CPPCC, public groups, township (town) government and public representatives for their suggestions and opinions on road alignment, resettlement approaches and methods. When the RAP was in preparation, extensive consultation was made to each level of the local government and the representatives of the affected for their opinions toward the resettlement and compensation policies. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared with assistance from all levels and sections of government administration. When the project is under implementation stage, the public will be further encouraged to participate into the resettlement, production rehabilitation and reconstruction.

During the preparation of this RAP, local government and the PAPs have joined in the following activities:

- A. Of county and town level. Resettlement activities were extensively participated at county and town level, including leaders of major and relevant government department and street offices. Workshops were organized during which the RAP preparation was discussed, resettlement policies were introduced and explained, comments to resettlement activities were consulted, and a preliminary resettlement working plan was formulated.
- B. Of village and village group level. Free discussions were organized among the village cadres and PAPs' representatives to find out their opinions to the project development and their requirements to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.
- C. Large scale public surveys were organized to consult the affected households, associated villages and villager's groups for their opinions on project development and resettlement.
- D. Resettlement offices of all levels, affected villages and villagers' groups took part in the inventory surveys of land acquisition and relocation.
- E. The resettlement office and all levels of resettlement organizations also applied following measures to promote public information of resettlement policies and encourage public participation.
 - ◆ Property disclosure by public posting
The physical inventory data of each affected household were posted in public before compensation payment for public supervision.
 - ◆ Disclosure of compensation policies by public posting
Itemized compensation policies were firstly posted in public before compensation is made to the affected for public supervision.

- ◆ Preparation of Resettlement Information Booklet
In order to ensure that local government and the affected are fully aware of the RAP, the project resettlement office is to prepare a resettlement information booklet, which will be distributed to all the affected households before any compensation is provided. The information booklet will cover main contents of the RAP, the compensation rates and resettlement policy, entitlements of the affected, and channels of opinions and appeal of grievance.
- ◆ Meeting organization
Public meetings were mainly organized prior to implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, during which, explanation and interpretation were made to the public in depth on relevant policies, laws, regulations and compensation standards for their early awareness and preparation.

9.2 QUESTIONNAIRE OF ATTITUDE TOWARD LAR

During the project appraisal period, recommendation of the World Bank Appraisal Mission was taken for further socioeconomic surveys. Subsequently, another round of socioeconomic surveys was carried out during 5 to 9 and 21 to 23 December 2005, and meanwhile questionnaire surveys were twice organized for opinions and suggestions of the affected on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). There are 210 copies of questionnaires distributed, which were entirely re-collected. The questionnaire, of 30 some items, covers the supports and awareness of the project development, attitude toward, opinions of and suggestions to the land acquisition and resettlement. The questionnaire is shown Table 9-1. The survey results and analysis are briefed in Section 3.4.

Table 9-1 Questionnaire of Socio-economy and Public Opinions

City/County/Zone:		Township/Street:	
Village/Residence committee:		Name:	Date of survey:
I. Basic personal information			
1	Gender	(1) Male (2) Female	
2	Age	_____	
3	Education level	(1) Illiteracy (2) Elementary school (3) Junior high school (4) Senior high school (5) Junior college and above	
4	Main skills	(1) Planting (2) Breeding (3) Work for others (4) Trade (5) Others (Please denote)	
5	Family members and laborers	_____ person(s)/ _____ person(s)	
6	Main household income sources and proportions	(1) Agriculture % (2) Work for others % (3) Trade % (4) Others %	

II. Awareness of and attitude toward the Project		
7	Do you support the project, and the associated land acquisition and resettlement?	(1) Yes (2) No
8	Are you aware of the land acquisition and resettlement policies of the project?	(1) Yes (2) No
9	Which approaches are useful to your awareness of the land acquisition and resettlement policies associated with the project?	(1) Meeting (2) Newspaper service (3) Information booklet (4) TV/radio service (5) Through acquaintances (6) Others
10	What impacts would it be to you in your opinion, for the project land acquisition and resettlement?	Good impacts Bad impacts Both good and bad impacts
III. Intentions and opinions of land acquisition and resettlement		
11	Which difficulties are there in the reemployment after land acquisition, in your opinions?	(1) Lack of education (2) Lack of effective skill (3) Lack of financial support (4) Fierce competition of the labor market (5) Other
12	Do you want to become urban residents after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No
13	After becoming urban residents, (1) Do you want to contract land and continue farming works outside the zone?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(2) Do you want to continue farming for the time being on any available farmland inside the zone?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(3) Are you willing to take landscape and planting jobs in neighborhood areas?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(4) Are you willing to sell vegetables in a market?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(5) Other suggestions per your intention.	(1) Yes (2) No
14	Are you good at nonagricultural work?	(1) Yes (2) No
15	Do you think it easy for you to find a job suitable?	(1) Yes (2) No
16	Are you willing to be self-employed?	(1) Yes (2) No
17	How much do you believe is appropriate for self-employment fees?	_____Yuan/month
18	Do you endorse the monthly living allowance?	(1) Yes (2) No
19	Do you believe it reasonable for those under 16 to enjoy monthly allowance of CNY55 per person?	(1) Reasonable (2) Unreasonable
20	Do you believe it reasonable for the laborers to enjoy monthly allowance of CNY 110 per person?	(1) Reasonable (2) Unreasonable
21	How much money do you believe is reasonable for the rate of living expense?	_____Yuan/month
22	Are you confident that provision of the living allowance would sustain?	(1) Yes (2) No
23	Will you buy endowment insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No
24	Will you buy medical insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No
25	Will you buy unemployment insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No

26	Are you expecting reemployment training services?	(1) Yes (2) No
27	Which subjects of reemployment training courses are you expecting?	(1) (2) (3)
28	Are you expecting government assistance in job opportunities and recommendations?	(1) enjoy the social security; (2) apply for the annual lump-sum subsidy from the civil affairs department; (3) seek the resettlement department for reemployment; (4) seek other resorts.
29	If you have difficulties in living, you will choose to?	
30	What are your special requirements if you are a woman?	
31	What are your special requirements on land acquisition and resettlement if your income is extremely low or you are of the five-guarantee households?	
IV. Other suggestions		
32	What are your plans to improve your household income after land acquisition?	
33	You are welcome to enter your other suggestions, if any:	

9.3 CONSULTATION WITH HEAVY LAND DEPENDENT HOUSEHOLDS

9.3.1 General

Out of the total 670 households, there are 47 households, or 7% of the total, whose agricultural incomes representing 75-100% of their total incomes, including 16 families that depend on land for their entire household income. Most of those heavy land dependent families are composed of old people. They have either no or very few non-agricultural income sources. For the 16 households that are entirely dependent on land, 3 are of old and widowed households that are childless, and 13 are also of old families that are supported by their children for livelihood.

Survey shows that of the 47 households, there are 7 households or 15% with per capita income below CNY600/year, 22 or 47% with per capita income ranging CNY600-999/year, 13 or 28% with per capita income ranging CNY1,000-1,999/year, and 5 or only 10% with per capita income above CNY2,000/year. In other words, 62% of the 47 households have annual per capita income below CNY1,000, which indicates that the 47 households are largely of poor and low-income families that earn little non-agriculture incomes and depend mainly on land for their household income. These people are the focus of attention during the RAP preparation and implementation because their main income source will be affected by the land acquisition associated with the project.

According to the suggestions of the World Bank specialists, Suining ETDZ Administration Committee organized 3 free-discussion meetings specifically for those affected households with agricultural

income representation of and above 75%. There were a total of 45 households attending those three meetings, representing 95% of the 47 households. There were active discussions during the meetings where affected household members expressed their opinions. The agenda of discussion involved interests of the affected on a number of aspects. The opinions, views and suggestions reflected in those meetings became important reference in formulating resettlement measures. Records of some discussion details are shown below.

9.3.2 Meeting Records

9.3.2.1 First Meeting

Location:	Conference room, Guangde Street Office
Time/Date:	AM/11 January 2006
Participants:	Representatives of 23 households of Dabanqiao and Bajiaoting, 31 people
Agenda:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Project information and information on policies, measures, standards in relation with demolition, relocation and resettlement.2. Village people expressed their views of the project development and opinions to relocation.
Wang Qinghua:	My family has 4 members, including 2 daughters. We own 2.5 mu of land. Taking out that on seeds, pesticide, fertilizer and other expenses, the net farming income is barely CNY2,000/year. After demolition and relocation, we are eligible to living allowances of CNY4,320 and the income is higher. Our concern is whether the two girls would still be eligible to the living allowances after they are married.
Official response:	Your daughters will be eligible to the living allowances after they are married according to relevant policies.
Tan Wenli:	We live separately from our children, only my wife and I. Both of us are over 60 and our farming income is barely CNY1,000. I have been farming most of my life. It is hard and difficult to go out. Now, we may not only be able to live in a new house, but also receive living allowances that are much higher than farming income. Plus some cash from our children, we are expecting peacefulness for the rest of our lives. Therefore, we are very much supportive to the government development, but the government shall be certain that the living allowances will always be paid.
Official response:	A contract will be signed between the development zone and the affected commune before provision of the living allowances to provide legal assurance of the living allowances and relief the affected of any worries.
Tan wenli (smile):	We are very appreciated for such consideration from the government. Worse to worse, I would go and eat yours should I not receive the living allowances (kidding).
Tang Jianjun:	I am by myself. I don't have much land but I raise pigs and may do farming for others. I earn CNY2,000 in a year excluding the expenses, but the eligible living allowance is only CNY1,080. Although there are more time to do other things when there is no land, my income would not be as good as before since I know only farming and physical works. It is good that your project would provide access convenience to us for selling vegetables, however, could it be possible not to occupy my land, better build in front of my house.
Official response:	We have considered situation like yours that you are worried about employment once you lose land as you know few skills. You may register and join the training courses that are organized at the zone every year. The development zone will provide recommendation and other assistance for your reemployment. You may continue farming and the development zone will provide some slope land for your farming no more than 1 km from where you live, or you may work on cleaning.
Tang Jianjun:	Livelihood would not be a problem if I am open to so many options, but you should keep on your words and I will think about what I would do in the future.
Xie Tianping:	Land was acquired in our Bajiaoting Village before. After we become part of the development zone, those people whose land was acquired are receiving living

allowances. They no longer need to work on field and may rest whenever they want, or take some part-time jobs whenever they wish. They are living good and are unlike us who depend on the climate for food. It was my concern that I might have no way to go once you occupy the land as I know nothing but farming. However, after hearing what you said, I felt that I had many ways to go. I don't want to see my child farming as hard as I am doing. Both my wife and I are barely 40. I will go out and work in the future and provide my child with good education to find a good job.

Summary: All the village people talked about issues involving their personal interests per their own situations, which were all addressed by the project officials in a patient and careful manner.

9.3.2.2 Second Meeting

Location: Conference room, Guangde Street Office

Time/Date: PM/11 January 2006

Participants: Representatives of 15 households of Wenxingqiao, Yueshan and Qiliqiao, 19 people

Agenda:

1. Project information and information on policies, measures, standards in relation with demolition, relocation and resettlement, for public support.
2. Village people expressed their views of the project development and opinions to relocation.

Wang Lihe: Both my wife and I are over 60 and are not strong enough for farming. What we are growing is for self sufficiency. Roads are bad where we live. We remembered almost falling out once we were out after raining. I am very happy that government is to build a road here. Although you built resettlement house, we are certainly to pay the balance to trade our old house with the new one. We have difficulty to pay the balance I am now living in a house of 130m², could I ask for an apartment at first floor and of smaller area so that I don't have to pay any money.

Official response: We have relevant policies that you may ask for a small house. We can help you to calculate at the time to see to what area you pay no or minimal balance. You may also approach the street office for relevant regulation and do your own calculation to your best advantage.

Liang Denghua: I found that the living allowances are roughly the same with our current income. However, there will be some expenses once we are to trade the new house. Would you own our money or just provide us a little transitional fee and let us live at some rent house for 1 to 2 years? If that is the case, we would be encountering many difficulties and our life would be very difficult by then.

Official response: We will carefully measure your house and counter your attachments and obtain your confirmation. We presently have chosen Guangde area and Wuliya as two resettlement areas.

Zhang Gongyu: Is it possible to raise the living allowance standard to CNY200-300/month. We may be able to cope with our lives if we are relocated now. However, what could we do if the CNY120 could barely by anything in the event of future inflation? I may be fine with it as I am old, what about my son?

Official response: We have taken into consideration the inflation issue. We have explained to you that the living allowances will be raised by CNY5/person-month every two years. This is our measure to cope with inflation.

Chen Huafu: We are concerned that who would provide us with the living allowances if we were not part of the zonal administration. Can we have the money in a one time manner?

Official response: Provision of the living allowances is subject to legal protection. Should the development zone be no longer the administration, other successive department would take over the rights and obligations of the development zone. This assures that the living allowances would always be provided. You may option either to receive the living allowances or to get the lump-sum compensation at the time of relocation.

Summary: All the village people expressed their opinions and their supports to the project development, which they believed would improve their living conditions. They felt that they could do some part-time jobs to increase their income, but expressed concerns over the timely reconstruction of resettlement buildings, timely provision of the living allowances, and the inflation of the living allowances.

9.3.2.3 Third Meeting

Location: Office room, Yaowan Village

Time/Date: AM/12 January 2006

Participants: Representatives of 7 households of Yaowan and Shuanggongqiao, 12 people

Agenda: 1. Project information that a connection line is to be built between the railway station and the Xining Area and information on policies, measures, standards in relation with demolition, relocation and resettlement, for public support.
2. Village people expressed their views and opinions.

Zhang Yuantang: We are very supportive to road development. Our Shuanggongqiao is at a mountain valley with no access road. Much of our income is from agriculture, but it is not convenient for us even to go out for shopping of vegetables. We always hope a road be built at our area. There are not much land to be acquired in our village and my land is not to be entirely acquired. Should I live in the resettlement house, what am I supposed to do with my remaining land, which is far away.

Official response: We also provide your village reconstruction and resettlement options for your choice. There are some slope land allocated for you to continue farming. Compensation will be made per the standards of rural house demolition and relocation.

Wang Yixiao: There are very little land left in our Yaowan Village as many land is acquired for industrial development. I am of senior age. Although I may receive living allowances, once I am living in the new house there will be expenditures on water and natural gas. I am not possible to go to a factory to work, what should I do in the event of difficulty in livelihood?

Official response: In the event you encounter any difficulty, you may come the zonal administration and tell us. There are now many government policies to help old people, and by the time you may apply for working as a cleaner. The job will not be hard and will bring you some income to address your livelihood.

Chai Wenshi: Are we moving to the resettlement house at Xining Area? That would be far way.

Official response: There will be resettlement house near where you live new. You may relocate to nearby resettlement area. We would like to repeat that slope land will be provided for those who want to continue farming and the government provides many assistance and measures to those with livelihood difficulties, such as training, job recommendation and positions of public services. Meanwhile, you may join the construction during the construction period and benefit directly from the works.

9.4 CONSULTATION WITH VULNERABLE GROUPS

The Project Office of Suining ETDZ Administration Committee took suggestions from the World Bank and organized 4 public consultation meetings on 17 to 18 December 2005 with respect to the vulnerable groups of the APs, i.e., the elderly families, female-headed families, and families suffering from chronic illness. Records of some discussions are shown below.

9.4.1.1 First Meeting

Location:	Commune 1, Yueshan Village
Date:	17 December 2005
Participants:	Villagers: He Miaomiao (orphan), He Qingjun and Jiang Guoyu (elderly villagers), etc. Village cadres: Wan Mingyang (chief), Yang Hongyuan (party secretary); Li Yong (project office), Yu Liping (consultant).
Agenda:	1. Livelihood, education and resettlement of orphans, and 2. Livelihood and resettlement of the elderly.
Discussions and conclusions:	(1) He Miaomiao lost her father three years ago, who was ill for years and her family spent over 20,000 yuan for his medical care. Her mother divorced and left her father during the time. Miaomiao is now living with her grand parents with debts of more than 10,000 yuan, a heavy burden for the family. Being a fourth grade primary school student, Miaomiao is a very good at school. She is now living on a rural social security of 60 yuan/month, provided from the Guangde Street Office since April 2004. She has been exempted from the entire tuition fee from 50% exemption since the death of her father. After LAR, she will be eligible to the living allowances at 120 yuan/month, which will also be available to each of her grand parents. She will be counted with her grand parents for housing resettlement and the family will be moving into new housing. (2) The old couple of He Qingjun of 69 and Jiang Guoyu of 64 live in a brick-wood house of 132m ² . They expressed that they are physically too frail now to manage crop growing and livestock breeding and have to rely on their relatives for assistance in farming work. After LAR, they will be able to get 120 yuan/month each as living allowances, which means a lot to them. Such policy is very considerate, they said. They were told about the land acquisition and relocation, though they have no idea when it will be implemented; it never worries them because they have firm belief in the government. They know quite a bit about the relevant policies for resettlement, mostly from the various kinds of public meetings. They have attended three such meetings. When they were asked if they had medical insurance, they responded no because they could not afford the insurance premium. Their son is dead and they are still in debt. When asked what if they get sick, they answered that they were afraid of dwelling on that. Whenever in ailment, they usually just go to the village clinic and buy some cheap medicine and can only hope for the best. The future medical cost is their big worry. The land acquisition and housing relocation is a good chance for them, because they would not have to do much farming and would be able to get steady living allowances and move into new house.

9.4.1.2 Second Meeting

Location:	Commune 1, Yueshan Village
Date:	17 December 2005
Participants:	Liu Guiying (villager, aged 51), Wu Guojian (villager, aged 55), Wan Mingyang (village head), Yang Hongyuan (village secretary), Li Yong (project office), Yu Liping (consultant from Southwest Jiaotong University), other villagers
Agenda:	land acquisition and resettlement for impoverished households suffering from diseases

Discussions: Wu Guojian became apoplexy-stricken in April this year and as such the annual income this year has decreased. A son of his is a senior high school student and the schooling is rather a large sum of money for the family. His daughter graduated as three-year undergraduate in the past July and is still looking for job in Chengdu. At first, his wife would not want to move away to some other place as it seemed to her their present dwelling place was good but the husband preferred being relocated to Guangde Residential Community very much as it'll be closer to Suining city proper. When the wife learned that the cultivated land will also be acquired, she felt like being displaced. For this, the family will get the living allowances of 120 yuan/month each person, to tally to 2880 yuan for the couple, and their kid in school can also get his due living allowance. Originally, the family had 4.6 mu of cultivated land, part of it has been returned to forestation. Now they get 1200 yuan annually as net income from growing the remaining 2 mu of cultivated land. They expect to get 3000 from their 12 pigs (both big and small) in the year. In the past, they used to get 8000 yuan annually from pig raising as the husband collected and carried the leftover food from the restaurants in the city to feed the pigs. But since the husband became apoplexy-stricken this year he is unable to do this work. Now the family is classified as relatively poor family. It is hoped that when the daughter get job things might improve. They learned something about the policies for land acquisition and resettlement, from meetings of various sorts. They wait to see something written in complete form in the actual execution. As to what their future will be like after the land acquisition, they said it'll be unlikely for them to look for jobs or participate in vocational trainings as both of them are rather advanced in age and not in good health. So they count on the chance for living allowances. But they are worried about their son and daughter, how they could get good jobs. The son will take college entrance examination next year. They want their daughter to have a job back in Suining. Or with the advance of the project, there may be more job openings and their daughter might find one. Such expectation really intrigues them. If both their son and daughter can get jobs, the couple may depend on them, and may not apply for the guarantee for minimum living allowances. They are very supportive of the project construction, wishing it an early execution. When asked whether the standard of 120 yuan/month is high or low, they said it is reasonable by referring to the local living standard. they said, jocularly, it is certainly not enough for gambling.

9.4.1.3 Third Meeting

Location:	Dabanqiao Village
Date:	18 December 2005
Participants:	Wang Chunhua(aged 43), Wang Qinghua(village party secretary), Yang Shun(staff member of the Administration Committee), Yu Liping (consultant from Southwest Jiaotong University), other villagers
Agenda:	difficulties of female headed families
Discussions:	Wang Chunhua, senior middle school graduate, has a 14-year daughter at the Experimental Middle School of the Developmental Zone. She was divorced in 1995, and is now living with her daughter in her 50 m ² house. She grows grains and vegetable in her 1.2 mu of cultivated land, for self use only. She has a manual work at a vehicle washing yard at Suining, with an annual salary of 3000 yuan. The washing yard is 4 km away from where she lives, so she rides bike to and from work. The kid lodges in school. The school where the kid studies is the best middle school in the Developmental Zone. The daughter, an excellent student, needs about 160 yuan per month as living expense, plus tuition fee and charges for books and reading materials which tally to over 1000 yuan each semester. So her income from manual work goes to the child's schooling. The father of the daughter has never come to see the kid, nor has he paid anything for the child's spending. The reason why she would not marry again is that she determines to bring up a successful child all by herself. She would not want the child to undergo the possible negative affect of a family by a second marriage. Possibly when the daughter is grown up she would consider remarriage. A village mother of single parent family, she has a lot of difficulties: the income is rather

low, she has to rely on her two brothers for tough work in the fields. When asked whether the female headed families are treated the same way as male headed counterparts, she answered positive, except her income is lower, compared with male laborers. She is fairly content with the annual 3000 yuan from manual work. Her family is entitled to the 60 yuan/month as the guarantee minimum living allowances, beginning from February 2005, for one person only. Her opinion about land acquisition and displacement is that it's good to have living allowances and the land acquisition will not have impact on her manual work. After being displaced, she needs to pay for the price difference for the new housing. As the original house is small, she needs to pay about 20 thousand yuan. She does not have savings; she has already been in slight debt for her child's schooling. It's certainly good to move into new house, though the price difference is a problem for her. She might turn to her brothers for help.

9.4.1.4 Fourth Meeting

Location:	Dabanqiao Village
Date:	18 December 2005
Participants:	Hu Fuyuan (aged 55, villager), Tang Shuzhen (aged 53, villager), Wang Qinghua (village secretary), Yang Shun (staff member of the Administration Committee), Yu Liping (consultant, Southwest Jiaotong University), other villagers
Agenda:	difficulties of female headed families
Discussions:	Hu Fuyuan has four children, a son and 3 daughters of triplets. The family is a big one, with 9 family members (the couple, the mother, the son and his wife and child, 3 daughters). For the present, the son, the daughter-in-law and 2 daughters are doing manual work. The big family broke up into 6 independent smaller families at the beginning of this year: the couple themselves, the mother herself, the son and his own family, and 3 daughters each on their own. When the project takes wing, the big family will get 6 flats for the 6 smaller families. The couple stay home, engaged in no farming work, but running a tiny computer game shop, to have some meager income from it. The children have their own income from their manual work. After the breakdown of the big family, the per capita income statistics of the couple are not high, but their livelihood is not hard, at medium level in the village actually.

9.5 CONSULTATION WITH VILLAGES AND PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES

Meetings were organized by the Suining ETDZ project task team with cadres and residents' representatives of the town, villages and groups to be affected in land acquisition and resettlement to disclose information on development necessity and resettlement policies. Sections below are records of 12 consultation and discussion meetings organized during project preparation. In fact, various consultation meetings, working meetings and discussion meetings organized for the subject of land acquisition and relocation are far more than those 12 as included herein. It can be say that the entire process of land acquisition and resettlement is carried out with constant consultation and consultation activities are to cover the entire resettlement process.

9.5.1 Consultation Meetings

9.5.1.1 First Meeting

Date:	5 August 2004
Location:	Group 3 of Dabanqiao Village
Participants:	Hu Yuanfu, Wei Hong, etc., 11 people
Summary:	Contents: Staff members of the resettlement office informed them of the project in Xining Area, telling them that their housing is within project engineering demesnes, and the relevant resettlement policies. Hu Yuanfu said his house was his own residential housing, which he was using as a small shop. He demanded a new shop frontage in equal area at the side of the road to be constructed. Li Jiahong said that he ran a private clinic, and he had many old customers. If it was demolished, where could he start a new clinic? Xiong Subi said her house was used as shop and as such should be compensated as business frontage. The staff members of the resettlement office made patient explanation to each of their questions and doubts.

9.5.1.2 Second Meeting

Date:	9 August 2004
Location:	Group 2 of Dabanqiao Village
Participants:	Ding Zaifu, Zhou Shuhua, Ding Gang, Ding Yong, 9 villagers in all, and the personnel from the resettlement office conducting baseline investigation.
Summary:	The staff members of the resettlement office told them why their housing was going to be measured, letting them see that they are subject to land acquisition and housing demolition. The staff member asked what the output per mu was. Ding Zaifu answered the output value of the cultivated land per mu was some 1200 yuan without deduction of the cost on seeds, farming chemicals and fertilizer. Then the staff members went on to ask whether annually 1000 yuan as living allowance after the land acquisition was enough or not. Ding Yong asked: for how many years? What if the allowance was suspended one or two years after our housing was torn down? Hu Yuanjun raised another doubt: where could we live after our house was torn down, was transitional housing available for rent? Hu Haijun: My family members were now all out doing manual work. I was supportive of the road construction. Could we have a larger replacement housing down town? Some villagers expressed their difficulties, some other asked for too much compensation.

9.5.1.3 Third Meeting

Date:	28 February 2005
Location:	Guangde Street Office
Participants:	Zhang Hui, Lu Xiulan, Luo Kechao, Luo Xianfeng, Yan Wenquan, Yang Shunli, village cadres from Yueshan, Dabanqiao, Bajaoting, Qiliqiao Villages, staff members of the service agency and the project office. 11 people.
Summary:	The staff members made an introduction of the project, announced the results of the baseline investigation of 2004, required the village cadres to publicize the resettlement policies, compensation standards and relevant measures and collect the villagers' opinions, and called for their support to the investigation on the enterprise to be demolished for the project. Luo Xianfeng: we have publicized quite a number of times and the villagers are very supportive of the project construction. Their first concern was whether the resettlement compensation could be disbursed to them in time. Yang Shunli: The villagers are also concerned about whether the replacement housing could be built promptly, whether the transitional period would be prolonged to 2 or 3 years like the cases in some urban projects. Yan Wenquan: Some villagers asked how long the construction span is. If the road of the resettlement community is

not built promptly for short of money, what could we do with difficult road traffic? The staff members answered their questions by referring to the relevant policies, and explained to them that the project is WB loaned one, fund is secured.

9.5.1.4 Fourth Meeting

Date: 1 March 2005

Location: Chuanzhong Phosphorous Corporation

Participants: Manager Xiang of the corporation, head of administrative office, the local villagers, 8 people.

Summary: The staff member made an introduction of the project, made it clear that part of the phosphorous fertilizer plant including the warehouse the administrative office building is subject to demolition, and consulted Xiang's attitude. Manager Xiang said, we are very supportive of the road construction. But our warehouse is very big and important to us. My suggestion is, the government allots a new plot of land for us to reconstruct the warehouse, and reconstruct it before the old one is torn down, to ensure a continuous production. The project staff member: do you agree to the plant's entire relocation? Say, the government allocate a piece of land, the same size, in the Industrial Area for you to reconstruct the whole plant? Xiang: I'll have to consult the other shareholders. But personally speaking, I think it'll be ok if the relocation fee is sufficient. Villagers of Qiliqiao Villagers: Can we do likewise? Because we are also displaced households, can we ask for a plot of land to reconstruct our housing? Villagers of Dabnaqiao: Resettlement compensation should be raised, the present standard is not enough. The staff member answered their questions. And the staff member went on to ask the 8 villagers whether it is reasonable to pay the cost difference for flat storey? The villagers answered: well, if it's reasonable, it's alright, though better not pay anything. Then the staff went further to ask: now you are on the 5th floor and your neighbors live on the 3rd floor, and none of you pay the cost difference, do you think that'll be reasonable? The villagers kept silent, smiling.

9.5.1.5 Fifth Meeting

Date: 8 July 2005

Location: Shuanggongqiao Village

Participants: Zhang Yuantang, Yang Yongping, Yang Shixun, Yang Songlin, Tang Xiaobing, 12 people.

Summary: The project staff member told the villager that because of the construction of Xingning Road, the linkage road between the railway station and Xining Area, your housing is subject to demolition. He made an introduction of the Xining Area engineering and matters concerning land acquisition and resettlement. The villagers all expressed their agreement to the road construction. Yang Shisong: you must have seen that the transport here is so terrible. We have to carry heavy loads and climb the hills, and then walk a good distance before we finally reach the town. It is our ancient wish to have the road constructed. Tang Xiaobing: That's true. We thought this part of region would not be opened up within the near 10 years. Now it's so good to hear the road is going to be built very soon. Yang Yongping: Can we also live in Guangde resettlement area after our housing is torn down? How about our remaining land? Zhang Yuantang: It was said that new housing ground site can be reallocated to us for us to build new housing. May we ask for higher compensation standard than that in Guangde? Because the transport problems, we carried the building materials all by ourselves, the cost was thus high. Yang Songlin: Is it possible that you could delay the disbursement of our money? Yang Yongping: Can you let us do some work in the road construction? The project staff member answered every question of the villagers, saying that the government has worked out a number of policies for their benefit, that usually in practice, the upper limits of the standards are observed to maximize their benefit. If the livelihood is really difficult, one may apply to be put under social security

system. When land is acquired, some hilly land or waste land can be returned for a continuous farming.

9.5.2 Discussion Meetings

9.5.2.1 First Meeting

Date: 23 March 2004

Location: Guangde Street Office

Participants: Participants: Zhang Hui, Duan Quanfu, Luo Kechao
Representatives from Yueshan Village: Luo Xianfeng, Luo Xianming, Zhou Yunfang, Zhang Changyi
Representatives from Daban Village: Yan Wenquan, Dingyong, Huang Yuanshun, Wang Hong
Representatives from Baojiaoting Community: Yang Shunli, Deng Yonglan, Wang Duobing, Wang Xuefeng
Representatives from Xishan District: Gong Liangguo, Yang Shixiu

Summary: Notification of the proposed project to be carried out in Xining Area, and opinions collected from the participants about demolition and relocation: 1) hope to get replacement housing right on the site of old housing after it is torn down; 2) due and prompt compensation without any delay in payment.

9.5.2.2 Second Meeting

Date: 26 April 2004

Location: Guangde Street Office

Participants: Zhang Hui, Duan Quanfu, Luo Kechao
Representatives from Yueshan Village: Wan Mingyang, Song Guangyuan, Dent Yougui, Zeng Dagui
Representatives from Daban Village: Hu Yuande, Hu Yuanfu, Ren Yulan
Representatives from Baojiaoting Community: Wu Xianshan, Gong Jianping, Wang Changqun, Jiang Qingyuan
Representatives from Xishan District: Xiao Yueming, Yang Shiquan, Shu Dafu

Summary: Suggestions and requests from representatives: 1) compensation of all sorts to be paid in time, and the livelihood of the affected should be taken into more careful consideration by the government so as not to let their subsistence level fall off; 2) compensation standards should be in strict compliance with relevant policies, and open operation should be carried out in acquisition and demolition

9.5.2.3 Third Meeting

Date: 5 July 2004

Location: Resettlement office, planning bureau of Suining ETDZ

Participants: Gao Qiang, Yu Liping, Liang Dunxi, Li Yong

Summary: Discussion about the arrangement for the baseline investigation for the road project of Xining Area before the making of RAP, according to the requirements of the World Bank

9.5.2.4 Fourth Meeting

Date:	1 July 2004
Location:	SUDP/SUEP PMO
Participants:	Li Yong, Li Chaolin, Huang Sheng, Yu Liping, He Dewen
Summary:	Discussion about the prophase preparatory work for the road project of Xining Area. Work should be scheduled as early as possible, including the preparation of the feasibility report, project submission document for approval, project proposal, the circumscribing of project scope, etc.

9.5.2.5 Fifth Meeting

Date:	6 July 2004
Location:	Guangde Street Office
Participants:	Lu Xiulan, Zhang Hui, other officers from Guangde Street Office
Summary:	Finding out how much Guangde Street Office knows about the project engineering, its attitude, and the effect of the project on the local development, etc.

9.5.2.6 Sixth Meeting

Date:	15 September 2004
Location:	Guangde Street Office
Participants:	Cai Yuejin, Zhang Hui, Xianju, Xia Yongzhi, Lu Xiulan
Summary:	Getting to know the basic socio-economic situations of Guangde Street Office, its farmers' income sources, the compensation and resettlement already done for other projects, and the methods, experience, results, and mass opinions for the resettlement of those projects

9.5.2.7 Seventh Meeting

Date:	16 September 2004
Location:	Land Bureau of Suining ETDZ
Participants:	Liao Jun, Li Yong, Yu Liping
Summary:	Discussion about the resettlement after land acquisition, the annual output value of the land at the present year, the compensation for attachments, the basic living allowance for the affected population, taxes and fees of various kinds involved in land acquisition and housing demolition, etc.

9.6 INTERVIEWS WITH THE DISPLACED IN ETDZ**9.6.1 General**

Within the jurisdiction of the development zone, some portion has been developed where land was acquired from farmers. There were such "zero-employed" households after relocation and resettlement that were of either laid-off workers or farmers having no land to farm after land acquisition. Because of poor educational background, lack of skills, old mind of employment, and age factors, these people had great difficulties in employment and reemployment. The Zonal Administration Committee put into practice certain measures and assistance to help such "zero-employed" households to make employment and income generation.

1. There were more trainings and guidance to those people in order to change their mind toward working and employment, so that they could be adaptable to the present situation of employment.
2. There were frequent contact with the zonal industries and enterprises for their assistance in reemployment. Presently, contact was made with the Dequan Chemical Fibre Corporation, Yufeng Textile Mill, Maideng Company of Science & Technology, and other zonal enterprise to provide them with assistance in staff enrollment within the zone, and people from “zero-employed” households who are willing to work were recommended wherever possible.
3. Positions of public services were provided, such as maintenance of cleanliness, security and landscaping for local community and the zone.
4. Social assistances were provided as appropriate. Poor households are incorporated into the social security system and/or medical aid system as long as they are eligible or otherwise in serious sickness. For “zero-employed” households with school-aged kids, they are incorporated into the preferential tuition system wherever possible when their children are students of the zonal schools. Excellent students are provided with special assistance by the Zonal Administration.

9.6.2 Interview Records

Some of the people who become employed or employed with the assistance and measures were interviewed and recorded as below.

1. Jiang Rengui, aged 43, a villager of Group 4 of Jiahe Community of the Developmental Zone, who has a family of 5 members, all the land expropriated villagers. All the family members receive living allowances, 6120 in total, annually. Jiang himself is afflicted by disease and another family member is disabled. The family members did not have skills, and didn't participate in job training whatever kind. So the family didn't find work for a long time. The community took special care of the family, and found a job for his mother, as cleaner in the community, with a monthly salary of 200 yuan. Jiang was put under medical care aid system. Now the family don't have as great difficulties. Jiang is very grateful to the government who helped solve problems for the family.
2. Tang Deyun, aged 55, a villager of Group 5 of Jiahe Community of the Developmental Zone, who has a family of 4 members, all the land expropriated villagers. All the family members receive living allowances, 4320 yuan in total, annually. The family members did not have skills, and didn't participate in job training whatever kind, so for a time they didn't find jobs. Then they turned to the Developmental Zone for help who had the community manage this. The community then made the couple cleaners in the community, with an annual income of 4000 yuan.
3. Gao Xiufang, female, aged 25, resident of Group 3 of Jiulian Community, with senior middle school education. After the land acquisition, she worked in Suining Silk Mill, and was laid off in 2000 because the mill was closed down. Later, she was divorced from her husband. Single, and out of job, she led a difficult life. In 2004, the community reported her case to the Zone and then she was made urban sanitation worker, with an annual income of 2880 yuan.

9.7 DISCLOSURE OF RAP

Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) is a social undertaking of vital importance. It is necessary for the LAR information to the public in advance to ensure that the affected and relevant public are capable of understanding the project objectives, and the policies and procedures regarding land acquisition, relocation and resettlement, compensation, appeal and grievance redress procedures.

The public circulation of the RAP was published on the Suining Daily on September 29, 2005.

9.8 GRIEVANCE AND APPEAL

Grievance procedures are established so that complaint and appeal can be filed and redressed for any individual or collective difficulties, issues, grievances and discontent that may occur during the resettlement process, so as to avoid or minimize any hurt to the interest of enterprises, collectives and individuals. There are five channels or approaches of grievance appeal and redress, which are through (i) the PIU; (ii) the independent resettlement monitoring and evaluation; (iii) the street office; (iv) the municipal and zonal grievance departments; and (v) legal proceedings.

(1) To appeal to the PIU

The project implementation unit (PIU) is the entity of final land user, who will be responsible to address any issue in land acquisition, dismantle, relocation and resettlement process, and future zonal management after the project development. The PIU of Suining Components is the Suining ETDZ Administration Committee, which is in charge of implementation during project development and subsequently in charge of management of the infrastructures and facilities as developed. Contacts of grievance redress of the Suining ETDZ Administration Committee is as follows.

Name:	Duan Jida	Telephone No.:	0825-2310630
Postal Code:	629000	Address:	No.1, Mingyue Road, Suining

(2) To appeal to the external monitoring and evaluation

The external resettlement monitoring and evaluation (M&E) organization will follow up the affected villages, communities, individuals and other entities for their living, working and operation status. Progress and status as monitored will be evaluated and reflected in resettlement M&E reports for regular submission to the PIUs, local resettlement department and the WB. The affected may approach the external resettlement M&E for their discontent and grievances and it is in its responsibility for the external M&E to listen to and understand the dissent and grievances.

Name:	Gao Qiang	Telephone No.:	(028) 87613413
Postal Code:	610031	Address:	Foreign Capital Institute, Public Administration School, Southeast Jiaotong University

(3) To appeal to the street office

It is stipulated as one of the local government administration and management responsibilities that any issue, discontent or grievance rising from land acquisition and resettlement should be addressed first by the local government. Being the most fundamental government agency in land acquisition, relocation and resettlement, a street office is responsible for prompt response to any queries and requests from the APs. The associated street office contacts are shown below.

Name: Lu Xiulan Telephone No.: 0825-2299657
Postal Code: 629000 Address: Guangde Street Office

(4) To Appeal to the municipal and zonal grievance mechanisms.

Any discontent that is not redressed may be appealed to the municipal and zonal grievance mechanism, which are open to all sorts of public complaints and discontent (including those in relation with resettlement). The China "grievance mechanism" plays a role at each level of the government administrations. The appeal and grievance is acceptable both in speaking and in writing. The grievance section may coordinate associated departments for a solution, or in case that no solution can be addressed, approach the local government chief .

Name: Liun Yonghong Telephone No.: 0825-2313993
Postal Code: 629000 Address: East Segment, Hujia Road, Suining

(7) Legal proceedings

If none of the above six approaches can redress the APs' discontent and grievances, they may appeal the local court for a legal proceedings.

10 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING SYSTEM

In order to ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan complies with relevant requirements, both “internal” and “external” monitoring of the implementation will be carried out during and after the project implementation. Focus of the monitoring is on aspects of: (i) whether the land acquisition and building dismantle is in phased implementation; (ii) a mid-term review of the resettlement effectiveness; and (iii) the planning and monitoring work of the subsequent development at the zone.

The “internal monitoring” and “external monitoring” will be combined to provide an assessment of the resettlement implementation process (including fund allocation, treatment of grievances, progress of relocation and provision of living allowances) and the extent to which the main resettlement objectives are achieved, i.e., all the APs are able to maintain their social and economic status to the pre-project status or better level, in the years following the acquisition, relocation and resettlement.

10.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

The overall objective of internal monitoring is to ensure that resettlement implementation is consistent with the approved RAP, specifically to: (i) check the milestone progress and achievement throughout the acquisition and resettlement process, including the preparatory phases, according to the schedule and budget plans; (ii) ensure that the communication and consultation channels are there and working well between the administration and affected persons; (iii) ensure that compensation payments due to affected persons are paid in full amount and in a timely manner; (iv) verify that the appeal of grievances has been treated within the period as promised; and (v) watch closely that provision of the living allowances are legal and approved, so as to ensure there exists no corruption.

The internal monitoring and supervision will entirely be the responsibility of the resettlement implementing agency, with the specific activities be undertaken by the resettlement offices and teams of the villages, the street and the zone.

Because prompt action would reduce escalation of problems, and in the long run save money, the emphasis of effort will be on rapid resolution of issues at local levels without looking for intervention from higher administration until it is necessary. Monthly reports shall be prepared at village and street levels so that prompt action can be taken, and wherever necessary, be summarized by higher-level officials per villages and townships should the executive summary preparation affect no resettlement execution. The zonal resettlement offices will submit quarterly reports to the internal monitoring team of the employer. Copies of such reports will be submitted to the WB. Those reports should include name of the reporting agency, reporting date, implementation of the annual resettlement plans in details, reasons for any delay in progress, encountered issues and problems, corrective actions and the consequences, and issues, if any, to be addressed by higher level administration.

In addition to the above arrangements, the traditional finance supervision – the audit bureaus at each Government levels – will perform monitoring and auditing over the resettlement fund utilization according to the compensation plans.

10.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Objectives of the external monitoring and evaluation are: (i) to ascertain that the social welfare level of the APs has been restored to the pre-project standard or become better after the land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented; (ii) to identify the reasons if otherwise; (iii) to evaluate the overall implementation efficiency, effectiveness, and impacts (including behavior responses) as well as the sustainability of land acquisition and resettlement of the project in terms of policies and practices; and (iv) to develop some lessons and experiences for Suining's future projects.

10.2.1 Approach and Content

There are usually two methods, which are integrated. One method is to provide each household a one-to-one questionnaire. Another method is to carry out participatory rural appraisal (PRA) once every six or twelve months during the project period when the resettlement and construction activities are implemented.

Household surveys will focus primarily on the changes of economic activities, incomes and other social conditions of each affected household. Key indicators include household composition, nationality, education level and skills, experiences at employment positions; right of land use before the acquisition, building size and status, accumulative assets, annual income, composition of agricultural activities and marketing channels; access to utilities and services (including social services and irrigation systems), and nature and frequency of major social and cultural activities. These surveys will provide the subsequent monitoring with a series of socio-economic indicators so as to evaluate the success of the resettlement and income restoration process.

In addition, the baseline survey, to be carried out immediately after the DMS will ask questions on:

- household plans when confronted with the impending loss of land and/or housing;
- the extent and effectiveness of disclosed information on the compensation standards and its options, acquisition processes and restoration measures.

The baseline survey will also ask an open-ended question, which is the farmers' anticipations and apprehensions regarding the impending land acquisition and resettlement process.

The PRA surveys are to be conducted at the village level and will include similar indicators to those described above, but the focus is on the village as a whole. The objective is to provide a wider assessment of the effectiveness of the resettlement process than is possible from the surveys of individual households. These surveys will focus on group discussions and key informant interviews. Experience shows that these surveys can provide a greater understanding of changes in socio-economic conditions than can be obtained from household interviews. In contrast, the household interviews are more suitable for providing a set of quantifiable indicators which can be compared over time.

Subsequent surveys will use the same format but with greater emphasis given to the changes that have occurred since the baseline survey was undertaken, the actual timing of compensation related activities (signature of contracts, disbursement of funds, identification of new housing sites, construction of new buildings, effectiveness of grievance procedures, and on general levels of satisfaction/ dissatisfaction with the resettlement process). Both household and PRA surveys will be designed to distinguish between changes that are attributable to involuntary resettlement and loss of land and those that result from external factors, e.g. a slump in vegetable prices, the opening of a new factory, etc.

The surveys will be completed by interviews with owners or directors of the non-residential establishments that are affected, e.g. schools, enterprises.

Monitoring will focus on the following items:

- Quarterly tracking of the employment status of the affected households with a rate of land dependency greater than 75% after they turn to be urban residents from rural residents;
- Semi-annual monitoring of the livelihood status and resettlement implementation status of disadvantaged groups based upon the survey conducted before commencement of the Project;
- Semi-annual monitoring of restoration status of shops;
- Monitoring of the employment status of rural residents that have become urban residents and quarterly tracking of the change in employment indices;
- For skill training, semi-annual monitoring of training content and effect;
- For payment of living expenses, monthly monitoring of the timeliness and the amount of payment;
- For progress in self-built house, semi-annual monitoring of the implementation of relocation and resettlement measures; and
- For relief measures of unemployed persons, semi-annual monitoring of the implementation status of such measures.

10.2.2 Sampling method

As required by the WB, the baseline survey for launching monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities should cover 10 percent of the APs. By the time the DMS commences the exact identity of the APs and the extent of their individual losses and the losses of the land owning groups will be known. At this stage, it is anticipated that around 670 households will be affected. Hence, the total sample size shall be around 67 households.

A two-stage stratified random sampling system will be applied. In the first stage, sampling will involve the affected village groups/communes for sampling (of approximately 1/3). Those villages subject to the most severe impacts will be selected first. If some villages with unique characteristics were missed by this approach of selection, while such missing villages differed from those selected in aspects like poverty population, different farming methods or non-agricultural activities, modification could be made to the selection and sampling as appropriate.

In order to ensure better comparability, households selected during the baseline surveys will be interviewed in subsequent surveys.

10.2.3 Arrangement of Survey Timing

The schedule has been designed to provide, as required, six investigations throughout the implementation of the Project (one baseline survey, once middle survey and assessment, two yearly evaluation surveys, two semi-annual monitoring surveys and a post-construction evaluation survey). The household surveys would be repeated every year starting with the baseline survey implemented as soon as possible after the DMS. The PRA-type surveys would be repeated every 6 months within two year after the start of the land acquisition and resettlement. All selected villages would be visited at this time and annually when the household surveys are being carried out.

The baseline survey will establish the pre-resettlement socio-economic conditions of APs and the affected villages against which subsequent changes can be evaluated.

The monitoring survey during the land acquisition and resettlement implementation will concentrate on (i) the extent to which the procedures laid down in the RP have been followed, and (ii) the effectiveness of these processes and the level of satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of APs with these processes.

Subsequent yearly evaluation surveys will provide a quantification of the changes in the social and economic conditions of APs together with a more qualitative assessment of these changes and the reasons for them.

Subsequent monitoring survey will provide interim assessments of the changes taking place in the villages most affected by loss of land and/or property. Village level indicators will be collected but the emphasis will be on qualitative information.

The final post project construction survey should take place approximately one year after the construction is completed. Its main objective is to assess whether the objectives of the RP were achieved, i.e. whether the restoration of income and welfare has been efficiently and adequately restored, and whether the land acquisition and resettlement process has been effective. This survey will also probe sample households and key informants on how the whole process might be better done next time.

10.2.4 Independent Monitoring Organization

An institute or organization totally independent of the Employer and independent of the local governments of the Project, will be contracted as the leading agency to carry out the external monitoring and evaluation work under this RP. The PPMO of the SUDP and the PMO of the Mianyang Components (Mianyang MPMO) have entrusted the Research Institute of Foreign Capital Introduction & Utilization of Southwest Jiaotong University (SWJU) in Chengdu to undertake this work.

The results of the M&E survey shall be reported to the PPMO, the Mianyang PMO and the WB every year as appropriate. Copies sent to the WB must be in English.

The baseline survey should be reported in full. Subsequent reports should provide summaries of principal findings, tabulations of key indicators, qualitative and quantitative descriptions of main changes in socio- economic changes of APs and affected villages and conclusions and implications.

The report on the post-construction survey will constitute a final assessment report on the resettlement process and elaborate the extent to which the compensation paid and other measures have enabled the APs to maintain or enhance their pre-project social and economic living conditions.

The subject works in the development zone will also prepare practicable RAPs according to the World bank guidelines and the Chinese policies, and the internal and external monitoring will be carried out in strict accordance. See annex 3 for detail information.

11 REPORTING PLAN

11.1 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

This report is the final draft of the RAP, which is to be submitted to the WB for review.

11.2 PROGRESS REPORT OF RESETTLEMENT

11.2.1 Reporting Period

Starting from the resettlement implementation, report on resettlement progress shall be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices. Progress reports on the activities shall be prepared according to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and submitted to the WB twice every year, respectively by June 30 and December 31.

11.2.2 Format and Contents

The format of the resettlement progress report will and shall be prepared as per the requirements of the WB. Accordingly, the report usually consists of two parts: a) the text part that describes in details the resettlement progress, payment and use of compensation, showing the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolution and measures; and b) forms and lists that mainly show statistical data of the previous six (6) months, reflecting the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house removal, reconstruction and use of compensation. The form and list formats are provided in Tables 11-1 and 11-2.

Table 11-1 Progress Form of Resettlement

Prepared by:

As of:

Date of preparation:

Items	Unit	Planned	Completed in This Quarter	Accumulated	Completion (%)
Fund allocation					
Private houses rebuilding					
APs moving into new housing					
Old houses demolition					
Redeveloping public buildings					
Electric line restoration					
Communication line restoration					
Land acquisition					
Land reclamation					

Filled by :

Signature of chief :

Official seal:

Table 11-2 Utilization of Land Compensation and Resettlement Subsidy

Zone and Township:

As of:

Date of Preparation:

Affected Unit Description Village and Group	Unit/Quantity	Fund Invested (CNY)	Compensation/Subsidy in Place (CNY)
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Filled by:

Signature of chief:

Official seal:

Note: "Description" is that of development of water conservancy facilities (open channels in meters, pumping/lift stations in set; livestock or poultry breeding (pigs, chickens, ducks, etc.); land reclamation (in mu); development of public services; development of infrastructures; and development of enterprises, etc.

11.3 INDEPENDENT M&E REPORT

The external monitoring agency shall a working (inception) report within one month after starting its work. The independent M&E reports will and shall be attached to the annual resettlement progress reports to be submitted to the WB by the resettlement office.

11.3.1 Reporting Period

According to the WB requirements and the arrangement of the external M&E agency, monitoring surveys and evaluation will and shall be carried out twice every year respectively in April and October ever since the resettlement implementation. The resettlement M&E reports will and shall be submitted respectively by June 30 and November 30 every year. The activities of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement will be completed by 2007 for the Suining Components. Accordingly, There will be 6 times of independent monitoring and evaluation in three years. By the end of 2005, activities will be done for the preparation and submission of the M&E TOR, determination of the land acquisition and relocation samples, collection of base-line data of the samples, and development of a resettlement database.

11.3.2 Contents

- (1) Base-line survey of the displaced;
- (2) Progress of the land requisition, dismantle, relocation and resettlement activities;
- (3) Resettlement and restoration of production;
- (4) Housing demolition, relocation and reconstruction of the displaced;
- (5) Living standards of the displaced;
- (6) Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds;
- (7) Operation and efficiency of the resettlement implementation organization;
- (8) Assistance to vulnerable groups; and
- (9) Issues and suggestions.

12 TABLE OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

All responsibilities to be assumed by the Employer and all rights enjoyed by objects affected by the Project are shown in Table 12-1 and Table 12-2.

Table 12-1 Responsibilities due to the Employer

Employer	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Employer's Responsibilities
Suining ETDZ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take every effort to create conditions to improve or restore, at least, the living standard of affected population and make reasonable compensation for the material loss suffered from the Project. The property loss shall be compensated at replacement price, and there shall be no depreciation, deduction or discount because of any other reasons. Assist the APs in restoration of production, who fail to obtain economic benefit for their land and other property being affected, and make reasonable compensation for all property losses. <li>2. Treat those who reside, conduct production operation, farming or building with no ownership or authorization or permits the same as those with ownership, authorization or permits and provide them with assistance for restoration of production and livelihood, and reasonable compensation to the associated loss of property. <li>3. See the design that avoid cities, towns, rural residential areas, schools, hospitals, mine areas, and large enterprises as much as possible, avoid cultural view spots and historical sites, minimize occupation of quality farmland or mineral deposit areas, and fully utilize waste hills, waste land or waste shores or other non-fertile land along the alignment. See it that avoid villages or townships with low land ownership, minimize resettlement of laborers, avoid large water conservancy, power and other major infrastructures, and minimize intersections with railroads, national and provincial highways, and important pipelines, so as to minimize impacts to the APs. <li>4. Carry out survey on all properties within the scope of impacts, including all properties within the scope of impacts from permanent land acquisition of the entire projects of the trunk lines, interchanges, connection lines and service areas. <li>5. Organize joint teams combining the planning and design institutes, local government, monitoring organization and affected village for inventory survey of physical impacts. Organize the resettlement office to conduct public information activities during the survey process and carry out extensive consultation with local public and affected villages and groups on resettlement issues and structural design. Provide the feedback of survey information and consultation information to the design institutes and local government, and provide survey data of water systems, roads, water supply and power supply to the design institutes so that requirements of the local government and the village people can be fully accounted in the engineering design. Conduct inspection on any issue of disputes during implementation. <li>6. Conduct socioeconomic survey in the affected area of project for the location, type and area of land to be acquired; the location, type, area and unit price of buildings to be demolished and relocated; the location, type, quantity of land attachments; the location, type, quantity, settlement measures and ownership of power and communication facilities; the population (including relationship with head of household, gender, age, nation, occupation, educational level and technical skill, etc.), property, house, income and outcome condition of the affected families; the basic and detail condition of the affected enterprises and institutions ; the public opinions of and suggestions to the Project in the affected area; the basic conditions of villages and groups affected; the statistical information of all counties and cities along the line as well as local relevant policies and regulations for land acquisition and resettlement, etc. Vulnerable households shall and will be provided with certain

Employer	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Employer's Responsibilities
	<p>subsidy eligible to extremely difficult people and assistance in house rebuilding and relocation from their villages and groups with the cost as incurred thereof to be borne by the Employer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. According to the surveys, project impacts will involve 1 street office, 2 townships, 7 administrative villages/residential committees, 30 villagers' groups, 670 households, 1,936 people, 1 high school, and 20 medium/small enterprise. 8. The preparation of resettlement action plan and the subsequent implementation shall follow in strict accordance with relative requirements given in the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and the compensation standard given in this action plan. Modification, if any, shall be subject to the prior concurrence of the WB. 9. Project preparation and implementation applies laws, regulations and procedures including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 for relevant stipulations, – China National Land Administration Law (effective since January 1999), – China National Forest Law (effective since September 1984). 10. Compensation to the displaced shall and will be directly paid to the affected zonal resettlement offices, which open for each affected village, group and displaced household an account in the local Construction Bank of China for land and property compensation. The living allowances and property compensations of the displaced will be protected free from misappropriation or defalcation. 11. Living allowances and compensation to land and property to be provided to the displaced shall and will be disclosed to the public via meetings and posters. Three key pieces of information will be disclosed to the public on land acquisition and relocation quantities, the compensation standards and the compensation amounts. An information handbook will be provided to each village, group and household as affected, which will include a brief introduction of the Project, resettlement policies and compensation standards, quantity of affected objectives, compensation standards and amounts, right and interests of the affected persons, the Employer's obligations, contacts of each level of resettlement offices with the addresses and telephone numbers. The RAP will be translated into language easily acceptable to the local people and placed at the public libraries of the municipality and the zones or the resettlement offices for reference. 12. Encourage the affected persons to participate in the entire resettlement process, where consultation will be made on the reconstruction sites of houses and facilities, relocation schedule and restoration schedule, fund allocation and resettlement of laborers, etc. with the affected or their representatives to reach concurrence. 13. See that households of vulnerable groups are to obtain certain social relief or assistance fund, the village group is to provide laborers necessary for relocation assistance, and the associated expense to be borne by the project. 14. Rehabilitation of power lines, communication lines, broadcasting lines, optical fiber cables and other facilities to be involved along the project alignment will be covered by the project at compensation rates discussed and agreed with respective facility administrations. The respective facility owners will be responsible for the rehabilitation construction and no adverse impacts or loss will be resulted to the users. 15. Redress any forms of complaints and grievances. The displaced is to bear no appeal cost. Complaints and grievances may be filed to relevant implementation and legal departments for any queries and dissatisfaction to house compensation, property quantity, land distribution, location of reconstruction sites, restoration of power and water supplies and roads, and fund utilization etc. 16. Develop and maintain a resettlement information system for resettlement activities, to collect, analyze and share relevant information on resettlement progress, fund utilization, identification of existing or potential problems or issues, analysis of reasons, measures and suggestions to solve the problems or address the issues. Submit two internal resettlement monitoring reports each year to the World Bank. 17. Engage an independent monitoring and evaluation agency for independent

Employer	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Employer's Responsibilities
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monitoring, tracking and objective assessment of the RAP's implementation status, to assist the World Bank. the Employer and the resettlement execution organization in a full understanding of the activity progress, the quality and effectiveness of fund utilization, with the monitoring focus on the execution of resettlement policies, the operation of resettlement organization, resettlement of laborers, resettlement of housing and other living conditions, restoration of the APs' income levels and production, processing of grievance and appeal, public participation and consultation, and public disclosure, etc.; and dual submissions of the external resettlement M&E reports to the World Bank every year.

Table 12-2 Entitlements due to the Affected Persons

Type of Impacts	The Entitled	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Standards
Buildings and Attachments	Affected households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All houses will be compensated at replacement price. The resettlement organization is to develop new resettlement areas. The affected will be moved into the resettlement area via the method of exchange of property ownership. 2. The resettlement organization is to consolidate new living land use for the displaced and improve or build the associated infrastructures. 3. The displaced will receive relocation transport fee at CNY3/person to enable the relocation to cover loading and transport fee, property loss and suspension loss, and bonus at CNY3/m² for the relocation. 4. The displaced will receive transitional fee at CNY2/m² per month in the event of some transitional period for the relocation. The compensation rate will be increased by 50% after 18 months; under no circumstances will the transitional period exceed 24 months. 5. The resettlement organizations are to take effective measures during the implementation to help households with special difficulties. For those affected vulnerable households, the project coordination offices and village committee will help them to build the new houses and provide them with relocation assistance after due consultation to their decisions. 6. A compensation handbook will be distributed to each affected household. Local resettlement office will open an account at the local China Construction Bank for each affected household for property compensation. The compensation fee will be paid one month before the commencement of house reconstruction. If the payment is in installments, the final sum shall be paid before completion of the house construction. Property and compensation of the affected will be protected and free from speculation and embezzlement. 7. The affected may appeal grievance toward the compensation including compensation rates and bear no such appeal cost.
Special facilities	Property owner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. All the special facilities to be affected by the Project will be rehabilitated as required. Compensation will be made subject to the consultation and agreement with the administrations of the special facilities, which will be paid to the property owner before the land acquisition and relocation of the special facilities.
All Types of Impacts	APs	<p>Grievance and Appeal Mechanism :</p> <p>The affected may approach each level of resettlement organizations for any aspect of resettlement activities, such as house compensation, property quantity, land distribution, selection of reconstruction sites, and rehabilitation of water system and road, and resettlement fund utilization. The procedures are as the follows:</p> <p>Stage 1: Appeal to the village committee or the associated resettlement teams by oral or written forms. The village shall process and maintain written</p>

Type of Impacts	The Entitled	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Standards
		<p>records. The village committee or associated resettlement team shall response within 2 weeks after receiving the appeal.</p> <p>Stage 2: The affected may appeal to the zonal resettlement office or its PLG after receiving the response to his or her appeal, if it is not addressed to his or her satisfaction. The zonal resettlement office shall response within 2 weeks after receiving the appeal.</p> <p>Stage 3: The affected may appeal to the municipal or project resettlement office within 1 month after receiving the response to his or her appeal, if it is still not addressed to his or her satisfaction. The municipal or project resettlement shall response within 2 weeks after receiving the appeal.</p> <p>Stage 4: The affected may appeal to the civil court according to civil procedural law after receiving the response to his or her appeal, if it is still not addressed to his or her satisfaction.</p> <p>Any organization processing appeals of the affected will not take any charge from the affected. Any expense as may incurred by the appeal shall be borne in the contingency fees.</p>

ANNEX

Annex 1 LAR Compensation of Suiyu Railroad Project

Circulation on Issues of Land Acquisition, Demolition and Relocation Compensation for Suiyu Railroad Project

by Suining ETDZ Administration Committee

To: Guangde Street Office, Jiahe Street Office, Beigu Township Government, and other relevant enterprises, services and institutions of ETDZ:

The construction of Suiyu Railroad (from Suining to Chongqing) is an important move of the Central Party Committee and the State Council to facilitate infrastructure development in the western region. The project has been approved by the State Government. In order to complete the land acquisition, demolition and relocation activities in our zone, a circulation is made hereby on issues in relation with land acquisition, demolition, relocation and compensation, according to the requirements of the Ministry of Railways and the Provincial Government and on account of our zonal conditions.

1. Land Acquisition

- 1) Scope of land acquisition. Land acquisition for rail road construction shall follow relevant laws and regulations in strict accordance with the land use layout of the approved construction design (including design changes) of the Suiyu Railroad to ensure reasonable land use and land economy.
- 2) Compensation standards. In terms of land types, development of the Suiyu Railroad project will acquire cultivated land at CNY8,000/mu, and non-cultivated land at CNY4,000/mu. Temporary land use (including borrow and disposal areas) will follow the Zonal land acquisition standard for compensation. The land acquisition compensation is of a package fund that covers land acquisition compensation, resettlement subsidy, compensation to young crops, ordinary trees, fruit trees and other plants, livestock and other breeding, and operation cost, which will be paid to the affected collective and people by the land bureau of the developmental zone.

2. Demolition and Relocation of Building and Structures

- 1) Compensation methods to housing demolition within the scope of railroad development
 - A. Wherever housing demolition occurs within the jurisdiction of the Guangde Street Office for the railroad construction, compensation shall be consistent and apply (i) exchange of property ownership, or (ii) evaluation-based compensation, or (iii) trade and exchange of property ownership plus evaluated compensation. Specific standards are as followed.
 - a. Rural housing in the developmental zone is divided into three areas, i.e.,
 - Area one, to the south of Shixihao, Villages 1, 5 and 6 of Beigu Township;
 - Area two, Wolongshan Park, Baojiaoting, Yueshan, Jinmei and Wujiawan Villages; and
 - Area three, Longlou, Shuiku and Yaowan Villages, and other villages within the scope of urban master plan.

- b. Replacement and exchange of property ownership is to be applied. The replacement area is to be calculated per the standard living area (25 m²/person) for medium- and small-sized cities of well-off levels. For the portion of the replacement housing in excess of the original housing area, it is to be purchased by the beneficiary at the comprehensive cost price with 10% discount up to 10% of the excess portion, and at the market price for the remaining excess portion.
 - c. Compensation rates of evaluated purchase and exchange of property ownership are shown in table 1.
 - d. Compensation rates of other housing and structures are shown table 2.
 - e. Standard areas of resettlement housing per household are around 75m² for households of one-member, 85m² for household of two to three members, 100m² for households of four members, 120 m² for households of five members, and 150m² for households of six and more members. Unmarried offspring must have their household registration combined with that of their parents. People of “five-guarantee” households may per their own will, choose the nursing facilities or some resettlement provided with collective fund and the ownership of such resettlement belongs to the collective.
- B. Land allocation and reconstruction will applied for whichever houses within the jurisdiction of the Jiahe Street Office and the Beigu Township to be demolished for the railroad construction, with specific standards per the Document Suikaiguafa [1992] No.56 for implementation.
- 2) Demolition of residential housing of the Street Offices, Beigu Township and villages is to be organized by the Street Offices and township government for implementation. Whichever houses, pipelines, trees and other attachments to be involved in the land use territory of the railroad project must be dismantled and removed by the property owner within the period from the date the Zonal land administration issues the notice.
 - 3) Any and all buildings (structures) erected in violation after the demarcation of land use for the project development (since the date the Municipal Government posting the official notice) shall be torn down by the owner in time with no compensation.

3. Obligations

As the land acquisition and demolition entails tremendous efforts at many working areas, the Zonal Administration Committee has decided to organize a Suiyu Railroad project leading group, with Li Jinwei as the group leader, Li Xiao and Liu Huafeng as the deputy leaders, and Zhou Xingquan, Jing Zhonghua, Zeng Wenquan, and Liang Dengxi as the group members. The Zonal land administration bureau is responsible for organization of implementation. Similar institution is to be organized at the affected street offices and the Beigu Township and full-time staff will be assigned for specific implementation.

4. Incentive Mechanism

An objective-responsibility system is established for the land acquisition and resettlement activities for the Suiyu Railroad project. Meal subsidies will be provided to the field task teams. Performance of the street offices and the Beigu Township government will be evaluated. The Administration Committee will allocate special fund to reward the organizations and individuals that complete the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement activities in a timely and quality manner.

Table 1 Compensation Rates and Purchase Prices

Structure/ Description	Area One	Area Two	Area Three	Rate of balance by the displaced to enable exchange of property ownership (CNY/m ²)
	Compensation Rates (CNY/m ²)			
Brick-concrete	320	300	280	10
Brick-wood	300	280	260	30
Earth-wood	280	260	240	40
Affected to purchase resettlement area in excess of original area	Purchase Price (CNY/m ²)			Remarks:
	400	380	360	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No floor difference is counted in the listed prices, which is calculated per resettlement house area; Calculation is made per the table for replacement of houses within the zone. Higher or lower standard of resettlement is to be calculated accordingly.

Note: Area difference. For Area One, Two and Three, the area difference is CNY20.
The area difference is applied for house replacement at area other than the previous housing area.
For area of replacement equal to the area of demolition, the difference is to be balanced for resettlement area different from the previous housing area.

Building Type	Balance to be paid for specific floor of resettlement buildings (CNY/m ²)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Six-floor	20	30	50	50	10	-50	N/A
Seven-floor	20	40	50	50	20	-20	-80

Note: Within the above table, those positive are rates of balance to be paid by the displaced, and those negative are rates of balance to be obtained by the displaced.

Table 2 Compensation Rates to Other Housing and Structures

Description	Compensation Rates	Remarks
Temporary building		
Simple structure	CNY38/m ²	
Temporary housing	CNY8/m ²	
Ceiling of wood housing	CNY15/m ²	
Structures		
livestock sheds	CNY15/m ²	Independent ones
sunny ground	CNY13/m ²	Cement, stone, or lime-clay-sand rammed earth ground, not including earth sunny ground
fence wall	CNY5/ m ² for 12 cun thick; CNY8/m ² for 18 cun thick; and CNY10/m ² for 24 cun thick.	Stripped stone or brick walls, excluding earth walls
cesspit	CNY15/m ²	Concrete or slab stone
marsh gas pits (in use)	CNY200/piece	CNY150/pit for depleted pits, and CNY80/pit for impaired pits.
marsh gas pits (out of use)	CNY150/piece	
stripped stone well	CNY200/piece	
motor-pumping wells	CNY200/piece	
manual wells	CNY100/piece	
warehouses	CNY10/m ³	
water ponds	CNY 10/m ³	
Temporary facilities		
sweet potato cellars	CNY40/piece	
stripped stone embarments	CNY10/m ³	
Tombs	CNY300/tomb	

Note: Attachments will apply one-time compensation at CNY300/mu, which will be paid to the associated commune/group. The commune/group will provide the compensation to the affected households per specific situation.

Annex 2 Executive Summary on LAR Activities at Suining ETDZ

Executive Summary on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

by Suining ETDZ Administration Committee

During the recent years, land acquisition and resettlement activities have focused by the Suining ETDZ Administration Committee as part of the government efforts to achieve social compatibility and stability with guidance from the Municipal CPC⁵ and Municipal Government. The “Scientific Development Perspectives” and “human-oriented” ideas are always insisted in the activities and efforts to maintain a correct relationship between development land use and interests of the affected people. Land acquisition, demolition and relocation is implemented according to laws, regulations and legal procedures with compensation and resettlement conducted accordingly. The successful implementation assures project and zonal development and facilitate the zonal socioeconomic progress in a rapid, compatible and healthy manner. Such zonal LAR activities already implemented at the Suining ETDZ are summarized below.

1. General

- 1) Land acquisition and compensation. By the year of 1999 when the Suining ETDZ was founded, urban development had affected 26 villagers’ groups of the Zone where land was acquired for a total of 3,255.8mu and the affected rural population was converted from rural to urban registration. Since January 1, 1999, land acquisition has covered seven villagers’ group and acquired area of 566.569mu, and the payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidy, of as much as 75.55 million yuan has been made to the affected rural collectives and individuals according to the laws and regulations.
- 2) Demolition and resettlement of rural housing. For housing demolition and resettlement of the ETDZ, houses of 187,700 thousand m² were demolished that involving 880 households, for which, (i) resettlement buildings were developed and provided for 594 households of 117,400 m² (418 households have been resettled this way in 88.9 thousand m², and the remaining 176 households to be resettled by the end of the year in 28.5 thousand m²), (ii) self-built housing was optioned by 255 households of 42,500 m², and (iii) cash compensation was chosen by 31 households of 5,900 m² with compensation payment of 2.7 million yuan.

2. Provision of Effective and Sustainable Resettlement Measures

- 1) Practical solution to the livelihood security of the affected. In order to consolidate the Sichuan Provincial CPC Document Chuanweifa [2004] No.1 and the Suining Municipal CPC Document [2002] No. 80, the Zonal Administration Committee issued in a prompt manner, ‘Comments to Further Efforts to Safeguard the Basic Living Provisions for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Urbanization’ and supplementary circulation, which specify various approaches to address the livelihood of those people affected in land acquisition, demolition and relocation within the jurisdiction.
- 2) For village groups where land utilization represents 80% or higher percentage of the collective-land, the basic living allowances of 90 to 120 yuan are provided per the age interval of the beneficiary. The affected is encouraged to join the national endowment

⁵ CPC= Communist Party Committee

insurance system. An annual subsidy of CNY300 will be provided from the Zonal Administration finance to such endowment insurance since the year of purchase. Pension allowance will be provided by the social security department on a monthly basis once the beneficiary reaches the legal retiring ages (60 for males and 50 for females) and the insurance premium is paid for 15 years. It is to provide more skill training to the affected to help them to find a job or initiate their own business once they become urban residents. A lump-sum payment of subsidy will be provided to those who option the employment subsidy and waive the eligibility of monthly living allowances. Being converted to urban citizens, the affected rural people are eligible to the treatment to urban citizens after the resettlement. It is to set up the government aid system and continue the efforts in compatible residence programs and maintaining the nursing facilities of the elderly. Those households who are suffering extreme difficulties due to sickness, handicap or disaster are eligible to the provisional relief provided by the Development Zone, so as to provide people with peaceful and happy livelihood and ensure social stability.

- 3) When the utilized area represents less than 80% of the actual area of the affected commune or group, following management measures will be applied during the transitional period. (i) Provision of annual land use compensation at CNY1980/mu each year for flat land, CNY1100/mu for slope land, CNY880/mu for two-terraced land, CNY660/mu for three-terraced land, and CNY1320/mu for paddy field. (ii) Living subsidies will be provided at CNY20 per person-month.
 - 4) A social security centre is established in the Developmental Zone, which has standard management and operation procedures. For a better and practical management of the affected that are eligible to the social security or covered by the social pension insurance, agreement is made with the affected village groups/communes on voluntary basis, by which, the compensation and subsidies are transferred to the Zonal social security centre, so that provision of the basic livelihood allowances is provided with legal assurance. Both a “basic livelihood security certificate” and a “basic livelihood security card” are issued to the affected, which are subject to annual inspection. A total of 7,749 basic livelihood security certificates have been issued.
 - 5) In order to ensure the fund distribution, the living allowances are incorporated into the Zonal annual financial budget early each year, provide guarantee with government revenue (from land and other revenue) and fiscal levies.
3. Human-Oriented Solution to Livelihood Security and Reemployment
- 1) Status of low-income security provided to the affected rural population. Out of the affected and resettled rural population, there are 1,369 households of 4,516 people being eligible to the urban social security, and their eligibilities have been recognized according to the principle of legibility recognition wherever applicable to the benefit of the affected.
 - 2) Status of employment and reemployment of the affected rural population. Since 1999, accumulatively 5,732 people have left land after land acquisition. Reemployment is not involved for 1,135 people who are either old or deceased, and for 1,100 people that are under aged. Out of the 3,497 people as determined to be in-age laborers, 2970 or 85% have found jobs, and the remaining 527 persons or 15% stayed in home as they are either housewives or choose to do so as they may live on house rents and/or other sources like supports from their offspring. Vocational training courses free of any charge are available to the affected up to their needs. A total 2,160 of farmers have received such training, including 800 on skill development and 1,360 on business initiation. Beginning from 2004, there have

been 300 people approaching the ETDZ Administration for assistance in reemployment, and 228 have found a job with some joint efforts. There are 120 households that were once of “zero-employment” status and now become employed with assistance from the Zonal Administration.

- 3) Assistance to medical care. Annual medical assistance of up to 1500 yuan/person may be applied for and granted to impoverished families with no cash for medical care. A sum of CNY70,000 was paid to 80 poor people in the year of 2005.
As part of the “Tomorrow Program”, free surgery and recovery treatment are provided to disabled children and orphans of 0 to 18-year-old. Twenty-two children were benefited from the program in 2005.
“Preferential Treatment Certificate” are provided to people eligible to the preferential treatment, compensation and comfort, so that they are exempted from registration fee and part of the treatment fee at designated hospitals. A total of 173 certificates were issued in 2005.
- 4) A part of an education assistance and poverty reduction program, education subsidies are provided eligible and poor collage students. Twenty students of impoverished households received 2000 yuan in 2005. Primary and middle school students of poor families are eligible to “two exemptions”, i.e., exemption of the tuition fee and textbook fee, and exemption of the lodging fee.
- 5) A number “charity markets” are established to seek for public donation of commodities, which are provided to impoverished families free.
- 6) In early 2005, the Zonal Administration raised fund of over 100,000 yuan for the “Five-One” program of solicitude to the affected households pending for resettlement. The displaced households were deeply moved at receiving the 5kg⁶ of rice, 5kg of cooking oil, 5kg of flour, 5kg of pork and a solicitude letter. Meanwhile, some actions were taken to address some special issues. First, house replacement of those extreme difficult households is assured of such basic area at no lower than 15m²/person, with balance payment to be reduced, exempted, or subsidized by aid of civil affairs department. Secondly, for those elderly, ailing and disabled households, public recommendation and public information are applied to identify such households, which will be prioritized in floor option. Thirdly, the standard of transitional fee is raised appropriately according to the market change. For those households yet to be resettled, the monthly transitional fee is raised to 3 yuan/m², higher than the monthly rate of 2 yuan/m² of last year.

4. Principle of “being open, impartial and compatible” in Resettlement Implementation

During the implementation resettlement activities, the principle of “being open, impartial and compatible” is strictly observed in the Zone to address various specific issues. Firstly, a joint task team was organized with members of demolition, finance, property management, land, and urban supervision administrative sections, which verifies and confirms on field, the area and structure of the housing to be demolished, to ensure the accuracy in area and structure. Secondly, information of housing area, relocation and resettlement package is officially posted to the public to mobilize public supervision and provide for transparency, openness and regulation in the resettlement to avoid corruption. Thirdly, amendment and supplement is made to the resettlement policies as appropriate according to real and factual situations of the affected, so that the policies would reflect changes with time and the public interests would be protected. For example, the affected would be subsidized with relocation bonus for their timely relocation, which is a policy to facilitate smooth relocation in the

⁶ 1kg = 2 jin, a Chinese weight unit.

face of market inflation. Fourthly, activities are outreached to the affected households and conducted in field for entry of demolition agreement and provision of compensation fund to the convenience of the affected population. Fifthly, proactive efforts are made to the resettlement buildings/houses in formalities of property ownership certificates. The resettlement office, demolition agent and property management department were organized together for joint business operation. A number of 418 property ownership certificates have been issued and delivered to the hand of the affected, which has received high compliments from the public.

5. Loyal compliance with relevant regulations and policies for a strictly legal land acquisition

In recent years, relocation and resettlement activities are implemented in strict accordance with relevant national and provincial laws and regulations. The compensation multiplier is strictly followed in land acquisition and those of acquired land have applied the highest multipliers. In demolition and relocation, replacement of equal and better housing is applied to address as much as possible the public interests. Incentive mechanism is maintained to reward active relocation, where early relocation is provided with daily bonus at 2.5 yuan/m² for brick-concrete structure, 2 yuan/m² for brick-wood structure, and 1.5 yuan/m² for simple structure to a maximum of 30 days. The Administration Committee has the public and human-oriented perspectives, to think what people would think and worry what people would worry. As long as compliant with the policies and regulations, performance to the public satisfaction has become an important criterion to judge successful resettlement activities. From the early start of every LAR effort, the public will be convinced to trust the Zonal Administration, and such convincing will avoid people in lack of confidence in the policies and administration and assure the social stability. Legal demolition will be enforced to households asking for unreasonable compensation. For example, Ma Zequn of Group 6, Village 3 of Beigu Township, demanded that his fiber-glass tiled shed be identified as business housing, and went further for land compensation. He refused the demolition and relocation regardless of rounds of patient explanation by leaders of the Developmental Zone, street office and residents committee. An application in the end was filed to the court to enforce the demolition.

6. Experiences and Lessons

The Zonal Administration Committee attached great importance to resettlement work. The Resettlement Leading Group is organized, with the chairman of the Administration Committee as the group leader, the vice-chairman and assistant researcher as the deputy leaders, and the chief persons of the land administration, finance, civil affairs, construction, housing demolition sections as members. Land acquisition and resettlement is among the key tasks of the zonal government, with leading personnel in charge, supported by relevant government departments for good collaboration. Following is of some experiences accumulated in the years.

- 1) Operation procedures of the LAR activities. Implement construction of resettlement housing before land acquisition, demolition and relocation will both enable lower resettlement cost and avoid transitional period before resettlement.
- 2) Strengthen the public information on resettlement policies and laws. Legalize the thoughts and behaviors of both the one to displace and the displaced within the legal framework, to ensure lawful enforcement in the event of disputes.

Execution of the above measures has enabled the affected of prevail and better living standards. The urbanized poor and difficult rural families, in particular have enjoyed their urban lives of much better quality because of the resettlement. So far to date, there is no affected household who have to sell their resettlement housing to cope with livelihood. The public is satisfied with the zonal resettlement activities, saying that the zonal government is very considerate and a true people's government.

Annex 3 Resettlement Policy Framework

Sichuan Urban Development Project

Resettlement Policy Framework For Land Development Component In Mianyang and Suining

A. Project Introduction

1. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve core urban functions by removing identified infrastructure bottlenecks hampering land development, transport and environment in four second-tier cities in Sichuan Province. Priority infrastructure investments that are integral parts of the urban development plans of the four cities include: (i) urban development area expansion for multi-purpose land use (industry, commerce, administration and housing); (ii) urban road network improvements; (iii) sewerage; and (iv) embankment and landscape improvements.

2. Mianyang

2.1 Mianyang is an economic, cultural, communications and science center 80 km from Chengdu, with significant spin-off opportunities for industrial growth and R&D due to its proximity to the provincial capital, and to the education and R&D resources in the Chengdu - Chongqing group (six state-level engineering and technology research centers, seven largest state labs, and 22 universities). The main urban problems the city faces are the limited urban space constrained by Fujiang River the mountains in the north and, hills in the south, surrounded by agricultural land. This city is expected to expand quickly as the Government is promoting migration from the less developed Western China provinces of Xinjiang, Guanxi, Tibet, and Qinghai.

2.2 The city's Master Plan envisages a decentralized city structure, growing in both the north-western direction (Pioneer Park area and new administration center) and southern direction (Southern Economic Development Area) of the city. This requires optimizing of the urban functions by relieving the CBD and relocating the city administration and hi-tech and science related enterprises and institutions to north-western section and the general manufacturing industries to the southern section from the overcrowded inner district, and recycling the inner areas for high quality residential, financial and commercial uses. Mianyang has consolidated numerous economic development zones into three principal zones two of which will be supported under the SUDP.

2.3 The proposed project components entail the provision of basic infrastructure and access improvements for two major urban development and expansion areas: Pioneer Park in the north-west and the Southern Economic Development Area. The area under the two land development schemes, about 12 km², will increase the urbanized area of Mianyang by 22%. The residential areas will provide housing for a population of about 150,000 over 10 years. In fact a number of new residents in the proposed new schemes will come from the dense inner city. The average population density in the two schemes is 126 people per hectare, significantly lower than the current average density in Mianyang built-up area (213 p/ha). This lower density reflects higher environmental standards in terms of open space and community facilities and a significant increase in floor space consumption per person, corresponding to the past trend in urban China to Central government policy. 27% of the land developed will be under industrial use.

Suining

2.4 Suining is a regional service, market and commodity distribution center on the Fujiang River. Suining will market itself as a satellite city for the spill-over growth from the neighboring Chongqing. Two thirds of the domestic product comes from industrial and services sectors. The comparative advantage of Suining is in textiles, chemical industry and, agricultural processing. The city is well connected to regional highways and rail networks. In addition, the existing express railways and the completion of the planned Neijiang-Suining-Chongqing Railway will establish the city as a transport hub.

2.5 The problem which constrains the city growth is the high population density (second highest population after the capital Chengdu), further augmented by the growth of the industrial sector and the spurred non-farm rural migration. With no space for further city expansion within the old urban and industrial area, the city master plan foresees a reduction in population densities by developing five sub-urban areas for reallocation of industries and housing from the overcrowded downtown. SUDP project components in Suining are designed to assist with the growth of the city in its western part, comprising the Xining District Area and an associated link road to the city station area,

2.6 The city master plan proposes the development of new districts across the river and to the West of the existing city. The Xining district to be developed under the proposed project will cover an area of 3.51 square kilometer at a distance ranging from 1.5 to 4 km to the West of the city center. The proposed land development scheme will increase the urbanized area of Suining by 7%. The residential areas will provide housing for a population of about 53,000 people or 7% of the existing population, corresponding to about 1 year demographic growth following the historical population growth rate. The projected population density in the proposed Xining district is 150 people per hectare about the same as the current average density in the built-up area of Suining.

3. The proposed project components in Mianyang consist of the expansion of the two major urban development areas adjacent to the city center. Specific components in each city are described below.

3.1 Pioneer Park Area: US\$ 45.53 million

The component consists of the construction of:

- 21 km of local access roads and associated bridges, sewers, drainage and landscaping forming an expansion of the park area (438 ha); and
- a 2.6 km section of the Second Ring Road (2RR) within the Pioneer Park Area (including an interchange with Yingbin Avenue), as part of the 6km second phase of the 2RR.

3.2 Southern Economic Development Area (SEDA): US\$ 67.67 million

The component comprises of the construction of:

- 24.5 km of local access road within Phases A & C of the SEDA (410 ha), together with associated drainage infrastructure and landscaping.

4. The project components in Suining are designed to assist with the growth of the city to the west, comprising the Xining District Area and an associated link road to the city railway station area.

4.1 Xining District Area: US\$60.19 million

The Xining District Area component entails the development of an area of 358 ha for mixed residential, commercial and warehousing uses. The proposed works include 25 km of access and distributor road, bridges, river embankment, sewers and landscaping.

4.2 Xining Road: US\$6.89 million

The Xining Road is proposed as a link northwards from Xining District Area to the rail station to

improve access and connectivity for the new development area.

5. Mianyang and Suining decided to develop new expansion areas for multipurpose land uses (industrial, commercial, administrative and residential), rather than dedicated industrial zones. This allows the municipality to develop the project areas as an integral part of its total urban plan: (i) to respond to the land demand arising from both new migration and the diversion of future growth from the overcrowded city center; and (ii) to promote the city's efficient spatial development. The diversification of land use also allows the municipalities to mitigate risks of slow take-up of the land, which could result from major policy changes by the National Government and/or economic recessions.

6. A Resettlement Plan was prepared to cover the direct economic and social impacts that both result from the Bank-assisted investment components and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. According to the master plan, the three schemes in the two cities will be fully developed in about 10 years. With improvement of the infrastructures, residential population and non-residential agencies will start moving into the three sites during and beyond the 5 years of the project life. Since details of the Land Development Component are not fully identified within the 5 years of the project and the possibility of land acquisition and relocation is most likely, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared as a guideline for resettlement preparation and implementation, should it occur.

B. Definition of Terms

Project Affected Person (PAP) refers to any person/s who would be identified, based on the baseline information required for each particular subproject proposal, to be affected in a selected sub-project in any of the following circumstances:

- a. acquisition or possession by the project, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily, of any title, right or interest over house(s), land(s), including but not limited to residential, agricultural and grazing lands, and/or any other fixed/movable assets;
- b. acquisition or possession by the project of crops and trees whether partially or in whole;
- c. whose business/livelihood is in part or as a whole negatively affected by the project.

Land Acquisition refers to the process whereby a person or entity is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land a person or entity owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

Baseline Surveys refer to the census and inventory of losses for each PAP, which will be recorded in the subproject proposal.

Replacement Cost refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for real property based on its productive potential, replacement cost of houses and structures (as reckoned on current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees and other assets/commodities.

Resettlement refers to all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the project on PAP's property and/or livelihood including compensation, relocation, or rehabilitation, where applicable.

Relocation refers to the physical relocation of a PAP from his/her pre-project place of

residence.

Rehabilitation refers to compensatory measures provided under these guidelines other than payment of the replacement costs of acquired or affected assets.

Compensation refers to payment in cash or in kind of the replacement costs of the acquired or affected assets.

C. Principles and Objectives

7. In World Bank assisted projects, final borrowers or component sponsors are expected to take all necessary measures to mitigate adverse social impacts. The costs associated with mitigation of adverse social impacts on project affected people, such as relocation of affected persons or restoration of livelihoods, will be met by the component sponsors. The general guidelines of this RPF are to apply to any additional subprojects or activities that might be added to the project from time to time and not covered under the already prepared RAP as well as to any activities carried out that meet the criteria of linked activities established under paragraph 4 of OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). Where adverse social impacts are identified, plans for resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) will need to be prepared as a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (Abbreviated RAP) based on policies and procedures laid out in this framework.

8. For subprojects in this nature, all the land under the three schemes of the two cities will be expropriated and all the farmers within the developed areas of the three schemes will be allowed to become urban residents, changing their status from rural residents, in the next 10 years or so. In the likely and expected event that additional land, houses and other assets will be requested for land development in the five years of SUDP, the component sponsors shall adopt this RPF for any resettlement and/or land acquisition that may be necessary in the course of such developments. The principle objective of the RPF is to ensure that all Project Affected People (PAP) will be compensated for their losses and provided with rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income earning capacity.

9. The PAPs include the following persons to be identified in the baseline survey:

- (a) The persons whose place of business or employment, and/or agricultural land is in part or in total affected (permanently or temporarily) by the subprojects;
- (b) Persons whose houses are in part or in total affected by the subprojects;
- (c) Persons whose business are affected in part or in total (temporarily or permanently) by the subprojects; and
- (d) Persons whose crops (annual and perennial), trees and fixed assets are affected in part or in total by the subprojects.

10. The principles outlined in the World Bank's OP/BP 4.12 have been adopted in preparing this RPF. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:

- (a) Acquisition of land and other assets and resettlement of people should be minimized as much as possible and will be phased to the extent possible. When land acquisition for the land development scheme is necessary, the project will be designed to minimize adverse impact on the Project Affected People (PAPs), especially the vulnerable groups;
- (b) The baseline survey done for each subproject will constitute the cut-off date for future claims for compensation or other assistance under the resettlement program;
- (c) Persons whose houses are in part or in total affected by the subprojects will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels;
- (d) All PAPs whose businesses are affected in part or total (permanently or temporarily) will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, income earning capacity and production capacity, or at least to

- restore them to pre-Project levels;
- (e) All PAPs residing in, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the components area of the socioeconomic survey are entitled to compensation for their losses and/or income rehabilitation. Lack of legal right to the assets lost will not bar the PAP from entitlement to such compensation, rehabilitation and relocation measures;
 - (f) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are (i) compensation at full replacement cost for houses and other structures; (ii) compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidy for the affected villages and farmers; (iii) dislocation allowance and transition subsidies; (iv) full compensation for crops, trees and other similar agricultural products at market value; and (v) other assets, and appropriate rehabilitation measures to compensate for loss of livelihood;
 - (g) Replacement house-plots, place of business and agricultural land will be as close as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the PAP;
 - (h) For the land development scheme, the non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. Cash compensation is accompanied by appropriate rehabilitation measures which together with project benefits results in restoration of incomes to at least pre-subproject levels;
 - (i) The resettlement transition period will be minimized, compensation in cash and in kind provided to the PAPs shall be completed prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective components;
 - (j) Resettlement plans will be implemented following consultations with the PAPs, and will have the endorsement of the PAPs;
 - (k) The previous level of community services and access to resources will be maintained or improved after resettlement;
 - (l) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to resources owned or managed by PAPs as common property will be mitigated by arrangements ensuring access of those PAPs to equivalent resources on a continuing basis;
 - (m) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available as and when required;
 - (n) Resettlement program will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation measures;
 - (o) Adequate arrangements for effective and timely internal and external monitoring will be made on implementation of all resettlement measures;
 - (p) Wherever possible the components will ensure that local residents in the affected areas benefit from the services and facilities created for, or by, the components.
 - (q) Adequate processes and procedures, consistent with those established in the RAP for the project, will be developed to enable PAPs to make grievances if they are not satisfied with any aspect of the resettlement process, with the ultimate right of appeal to the court system.

D. Process for Preparing and Approving Resettlement Plans

11. All components involving involuntary resettlement will be required to carry out a socioeconomic survey to determine the impact on the affected area and the affected population. The survey will determine whether or not the component would need preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to offset adverse impacts and access to benefits by the affected communities. The main sequential steps involved in the resettlement approval process are as follows:

- (a) Component sponsor furnishes preliminary information report on the proposed component to the Project Management Office of Sichuan Province (PPMO) and the City PMOs in Mianyang and Suining at the earliest possible stage. The preliminary information report would contain basic information on: (i) the proposed location of

- the subproject; (ii) the total area of land required for the subproject, the type of land, current land use, possible impacts of land use changes, and the proposed strategy for land acquisition; and (iii) the people to be affected by the subproject including those losing home, land or livelihoods; and those deriving benefits (employment, electricity, etc.) from the subproject;
- (b) PPMO will, after its review and consultation with the CPMO, direct the subproject sponsor to prepare a resettlement document according to this RPF;
 - (c) For each subproject that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires a satisfactory resettlement action plan or an abbreviated resettlement action plan that is consistent with the provision of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval since the land development component is closely linked with the infrastructure component financially supported by the Bank. When the number of persons affected by the subproject exceeds 200, a resettlement plan shall be prepared. Where impacts on the entire affected population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are affected, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower. Impacts are considered “minor” if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost;
 - (d) Planning and implementation for the acquisition of land and provision of compensation for resettlement and resettlement related activities will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs to ensure minimal disturbance and transparency in transactions between the project implementers and PAPs;
 - (e) The subproject sponsor prepares the RAP or ARAP and submits it to the CPMO, PPMO and the task team of the World Bank for review/concurrence;
 - (f) The reviewers shall verify the adequacy of the report in light of policies, principles and procedures set out in this RPF, and convey the decision to the subproject sponsor;
 - (g) After obtaining concurrence of the World Bank, the subproject sponsor executes the RAP or ARAP which would also contain terms and conditions related to implementation of the plans agreed in the RPF.
 - (h) Entitlements will be provided to PAPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of works at a particular subproject site and construction work will not begin until PAPs are compensated or adequately relocated;

12. The ARAP for each subproject will be prepared by the respective subproject sponsor in accordance with the provisions of this RPF. The ARAP includes the following contents:

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

In case some of the affected persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.

13 The RAP to be submitted thereafter need not include the policy principles, entitlements, and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for grievance redress set forth in the resettlement policy framework. The subproject -specific resettlement action plan needs to include baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and detailed cost estimate. The RAP includes the following contents:

- (a) description of the component;
- (b) potential impacts;

- (c) socioeconomic studies and baseline census;
- (d) additional policy entitlements;
- (e) compensation rates for losses;
- (f) resettlement measures;
- (g) site selection, site preparation, and relocation;
- (h) housing, infrastructure, and social services;
- (i) implementation schedule;
- (j) costs and budget

E. Estimated Population Displacement

14. As mentioned above, the land development schemes in the two cities are planned to be completed in about 10 years. The Bank investment is construction of the infrastructures which induces relocation of 4,178 people on the right-of-way in 5 years. However, the full development of the three schemes will involve a relocation of 16,879 in the next 10 years. More people will be affected under the land development component which moves forward along with the infrastructure component. The potential development is shown in the table below:

Resettlement Factors	Items	EDZ in Mianyang	Pioneer Park in Mianyang	Xingning Area in Suining	Sub-Total
1. Land Acquisition (mu)	Developed Area (DA)	6526	9090	5370	20986
	Project Area (PA)	1226	395	1996	3617
	% of PA to DA	19%	4%	37%	17%
2. House Demolition (m ²)	Developed Area (DA)	419,828	151,371	280,000	599,199
	Project Area (PA)	83,931	87,246	128,306	299,483
	% of PA to DA	20%	58%	46%	50%
3. Number of People Affected	Developed Area (DA)	4921	5958	6000	16879
	Project Area (PA)	1265	707	1787	3759
	% of PA to DA	26%	12%	30%	22%
4. Resettlement Cost (Y million)	Developed Area (DA)	19,998	21,025	25,300	66,323
	Project Area (PA)	4,702	2,745	14,123	21,570
	% of PA to DA	24%	13%	56%	33%

F. Eligibility Criteria

15. The entitlement policy aims to enable PAPs to replace the assets they have lost on account of the project, to recover and to improve upon their pre-subproject living standards within the shortest possible time. In general, the resettlement & rehabilitation (R&R) package would consist of (a) provision for replacement assets or its cash equivalent, where replacement is not feasible; (b) rehabilitation grants to compensate for temporary disruption in life and economic activities; (c) either employment or training, capital and enterprise support for income restoration in case of loss of livelihoods, and (d) provision for replacement of community facilities and services for affected communities. In all cases compensation for land related losses, housing and auxiliary related losses, crops and tree losses and losses related to business and employment by businesses shall be based on the schedules of entitlement and compensation established under the respective Suining and Mianyang RAPs formulated for the SUDP, and levels of payment shall be at least at the level established in those RAPs but shall include any increases mandated by law or regulation in the

period between the adoption of the RAPs and the commencement of the activity/subproject covered by this RPF.

16. PAPs losing agricultural land will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

- (a) For the majority of schemes, all farmland in a village will be expropriated once. Farmers who lose land and are converted from rural to urban residency will receive a monthly living allowance based upon their ages. The living allowances shall cover the income from land for the remaining years of life of each individual and ensure the restoration of the livelihood of the affected person, otherwise the minimum living allowance applied for urban residents, which is higher than the monthly living allowance applied for the farmers, shall be paid.
- (b) In addition to the living allowances, the social security system, such as pension, unemployment subsidies, minimum living allowance for urban residents, medical insurance, etc., is encouraged along with the development of the system in the two cities;
- (c) In the project area, about 20% of the PAP undertake agricultural activities and about 20% of the household income come from agricultural undertakings. The local government shall provide opportunities for vocational training and employment to these people. Jobs in relation to land are encouraged, such as continue farming on the marginal land and planting flowers or grasses in the residential area. Jobs in relation to unskilled occupation are encouraged for those who prefer to do physical labor, such as sanitation workers or security personnel. Market booths and shops are available for those who are willing to do business. Options of job opportunity will be provided and all the able-bodied people may either find jobs by themselves or get jobs with the assistance of the local government or community;
- (d) Villages with a high land-holding capacity, say, around one mu per person, will select another option of not receiving the monthly living allowance, but a lump-sum of land acquisition and resettlement compensation instead. The usage of the land compensation will be determined through consultation with the community members. The land compensation for the part of the community will be used for (i) development of non-agriculture based income generation activities; (ii) supplement of social security for all the residents in the community; (iii) public service facilities, etc.

17. PAPs losing house and auxiliary structures will be entitled to the following compensation and rehabilitation measures:

- (a) PAPs whose houses are being acquired by the subproject will be provided replacement house-plots (in Mianyang) or with new apartments (in Suining) within easy commuting distance of their existing homes;
- (b) The new residential areas shall be fully equipped with public infrastructures and service facilities, as well as a comfortable environment for residing;
- (c) PAPs will be provided with cash compensation at full replacement value, without any deduction for depreciation, for any structures and fixed assets affected by the subproject;
- (d) A pre-determined dislocation allowance according to the prevailing rates of the subproject areas, and a transitional compensation will also be provided;
- (e) Poor people and vulnerable groups shall enjoy special treatment or preferential policies, such as a minimum floor space per person or household free of charge.

18. PAPs losing business will be entitled to the following compensation and rehabilitation measures:

- (a) The mechanism for compensation loss of business will be: (i) the provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the enterprise/shop owners; (ii) cash compensation to the owner for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation and the cost of transfer; and (iii) cash compensation for the loss of income during the

- transition period.
- (b) PAPs will also be provided opportunities to open private shops either in the nearby market or at the first floor of their houses. License, if needed, will be issued with assistance from the local government.

G Legal Framework

19. Two legal documents are taken as the main among several laws and regulations for guidance of the resettlement of this nature. The first one is The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (adopted at the 16th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on June 25, 1986, amended in accordance with the Decision on Revising the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China made by the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress at its 5th Meeting held on December 29, 1988, and revised at the 4th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's congress on August 29, 1998); and the second one is The Decree No. 28 on "Deepening Reform and Strictly Regulate Land" by the State Council in 2004.

H. Organizational Procedures

20. Although the primary responsibility for enforcement of the RPF and implementation of the R&R rest with the subproject sponsors, the oversight responsibility shall rest with the Sichuan Provincial Government via the Municipal Governments of Mianyang and Suining in each of the subproject areas. The PPMO, with authorization of the provincial government, shall carry out regular monitoring as required by the World Bank, to ensure that the provisions of the RPF are satisfied (see below under Section M).

I. Implementation Process

21. A detailed implementation schedule of various activities to be undertaken will be included in the resettlement instrument. Payment of compensation and furnishing of other rehabilitation entitlements (in cash or in-kind), and relocation will be completed prior to the scheduled start-up date of works in the respective component site.

J. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

22. Since the resettlement work will be carried out with the full participation of the PAPs, it is expected that no major grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, detailed procedures for redressing grievances have been established in this RPF. The objective is to respond to the complaints of the PAPs speedily and in a transparent manner, without resorting to complicated formal channels to the extent possible.

23. The channels and procedures are as follows:

- (a) To the local government - any person aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement document can lodge an oral or written grievance to the local community of village or township and/or the Residents' Committee or the Sub-district Office. The staff shall keep records of any grievances made and collect information from the PAPs as required to verify the grievances;
- (b) To the land administration bureaus at the Community, District and City level – the person may also appeal the case to the professional authorities who are in the position to explain all the issues in relating to land policies;
- (c) If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the local government and/or professional authorities, s/he can present the case to the higher level government, specifically to the relevant departments of the District and City

- Governments;
- (d) To the court - if the PAP is still dissatisfied with the decision of the higher authorities, the case may be submitted for consideration by the People's Court in Accordance with the "Civil Procedure Act".

K. Participation and Consultation

24. The subproject sponsors would be required to facilitate the full participation and consultation of the people in the subproject areas in the design and implementation of all resettlement activities. A broad acceptance of proposed measures by the PAPs – including relocation areas and design of houses, compensation policies and rates, proposed income restoration measures for R&R – will be a necessary condition for approval of the resettlement plans.

25. PAPs will participate throughout the various stages of the planning and implementation of the resettlement plans. For these purposes and prior to the preparation of the resettlement plans, the PAPs will be informed of the provisions of this RPF at public meetings held in the areas where the PAPs reside. Each affected household or shop will be fully informed by the relevant local governments of their entitlements and rehabilitation choices under the respective resettlement plan.

26. The subproject sponsor prepares the RAP or ARAP as a separate, free-standing document. Before clearance by the Bank, the draft RAP or ARAP, which conforms to the relevant guidelines in this RPF, shall be made available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs. Once the Bank accepts the draft RAP or ARAP, the subproject sponsor again makes the final version available at local libraries, information centers, websites, media, PMOs, etc. The simplified version will be distributed to the displaced or affected people. The availability of the resettlement documents will be publicly announced. The timetable and compensation details for land acquisition and relocation will be posted in the affected area one month before the action taken.

L. Funding Arrangement

27. Since all the farmers will lose all their farmland, a minimum multiplier of 30 times of the average annual output value of the requisitioned land for three years preceding such requisition will be applied. In order to protect the interests of the farmers and to ensure the land acquisition and resettlement compensation will not be reduced by the drop of agricultural output value in the market, a minimum of Y1,080/mu in the Pioneer Park and Y1,833/mu in the Economic Development Zone in Mianyang; and Y964/mu in Suining of the output value of compensation is determined. In addition to the monthly living allowance, other forms of assistance including social security benefits in particular shall be included.

28. The value of the fixed assets is estimated according to the replacement cost. Details of the cost estimation and other compensation for moving and loss of production/business are included in the Resettlement Action Plan prepared for the project before appraisal.

29. The land acquisition and resettlement compensation are sourced from the counterpart funds. All the funds shall be paid to the PAP before the land is taken and the house is demolished. The monthly living allowances shall be paid to the individuals by the local bank and ensured by an Agreement between the Administration Committee as the local government and the community. The rate of the monthly living allowances will be adjusted to take account of the national rate of inflation every two years. There will be no reduction in the rate of monthly living allowances paid, even if there should be periods of national level deflation. Lifetime allowances shall not cease under any circumstances except death of the recipient.

M. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

30. The internal monitoring of resettlement impacts will be carried out by the component sponsors as an integral part of the implementation of the plans, and will cover the component and post-component periods. It will assess achievements against key implementation targets and objectives and, accordingly, make corrections in the plans where necessary. Periodical monitoring reports will be submitted to PPMO. In addition, the external monitoring, arranged under the Resettlement Action Plan prepared before the project appraisal, will cover all resettlement components under the Sichuan Urban Development Project.

31. Internal monitoring and supervision by the component sponsors will constitute:

- (a) Verification that the baseline information of all PAPs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, the provision of compensation and other entitlements, and relocation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.
- (b) Verification and follow-up action to ensure that funds for implementing the inventory and resettlement plan are provided in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for the purpose, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the inventory and resettlement plan.
- (c) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

32. The activities covered in paragraph 31 will be summarized in the periodic reports submitted to the PPMO, and the PPMO shall, at any time, be allowed to visit sites and inspect full records of the sponsors with respect to resettlement activities.

Annex 4 Information Sheet of Affected Households**Information Sheet of the 670 Households to be affected**

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)	
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si							HP
C1/DBQ													
Chai Xuanmei	0.66	1.2	66.6		40.87		3	1650	7548	9198	18	3068	3600
Li Zhefang	0.22	0.4			29.26	2.95	1	600	2280	2880	21	2880	1440
Yang Guifang	0.22	0.4			38.01	24.42	1	600	2300	2900	21	2900	1080
Xu Shuzhen	0.44	0.8		51.76			2	1000	0	1000	100	500	2520
Lu Xiuzhen	0.22	0.4	22.54			34.9	1	500	2500	3000	17	3000	1440
Huang Yuanxiang	0.22	0.4	15.15	18.65			1	600	3000	3600	17	3600	1080
Huang Changming	0.44	0.8		58.81			2	1100	5238	6338	17	3169	2880
Wang Xuangliang	0.66	1.2		42.85		11.53	3	1500	7690	9190	16	3063	3600
Wang Qianxing	0.88	1.6		52.91	11.33	56.47	4	2300	9750	12050	19	3012	4680
Tang Xiuzhen	0.22	0.4		27.03			1	400	2000	2400	17	2400	1440
Huang Tao	0.88	1.6	60.66	26.53	36.81		4	2200	10040	12240	18	3060	5040
Huang Yuankui	0.22	0.4			46.72	12.81	1	600	2875	3475	17	3475	1080
Liu Xiubi	0.22	0.4					1	600	2500	3100	24	3100	1440
Huang Yuanliang	0.66	1.2	29.39		18.2		3	1400	7790	9190	18	3063	3600
Huang Xiaoyan	0.44	0.8					2	1200	6338	7538	19	3769	2160
Shu Daying	0.22	0.4		87.89	50.4		1	600	2300	2900	26	2900	1440
Peng Rong	0.44	0.8					2	1100	5238	6338	21	3169	2520
Wang Chunhua	0.44	0.8	15.15	20.68	19.1		2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2520
Shu Qingrong	0.66	1.2		25.73			3	1600	7598	9198	21	3066	3600
Zhang Shuzhen	0.22	0.4		35.91			1	600	2760	3360	18	3360	1440
Huang Xiaoying	0.44	0.8	168.6		41.45	14.54	2	1100	5240	6340	17	3170	2520
Yang Xiuhua	0.22	0.4		24.18	15.43	19.5	1	600	2200	2800	21	2800	1440
Wan g Qinglang	0.44	0.8					2	1100	5237	6337	17	3169	2520
Xu Qingzhen	0.22	0.4		35.15			1	600	2260	2860	21	2860	1440
Yang Shurong	0.44	0.8		110.9			2	1000	5300	6300	16	3150	2520
Huang Fengqiong	0.66	1.2					3	1800	7877	9677	19	3226	3600
Shi Chuifang	0.22	0.4					1	0	3000	3000	0	3000	1440
Huang Jihu	0.88	1.6	72.09				4	2280	9775	12055	19	3014	5040
Huang Yuanshu	0.44	0.8	195.27		47.57	32.49	2	1100	5230	6330	17	3165	2160
He Yanghui	0.22	0.4					1	0	2900	2900	0	2900	1440
Chai Jihua	0.66	1.2	81.3				3	1700	7977	9677	18	3225	3600
Huang Yuanhua	0.66	1.2	83.68	69.95	2.39		3	1500	8170	9670	16	3223	3240
Chai Yang	0.66	1.2		51.38	16.5		3	1600	8077	9677	17	3225	3600
Xian Xuan	0.44	0.8	33.22	31	15.31		2	1000	5336	6336	16	3168	2520
Huang Yali	0.44	0.8		30.95			2	900	5400	6300	14	3150	2160
Chai Qinghua	0.66	1.2		25.8	47	9	3	1600	8077	9677	17	3226	3600
Dai Shufang	0.22	0.4					1	0	2880	2880	0	2880	1440

CG /Name	FL (mu)		HA (m ²)				Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW									
HuangHeiquan	0.66	1.2	33.22	30.99	8		3	1100	8577	9677	11	3226	3600	
Huang Jichuan	0.88	1.6		118.1			4	2390	9688	12078	20	3020	4680	
Cheng Yuxiu	0.22	0.4					1	300	2500	2800	11	2800	1440	
HuangChangwei	0.88	1.2			63.1		4	2100	9957	12057	17	3014	5040	
Liao Deyuan	0.88	1.6	168		39.86	50.6	4	200	5000	5200	4	1300	5040	
Xiao Yuquan	1.1	2	41.66	53.35	30	5.45	5	2900	12010	14910	19	2982	5760	
Peng Shuzhen	0.22	0.4					1	0	3000	3000	0	3000	1440	
Tang Wenli	0.44	0.8		150.73		78.23	2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2880	
Tang Yong	0.88	1.6					4	2100	9950	12050	17	3012	5040	
Peng Zhezhen	0.22	0.4	252.05	31.82	59.19	22.76	1	400	3000	3400	12	3400	1440	
Huang Jiqian	0.66	1.2					3	1500	7500	9000	17	3000	3600	
Ling Jianzhong	0.88	1.6		36.4	50.4		4	200	3000	3200	6	800	5040	
Huang Ling	0.88	1.6	115.96	28.09		31.54	4	1700	10358	12058	14	3014	4680	
Tang Wenyi	0.44	0.8	195.28				2	1190	5140	6330	19	3165	2880	
Tang Hua	0.22	0.4					1	600	2867	3467	17	3467	1080	
Chai Dehui	0.44	0.8		107.02	21.27		2	1100	5230	6330	17	3165	2520	
Chai Ling	0.66	1.2					3	1790	7408	9198	19	3066	3600	
Huang Yuanlian	0.66	1.2		108.03		1	3	1800	7418	9218	20	3073	3240	
Yang Zhongsheng	0.88	1.6	105.67	80.06		39.49	4	2300	9758	3400	12	3400	4320	
Wang Qingming	0.66	1.2		37.17			3	1900	7518	9000	17	3000	3600	
Huang Lixing	0.66	1.2	50.03	25.01	17.09		3	1700	7718	3200	6	800	3600	
Xie Guangjing	0.44	0.8	149.54	143.03	15.14	5.29	2	1000	5330	12058	14	3014	2160	
Xie Xuyong	0.22	0.4					1	600	2867	6330	19	3165	1080	
Xiong Guoping	0.66	1.2	123.98		66.9	19.23	3	1800	300	3467	17	3467	3600	
Yang Shufu	0.66	1.2		102.52	27.7		3	1700	7495	6330	17	3165	3240	
Yang Yang	0.22	0.4					1	600	2875	9198	17	3066	1080	
HuangChanglong	0.44	0.8	143.85		108.17		2	1600	4736	9218	19	3073	2880	
Huang Yiyuan	0.66	1.2					3	1500	7695	12058	20	3014	3600	
HuangChangkun	0.44	0.8	71.6		90.53	27.56	2	1500	4830	9418	20	3139	2160	
Huang Yi	0.22	0.4					1	300	3175	3475	9	3475	1080	
Huang Yufang	0.88	1.6			114.37		4	1500	10558	12058	12	3014	5040	
Wang Yunhua	0.88	1.6					4	1800	10258	12058	15	3014	5040	
Hu Weishun		1.2					3	1700	4636	6336	27	2112	3600	
Huang Yuanan	0.88	1.6			82.17		4	1500	10558	12058	12	3014	4680	
Huang Zhonglin	0.66	1.2	73.62			24.38	3	1600	7795	9395	17	3131	3240	
Huang Zhongquan	0.66	1.2				15.6	3	1800	7595	9395	19	3132	3240	
Huang Weidong	0.88	1.6				39.88	4	4000	1200	5200	77	1300	4320	
HuangYuanying	0.88	1.6	30.48			36.5	4	1900	10518	12418	15	3104	5040	
Shu Jiazhi	1.1	2			23.57		5	3000	11917	14917	20	2983	5400	
Lai Qianbi	0.22	0.4					1	400	0	400	100	400	1440	
HuangChangzhao	0.66	1.2				28	3	1800	6780	8580	21	2860	3240	
Huang Jichang	0.88	1.6	160.26		31.47		4	2000	10058	12058	17	3014	4320	

CG /Name	FL (mu)		HA (m ²)				HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si							
Xiong Shengyou	0.44	0.8		147.69		17.2	2	1196	5141	6337	19	3168	2160
Xiong Ying	0.66	1.2					3	800	8398	9198	9	3066	3600
Xiong Wancheng	0.22	0.4					1	0	1440	1440	0	1440	1440
Yang Jinsheng	0.88	1.6		116.12		9.12	4	1800	10258	12058	15	3014	4320
Huang Ziqiang	0.66	1.2			88.9		3	1200	7997	9197	13	3065	3240
Xiao Yunhua	0.44	0.8	10.69	32.67		16.16	2	1100	6337	7437	15	3718	2160
Huang Yuanchun	0.66	1.2		79.5	38.25	46.15	3	1800	9815	11615	15	3872	3240
Huang Yuanwei	0.66	1.2		69.14		14.54	3	1500	7698	9198	16	3066	3240
Pi Jianguo	0.88	1.6	214.32				4	2400	12057	14457	17	3614	5040
Yin Wanfang	0.66	1.2	162.45	66.55	42.9		3	1800	7398	9198	20	3066	3240
Huang Xing	0.66	1.2					3	0	9197	9197	0	3065	3600
Huang Min	0.88	1.6		145.1		19.94	4	2000	10058	12058	17	3014	5040
Huang Xiaobing	0.88	1.6		59.94	30.49	16.2	4	900	11580	12480	7	3120	5040
Yang Xufu	0.44	38.9		38.9	87.6		2	2000	4337	6337	32	3168	2520
Yang Shunhua	0.88	1.6					4	2190	9868	12058	18	3014	5040
Huang Jixing	0.88	1.6	171.6				4	1500	10558	12058	12	3014	5040
Cai Xuhua	0.66	1.2	66.36	25.56	33.2	10.1	3	1700	7497	9197	18	3066	3600
Huang Chunyan	0.66	1.2	129.91			4.81	3	2000	7198	9198	22	3066	3600
Qin Rong	0.66	1.2	69.98				3	700	8497	9197	8	3066	3600
Huang Changkuan	0.44	0.8	20.62	76.89	34.89	8.4	2	1200	3902	5102	24	2551	2160
Huang Zhen	0.66	1.2					3	500	8697	9197	5	3066	3600
Huang Jiquan	0.88	1.6	168.44		48.48	12.6	4	2000	10057	12057	17	3014	4680
Qi Xiuying	0.22	0.4		165.3		44.98	1	600	2878	3478	17	3478	1440
Huang Yuansheng	0.88	1.6					4	2400	9658	12058	20	3014	5040
Huang Yuanbing	0.88	1.6					4	1800	10258	12058	15	3014	5040
Huang Qingxiang	0.22	0.4					1	500	2977	3477	14	3477	1080
Huang Yueping	0.88	1.6	8.59	135.47	8.6		4	2400	9658	12058	20	3014	5040
Qin Wenzhong	0.44	0.8	205.81	34.81			2	2000	4337	6337	32	3168	2160
Qin Lin	0.22	0.4					1	500	2978	3478	14	3478	1080
Wang Qinghua	0.88	1.6	161.93		71.23		4	2000	300	2300	87	575	4320
Huang Hailong	0.88	1.6	35.67	55.43	34.9		4	2350	9707	12057	19	3014	5040
Tang Zhenyu	0.22	0.4	95.76	112.84			1	600	2877	3477	17	3477	1440
Huang Jilin	1.1	2					5	2800	13537	16337	17	3267	6120
Cai Jinhua	0.88	1.6	138.31		42.65		4	2300	9757	12057	19	3014	4680
Huang Yuehua	0.88	1.6	49.31	84.62			4	2100	9958	2100	100	525	5040
Huang Yuanlin	0.88	1.6	62.29	38.89	56.6		4	2000	10057	12057	17	3014	4680
Luo Guobing	0.66	1.2	182.9	21.01			3	400	3000	3400	12	1133	3600
Huang Yuanguo	0.66	1.2		95.89			3	1500	400	1900	79	633	3240

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW									
C2/DBQ														
Huang Yuanbing	0.14	0.25		26.81			26.81	1	370	3220	3590	10	3590	1080
Hu Xianquan	0.28	0.5	189.23	41.25			28.35	2	750	5700	6450	12	3225	2880
Hu Bing	0.56	1						4	5000	6477	11477	46	2869	5040
Hu Hongbo	0.42	0.75						3	1100	8210	9310	12	3103	3600
Huang Yuanquan	0.56	1		117.81			4.03	4	4500	7060	11560	39	2890	4680
Hu Hong	0.28	0.5	42.77		5.86	49.9		2	700	5750	6450	11	3225	2520
Ding Yong	0.56	1	221.14		32.4	13.1		4	2500	10670	13170	19	3292	4680
Ding Gang	0.42	0.75		72.6	10			3	2120	8190	10310	21	3437	3600
Yu Junyong	0.42	0.75	156.88				44.56	3	1100	8210	9312	12	3103	3600
Zhang Guangyou	0.28	0.5	162.83	157.24			2.6	2	750	5700	6450	12	3225	2160
Zhang Lin	0.42	0.75						3	1120	8190	9310	12	3103	3600
Ding Zaifu	0.28	0.5		101.59	29.49			2	750	5700	6450	12	3225	2880
Qin Wenfang	0.7	1.25	217.59	32.07			23.14	5	4879	7315	12194	40	2438	6480
Zhou Shuhua	0.28	0.5		26.81			26.81	2	750	5700	6450	12	3225	2520
Zhang Qiongying	0.56	1	61.62	40.89			40.37	4	5000	6567	11567	45	2891	5400
Shu Yan	0.42	0.75						3	1120	8190	9310	12	3103	3600
Huang Yuanping	0.56	1		95.27	47.49	24.25		4	4500	7067	11567	39	2891	4680
Huang Changzhong	0.28	0.5	88.94	180.61			33.56	2	750	5700	6450	12	3225	2880
Huang Yuanhai	0.56	1						4	4400	7077	11477	38	2869	5040
Hu Yuanjun	0.56	1	28.81	103.39	51.36	34.58		4	1500	200	1700	88	425	4680
Lu Tingyu	0.14	0.25		31.8				1	375	3215	3590	10	3590	1440
Hu Haijun	0.56	1	96.88	127.55	10.23	2.45		4	1475	10690	12165	12	3041	4680
Li Shizhen	0.14	0.25						1	375	3210	3585	10	3585	1440
Hu Lin	0.56	1		133.03			17.85	4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	5040
Hu Yuancheng	0.7	1.25	54.61	96.94			25	5	500	3000	3500	14	700	6120
Zhang Zhong	0.56	1		78.77			13.98	4	200	4000	4200	5	1050	4680
Hu Xianle	0.14	0.25		129.11			33.91	1	375	3210	3585	10	3585	1440
Hu Kui	0.42	0.75						3	1120	8190	9310	12	3103	3600
Hu Shan	0.42	0.75	223.54	39.73	16.12	2.53		3	1120	8190	9310	12	3103	3600
Huang Yuanghan	0.56	1	91.15	102.76	30.94	0.75		4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	4680
Wen Tianxiang	0.56	1	167.23	33.16				4	5000	10170	15170	32	3296	5040
Yin Hua	0.42	0.75	84.11					3	1127	8183	9310	12	3103	3600
Yin Wanxuan	0.28	0.5	163.77	100.88			43.47	2	750	5700	6450	11	3225	2520
Yin Reihong	0.56	1						4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	5040
Huang Yuanqiang	0.56	1	150.4	157.33				4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	4680
Hu Yuansong	0.56	1	193.03	24.26				4	1500	10600	12100	12	3025	4320
Wen Zhiqing	0.42	0.75	67.82	60.51			44.52	3	1127	8183	9310	12	3103	3240
He Yunhua	0.42	0.75	115.99	77.19	56.86	42.33		3	1127	8183	9310	12	3103	3600
HuangChangjin	0.28	0.5	92.34	120.72				2	751	5699	6450	11	3225	2520
HuangChunxiang	0.56	1						4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	5040
Wang Kaifu	0.28	0.5	36	105.36				2	751	5699	6450	13	3225	2880

CG /Name	FL (mu)		HA (m ²)					AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si	HP						
Hu Jian	0.56	1	125.45	46.17		3.26	4	4500	10670	15170	30	3792	4680
Qin Wenhua	0.28	0.5	151.81	85.67		3.36	2	1000	300	1300	77	650	2520
Qin Hui	0.42	0.75					3	1127	8183	9310	12	3103	3600
Wang Gang	0.56	1	76.83	77.04			4	1500	10670	12170	12	3042	5040
Huang Yuanqi	0.28	0.5		40.32	16.85	1.3	2	700	5750	6450	10	3225	2160
Zhang Guangxing	0.28	0.5		114.69		16.83	2	640	5810	6450	10	3225	2880
Zhang Hong	0.42	0.75					3	0	5000	5000	0	1667	3600
Luo Surong	0.14	0.25			90.96		1	370	3220	3590	10	3590	1440
Tang Kezhen	0.14	0.25					1	310	3280	3590	9	3590	1440
Xiang Hong	0.42	0.75	199.3			45.44	3	950	8360	9310	10	3103	3600
Huang Yuanhong	0.42	0.75		21.09		13.65	3	1050	8260	9310	11	3103	3600
Wang Shiyu	0.14	0.25			28.51		1	300	3290	3590	8	3590	1440

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW									
C3/DBQ														
Hu Weiping	0.8	1.2	163.2	25.3	59.69			4	2000	400	2400	83	600	4320
Leng Jiazhen	0.2	0.3						1	300	2400	2700	11	2700	1440
Huang Yuangen	0.6	0.9	182.24	52.63				3	1660	7000	8660	19	2887	3240
Chen Bo	0.6	0.9	115.11					3	1440	7200	8640	17	2880	3600
Liu Dongping	0.8	1.2	218.16		10.25			4	2100	9200	11300	19	2825	5040
Wang Duoqing	0.8	1.2		24.27		22.61		4	2100	500	2600	81	650	5040
Xu Zhenghua	0.6	0.9	146.95	44.22		59.32		3	860	7500	8360	10	2787	3240
Hu Mingxiu	0.2	0.3						1	460	2000	2460	19	2460	1440
Liao Zhongliang	1	1.5			49.61			4	2050	450	2500	82	625	4320
Wang Shisong	0.2	0.3				44.9		2	360	4200	4560	9	2280	2880
Hu Yuanji	0.6	0.9	163.28	37.22		14.17		3	1750	6800	8550	20	2850	3240
Hu Wei	0.2	0.3						1	620	3200	3820	16	3820	1080
Tang Wixiu	0.2	0.3						1	200	2400	2600	8	2600	1440
Lu Linlin	0.8	1.2	44.52	6.2	14.16			4	2080	9500	11580	18	2895	4680
Lu Guangli	0.2	0.3	349.82	51.52				2	760	6200	6960	11	3480	2880
Tang Hui	0.2	0.3						1	360	3200	3560	10	3560	1080
Huang Jiqing	0.6	0.9	220.81			53.93		3	3350	4800	8150	41	2716	3600
Huang Dezhi	0.2	0.3						1	0	20000	20000	0	20000	1080
Huang Zhongfu	0.8	1.2			79.02			4	2350	8900	11250	21	2812	4680
Wang Zewen	0.6	0.9		94.33				3	1680	6800	8480	20	2826	3600
Xu Huoying	0.2	0.3	101.49		7.48			1	850	1200	2050	41	2050	1440
Huang Chun	0.6	0.9						3	1440	6850	8290	17	2763	3600
Huang Yuanzhi	0.2	0.3						1	640	1200	1840	34	1840	1080
Chen Xing	0.6	0.9	144.61					3	1660	7200	8860	19	2953	3600
Wang Duoyou	0.8	1.2		79.03				4	2100	9000	11100	25	2775	5040
Fu Shilun	0.4	0.6	69.34	59.92	49.41	35.18		2	1320	4000	5320	25	2660	2160
Fu Qiang	0.6	0.9						3	1460	7000	8460	17	2820	3600
Chen Jiayou	0.4	0.6	274.57		72.2	33.88		2	1200	300	1500	80	750	2160
Chen Qiang	0.6	0.9						3	1830	6500	8330	22	2776	3600
Chen Jian	0.8	1.2						4	1440	7500	8940	16	2235	5040
Xu Guoyu	0.8	1.2	163.42		21.62			4	1860	9500	11360	16	2840	4320
Xu Guogen	0.8	1.2	207			35.04		4	2200	9400	11600	19	2900	4320
Lu Guangzu	0.8	1.2			26.88			4	1550	9500	11050	14	2762	4320
Chen Jiagui	0.8	1.2	220.34			21.44		4	3400	4800	8200	41	2050	5040
He Renming	0.8	1.2	309.73					4	1850	9500	11350	16	2837	5040
Li Yuanping	0.8	1.2	86.19	7.13	32.94			4	2440	8600	11040	22	2760	5040
Li Mingfu	0.2	0.3						1	320	1800	2120	15	2120	1440
Huang Yuanlin	0.6	0.9	214.6					3	3080	5200	8280	41	2760	3240
Huang Changkang	0.4	0.6						2	860	5000	5860	15	2930	2880
Chen Hong	0.6	0.9	114.38					3	1730	6400	8130	21	2710	3600
Lu Guangrun	0.6	0.9	222.7			42.97		3	1440	7200	8640	16	2880	3240

CG /Name	FL (mu)		HA (m ²)				HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si							
Huang Jifu	0.4	0.6	146.63			47.65	2	1200	4500	5700	21	2850	2520
Huang Yong	0.6	0.9					3	1320	7400	8720	15	2906	3600
Lei Shurong	0.2	0.3		159.32		30.2	1	660	2400	3060	22	3060	1440
Lv Xuedong	0.6	1.4					4	1730	9500	11230	15	2807	5040
Lv Yongjun	0.6	0.9					3	1440	7200	8640	17	2880	3600
Lv Lifang	0.4	0.6					2	760	5200	5960	13	2980	2520
Xu Wenbin	0.6	0.9		94.9	37.48	30.86	3	1560	6800	8360	19	2787	3600
Hu Rong	0.4	0.6					2	820	5000	5820	14	2910	2520
Huang Xiuzhen	0.2	0.3					1	620	2400	3020	21	3020	1440
Lu Guangchun	0.8	1.2	80.64	73.08		19.31	4	2060	9500	11560	18	2890	5040
Lu Chunhua	0.8	1.2					4	2460	9000	11460	21	2865	5040
Lu Chunyan	0.4	0.6					2	1150	4500	5650	20	2825	2520
Hu Yuangang	0.4	0.6	126.94		41.5	25.2	2	1100	500	1600	69	800	2160
Hu Xiaojun	0.6	0.9					3	1650	7000	8650	19	2883	3600
Wang Lichang	0.4	0.6	52.84	60.58	24.89		2	1050	4800	5850	18	2925	2520
Wang Jin	0.6	0.9					3	2060	6200	8260	25	2753	3600
Li Qiang	0.4	0.6		102.1			2	640	4800	5440	12	2720	2520
Gao Caiying	0.4	0.6				16.65	2	940	4200	5140	18	2570	2520
Shao Huaming	0.6	0.9			41.32		3	1780	6400	8180	22	2726	3600
Shu Yuanxiu	0.4	0.6	229.12		3.06		2	1060	4250	5310	20	2655	2520
Huang Jiliang	0.4	0.6					2	1240	4200	5440	23	2720	2160
Huang Jian	0.4	0.6					2	550	6000	6550	8	3275	2160
Xu Guomin	0.4	0.6			55.19		2	420	4800	5220	8	2610	2880
Huang Tao	0.6	0.9	177.25	23.18			3	2150	6200	8350	26	2783	3600
Wang Jun	0.8	1.2	231.36			25.35	4	2880	8000	10880	26	2720	4680
Zeng Qingjing	0.4	0.6			41.25		2	2200	3500	5700	38	2850	2520
Lu Guangyu	0.8	1.2	184.93	54.07			4	2100	500	2600	81	650	5400
Hu Bing	0.6	0.9	55.4			14.83	3	1200	7200	8400	14	2800	3600
Huang Yuanke	1	1.5	255.79			18.81	4	3250	8400	11650	28	2912	4320
Jian Quan	0.8	1.2		35.55	77.96	8.7	4	2360	9000	11360	21	2840	5040
Fu Shide	0.6	0.9		76.09			3	1050	7500	8550	12	2850	3240
Zhang Mingke	0.4	0.6	221.69	144.37	47.64		2	1100	200	1300	85	650	2160
Zhao Yongfu	0.8	1.2					4	4550	9400	13950	33	3487	5040
Zhao Qiang	0.6	0.9					3	1470	6700	8170	18	2723	3600
Zhao Lin	0.2	0.3					1	0	3000	3000	0	3000	1440
Hu Yuande	0.8	1.2	507.6	44.68			4	200	50000	50200	0.4	12500	4320
Tang Jianjun	0.2	0.3					1	2400	800	3200	75	3200	1080
Hu Hongyan	0.4	0.6					2	660	4800	5460	12	2730	2520
Hu Yuanju	0.8	1.2	200.99			19.5	4	1850	8800	10650	17	2662	4320
Wang Liyou	0.8	1.2	90.2	116.29			4	1680	9500	11180	15	2795	4320
Xu Zhengmin	0.8	1.2	107.17			17.41	4	1200	16000	17200	7	4300	5040
Li Guodong	0.8	1.2	191.83	33.66		7.95	4	3600	7500	11100	32	2775	5040

CG /Name	FL (mu)		HA (m ²)				Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	(CNY)			(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)	
Xie Daowu	1	1.5	190.18	47.55				5	4300	12200	16500	26	3300	6120
Lu Guangde	0.8	1.2	51.76		46.61			4	1470	9800	11270	13	2817	4320
Wang Duoli	0.8	1.2	209.09	30.2	7.71	55.21	4	1930	9500	11430	17	2857	4320	
Wang Shigui	0.4	0.6	288.57	37.08		18.73	2	1500	300	1800	83	900	2880	
Wang Bing	0.4	0.6					2	760	5200	5960	13	2980	2520	
Wang Zhi	0.6	0.9					3	1820	6500	8320	22	2773	3600	
Xu Weidong	0.6	0.9					2	1630	7000	8630	19	4315	2160	
Zhang Chipeng	0.6	0.9		29.23		10.36	3	1630	7100	8730	19	2910	3600	
HuangBing	0.8	1.2	172.88	78.04			4	2350	9800	12150	19	3037	5040	
Yin Yue	0.6	0.9	198.68			94.92	3	1740	6800	8540	20	2846	3600	
Wang Chunzhi	0.2	0.3	109.46	41.56			1	620	1800	2420	26	2420	1080	
Lu Guangyou	0.6	0.9	297	66.75	96.02		3	800	8200	9000	26	3000	3240	
Lu Zhonglin	0.4	0.6					2	1080	4800	5880	18	2940	2520	
Ren Huaifu	2.4	0.6	184.93		58.25	20.375	5	3060	12000	15060	20	3012	5400	
Wang Shengqiong	0.4	0.6		62.22		2	2	630	5200	5830	11	2915	2160	
Wang Shengjun	0.6	0.9	171.03	26.08		3	3	2600	6000	8600	30	2866	3600	
Wang Xiaohua	0.4	0.6				2	2	720	4800	5520	13	2760	2520	
Hu Yuanfu	0.4	0.6	186.36	48.4		16.2	2	1200	300	1500	80	750	2160	
Hu Lian	0.6	0.9				3	3	1180	7200	8380	14	2793	3600	
Hu Hailian	0.2	0.3				1	1	240	3600	3840	6	3840	1080	
Hu Haixia	0.2	0.3				1	1	180	4800	4980	4	4980	1080	
Hu Haiyan	0.2	0.3				1	1	1000	2050	3050	33	3050	1080	
Zhu Hong	0.6	1.4	57.7	96.34		28.77	4	2340	9000	11340	21	2835	4680	
Xu Guoqun	0.4	0.65					2	960	5200	6160	16	3080	2880	
Mi Yan	0.4	0.65					2	840	4600	5440	15	2720	2520	
Wang Durong	0.6	0.9	43.32	79.82			3	3180	5400	8580	37	2860	3600	
Wang Shigui	0.4	0.6					2	1500	300	1800	83	900	2160	
Xu Guoyuan	0.6	0.9	130.48		8.61		3	1200	6800	8000	15	2667	3240	
Chen Yong	0.8	1.2		48.26		12.1	4	3460	8200	11660	30	2915	5040	
Li Jiaqin	0.6	0.9		79.92			3	3150	5200	8350	38	2783	3960	

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)				AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)	
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si	HP							
C4/DBQ														
Gao Zunping	0.6	0.75		84.73	45			3	1280	7600	8880	14	2960	3240
Zeng Guanglin	0.8	1	191.06	48.4				4	1500	10220	11720	13	2930	4320
Xiang Wusheng	0.8	1		60.75		18.9		4	1800	9920	11720	15	2930	4320
Peng Lin	0.8	1		37.31				4	1600	10220	11820	13	2955	5040
Wang Qingyang	0.8	1		60.77		32		4	1700	10225	11925	14	2981	5040
Wu Kai	0.4	0.5		92.51				2	700	5304	6004	12	3002	2520
Xiang Shiman	0.8	1		87.69		21.4		4	1700	10025	11725	14	1501	5040
Tang Gangqiong	0.4	0.5		70.7				2	800	5204	6004	13	3002	2520
Wang Yunfu	0.8	1		78.2		13.32		4	1600	10125	11725	14	2931	4320
Tang Gangwu	0.4	0.5		116.29				2	5000	1300	6300	79	3150	2520
Huang Jitian	0.2	0.25			25.5	21.22		1	400	2744	3144	13	3144	1440
Xiao Hanfang	0.4	0.5	111.87	88.41		20.1		2	600	5400	6000	10	3000	2880
Wang Bin	0.6	0.75						3	1280	7584	8864	14	2955	3600
Wang Hong	0.6	0.75						3	1100	7760	8860	12	2953	3600
Gao Xiaofeng	0.6	0.75						3	1300	7565	8865	15	2955	3960
Huang Jiliang	0.8	1	81.54		50	87.25		4	1600	400	2000	80	500	4320
Wang Qingwan	0.4	0.5		83.94	21.86			2	850	5155	6005	14	3002	2880
Wu Xiufang	0.2	0.25	217.7	58.07	8.04	16.93		1	400	2744	3144	13	3144	1440
Deng Xiaolan	0.4	0.5						2	700	5350	6050	12	3025	2520
Wang Chong	0.6	0.75						3	1300	7565	8865	15	2955	3600
Wang Kai	0.8	1	95.56		21.35	70.18		4	1800	9925	11725	15	2931	4680
Wang Xiaoming	0.8	1	162.06		52.63			4	1600	10120	11720	14	2980	4680
Wang Yehui	0.4	0.5	174.1		36.4			2	800	5430	6230	13	3115	2160
Wang Boyuan	0.4	0.5	132.99	22.81	54.28			2	700	5340	6040	12	3020	2880
Wang Hongchun	0.8	1						4	1800	10125	11925	16	2981	5040
Wang Xide	0.4	0.5		26.92				2	600	5450	6050	10	3025	2880
Wang Li	0.8	1		56.62		36.12		4	1700	10200	11900	14	2975	5040
Wang Liangui	0.8	1	177.09	37.1				4	1600	10125	11725	14	2931	4320
Wang Lie	0.8	1	115.37			43.92		4	1700	10225	11925	14	2981	4680
Wang Yunfu	0.8	1	138.22	18				4	1800	10120	11920	15	2980	4680
Wu Guoqing	0.8	1	71.01	33.09	15.8	16.8		4	3700	8025	11725	32	2931	4320
Wang Hongjun	0.8	1	369.32		22			4	440	2500	2940	15	735	5040
Wu Wenqiang	0.8	1		83.4	18.56	18.72		4	1500	10220	11720	13	2930	5040
Wang Yezhi	1	1.25	184.85					4	5100	9484	14584	35	3646	6480
Wang Dongmei	0.4	0.5		55.67	15			2	500	5505	6005	8	3002	2520
Yang Guoyuan	0.8	1	54.75	38.2	17			4	3600	8125	11725	31	2931	4320
Wang Xingyu	0.2	0.25		54.95		18.2		1	400	2740	3140	13	3140	1440
Ding Wieqing	0.4	0.5			23.68	12.8		2	800	5205	6005	13	3002	2520
Wang Qingsheng	0.4	0.5	41.18	185.23		8.4		2	700	5300	6000	12	3000	2880
Wang Hongpeng	0.6	0.75						3	1300	7565	8865	15	2955	3600
Wang Qinghe	0.4	0.5			78.12	18.42		2	600	5400	6000	10	3000	2520

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)				AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si	HP	(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
Wang Yeli	0.8	1		31.2	9.26	14.33	4	4700	7025	11725	40	2931	5040
Wang Junliang	0.4	0.5			45.2	12.3	2	700	5350	6050	12	2681	2880
Yan Yingbi	0.2	0.25		21.6			1	400	2745	3145	13	3145	1440

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
G1/WXQ													
Yao Chengzhi	0.66	0.68	184.5			74.64	2	1600	0	1600	100	800	2880
Tang Kaide	1.32	1.36		146			4	3630	4800	8430	19	2107	4680
Tang Zhangxi	0.33	0.34					1	750	1350	2100	36	2100	1440
Tang Jichun	0.66	0.68		709.77		23.8	2	1300	4400	5700	23	2850	2520
Li Xiuzhen	0.33	0.34					1	230	1200	1430	16	1430	1440
Rao Rengang	0.33	0.34		62.09		25.8	1	320	2900	3220	10	3220	1080
Yao Zhongyua	0.66	0.68		56		27.2	2	1800	2920	4720	38	2360	2880
Xia Youbing	1.32	1.36					4	2340	8300	10640	22	2660	5040
Yao Pingyuan	1.32	1.36	114.5	58		24.84	4	2480	7800	10280	24	2570	4680
Rao Renhong	0.99	1.02		113.26		26.98	3	1460	5800	7260	20	2420	3600
Zhang Reihai	1.65	1.7		59.37	29.64		5	3300	9600	12900	26	2580	5760
Dai Zhonglin	1.32	1.36		99.47			4	2580	5700	8280	31	2070	4680
Yao Chengduo	0.33	0.34		47.09		19.35	1	1000	0	1000	100	1000	1080
Chen Guirong	0.66	0.68					2	960	3760	4720	20	2360	2520
Dai Dating	0.33	0.34		25.31			1	420	1640	2060	20	2060	1440
Li Longfang	0.33	0.34		82.14		6.59	1	660	1800	2460	27	2460	1440
Yang Hong	1.32	1.36	139.4				4	2920	7600	10520	28	2630	5040
Yao Yong	1.32	1.36	184.5			74.64	4	3300	7400	10700	31	2675	4680
Yang Zhonglin	1.32	1.36	173.72	36.02			4	2400	8200	10600	23	2650	4680
Zhang Renfu	1.65	1.7	173.72	23.18		43.88	5	2900	9600	12500	23	2500	5760
Zhang Rengao	1.32	1.36	163.6			23.46	4	1200	9300	10500	11	2625	4680
Zhang Rengui	1.65	1.7	88.63	12.09	33.77	1.21	5	2430	9400	11830	21	2366	5760
Li Minghua	0.99	1.02					3	1400	5800	7200	19	2400	3600
Yao Chengbing	0.66	0.68		108.56		26.07	2	1080	2400	3480	31	1740	2160
Xi Xiaojun	1.32	1.36					4	2640	7300	9940	27	2485	5040
Huang Yigui	0.99	1.02	186.39		14.7	23.98	3	1440	6200	7640	19	2547	3600
Yang Zhongxin	1.32	1.36			47.89	24.49	4	2160	8200	10360	21	2590	4320
Yao Bing	1.32	1.36	116.45	51.75	38.22		3	1900	4800	6700	28	2233	3600
Shu Yunhua	0.33	0.34	269.74	41.58		9.46	1	420	960	1380	30	1380	1440
Yi Fangfeng	0.66	0.68					2	830	3600	4430	19	2215	2520
Wang Yingxin	1.32	1.36					4	2250	7200	9450	24	2362	4680
Wang Zhixin	1.32	1.36	305.18				4	3000	30000	33000	9	8250	4680
Deng Shilin	1.32	1.36	165.76		38.17		4	2440	6800	9240	26	2310	4680
Wu Chaoyang	1.32	1.36		92.55	82.45		4	2380	7200	9580	25	2395	5040
Yao Huiyun	1.32	1.36	152.27		17.78		4	2200	6800	9000	24	2250	5040
Shen Xianggang	1.32	1.36		113.92			4	2200	50000	52200	4	13050	4320
Zhang Renhua	1.32	1.36	239			28.48	4	1980	7460	9440	21	2360	4320
Deng Shixue	1.32	1.36	175.05		25.66		4	1740	7800	9540	18	2385	5040
Wang Xingzhi	0.99	1.02		15.36	48.41	20.99	3	1160	6300	7460	15	2487	3240
Zhang Renfeng	1.32	1.36		88.52		6.43	4	2360	8000	10360	23	2590	4680
Wang Shusheng	0.66	0.68	133.25				2	1200	8000	9200	13	4600	2880

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si		(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
Tang Kaiguo	0.33		0.34		28.08	24.72	1	520	1200	1720	30	1720	1080

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
G2/WXQ													
Min Sulan			56.51	76.75		12.88	1	260	2855	3115	8	3115	1080
Zhang Jun	0.09	0.34					1	200	2910	3110	6	3110	1080
Wang Qiang			62.15	29.02		28.68	1	800	2500	3300	24	3300	1080
Zhang Yongmei	0.18	0.68					2	700	5200	5900	12	2950	2520
Luo Qinghua				87.61		22.64	1	2000	0	2000	100	2000	1080
Xia Xuzhi	0.18	0.68					2	810	5160	5970	14	2985	2160
Min Yong	0.27	1.02	36.75	26.5		23.3	3	891	7952	8843	10	2948	3600
Mi Zhaoliu	0.18	0.68	232.39	34.41	35.47		2	730	5051	5781	13	2890	2160
Wang Duoqing	0.27	1.02	223.26	51.24		8.03	3	840	8000	8840	10	2946	3600
Wang Duojian	0.36	1.36	70.06	24.9	16.31	16.16	4	980	6800	7780	13	1945	4680
Wang Duowen	0.36	1.36	21.6			4.32	4	1215	10478	11693	10	2923	4680
Chen Huafu	0.18	0.68	85.26	104.21	31.64	13.5	2	2000	0	2000	100	1000	2520
Chen Changhua	0.18	0.68					3	653	8182	8835	7	2945	3600
Chen Changlin	0.18	0.68					2	699	5277	5976	12	2988	2160
Min Zefeng	0.18	0.68		121.54	34.53	96.39	2	800	0	800	100	400	2160
Xiong Wencheng	0.27	1.02					3	1200	7638	8838	14	2946	3600
Xiong Wenxing	0.09	0.34					1	511	2605	3116	16	3116	1080
Xiong Wenbin	0.09	0.34					1	620	2495	3115	20	3115	1080
Wang Duoping	0.18	0.68	254.6	24.81			3	500	20000	20500	2	6833	2160
Li Deping							1	0	3119	3119	0	3119	1080
Min Yuangui	0.36	1.369	22.32			19.5	4	1497	6400	7897	19	1974	4680
Min Zeshun	0.18	0.68		54.65		63.85	2	716	5258	5974	12	2987	2160
Min Haiyan	0.18	0.68					2	761	5214	5975	13	2987	2520
Mi Yongqiang	0.27	1.02					3	1415	1423	2838	50	946	3600
Wang Xiali	0.18	0.68					2	566	2200	2766	20	1383	2520
Mi Hongju	0.18	0.68					2	710	5265	5975	12	2987	2520
Wang Duofu	0.18	0.68	243.53				2	615	5364	5975	10	2989	2520

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
C1/YS													
Mi Yongjiang	0.84	3.8	153.25	51.98		8.51	4	3712	9220	12932	29	3233	5040
Wang Lihe	0.42	1.9	81.9	48.38			2	1850	0	1850	100	925	2880
Tan Wenfu	0.84	2.64		93.52		19.2	3	2513	10108	12621	20	4207	3600
Liu Guiying	0.84	3.8		104.38	45.51		4	3700	0	3700	100	925	4680
She Mingliang	0.42	1.9	74.42		28.2		3	0	10209	10209	0	3403	3600
Tang Yihua	0.84	3.8	196.54		43.63		4	400	8600	9000	4	2250	4680
Wang Jianjun	0.42	1.9					2	532	7091	7623	7	3811	2160
Yan Wenhui	1.05	4.75	192.83			61.59	6	4613	14107	18720	25	3120	7560
Yuan Youguo	0.63	2.85	65.03	106.11		144.4	3	2813	7267	10080	28	3360	3240
Peng Wengui	0.63	2.85		15.39	117.39		3	2770	7334	10104	27	3368	3240
Tang Jincai	1.05	4.75	203.97	199.01	15		5	1100	13000	14100	8	2820	6480
He Qingjun	0.63	2.85		131.96			3	2700	0	2700	100	900	4290
Peng Wenjian	0.63	2.85	475.59	151.78			3	2596	7684	10280	25	3426	3240
Mi Zhaoyang	0.63	2.85	63.1	162.41			3	2850	7208	10058	28	3352	3600
Mi Yonggui	0.84	3.8		129.2			4	3400	10200	13600	25	3400	4680
Peng Youyun	0.63	2.85	188.1	344.44			3	2584	7298	9882	26	3294	3960
Li Guanghui	0.63	2.85					3	2651	6044	8695	30	2898	3600
Jiang Jun	0.63	2.85					3	2763	7395	10158	27	3386	3600
Mi Chunlin	0.42	1.9					4	1984	10956	12940	15	3235	5040
He Miao	0.21	0.95					1	820	0	820	100	820	1440
Tang Renkun	0.42	1.9					2	329	7324	7653	4	3826	2880

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
C2YS													
Deng Zhiping	0.66	1.7		66.07		22.31	4	1959	9567	11526	17	2881	5040
Gao Zungui	0.99	2.55	123.56	119.94			4	2813	8741	11554	24	2888	4680
Yin Wankui	0.99	2.55	203.54	60.57			3	420	11000	11420	4	3806	3240
Tang Fuyuan	0.99	2.55	73.86	98.02			3	2644	6081	8725	30	2908	3240
Tang Muyuan	1.32	3.4		127.77	27.77		4	3714	8012	11726	32	2931	5040
Deng Youliang	0.99	2.55		53.52		9.88	3	3100	0	3100	100	1033	3240
Xu Zhengzhi	1.65	4.25	216.63		86.86		6	2300	12046	14346	16	2391	7200
Wang Maohua	1.65	4.25	95.81	98.51		19.08	7	2478	14728	17206	14	2458	8280
Huang Yiqing	0.33	0.85		85.21			2	794	5512	6306	13	3153	2880
Zhang Lin	1.32	3.4	145.17	31.6			4	3599	8027	11626	31	2906	5040
Li Rensheng	0.33	0.85	65.68	109.69			1	915	4755	5670	16	5670	1440
WuGuoxue	1.32	3.4		100.73		31	4	3511	8115	11626	30	2906	4320
Li Tingcheng	0.99	2.55	140.76			32.29	3	2301	6602	8903	26	2968	3240
Jing Sixiang	1.65	4.25	269.92		18.33		4	2937	7449	10386	28	2596	4320
Tang Qiang	1.32	3.4		212.98			4	3613	8043	11656	31	2914	4680
Tang Feng	1.32	3.4		99.05	49.06		4	2421	7255	9676	25	2419	4320
Tang Jin	0.99	2.55		62.9		20.25	3	2710	6071	8781	31	2927	3600
Wang Lin	1.32	3.4		80.54			5	2815	10733	13548	21	2709	6480
Gao Zunmo	1.65	4.25		172.5			6	3513	11833	15346	23	2558	7200
Wen Jiazhong	0.33	0.85	106.44			7.26	1	0	2102	2102	0	2102	1080
Yin Wancai	1.32	3.4	165.4	66.85		63.53	4	2380	7311	9691	25	2422	4680
Yin Wanjun	1.32	3.4	219.62	75.56			4	2925	7817	10742	27	2685	4320
Wang Xiaoqiong	0.33	0.85					2	418	4031	4449	9	2224	2520
Zhang Shaoming	1.32	3.4			47.57	22.61	4	3721	7905	11626	32	2906	4680
Wang Xianyun	1.32	3.4	219.25	30.4		18.59	5	3594	10806	14400	25	2880	5760

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
C4&5YS													
Shen Dingxue				68.9			4	2100	9340	11440	18	2860	5040
Yang Chengliang			85.7	67.4			4	2300	9130	11430	20	2858	5040
Ran Qiguo			49.4	36.7			4	2200	9240	11440	19	2860	4680
Lai Dayun			47.9	39.7			4	2400	9040	11440	21	2860	4680

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)				AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	Si	HP						
C&YS													
Liang Denghua	1.36	1.8	75.55	98.97		31.76	2	2700	500	3200	84	1600	2160
Tang Wenhua	2.04	2.7		41.1		26.82	3	3000	5700	8700	34	2900	3240
Tang Kunping	1.36	1.8	25.65	61.15	14.95	46.53	3	2300	7400	9700	24	3233	3600
Zhang Gongwu	2.04	2.7	158.66	66.25	50.65	5.81	4	2900	8700	11600	25	2900	4680
Tang Kunming	2.04	2.7	20.51	77.42		17.06	4	4000	7600	11600	34	2900	5040
Zhang Gongfu	1.36	1.8			33.25		2	2700	400	3100	87	1550	2880
Zhang Changhua	1.58	1.36		82.25			3	2400	6300	8700	28	2900	3600
Zhang Gongyu	1.36	1.8	18.79	88.28			2	2400	0	2400	100	1200	2520
Liang Dengfu	2.04	2.7			134.22	55.85	3	3300	4900	8100	41	2700	3600
Chai Wenxin	3.4	4.5	81.67	109.85		89.55	5	4200	9200	13400	31	2680	5760
Yao Jieli	2.72	3.6	169.72	102.99		3.7	4	4100	6300	10400	39	2600	5040
Tang Kunlin	2.04	2.7	63.59	43.84		10.78	2	2200	2600	4800	46	2400	2520
Tang Kunyou	2.72	3.6	164.28	48.6			3	3300	3500	6800	49	2267	3600
Zhang Xiufang	2.04	2.7		106.73		2.47	2	2300	2600	4900	47	2450	2520
Jiang Renjie	2.72	3.6	159.26	63.48		17.4	4	800	18000	18800	4	4700	4680
Li Heping	2.72	3.6	210.93	124.2			3	3100	6500	9600	32	3200	3240
Tang Zhenfu	0.68	0.9	25.65	25.65			1	0	2900	2900	0	2900	1440
Tang Songlin	2.04	2.7		74.6			3	3400	5200	8600	40	2866	3600
Tang Kunxi	1.36	1.8	20.16	70.59			4	2300	9200	11500	20	2875	5040
Zhang Gongsheng	0.68	0.9		113.76			1	0	3600	3600	0	3600	1440
Zhang Gongyou	2.72	3.6		74.12			6	2100	14100	16200	13	2700	5760
Zhang Changyou	2.04	2.7	158.15	90.68			4	3400	8100	11500	30	2875	5040
Zhang Gongping	2.72	3.6	148.9	51.81			4	4000	6500	10500	38	2625	4680
She Zuoxiu	0.68	0.9			60.35	6	1	0	3100	3100	0	3100	1440
Zhang Gonghui	2.04	2.7	165.18	33.97		6.6	4	3400	8200	11600	29	2900	4320
Zhang Changxing	2.72	3.6	236.96	39.7			4	3000	7500	10500	29	2625	5040
Zhang Changping	2.04	2.7	231.47	30.82			4	3300	8300	11600	28	2900	5040
Zhang Gongzhi	2.7	3.6	200.09	53.52			4	3900	6600	10500	37	2625	4320
Chai Wenfu	2.04	2.7		150.21	55.2		6	2500	13700	16200	15	2700	7920
Gong Shangjun	2.72	3.6		131.22			4	3000	7500	10500	29	2625	4680
Zhang Gongtian	0.68	0.9	48.6	111			5	0	30000	30000	0	6000	5760
Tang Yun	2.04	2.7		82.84			1	3500	0	3500	100	3500	1080
Zhang Changjin	2.72	3.6	14.58	56.93			4	3100	7600	10700	29	2675	5040
Zhang Gongcheng	2.72	3.6	158.15	123.13		2.24	6	2200	14200	16400	13	2733	7560
Zhang Gonghua	3.4	4.5	165.12				6	4500	11300	15800	28	2633	7920
Zhang Chunmei	0.68	0.9					3	0	3300	3300	0	1100	3600
Liang Yufang	1.36	1.8					3	2300	6300	8600	27	2867	3600
Li Chaobin	0.68	0.9					1	0	3000	3000	0	3000	1080
Liang Conglin	1.36	1.8					4	2400	9100	11500	21	2875	5040
Chai Yan	0.68	0.9					3	0	8900	8900	0	2967	3600
Tang Kunwei	0.68	0.9					3	0	8800	8800	0	2933	3600

CG /Name	FL (mu)		BC	HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL		BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
Peng Wenbing	4	2	96.4	40.65			4	2200	9200	11400	19	2850	5040
Peng Wenming	4	2	89.6	50.2			4	2100	9000	11100	19	2775	4320
Zhuang Zuozhi	6	3	90.76	49.4			6	3200	13860	17060	18	2843	7200
Yu Shizhou	4	2	68.3	56.2			4	2000	9360	11360	18	2840	5040
Chai Wenxuan	4	2		80.64			4	2100	9050	11150	19	2787	4680
Chai Wenyun	2	1		89.1			2	1600	4105	5705	28	2852	2520
Chai Wenhong	4	2	70.42	40.16			4	2300	9100	11400	20	2850	4320

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
C7YS													
Xiao Xianhua	1.74	1.41		106.4			3	2200	6380	8580	26	2860	3240
Xiao Xiangui	2.32	1.88		100.72			4	3600	9840	13440	27	3360	4680
Huang Changuang	1.74	1.41		86.47			3	2100	6480	8580	24	2860	3240
Huang Yuanqiang	2.32	1.88		74.3			4	2080	10780	12860	16	3215	5040
Huang Yuanxiao	2.32	1.88		76.8			4	2490	8950	11440	22	2860	4680
Qi Jun	1.16	0.94		71.9			2	1260	4590	5850	22	2925	2160
Huang Yuandi	2.32	1.88		114.4			4	2670	7700	10370	26	2592	5040

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
C&YS													
Zeng Congwan				90.82			2	1358	4000	5358	25	2679	2880
Hu Xingming				116.3			5	3120	11180	14300	22	2860	5760
Zeng Jinqun				170.1			7	2660	10640	13300	20	1900	8640
Tang Xi				104.3			4	2108	10292	12400	17	3100	4680
Zeng Dekui				146.02			4	2100	9340	11440	18	2860	4680
Zeng Dexin				90.71			2	640	5760	6400	10	3200	2160
Zeng Deguang				80.68			4	3024	8176	11200	27	2800	4680
Zeng Degang				220.43			3	2168	6172	8340	26	2780	3600
Tan Guifang				90.64			2	1250	4470	5720	22	2860	2520
Zeng Deyun				66.01			4	1640	6560	8200	20	2050	5040
Liang Dengxiu				73.04			1	575	1925	2500	23	2500	1440
Shu Qinrong				90.47			1	559	2100	2660	21	2660	1080

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
G1/QLQ													
Chen Dequan	1.8	1.6	3212.2	46.56			4	2900	0	2900	100	725	4320
Lin Siqian	1.8	1.6	215.16	112			5	1260	14300	15560	8	3112	6120
Chen Zuhe	1.35	1.2		77.16			3	2350	13000	15350	15	5116	3240
Chen Long	1.8	1.6	164.15	28.82			4	2940	8800	11740	25	2935	4320

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
G2/QLQ													
Yang Xuming	1.98	1.92	301.14	10.54		3	6	3580	13600	17180	21	2863	7200
Wang Anyou	1.32	1.28	253.47				4	2460	9100	11560	21	2890	4320
Xiong Ping	0.99	0.96	143.05	38.63			3	2380	7200	9580	25	3193	3600
He Shixing				150.23			2	1460	4500	5960	24	2980	2880
Tang Kunwen			90.64	40.37			5	3850	11000	14850	26	2970	6120
Su Yuanyin			120.44	40.21			5	1760	13000	14760	12	2952	6480
Su Kui			90.23	50.77			4	1250	9800	11050	11	2762	5040

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
C9/BJT													
Tian Taishou	0.36	0.74	171.76			47.24	2	0	2160	2160	0	1080	2160
Tian Qin	0.18	0.37					1	400	3100	3500	11	3500	1080
Tian Zhongbing	0.54	1.11					3	1600	7200	8800	18	2933	3600
Tian Taifang	0.54	1.11		12.12		17.01	5	0	4320	4320	0	864	6480
Tian Taizhen	0.18	0.37		17.23			1	700	3000	3700	19	3700	1080
Lei Zhongxiu	0.18	0.37	164.16	34.82			1	600	2400	3000	20	3000	1080
Tian Hong	0.18	0.37					1	700	2800	3500	20	3500	1080
Tian Zhongcheng	0.18	0.37					1	500	3000	3500	14	3500	1080
Xu Ruzhen	0.18	0.37	417.67				2	600	5370	5970	10	2985	2520
Liu Shenglai	0.36	0.74					2	1200	4770	5970	20	2985	2520
Tian Yan	0.36	0.74					2	1500	4470	5970	25	2985	2520
Tian Hua	0.36	0.74	214.44				3	1800	7030	8830	20	2943	3600
Chen Xiguang	0.36	0.74	215.79	35.77		12	2	1700	4270	5970	28	2985	2880
Chen Junyou	0.36	0.74					3	1700	7100	8800	19	2933	3600
Chen Xirong	0.18	0.37		110.39			1	700	2400	3100	23	3100	1440
Liang Wen	0.36	0.74					2	0	8000	8000	0	4000	2520
Liang Fengying	0.36	0.74					2	1400	4560	5960	23	2980	2520
Deng Yongqun	0.18	0.37	122.38	28.64		26.88	1	600	2500	3100	19	3100	1440
Shen Yuhong	0.72	1.48					4	2300	9384	11684	20	2921	5040
Shen Yuqiang	0.72	1.48					4	2200	9480	11680	19	2920	5040
Shen Wenzhong							1	0	2500	2500	0	2500	1440
Tang Kunhua	0.36	0.74	174.41	22.06		6	2	1300	4660	5960	22	2980	2160
Tang Shuguang	0.54	1.11					3	1600	7250	8850	18	2950	3600
Tang Bihui	0.36	0.74					2	1400	4560	5960	23	2980	2520
Xu Fushou	0.36	0.74	44.88				2	1500	4450	5960	25	2975	2520
Fan Jinhua	0.54	1.11	305.36			35.2	3	1700	7150	8850	19	2950	3240
Xu Kanghua	0.36	0.74	210.51	41.58			2	1000	4965	5965	17	2982	2160
Xu Wei	0.18	0.37					1	600	2504	3104	19	3104	1080
Xu Yang	0.18	0.37					1	500	2600	3100	16	3100	1080
Xu Jishan	0.36	0.74	188.66	19.35		23.37	2	900	5060	5960	15	2980	2880
Li Yong	0.18	0.37					1	500	2400	2900	17	2900	1080
Xu Jinrong	0.36	0.74					2	1100	4860	5960	18	2980	2520
Gong Yunfeng	0.18	0.37	171.41	18.48		16.8	1	700	2400	3100	23	2980	1440
Tan Yongsheng	0.72	1.48					4	2100	9580	11680	18	3100	5040
Tan Wenfu	0.72	1.48					4	2000	9670	11670	17	2920	5040
Tan Wenwu	0.54	1.11					3	1500	7320	8820	17	2917	3600
Chen Yanjun	0.36	0.74	187.06	27.2			2	1000	4950	5950	17	2975	2520
Peng Zaiqiang	0.18	0.37					1	600	2300	2900	21	2900	1080
Tian Taihua	0.72	1.48	167.31			28.77	6	2300	15105	17405	13	2901	7920
Tian Taiyun	0.72	1.48	154.92			20.4	4	2050	9634	11684	18	2921	4680
Deng Li	0.54	1.11	265.05				3	1600	7350	8950	18	2983	3960

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	(CNY)			(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)	
Feng Hui	0.54	1.11		85.84		58.32	3	2000	6824	8824	22	2941	3600	
Chen Ying	0.54	1.11	101.97			15.86	3	1800	7020	8820	20	2940	3960	
Chen Xifu	0.54	1.11		61.28		25.33	3	1700	7110	8810	19	2936	3240	
Xu Bin	0.18	0.37		22.74		11.29	1	600	2510	3110	19	3110	1080	
Qin Minghua						8.8	1	0	2600	2600	0	2600	1440	
Qin Xiaoping	0.9	1.85	22.78	40.6		6	4	2300	6530	8830	26	2207	5040	
Qin Xiaolin	0.72	1.48					4	1900	9770	11670	16	2917	5040	

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW									
C10/BJT														
Xie Hongbin	0.42	0.74	227.8					2	1118	4307	5425	21	2712	2160
Tan Shiju	0.21	0.37						1	560	2005	2565	22	2565	1080
Xie Tianyun	0.63	1.11	84.36	94.82				3	1677	12800	14477	12	4825	3600
Xie Xiurong	0.21	0.37						1	860	4065	4925	17	4925	1080
Xiao Zucheng	0.63	1.11	45.57	36.61				3	2650	9500	12150	22	4050	3960
Xiao Shuang	0.21	0.37						1	550	2015	2565	21	2565	1080
Xie Kaifu	0.42	0.74	198.24	26.03			16.2	2	1200	4225	5425	22	2712	2160
Yang Yushu	0.42	0.74						2	1000	4425	5425	18	2712	2160
Xiao Yong	0.63	1.11	185.71					3	1700	6585	8285	21	2761	3600
Xie Tianfeng	0.42	0.74	83.77	52.81	24.53			2	1150	4275	5425	21	2712	2520
Xie Tianping								3	3400	850	4250	80	1416	3600
Xie Tianchi								3	1700	8200	9900	17	3300	3600
Xie Tianquan			185.39	57.72			69.88	3	3100	750	3850	81	1283	3600
Xie Jian								3	1300	9400	10700	12	3566	3600
Xie Rong								2	0	5425	5425	0	2712	2520
Jiang Yunxiu	0.21	0.37	159	17.63			6.72	1	750	1815	2565	29	2565	1440
Xie Kaiyan	0.63	1.11						3	350	8000	8350	4	2783	3600
Xie Cuixia	0.42	0.74						2	1350	4075	5425	25	2712	2520
Xie Qin	0.42	0.74						2	1250	6000	7250	17	3625	2520
Xie Tianshou	0.42	0.74	199.95				27.24	2	600	5000	5600	11	2800	2520
Xie Jing	0.42	0.74						3	1300	6985	8285	16	2761	3600
Xie Jun	0.21	0.37						2	1640	8200	9840	17	4920	2160
Xie Fang	0.42	0.74						2	1350	5000	6350	21	3175	2520
Xie Zhiyi	0.42	0.74	197.81					2	2300	500	2800	82	1400	2880
Xie Tianqun	0.42	0.74						2	1450	4500	5950	24	2975	2160
Liang Hongyu	0.84	1.48	195.96	19.09				4	4550	9800	14350	32	3587	5040
Deng Yonghua	0.63	1.11		29.88				3	1850	9500	11350	16	3783	3240
Xiao Yueming	0.21	0.37						1	630	3300	3930	16	3930	1080
Liao Biqing	0.21	0.37	293.48	22.46				1	610	2400	3010	20	3010	1440
Xiao Jianmin	0.21	0.37						1	670	4800	5470	12	5470	1080
Xiao Xiulian	0.21	0.37						2	2400	2400	4800	50	2400	2520
Xiao Yuede	0.42	0.74	199.74					2	1370	4055	5425	25	2712	2160
Yu Anming	0.84	1.48	269.97	10.26				4	4200	1200	5400	78	1350	4680
Yu Lin	0.63	1.11						3	3500	6330	9830	36	3276	3600
Wang Duogui	0.63	1.11	150.82	13.86				3	1850	6430	8280	22	2760	3600
Wu Lanqiong	0.42	0.74	413.03					5	2250	11755	14005	16	2801	5400
Lai Kunxiu	0.84	1.48	389.81	53.27			17.28	4	4450	8000	12450	36	3112	5400
Wu Lanxiu	0.42	0.74						2	1250	7400	8650	14	4325	2160
Wu Lanju	0.42	0.74						2	2440	6500	8940	27	4470	2520
Wu Zhonglin	0.84	1.48						4	2550	8595	11145	23	2786	5040
Tang Kunfeng	0.21	0.37	243.49					1	559	2600	3159	18	3159	1080

CG /Name	FL (mu)		BC	HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL		BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
Wang Xingwen	0.42	0.74		37.05	58.68		2	1339	4086	5425	25	2712	2880
Xie Min	0.42	0.74			28.98		2	1457	4000	5457	27	2728	2160
Xie Suhua				41.81			1	1000	2560	3560	28	3560	1080
Yin Congxiu				62.32			1	400	4800	5200	8	5200	1440
Liu Wenping			180.99	27.72			4	2850	12000	14850	19	3712	4320
Xiao Wei	0.21	0.37					1	787	4800	5587	14	5587	1080
Wei Quanzhen	0.21	0.37					1	750	2400	3150	24	3150	1440
Deng Xiaodong	0.63	1.11					3	1855	6430	8285	22	2761	3600

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)			Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW	(CNY)			(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)	
C11/BJT														
Nie Zhaohua			315.44			94.5	5	1800	15000	16800	11	3360	5760	
Ye Dequan	0.2	0.4	390.16				1	300	4500	4800	6	4800	1440	
Ye Xiaojun							1	1000	2800	3800	27	3800	1080	
Ye Hua							1	800	3100	3900	21	3900	1080	
Lan Qianyu			119.7	47.49			6	3800	14500	18300	21	3050	6480	
Chen Shaode			71.71			7.2	6	1700	6000	7700	22	1283	7200	
Zeng Delin			133.77				4	2400	10000	12400	19	3100	4320	
Wu Wenchang	0.2	0.4	151.9				1	960	3000	3960	24	3960	1080	
Lu Shimin			28.26				3	3100	4860	7960	39	2653	3240	
Lin Rong			67.9				2	650	6200	6850	9	3425	2520	

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI	NAI	TI	A/ TI	PP I/P	ELA AP
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW			(CNY)	(CNY)	(CNY)	(%)	(CNY/y)	(CNY/y)
YW													
Wang Jun			110.5				3	900	8803	9703	9	3234	3240
Quan Heqiang			104.72				2	210	9350	9560	2	4780	2160
Lin Suqing					100.72		2	1200	5643	6843	17	3421	2520
Tang Keliang					120.6		5	2000	13423	15423	13	3084	6120
Wang Yixiao				91.27			2	1150	90	1240	93	620	2880
Zhang Weicheng				156.3			4	1300	11263	12563	10	3140	4680
Zhang Weicai			220.4	30.76			5	2400	13023	15423	16	3084	5760
Zhang Weibing				150.2			4	1800	10763	12563	14	3140	4320
Chai Yingji			106	30			7	3400	17740	21140	16	3020	8280
Chai Yingdiao				120.68			5	2600	12823	15423	17	3084	5400
Chai Guangyun			106.8	52			5	2700	12720	15420	18	3084	6480
Chai Wenfu			204.6	48.2			4	2250	450	2700	83	675	5040
Chai Yingguan				152.3			4	1900	10663	12563	15	3140	4680
Chai Yingkun			307.82	34.2			2	1600	5243	6843	23	3421	2520
Chai Wenjiu				101.3			4	2200	10360	12560	17	3140	4320
Chai Wenshi			100.7	40.4			4	2300	550	2850	81	712	4680
Chai Yingyong			102.4	44.7			4	2400	10163	12563	19	3140	4320
Chai Yingqian				108.9			2	1700	5140	6840	25	3420	2160
Chai Yingkang				155.3			6	3000	15283	18283	16	3047	7560
Wang Xuecheng			224.6	36			4	2500	10060	12560	20	3140	2520

CG /Name	FL (mu)			HA (m ²)		Si	HP	AI (CNY)	NAI (CNY)	TI (CNY)	AI/ TI (%)	PP I/P (CNY/y)	ELA AP (CNY/y)
	PF	DL	BC	BW	EW								
C1/SGQ													
Yang Shicheng			160.4	50.8			4	2000	12130	14130	14	3532	5040
Zhang Yuantang			221.4	50.2			4	4300	1200	5500	78	1375	4680
Yang Shide			100.4	20.8			5	4320	1000	5320	81	1064	6480
Yang Yongping			251.1	41.2			6	3000	16850	19850	15	3308	7560
Tang Xiaobing			204.4	59.05			2	1500	6911	8411	18	4205	2160
Yang Yongan				140			5	2300	14690	1699	14	3398	5400
Yang Shiyou			110.9	34.2			4	2500	11631	14131	18	3532	4320
Yang Shisong			210.8	40			5	1600	15391	16991	9	3398	5760
Yang Yongchuan			80.06	150.4			3	1500	9770	11270	13	3756	3240
Jiang Shiping			700	34.2			4	2000	12130	14130	14	3532	5040
Yang Songlin			204.8	30.6			4	1100	7500	8600	13	2150	4320
Yang Shihong			120.6	69.82			7	4500	1200	5700	79	814	8280
Liu Chengguo			110.1	56.2			4	2300	11830	14130	16	3532	4320
Yang Shichuan				130.7			4	2500	11630	14130	18	3532	4680
Yang Shixun			210.64	44.25			2	4100	1400	5500	75	2750	2160
Yang Shilong			200	30.48			4	2400	11730	14130	17	3532	4680
Yang Shiping			100	86.5			4	2200	11930	14130	16	3532	4680

Note: CG = commune/group, FL = farmland, PF = paddy field, DL = dry land
 HA = house area, BC = brick-concrete, BW = brickwood, EW = earthwood, Si = simple,
 HP = household population,
 AI = agricultural income, NAI = non-agricultural income, TI = total income,
 AI/ TI(%) = agricultural income representatio in total income (%),
 PP I/P (CNY/y) = preproject income per capita (CNY/year),
 ELA AP(CNY/y) = eligible living allowance ((CNY/y)

DBQ = Dabanqiao, WXQ = Wenxingqiao, YS = Yueshan, QLQ = Qiliqiao, BJT = Bajiaoting,
 YW = Yaowan, SGQ = Shuanggongqiao

Annex 5 Sample Agreements

Notarial Deed
Agreement on Land Acquisition and
Compensation including for Life Allowances and Resettlement Assistance
to Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

This Agreement is entered into between The Administration Committee of Sichuan Suining Economic Development Zone (Party that is to acquire the land and pay the compensation, including life allowances and resettlement assistance to PAPs, hereinafter referred to as Party A), and _____ (Party whose land is to be acquired, hereinafter referred to as Party B).

Whereas Party A is to acquire the collective-land owned by Party B to meet the development needs of Economic Development Zone (EDZ) with payment of compensation.

Whereas the compensation paid by Party A for the acquisition of Party B's land and for the displacement of households located on that land shall consist of (a) for life allowances and resettlement assistance to PAPs, as further provided for in this Agreement, (b) compensation to PAPs for the demolition of housing and other assets located on acquired land and provision of alternate housing and related matters, as further provided for in a separate agreement entitled Notarial Deed Agreement on Demolition of Rural Houses and Buildings of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) between Party A and individual PAP households (hereafter referred to as the "Housing Agreement") .

Whereas Party A shall acquire the land of Party B in stages, and each such successive acquisition of land shall be the subject of (a) a separate agreement between Party A and Party B in the same form and substance as this Agreement, and (b) a separate Housing Agreement between Party A and the PAPs living on and using the land that is subject to the subsequent taking in the same form and substance as the Housing Agreement.

Whereas the land acquisition and payment of compensation, including life allowances and resettlement assistance to PAPs, complies with the relevant national laws and regulations of China, and Sichuan Urban Environment Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) dated....., as approved by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). For detailed compensation not covered by the following provisions, the parties shall comply with the provisions of the RAP.

Whereas the names of the head of households and of the members of each household affected by the land acquired by Party A from Party B pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Agreement and which meet the eligibility criteria set forth in paragraph 3 of this Agreement are set forth in Annex 1 to this Agreement.

Therefore Party A and B agree as follows.

1. Party A shall acquire the land owned by Party B for the development needs of EDZ. The land of Party B covered by this Agreement consists of the plots of land as shown on the map attached as Annex 2 of this Agreement.

(describe the land being acquired by reference to plot numbers or some other way of identifying the land)

In case the land covered by this Agreement is only a portion of the land owned by Party B, and Party A intends to acquire further land of Party B at a

later stage, such later acquisitions of land shall be subject to (a) a subsequent agreement between Party A and Party B in the same form and substance as this Agreement and (b) an agreement between Party A and any affected PAP household in the same form and substance as the Housing Agreement.

2. In the event the acquired land covered by this Agreement is only a portion of the total land owned by Party B, the following principles shall apply:
 - a) The boundaries of the land being acquired shall be coterminous with the boundaries of individual parcels of land that have been assigned to PAP households by Party B for housing or structures or for agricultural purposes (farming, grazing, etc.), to ensure that the entirety of such parcels are included in the acquired land under this Agreement and there is no fragmentation of specific parcels;
 - b) Where a PAP household has been assigned by Party B more than one non-contiguous parcel of land, and Party A requires only one or several of, but not all, of said household's parcels at the time of this Agreement, then only the entirety of the parcel or parcels required for the development of EDZ at the time of this Agreement and included in the land shown on Annex 2 shall be acquired and the head of the household PAP will assign a member (members) of the household to receive the resettlement compensation package, including the for life allowance and resettlement assistance. **Provided, however, that** all eligible members of a PAP household shall be entitled to full compensation in accordance with this Agreement even where some but not all of that household's assigned parcels are included in the land to be acquired as shown in Annex 3 in any of the following cases:
 - i. If the PAP household that has been assigned more than one parcel consists of a single individual or only of a husband and wife; or
 - ii. If the plot or one of the plots of land being acquired includes the

- house of the PAP household; or
- iii. If the remaining plot(s) of land assigned to the PAP household is/are not of a sufficient size and quality to be economically viable and to sustain or improve the livelihoods of those members of the PAP household who were not assigned to receive compensation in accordance with this paragraph; or
 - iv. If the remaining plot(s) of land comprise less than 80% of the total land area assigned to the PAP household.
3. As of the date of the socio-economic survey (cut-off date), every member of a household of Party B with rural household registration whose assigned plot of land is being acquired under this Agreement and who continues to live within the household at the date of approval of land acquisition, is eligible for receiving the compensation resettlement package and rehabilitation assistance package set forth in paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Children of aforementioned members of the households of Party B born after the cut-off date but before the date of approval of land acquisition are also eligible for receiving the compensation resettlement package set forth in paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Minors under the age of 18 who live with the aforementioned households at the cut-off date without Party B's rural household registration, and continue to live with the households at the date of approval of land acquisition, are also eligible for receiving the compensation resettlement package set forth in paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Other PAPs who are 18 years of age or older and are direct relatives (fathers, mothers, sons and daughters by blood or adoption and spouses) of members of the household who live with the PAP household at the cut-off date without Party B's rural household registration, and continue to live with the PAP household at the date of approval of land acquisition, are eligible for receiving a lump-sum resettlement assistance as provided for in

paragraph 5 of this Agreement (for details, please see RAP). In addition these PAPs shall be counted as part of the household for purposes of calculating the minimum size of the apartment under the Notarial Deed Agreement on Demolition of Rural Houses and Buildings of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and Provision of Compensation (for details, please see RAP).

4. a. The compensation paid under this Agreement shall be a for life allowance payable on a monthly basis as follows: CNY120 per person per month for males of and above 60-years old and females of and above 55-years old; CNY90 per person per month for males between (including) 18- to 60-years old and females between (including) 18- and 55-years old; and CNY120 per person per month for people younger than 18-years old. For people receiving the monthly payment of the for life allowances, they may choose at the time of starting to receive the for life allowances, either (i) that the monthly rates be raised every two years by a percentage representing the average of the national inflation rate over the last 24 months; or (ii) that the monthly rates be raised by CNY5 per person per month in every two years. No reduction of the for life allowance shall be made for deflation. Each member of the PAPs households shall be provided at no cost with urban registration.
- b. The for life allowance shall be in addition to the compensation each eligible PAP shall be entitled to receive with respect to the demolition and relocation of their housing and other structures, consisting among other elements of a fully serviced apartment free of charge provided to the PAPs. For details, please see Notarial Deed Agreement on Demolition of Rural Houses and Buildings of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and Provision of Compensation.

5. Party A shall start to provide the monthly living allowances under the resettlement compensation package and the lump sum under the resettlement assistance not later than one month after the date of approval of land acquisition.
6. Party B hereby unconditionally agrees that Party A shall provide directly to the PAPs the compensation resettlement package, including the for life allowance, and the resettlement assistance without any deduction or payment to be made to Party B.
7. The expatriated (member of the PAP household not living with the PAP household at the time of the land acquisition but included in the socio-economic survey), people in military services, in prison or rehabilitation programs shall file a written application when he or she is repatriated to be provided with the for life allowance or resettlement assistance. Party B (or Group Street Committee) shall verify if the applicant was included in the socio-economic survey and therefore is eligible for receiving the for life allowance or resettlement assistance in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Party A shall approve the application within 15 days of receiving the verification from Party B (Group Street Committee). The for life allowance or resettlement assistance shall be provided from the subsequent month of the approval by Party A. These PAPs will not be counted for purposes of the minimum size of the apartment for purposes of the Housing Agreement unless they return during the transition period referred to in the Housing Agreement.
8. Members of Party B eligible for the for life allowances and resettlement assistance also enjoy other social benefits as a result of urban residency. In

addition, Party A maintains in its annual financial budget special reemployment funds to assist the farmers whose land has been acquired, so that the affected rural laborers will have access to free training and employment agent services after urbanization.

9. This Agreement is subject to and shall be implemented by the Parties in accordance with the RAP, the provisions of which to the extent they are relevant to this Agreement are hereby incorporated by reference and shall form part of this Agreement.

10. If there is any dispute arising from the implementation of this Agreement the parties will use their best efforts to settle the dispute in an amicable way in accordance with the RAP, failing which both parties have the right to bring lawsuit in people's court. If party A fails to provide the resettlement compensation package, including the for life allowances or resettlement assistance to any PAP, Party B can bring lawsuit against Party A. If Party B does not take any action within 30 days, PAPs who shall have not received the resettlement compensation package, including the for life allowances, or the resettlement assistance are hereby irrevocably authorized by Party B to represent Party B to bring lawsuit against Party A in people's court to obtain remedial action. In event Party B or a PAP, as the case may be, is successful in such a lawsuit, the Parties agree that all costs of the legal proceedings including lawyers' fees shall be covered by Party A at no cost to Party B or the PAP. In the event said lawsuit is unsuccessful, the Parties agree to abide by the ruling of the court with respect to the sharing of costs.

11. This Agreement becomes effective subject to the bilateral signatures and shall be legally binding and enforceable on both parties.

12. This Agreement is made in three originals, with one for Party A, one for Party B, and one for the notary. Representatives of each eligible household shall sign on the Annex 1 of this Agreement and each eligible household shall be provided a copy of this Agreement including all the annexes. Party B shall inform all the eligible persons of their rights and obligations under this Agreement prior to it being signed.

13. If Party B is substituted by a Group or Street Committee or other successor legal entity, all the rights and obligations of Party B shall be assigned to the Group or Street Committee or other successor legal entity. If Party B is dissolved and is not replaced by any successor legal entity, the obligations of Party A to pay compensation to eligible PAPs and to take other actions under this Agreement shall survive.

Representative of Party A

Representative of Party B

Notarial Office:

Date:

Annex 1: List of eligible persons

Annex 2: Map of land being acquired

Notarial Deed

Agreement on Demolition of Rural Houses and Buildings of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and provision of Compensation

No. []

This agreement is entered between the Administration Committee of Sichuan Suining Economic Development Zone, hereafter referred to as Party A, and the displaced household whose representative is _____, hereafter referred to as Party B [serial number inserted here].

Whereas Party A is to acquire the housing and structures owned by Party B to meet the development needs of the Economic and Technical Development zone (EDZ) with payment of compensation as further provided for in this agreement.

Whereas the demolition of housing and structures, payment of compensation to PAPs and relocation of housing and buildings, complies with the relevant national laws and regulations of China and the Sichuan Suining Xining District Project Resettlement Action Plan dated....., as approved by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) on..... For details concerning compensation and other matters not covered by the following provisions, the parties shall comply with the RAP.

Whereas to determine the rights, obligations and economic liabilities of the parties during the demolition and reconstruction process, and subject to the bilateral negotiations and concurrence of the parties, an agreement is entered as follows.

1. Location and area of Party B's original house

- a) Party B's original house to be demolished is located at_____. For the buildings of Party B, the area is [] m² as existing or recorded in the property ownership certificate (property ownership certificate No. []). The construction area eligible for resettlement is [] m², comprising construction area of [] m² for residential building, [] rooms of production building with construction area of [] m², and [] rooms of business building with construction area of [] m².
- b) Relocation transition. Party A shall provide Party B with alternate apartment within the EDZ in the vicinity of the area occupied by the housing to be demolished. The apartments shall be provided fully serviced by Party A to Party B at least one month prior to the demolition of Party B's house.

A transitional arrangement for relocation may be allowed, if the new apartment has not been completed by the time required by the preceding paragraph. In such case, Party A shall assist Party B during the transitional period and ensure that Party B secures appropriate rental housing. Party B cannot be moved from his/her house before securing an appropriate rental house. Party A is to pay party B the transitional fee based on the specified standards during the transitional period at the monthly rate of CNY2/m²/original house to be demolished, which will be applied for a period of up to 18 months. In the event that the apartment is not made available to the PAP household within 18 months, the transitional fee shall be automatically increased to 150% of the original amount (or CNY3/m²/month) during the next six months. In no case shall the transition period extend beyond 24 months counted from the date of approval of land acquisition.

- c) Relocation subsidy, comprising CNY[] per []m²×CNY3/m² for construction areas of residential building, CNY[] per []m²×CNY6/m² for construction areas of non-residential building, and CNY[] for relocation of heavy machinery. Subsidies to production and business facilities, comprising CNY[] per []m²×CNY20/m² for business building, and CNY[] per []m²×CNY6/m² for production building.
- d) Furnace fee, which is provided per household in terms of property ownership and is CNY[] per CNY100/household×[] households.
- e) Relocation bonus. The relocation deadline is one month after the date the relocation and resettlement notice is posted. As the displaced are to provide their own accommodations during the transitional period, a rate of CNY1/m² will be added for every one day the relocation is in advance of the relocation deadline. The relocation fee plus the bonus is to be calculated per (5+[])×CNY1/m²×[]m² = CNY[]. For one-time holistic resettlement, a rate of CNY0.70/m² will be added for every one day the relocation is in advance of the relocation deadline. The relocation fee is to be calculated per CNY3/m²×[]m²+CNY0.7/m²×[] m²= CNY[].

2. Resettlement and Compensation

- f) The main types of compensation for housing demolition include ' trade and exchange of property ownership', ' evaluation and purchase' and the integration of these two methods.
 - i. Trade and exchange of property ownership. Party A is to provide party B in [location] of the zone, [] rooms of production buildings with construction area of about []m², [] rooms of business buildings

with construction area of about $[\]m^2$, $[\]$ apartments of $[\]$ bed-rooms and $[\]$ living-rooms in door $[\]$ of building $[\]$ with construction area of $[\]m^2$, and $[\]$ apartments of $[\]$ bed-rooms and $[\]$ living-rooms in door $[\]$ of building $[\]$ with construction area of $[\]m^2$ (the accurate areas are to be those as verified by the real estate management office of the Suining EDZ or other legal management department upon completion of the construction).

The area of surplus or shortage between the resettlement housing and the original housing and the associated compensation and payment are to be calculated based on the RAP. The property ownership of the resettlement housing will be transferred after the compensation and payment are clearly balanced between the parties A and B.

- ii. Evaluation and purchase. According to the application of Party B, for the buildings (comprising $[\]m^2$ of production buildings and $[\]m^2$ of business buildings) in no need of resettlement, pursuant to the document stipulations, Party A is to evaluate and purchase such buildings per $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}[\]/m^2$ for brick-concrete structures, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}[\]/m^2$ for brick-wood structures, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}[\]/m^2$ for production buildings, and $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}[\]/m^2$ for business buildings, to a total amount of CNY $[\]$. The proper ownership of such building of Party B is cancelled once Party A pays off the amount.
- iii. Other compensation, which comprising $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}38/m^2 = [\]$ for simple house, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}8/m^2 = [\]$ for temporary house, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}15/m^2 = [\]$ for balcony of wooden building, $[\] \text{ furnaces} \times \text{CNY}60/m^2 = [\]$ for furnace mouth, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}10/m^2 = [\]$ for fencing wall, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}15/m^2 = [\]$ for nightsoil tanks, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}15/m^2 = [\]$ for livestock yard, $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}13/m^2 = [\]$ for cement tanks, $[\] \text{ wells} \times \text{CNY}200/\text{well} = [\]$ for stone wells, $[\] \text{ wells} \times \text{CNY}100/\text{well} = [\]$ for hand-shaft wells, $[\] \text{ tanks} \times \text{CNY}200/\text{tank} = [\]$ for (working) methane tanks, $[\] \text{ tanks} \times \text{CNY}200/\text{tank} = [\]$ for (non-working) methane tanks, $[\] m^3 \times \text{CNY}10/m^3 = [\]$ for storehouses, $[\] \text{ vaults} \times \text{CNY}40/m^3 = [\]$ for sweet potato vaults, and $[\]m^2 \times \text{CNY}10/m^2 = [\]$ for stone separation, to a total amount of CNY $[\]$.
- g) If Party B's house to be demolished is less than $25 m^2$ per person, Party A shall provide Party a fully serviced apartment of which the total living area shall be the square meters resulting from multiplying $25m^2$ by the number of household members living at the household free of charge.

3. Party A shall take the full responsibility for taking all steps necessary to

acquire the two certificates (for property and housing) and will then turn them over to Party B

4. The parties shall both follow the agreement and implement the resettlement package as agreed. In the event of any dispute, the parties shall follow the grievance procedures specified in the RAP and may directly file lawsuit to the local court for breach of agreement.
5. This Agreement is subject to and shall be implemented by the Parties in accordance with the RAP, the provisions of which to the extent they are relevant to this Agreement are hereby incorporated by reference and shall form part of this Agreement. Further details concerning the calculation and provision of compensation, housing and other matters are set forth in the RAP and are incorporated by reference in this Agreement.
6. This agreement is in two originals, with one for Party A and one for the representative of Party B, and each household member other than the household representative with one copy, which is to become effective upon the signatures of the legal representatives of the parties. The agreement shall not be used for any loan guarantee.

Party A:

Party B:

Date: [day] [month] [year]