World Bank-Loaned Sichuan Small Town Development Project
The Mid-term Review Projects of Hongya

Report on Social Impact Assessment

Hongya Bureau of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
June, 2015
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1. Project Overview

1.1. Significance of Construction of the Project

1.1.1 New Opportunities for Small Town Development

It is advocated in the Chinese-featured “four modernization” target proposed by and the innovation-driven development strategies determined by, the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, that China will further insist on the road toward Chinese-featured new-type industrial modernization, information modernization, urban modernization and agricultural modernization, promote the in-depth fusion information modernization and industrial modernization, the positive interaction between industrialization and urbanization, the coordinative development of urbanization and agricultural modernization and finally facilitate the synchronous development of industrial modernization, information modernization, urban modernization and agricultural modernization.

To respond to the call by the Party Central Committee and the State Council of China, the provincial party committee and provincial government of Sichuan has, based on the actual situation of Sichuan Province and subject to the law of development, made the strategic decision to speed up new-type industrialization and urbanization of Sichuan Province, which is with great significance for Sichuan Province to build the western highland for economic development and the construction of all-round well-being society. Sichuan Province, by proposing to implement the interaction between “two modernizations”, coordinating the urban-rural total strategy, seizing tightly the development opportunity, insisting on the subject of scientific development and following the main line to change the mode of economic development, is trying all the effort to realize the new success in the development of Sichuan.

Then, for the purpose of development, Hongya County must grasp this opportunity to well optimize and adjust the allocation of productive forces; enhance the capacity to gather productive elements, facilitate development and expand employment; fully play the driving role; stably enhance the urbanization rate, speed up the construction of urban infrastructure; make perfect the public service facilities; actively push forward the change of development mode; make further innovation in the development and utilization mode of resources; focus on the people-oriented principle for urban construction and attach more emphasis to the promotion of urban connotation; further made intensive and saving use of land and energy resources; optimize the urban internal functions and enhance the utilization efficiency of urban space; strengthen guarantees on element configuration and solve difficulties in capital, land and energy resources.

1.1.2 Solid Basis Set in Early Stage with Loan from the World Bank

Early in 2009, Hongya approved the “Water Diversion Project from the Qingyi River to Hongya” relying on the loan from the World Bank and such works survived the project assessment by the World Bank in August 2010. The Water Division Project (the “diversion canal”) undertaken by the county government, The Water Diversion Project is pushed forward smoothly, with the land requisition, house demolition, relocation and resettlement work finished successfully in the early stage. By now, the Water Diversion Project has finished construction of diversion canal. Together with the improvement of moat in the south and north part of the city, the reconstruction of Hongya old downtown and the enhancement of riverside landscape, Hongya now shows optimized urban land utilization and improved environment.

It is based on this background that the World Bank-Loaned Sichuan Small Town Development Project The Mid-term Review Projects of Hongyais proposed, with the
purpose to further make perfect and expand the “Water Diversion Project” implemented in Hongchuan Town and improve the life qualify of Hongya residents and tourism population by further improve the municipal infrastructure of Liujiang Ancient Town.

1.1.3 New Opportunity for the Development of Local Tourism Industry Brought by the Rising of Greater Emei Tourism

With intercity railways including the Ya-Mei-Le Railway, Sui-Zi-Mei-YaRailway and Pu-Hong Railway and highways including Sui-Zi-Mei Highway and Le-Ya Highway under planning going through Hongya, Hongya has received a rare opportunity for development brought by the convenient traffic network.

Hongchuan Town where the downtown of Hongya County locates has the forest coverage rate reaching 22.3%, with the greening locating mainly along natural hills surrounding the city and urban roads, showing the huge environmental advantages attracting tourists. Furthermore, along with the formation of the Greater Emei Tourism Rim, the tourism industry will for sure become a pillar industry of Hongya.

In recent years, supported by the tourism industry, especially the fact that the world heritage new route Chengdu---Hongya—Liujiang Ancient Town---Qiliping---Emei Mountain has been made through recently, Hongchuan Town and Liujiang Town have created more employments to local residents and helped improve economic income of the same. While improving the employment rate, Hongchuan is also trying each effort to speed up the urbanization process, push forward the coordinated urban-rural development, promote urban-rural communication, expand domestic demands, facilitate the economic and social development in rural areas and put into practice the development idea of “ecological civilization and beautiful China”.

1.2. Project Profile

The scope and content of the World Bank Emergency Loaned Sichuan Small Town Development Project The Mid-term Review Projects of Hongya, namely, The Mid-term Review Projects of Hongya, consist of following two sub-projects:

Hongchuan Town Sub-project: Include 1) River regulation: dredge the 2.24km waterway, with 106835m³ sludge being dredged; regulate 63780 m² (equal to 95.62 mu) wetland; build 2.2km new embankment; repair and reconstruct 1.8km existing embankment; 2) Sewage main pipe: pave 2.35km sewage main pipe.

Liujiang Town Sub-project includes:

1) Road works: Build 2.360km new road. The road will be built according to planned grade, with width 8-12m; auxiliary underground pipe network, lighting, signs and markings will be built too; the road consists of four parts: the A2 north road 333.324m, the A1 road 652.074m; the C1 road 448.265m and the C2 road 926.796m.

2) Bridge works: Three new bridges will be built, including 1 foot bridge (Yangliu River Foot Bridge) and 2 vehicular bridges (the Huaxi River Bridge and the Yangliu River Bridge).

3) Urban rainwater garden works: New public green space with area of 67,312.1736m³ will be built according to the green infrastructure and ecological wetland idea. Together with the road rainwater regeneration system, a complete urban rainwater and flood control system will come into being and a public green space will be available for daily relaxation of local residents.

4) Water treatment plant and supporting pipe network: A water treatment plant will be built, with short-term (by 2020) capacity of 2500m³/d and long-term (by 2030)
capacity of 4500 m³/d; 12km water intake facility and water transport and distribution network will be built.

5) Urban digitalization works: Multiple data resources platform will be set up, including the geo-spatial framework date, unit grid data, management component data and geo-coding data, so that to form a complete, closed, intercommunicating and interlinked digital urban management system.

6) Ecological parking lot works: A single-layer ecological parking lot will be built, covering land area of 9775 m² and holding 228 stalls for compact car and 9 stalls for bus.

1.3. Scope of Impact Assessment of the Project

1.3.1. Areas directly affected by the Project

Field survey on the in-kind impact of the Project shows that the Project involves in impact from permanent requisition of collectively-owned land only without that from demolition and relocation of residential houses, enterprises/public institutions, stores, ground attachments and infrastructure facilities.

The Project will requisition totally 129.47mu collectively-owned rural land, including 124.7mu farmland and 4.77mu garden land, with 320 people from 86 households being impacted. In which, the 109.77mu collectively-owned land of Hongxing Village has been requisitioned, with 237 people from 67 households being impacted. Land requisition in Yangcun Village and Lianghe village hasn’t started yet, which covers totally 19.7mu land, with 83 people from 19 households being impacted. See Table 1-1 for details of land requisition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Affected Villages</th>
<th>Land Requisition (mu)</th>
<th>Directly Affected Population</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liujiang</td>
<td>Yangcun</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lianghe</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hongxing</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>109.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>124.7</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>129.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.2. Scope of Assessment of the Report

Assessment of the report covers only the Liujiang Town sub-project, with three villages, namely, Hongxing, Yangcun and Lianghe, and bordering areas of Liujiang Ancient Town.

Contents of assessment of the report involves in comprehensive assessment and prediction on the social impact of the construction of the Project to the life and psychology of emigrants and other population, economy, natural environment, infrastructure, traffic, cultural tradition, religious belief of the areas involved in the Project, with the purpose to identify potential social dangers which may be resulted from the Project, avoid harms from the Project to local people and their benefits and interests, cut down incurrence of social problems, guide the builder of the Project in the planning and implementation stages and guarantee the realization of targeted social benefit.
2. **Indicators of Social Assessment and Social Survey**

Social survey of the World Bank loaned project is more to analyze the project and find out how to better realize the target of development based on the local social and cultural organization structure. It cares for special groups and emphasizes public participation.

This social assessment report assesses comprehensively social impact of the construction of Liujiang-sub-project to the non-voluntary emigrants and other population, local economy, infrastructure and traffic and the psychological states of local residents. At the same time, since no minority people are involved in the Project, this report makes no assessment thereon.

2.1. **Approaches Applied for Social Assessment**

Generally, comprehensive approaches used for social assessment include the “essential issue approach”, the “inaction replacement approach” and the “logical frame method”.

The essential issue approach is to identify the required balance between research and action by integrating together social assessment, social planning and social development. A prominent feature of such approach is the “issue-oriented” principle and it emphasizes to study focusing on involved social issues.

The inaction replacement approach is to compare the actual situation after implementation of related policies of projects and the possible situation on the assumption of no external interference, so that to identify the real effects, impacts and function of the project. It is mainly used in the early stage of social assessment.

Logical framework approach is the main approach used for post-project assessment, especially used by international organizations for post-assessment of assistance project. It consists of vertical logic and horizontal logic.

This report makes early-stage assessment to the project and applies all these three approaches comprehensively. Main point of the report is to emphasize the significance of social survey at the early stage, make clear the relationship between approaches and targets and analyze the uncertainties of the Project and the uncertainties lying in the economy, society and environment of the area affected by the Project and make comparison before and after implementation of the Project, so that to assess total social impacts of the Project and guarantee the realization of targeted social benefits of the Project.

2.2. **Indicators of Social Impacts of the Project**

Social impacts of the Project involves in 7 main aspects, namely, emigrants, economy, living facilities and social service, public support and social adaptability, 40% bottom income group and social sex situation (mainly women). See the following table for the system of indicators for social impact assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Aspect</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Assessment Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emigrants</td>
<td>Make sure the living quality of in-voluntary emigrants is not inferior to that before relocation; emphasize on livelihood recovery of land-losing farmers; make sure their life is secure.</td>
<td>Population affected, standard of compensation for demolition and relocation, employment-based resettlement; granting of compensation payment, implementation and effects of approaches for livelihood recovery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Economy

| Push forward economic development of the area affected by the Project | Changes in natural resources (mainly what influence will be resulted from changes in land resources); impact to employment; main source of income (income level); employment provided by the Project; emphasize on the development of national-level poverty-stricken county |

### Living facilities and service

| Guarantee the basic life quality of local residents; guarantee basic conditions for social development; guarantee traveling and water convenience of local residents and enterprises. | Summarize and analyze basic situation of living facilities and service in the affected area, including medical service, education and hygiene conditions; briefly explain impact from the project and whether local residents enjoy convenient traffic, whether the project will bring benefits to local residents. |

### Public support and social adaptability

| Make sure the public can accept the Project and emigrants produced by the Project will show no inadaptability due to identity changes or other impacts | Whether the public support the Project? Whether they are satisfied about the social development target? What about their psychological status during construction of the Project? Whether the changes in identity make them uncomfortable? |

### 40% bottom income group

| Care for the preferential policies to the bottom income group, the disabled and poverty-stricken households and the appeals for benefits of the same. | Analyze whether the implementation of the Project will bring positive social impact to the bottom income group including the disadvantaged group, in the area affected by the Project. |

### Social sex status

| Guarantee the positive participation of women in the Project and make sure women can get certain economic benefits from the Project. | The status of men and women of the same family in the local political and economic activities; especially the employment of women; whether the Project can bring economic benefits to local women? |

An explanation shall be made to the “40% bottom income group” for it is directly associated with poverty. The indicator here mainly refers to whether the appeal and wishes of the “40% bottom income group (disadvantaged group included)” are consistent with target of the Project and what kinds of influence will incurred to them from the Project.

**Box 1  40% bottom income group**

There is no universally recognized definition of the “40% bottom income group” in China at the present. But it is for sure that most rural residents are included in this group, as well as some low-income urban residents. Since the area affected by the Project is mostly village, most residents in these rural villages covered by the report are members of the 40% bottom income group, as well as some low-income urban residents affected here.

Meanwhile, the 40% bottom income group covers also the poverty-stricken and disadvantaged groups and such group is definitely associated with poverty. Therefore, more attentions can be paid to the 40% bottom income groups here, so that to better care for the poverty-stricken disadvantaged group in the area affected by the Project.

The disadvantaged group in the conventional sense includes also the disabled, the households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and the households enjoying the five guarantees. It is required by the World Bank that special care shall be paid to the “40% bottom income group” in the area affected by the Project. In this regard, the disadvantaged group is included in the “40% bottom income group”.

### 2.3. Survey for Social Assessment

#### 2.3.1. Approaches of Survey

Approaches applied for social survey concerning the Project include mainly the
questionnaire and interviewing. Design of the questionnaire and interview outline complies with a series of rigorous research and consultancy. Details are as follows:

Determine the approaches of survey according to the target of the same. Relatively open interviewing is applied for survey on the macro economic and social background, local policies and related implementation, activities carried, opinions and suggestions on the Project; while confidential quantitative questionnaire is applied for survey on baseline data, willing and satisfaction of the affected population about the Project.

When survey approaches are determined, make clear then key problems or key indicators information on which is to be acquired from the informant and design corresponding questionnaire or interviewing outline. Reference comparison and expert advices shall go through the whole design process to guarantee the quality of outline and questionnaire.

2.3.2. Scope of Survey

Survey on the social impact concerning the Project involves in the following three fields:

1. **Functional government departments**

The survey team of the Project visits some key functional departments of Hongya County, including the Land and Resources Bureau, the Social Security Bureau, the Statistics Bureau, the Women’s Federation and the Poverty Relief Office, for the purpose to collect local social and economic data and listen to opinions and suggestions of local government on the Project.

2. **Interview important informants**

Interviewing is mainly made to key persons-in-charge of Liujiang government and cadres of the three affected villages to learn their opinions and suggestions on the implementation of the Project. See Appendix 2 for the sample questionnaire.

3. **Public Opinion Survey among Population Affected**

The survey team carries out direct door interview to affected villages for public opinion survey and fills in the questionnaire. The 40% bottom income group is included in the informant team.

Questionnaire is designed separately for public opinion survey among population affected by the Project and the process of field survey is also the process of publicity of and public participation concerning the Project. Totally 60pcs of valid replied questionnaire are collected, involving 272 people from 60 sample families.

See Appendix 1 for details of the sample questionnaire.

![Figure 2-1 Door Interviewing by the Social Impact Survey Team](image)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Content of Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015.3.5 (All day)</td>
<td>Liujiang Town</td>
<td>Preliminary survey on the Project site, to lean essential information of the Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015.3.10 (All day)</td>
<td>Hongya County</td>
<td>Social-economic survey; visit the land and resources bureau, the social security bureau, the women’s federation, the tourism bureau and the poverty relief office to collect related data and documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015.3.11 forenoon</td>
<td>Liujiang Town</td>
<td>Visit Liujiang government to collect related document and carry out questionnaire in Yangcun Village and Hongxing Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015.3.11 afternoon</td>
<td>Liujiang Town</td>
<td>Visit the management committee of Liujiang Ancient Town scenic spot to collect related document and carry out questionnaire in Lianghe Village.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4. Survey on Social-economic Status

2.4.1. Social-economic Status of Hongya County

Hongya County, located in the southwest edge of Sichuan Basin, is 147km from Chengdu, 55km from Leshan and 50km from Meishan. It is now under the administration of Meishan City. In 2013, Hongyarealized gross domestic product (GDP) of RMB 8.515 billion, marking a year-on-year growth of 10.5%; including RMB 1.363 billion from the primary industry, RMB 5.17 billion from the secondary industry and RMB 1.982 from the tertiary industry (the proportion of these three industries was 16.0: 60.7: 23.3. Along with construction of the Cheng-Ya Highway and the Sui-Zi-Mei Highway, the western ring of international “Greater Emei” tourism route will get through fully. At present, Hongya has rapid developing tourism industry and tourism planning is improved day by day, with fine scenic spot being built and “All-round Scenic Spot” construction being sped up. In 2013, Hongya has received totally 4.64 million person-times of tourists, increasing by 67% when compared to that of the last year; the income realized from tourism reached RMB 4.148 billion, increasing by 55.3%.

Up to the end of 2013, Hongya has total population 351,900, including 301,300 permanent residents. As for sex ration, Hongya has 173,400 women and 178,500 men; among the 351,900 population, 252,600 are agricultural population, while 99,300 are non-agricultural. The urbanization rate of Hongyu County reaches 36.62% and the per capital disposable income of urban residents is RMB 20,870, with the Engel coefficient reaching 41%; the per capita net income of rural residents is RMB 9,156, with the Engle coefficient reaching 43.9%.

Hongya has 24,082 people covered by the basic old-age insurance for enterprise employees, 21,353 people under the basic medical insurance for urban employees, 29,290 people under the basic medical insurance for urban residents, 277,223 people under the new rural co-operative medical system, 185,784 people under the new pilot endowment insurance for rural and urban residents, 4,304 people under the minimum living allowance for urban residents and 15,683 people under the minimum living allowance for rural residents.
### Table 2-3 Brief Social-economic Information of Hongyan County in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>UOM</th>
<th>Hongya County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National territorial area</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>1896.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Farmland area</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>192433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>10,000 person</td>
<td>35.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Agricultural population</td>
<td>10,000 person</td>
<td>25.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Non-agricultural population</td>
<td>10,000 person</td>
<td>9.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>RMB 100 million</td>
<td>85.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Primary industry</td>
<td>RMB 10,000</td>
<td>13.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Secondary industry</td>
<td>RMB 10,000</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Tertiary industry</td>
<td>RMB 10,000</td>
<td>19.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Per capita disposable income of urban residents</td>
<td>RMB 1.00/person</td>
<td>20870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Per capital net income of rural residents</td>
<td>RMB 1.00/person</td>
<td>9156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.2. Social-economic Status of Liujiang Town

Liujiang Town is located in the southwest backland of Hongya County. 35km away from Hongya Downtown, Liujiang Town lies on the traffic hub between Hongya Downtown, Wawushan Scenic Spot, Qiliping Provincial-level Tourist Resort and Taoyuan Hot Spring. Liujiang Town is adjacent to Huaxi Town in the east, Wawushan Town in the south, Yanchang Town (of Yucheng District of Ya’an City) in the west and Dongyue Town in the north through the Yuping Mountain. Liujiang Town covers territory of 160.39km² (including 9,597mu farmland) and the forest coverage rate reaches 72%. Liujiang Town has jurisdiction over 9 villages and 1 neighborhood committee, with the total population reaching 20,800. In 2013, the per capita net income of rural residents of Liujiang Town reached RMB 9,411. Liujiang has two rivers, namely, the Huaxi River and the Yangcun River, going through, bringing picturesque landscape. Liujiang has abundant water resources, with the reserves reaching 190,000kwh. Liujiang has built 12 power stations, with the installed gross capacity reaching 1,579kw and annual power output reaching 100,000,000kwh, all integrated into the greater southwest power grid.

Liujiang Town is a famous historic ancient town featured with stilted buildings. With abundant humanistic resources, profound and special historic and cultural deposits, Liujiang Town is an ideal place for tourism development. Tourism is the pillar industry for development of Liujiang Town and the local government is determined to push forward the economic development of Liujiang Town and even of Hongya County by restructuring the Liujiang Ancient Town. In 2013, Liujiang Town received totally 1.3 million person-times of tourists, with the income realized from tourism reaching about RMB 1 billion.

### Table 2-4 Brief Social-economic Information of Liujiang Town in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic Indicators</th>
<th>Liujiang Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of administrative village</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of villager team</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of households</td>
<td>6,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (10,000)</td>
<td>2,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land area (km²)</td>
<td>160.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland area (10,000mu)</td>
<td>9,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s per capita net income (RMB 1.00)</td>
<td>9,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.3. Social-economic Status of Affected Villages
The survey team carried out survey on social-economic status among affected villages with the questionnaire designed separately. See Appendix 1 for the sample questionnaire.

1. General Information of Yangcun Village

Yangcun, 1.5km from Liujiang Town, is the place where the water plant locates. Yangcun has quiet and beautiful natural environment, with the Yangcun River going through. Among the list of poverty-stricken village determined by the Poverty Relief Office of Hongya County, Yangcun is the No.1. Traveling of Yangcun villagers depends on motorcycle and electrical bicycle. As for public facilities, Yangcun has no sewage discharging system, no primary school or kindergarten. Kids there go to the town center for study. Yangcun has a clinic and an entertainment center for aged people. The drinking water is provided here for free. Yangcun has about 2,300 labor forces, including emigrant workers working around every corner of China. 60% of women workers there work outside of Sichuan or work at Liujiang downtown (mainly engaged in the service industry).

Appeals from this village focus on the roads most of which are made of cement concrete in narrow width. Some roads are even too narrow to allow vehicle crossing. See Picture 2-3 for reference. Villagers there hope that the tourism industry can be introduced to help expand the road and drive the economic development of the village.

Figure 2-3 Current Situation of Roads in Yangcun Village

2. General Information of Lianghe Village

Lianghe Village is located in the north of Liujiang Ancient Town. According to the current planning, Lianghe Village will be involved in the parking lot works and some road works. Lianghe Village has better economic situation when compared to Yangcun Village and the per capita income is higher too. Anyway, Lianghe has also inconvenient traffic. Lianghe has built a clinic, a garbage station and an entertainment center for aged people. Kids there go to Liujiang downtown for study. The drinking water is provided here on charge at the rate of RMB 20/household/year. Lianghe has no perfect sewage discharging system. There are about 1,370 labor forces in Lianghe Village, including 840 people working as emigrant workers (60% in Sichuan Province and 40% outside of the same).

Some of Lianghe villagers are engaged in the tourism industry, mainly catering and accommodation, in Liujiang Ancient Town. Tea is another featured agricultural industry of Lianghe Village.

3. General Information of Hongxing Village

Hongxing Village is relatively far from Liujiang Ancient Town and slightly better economic situation when compared to the aforesaid two villages. Hongxing Village...
has totally 3,766 villagers, including a great number of labor forces. The per capita income here reaches RMB 11,935.

Table 2-5 Major Social-economic Indicators of Affected Villages in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Hongxing</th>
<th>Lianghe</th>
<th>Yangcun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Farmer Households</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3766</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>3018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force (person)</td>
<td>2567</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland area (mu)</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita farmland area (person/mu)</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s per capita net income (RMB 1.00)</td>
<td>11935</td>
<td>11577</td>
<td>9880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.4. Summary of Social-economic Status of Survey Samples

The survey team designed the questionnaire during their survey on social-economic status. Among the survey samples, the sex ratio is 73.3: 26.7 (male: female), involving in 44 men and 16 women. The 60 sample households involves in 272 people.

Among the 60 surveyed households, the total annual household income is RMB 3,723,200, including RMB 419,200 agricultural income (accounting for 11.26%) and RMB 3,304,000 non-agricultural income (accounting for 88.74% of the total). Thus it is clear that land is no longer the main source relying from which residents of the affected area make their income.

![Picture 2-4 Proportion of Source from Where the Surveyed Households Make Their Income](Image)

Among the 60 surveyed households, the total annual household expenditure is RMB 1,796,200, including RMB 57,800 on agricultural matters (accounting for 3.22%), RMB 1,356,800 on living (accounting for about 75.54%), RMB 211,600 on medical service (accounting for 11.78%) and RMB 170,000 on education (accounting for about 9.46%).
As for residence, the total floor area of houses owned by the 60 surveyed households reaches 12,060m², marking a per household floor area of 201m² and per capital floor area of 44.34m². Brick-concrete structure is the main structure of residential houses, with total area reaching 7,800m², accounting for 64.68% of the total, area of houses in brick-wood structure reaches 2,180m², accounting for 18.08%, and that of earth-wood structure and inferior structure is 2,080m², accounting for 17.24%.
3. **Identification of Stakeholders and Social Adaptability**

3.1. **Stakeholders and Their Appeals**

Totally 5 kinds of stakeholders are identified in the Project, i.e., the governmental agencies, the Owner, the emigrants, the residents indirectly affected by the Project and the stores indirectly affected by the Project.

1. **Governmental Agencies**

1) Governmental agencies and functional departments at all levels can participate in the management of the Project through administrative, legal and economic means, and play the coordinating and service role in different construction stages of the Project. Their support is critical to the construction of the Project.

In a word, impact of the Project to the governmental agencies and related functional departments is positive. The only approach to actually facilitate and guarantee the smooth planning and approval of the Project is to make decisions in a scientific and democratic way during the planning and preparation stage. In addition, it is a must to guarantee the legal compliance and effective implementation of policies concerning the Project during the implementation of the same.

As for the strength of impact of the Project to social stability, the Project has the strongest impact to departments engaged in Project approval, land requisition and demolition, environmental impact and those contact directly with the affected population. Departments undertaking coordinating and service roles in the Project are influenced most seriously (See Table 3-1).

2) As for the Project, the appeals of governmental agencies are as follows: As an important participant in the Project, the fundamental interests of the government is to finish the Project successfully and as soon as possible and take the Project as an opportunity to improve local infrastructure, drive employment, improve environment for investment and facilitate development of local economy. Construction of the Project may help facilitate the enhancement of administrative and service quality of local governmental. However, since local government lacks professional skills required to implement the Project, advices and assistance from professional advisory agencies and professional implementing organizations are necessary.

**Table 3-1 Analysis on Governmental Agencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Project Function</th>
<th>Project Impact (Positive “+” or negative “-“)</th>
<th>Interest Appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governmental agencies and functional departments</td>
<td>The world bank loan Owner office will be set up at all levels of related government agencies to organize, coordinate and control the world bank loaned project and decompose related responsibilities to functional departments; to plan, research and make decisions, to provide some capital for construction of the Project and perform the obligations of local government in land requisition, house demolition and relocation.</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Hope to finish construction the project as early as possible to improve local infrastructure, improve environment for investment, enhance administrative service quality of local government and facilitate local economic growth and income increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Owner of the Project**
The Housing and Urban-rural Construction Bureau of Hongya County is the Owner of the Project.

Table 3-2 Analysis on the Project Owner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Project Function</th>
<th>Project Impact (Positive “+” or negative “-”)</th>
<th>Interest Appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Owner</td>
<td>Raise fund for the project and build the same; organize and coordinate work between local government and the constructor; manage the world bank loaned project.</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Hope to finish construction of the project as soon as possible to improve local infrastructure and the environment for investment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Emigrants

Emigrants arising of the Project are population directly affected by the Project and their attitude toward the Project depends greatly on the impact of the Project to them. The Project involves in only land requisition without demolition of rural houses.

Appeals of emigrants here are mainly that the government can push forward land requisition according to stipulated standard and policies and make reasonable compensation and resettlement to the emigrants. As for compensation and resettlement, most of emigrants prefer social-security-based resettlement so that to improve the life.

Table 3-3 Analysis on Emigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Related to the Project by</th>
<th>Project Impact (Positive “+” or negative “-”)</th>
<th>Interest Appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emigrants</td>
<td>Accept land requisition and resettlement</td>
<td>(+) (-)</td>
<td>Get reasonable compensation for land requisition and guarantee on livelihood recovery after losing the land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Residents indirectly affected by the Project

Such residents refer to residents other than those directly involved in land requisition.

An explanation shall be made here that these residents are residents other than those under the direct impact of land requisition and traffic inconvenience during construction of the Project. They consist of residents (those carrying no permanent residence here included too) living now in the area affected by the Project and those planning to settle down here.

Different from those directly impacted by land requisition, these residents will get benefit from implementation of the Project. To be specific, they will enjoy more convenient traffic, the price of their land and houses will increase, they will get more employment and their income will increase, after completion of the Project.

Appeals of these residents are that the Project can be built up as soon as possible so that to make convenient their life, facilitate development of regional economy and bring about convenient traffic. They hope also that the noise, dust, traffic jamming and other adverse impact brought by the Project during the construction stage can be cut down.

These residents contain also the 40% bottom income group, women and other disadvantaged groups under special attention of the World Bank. In conventional sense, the disadvantaged group refers to the disabled, the households enjoying the
minimum living guarantee and the households enjoying the five guarantees. The World Bank is interested in whether the local government has provided aids to the disadvantaged groups including the disabled, the households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and the households enjoying the five guarantees, what about the effects of such aids and what impacts will be incurred to the disadvantaged groups living on the land directly affected by the Project.

Women are another special group under the attention of World Bank which wants to know the impact of the Project to women living on and near to the land directly affected by the Project. Thus, it is required to survey on the participation of women living on the affected land in local economic activities and neighborhood management activities and analyze the impact of the Project to them.

It is found by field survey that the 40% bottom income group and women living on the affected area enjoy the same traveling means with their neighbors. Interest appeals of the 40% bottom income group and women are that the local government can provide more aids to households enjoying the minimum living guarantee and households enjoying the five guarantees who live on the affected land, during construction of the Project and more local employment can be provided to women because they need both economic benefit in certain degree and the convenience to take care of their family.

Table 3-4 Analysis on Residents Indirectly Affected by the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Related to the Project by</th>
<th>Project Impact (Positive “+” or negative “-“)</th>
<th>Interest Appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents indirectly affected by the Project</td>
<td>Suffer from inconvenience or noise resulted during construction of the Project; employment, infrastructure improvement and life convenience brought by the Project</td>
<td>(+) (-)</td>
<td>Hope to finish construction of the Project as soon as possible; get certain employment opportunity during and after construction of the Project; enjoy economic benefits and traffic convenience brought by the Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Enterprises and stores affected by the Project

Liujiang Town, where the Project is located, is an important scenic spot of Hongya County. The tourism industry here is relatively developed and there are a great number of restaurants, hotels and other stores in the downtown of Liujiang Ancient Town.

This Project influences the development of local enterprises and stores positively and may benefit development of the same by improving traffic and other infrastructure facilities, improving the environment for investment and attracting more tourists.

Table 3-6 Analysis on Local Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Related to the Project by</th>
<th>Project Impact (Positive “+” or negative “-“)</th>
<th>Interest Appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local enterprises</td>
<td>The Project influences the development of local enterprises positively and may bring certain benefits and opportunities for the development of the same.</td>
<td>(+), (-)</td>
<td>Construction of the Project can improve the environment for investment; get preferential policies from the government to push forward enterprise development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Analysis on Mutual Adaptability of the Project and Its Stakeholders
3.2.1. The Project meets the development planning of local government

1. The Project satisfies the urban master planning of Hongya County

   It is stipulated in the *Urban Master Planning of Hongya County (2012-2030)* that Liujiang Town, located in the middle of Hongya County, shall take care of the ecological environment together with other towns in the southwest so that to develop the tourism service industry actively.

   The said master planning stipulates “to greatly speed up the development of ecological agriculture, ecological industry, ecological tourism, pollution free organic agriculture, pollution-free clean industry and garden-like environment for the tourism industry; to build a featured ecological economic system in the county guided by industry”, “approve no establishment of industrial enterprises with relatively severe pollution in the middle-west and south area (of the county), to push forward the coordinating development of industrial enterprises, ecological husbandry, forestry and the Wawushan Ecological Preservation Area” and “to develop actively the urban and industry in the northeast, protect ecological environment in the southwest and develop tourism industry firstly, (in the county)”.

   Furthermore, as for development strategies, the said planning emphasizes to strengthen protection over Liujiang Ancient Town, keep balance between protection and development of the town and drive the integrated development of Liujiang and Huaxi towns, with Liujiang Town as the center, so that to form a center of gravity for the urbanization development in the middle of Hongya”.

2. The Project satisfies the “12th five-year plan period” tourism development plan of Hongya

   Although Hongya has made certain achievements in the tourism development in the “11th five-year plan” period, a lot of problems appeared. The first is the low utilization extent and grade of tourism resources and simple tourism products. No mature tourism products took shape and the tourism consumption structure is unreasonable; the second is the lagged-behind tourism infrastructure and poor accessibility; the tourism enterprise is small in size and the construction of tourism projects is slow; the third is the shortage of professional tourism management talents, low-grade of talent, irrational talent structure, existing human resources can hardly satisfy future development of the tourism industry; the fourth is that the marketing plan shall be improved, the standardized construction of scenic spot and related management competence shall be improved and the fifth is the narrow exploration and poor taste of tourism culture.

   During the “12th five-year plan” period, Hongya will insist on the principle of “guided by the government, acted by the enterprise, operate based on the market and investment in multiple fields to highlight features, key points and quality construction; to emphasize resources integration and regional coordination, to set importance to resources protection and orderly development; Hongya will further follow the market, target at benefits, focus on key projects, rely on construction of tourism destinations, by the way of facilitate festive or holiday economy, to implement the fine work strategies, make perfect industry factors and innovate marketing modes, so that to expand and strengthen the tourism industry and make the picturesque Hongya—the land for heart nourishing a new highlight and fine tourism destination of Sichuan Province.

3. The Project satisfied the development plan of Liujiang Town
Liujiang Town has a lot of natural and humanistic tourism resources, including humanistic scenic spots such as the Liujiang Ancient Town, Guanyin Temple, Shengmu Temple, Family Zeng’s Courtyard and natural resorts such as Yuping Mountain, Houjia Mountain and Qishan Mountain in the downtown; as well as humanistic scenic spots of Baopu Cave, Muchan Temple and natural scenery such as the terraced fields, sea of clouds and double-river mural, etc, in the rural areas. Furthermore, the “Yanu culture, farm culture, wharf culture, country gentleman culture and religious culture” of Liujiang Town are also of long history and can be used as tourism resources.

The economic planning and development targets of Liujiang Town are stipulated as follows in the Development Plan of Liujiang Town of Hongya County (2013-2030):

To realize the 12% annual growth of regional gross domestic product (GDP), reaching RMB 450 million; the annual growth of per capital disposable income of urban residents reaches at least 12% and the per capital gross domestic product reaches RMB 150,000; by 2030.

To realize such targets, Liujiang Town shall actively develop the tertiary industry lead by trade, commerce and tourism relying on the current tourism resources. The development of agricultural industry shall also focus on the tourism industry to realize industrial transformation.

To set up harmonized urban-rural relationship, enhance the quality of urban civilization, push forward the development of urbanization, develop social undertakings including education, culture, health, sports, Radio and TV, fully realize the nine-year compulsory education, make perfect the cultural and sports facilities and carry out cultural activities for the public; improve the medical and health care quality significantly so that everybody can enjoy primary health care; make perfect the social security system; strengthen environment protection and build nice ecological environment; facilitate the fair, safe, polite and health development of the society and improve comprehensive the civilization level of local residents.

Make sure there are sufficient urban infrastructure and public service infrastructure which can meet demands for the urban economic development and serve the Liujiang and ambient regions; realize 100% coverage of power supply, telecom and cable TV in the town; the coverage of tap water reaches 100% among urban residents; further improve the gas supply and make sure the coverage of clean energy reach 80%; strengthen construction of sewage treatment and waste treatment facilities; realize rain-sewage diversion and make sure the urban domestic sewage treatment rate reaches at least 80% and the hazard-free treatment rate of household refuse reaches 100%.

1. Most of the public support the Project

Most of local residents support the Project.
Field survey shows that about 86.7% informants indicate clearly their support to the Project, 6.7% informants support the Project conditionally and 6.6% residents have no objection to the Project.

2. The Project satisfies people affected by land requisition

For the purpose of this Project, totally collectively-owned rural land 129.47mu will be requisitioned, including 124.7mu farmland and 4.77mu garden land, with totally 320 people from 86 households being affected. In which, 109.77mu collectively-owned land of Hongxing Village has been requisitioned, with 237 people from 67 households being affected; the land proposed to be requisitioned land in Yangcun Village and Lianghe Village, totally 19.7mu, hasn’t been requisitioned, with 83 people from 19 households being affected.

It is found from the mutual adaptability between the Project and emigrants resulted by the same that basic appeals of these emigrants are whether the compensation for land requisition can be settled rationally to guarantee that the living quality of emigrants will not get worsened.

Appeals of emigrants are whether the government can follow stipulated standard policies to carry out the land requisition work and make rational compensation and resettlement to the land-losing farmers. Most of emigrants prefer resettlement based on the social-security ground.

The final target of the Project is the development of human. The resettlement organization will strictly follow national related laws and regulations for resettlement work and will insist on principle of due procedures and rational compensation. Thus, no other adaptability problems will be generated by the Project except for resettlement of and compensation made to land-losing emigrants. All emigrants resulted from the Project are directly affected by the same and the attitude of these emigrants to the Project depends greatly on the impact incurred to them.

Land-losing farmers show no inadaptability due to the change in their identity. The farmers here are mainly those whose identity changed from rural residents to urban residents. Experience in similar projects indicates that no inadaptability appears due to identity changes from agricultural resident to non-agricultural resident. Most of the young people with identity changed go out for work and most of the old can get social security allowance for urban residents. At present, there is generally no adaptability due to changes in the identity in the affected area. No more details will be explained here on the compensation, social security allowance and livelihood recovery of land-losing farmers. Please refer to the RAP for details.

3. The Project satisfies people indirectly affected

People here refer to those other than directly affected by land requisition and demolition. To all the public on the affected land, implementation of the Project will help change the backward infrastructure situation and provide more opportunities. In a word, the Project will influence them more positively.

An explanation shall be made here. That is, the residents here exclude those directly affected by land requisition and those affected by inconvenient traffic during construction of the Project. Such residents consists of current residents (people without registered permanent residence included too) and those who plan to live, on the affected land.

Different from those directly affected by land requisition, these residents will get
benefit from the Project. To be specific, they will enjoy more convenient traffic, they will have the land price and house price increase, get more employment opportunities and income increase, etc, after implementation of the Project.

The appeals of these residents are that the Project can be built up as soon as possible and thus improve their living environment, facilitate local economic development and realize convenient traffic.

3.2.3. The Project Satisfies Other Stakeholders

1. Adaptability with the Project Owner

The Project Owner hopes the Project can be built up early and facilitate improvement of local infrastructure facilities and environment for investment.

Therefore, the two is satisfactory to each other.

2. Adaptability with Local Stores and Enterprises Affected by the Project

After being built up, the Project will further enhance the service qualify and enhance reputation of Liujiang Ancient Town and thus attract more tourists, which will definitely benefit local stores and enterprises. Thus, the two are essentially satisfactory to each other.
4. **Assessment on Positive Social Impact of the Project**

This part will follow the social impact indicators determined earlier herein to analyze one by one the positive social impacts generated by the Project. For the purpose to better highlight the benefits brought by the Project, it is necessary to understand the current shortages of economic development of Liujiang Town so that to compare the direct or indirect positive impact generated by the Project.

Generally speaking, construction of the Project will definitely enhance the competitive power of Liujiang Ancient Town as a nationally famous tourism center, facilitate the development of local tourism industry and attract more tourists by improving the infrastructure conditions and thus provide more employment, enhance economic income of local residents and finally realize the coordinated urban-rural development and put into practice the “ecological civilization, beautiful China” and push forward the sustainable local social and economic development.

4.1. **Disadvantages for Development of the Affected Area**

4.1.1. **Balance between Tourism Development and Ancient Town Protection**

In the face of modern development, the historical heritages are rather fragile and there are numerous reports on ancient towns broken due to urban construction or tourism development. Historical heritages are unique and can hardly be recovered once being damaged. Even though it is almost recovered to the genuine in the physical level, its connotation is lost.

Insisting on protection over historical heritages doesn’t deny the development. The process of urbanization will for sure result in the expansion of urban size and ongoing of urban construction. It shall be recognized that the historical heritage under protection is actually a force driving forward the urban development. In the fact, it is the failure to make clear the relationship between ancient town protection, tourism service and urban construction that result in the failure to make the new pseudo-classic architecture reflect the charm of ancient town in function and layout but just “corresponds to” the ancient town in the appearance. In this regard, no ideal balance between protection and development is realized.

Beside the historic relics, Liujiang Ancient Street is another important object under protection. In the current background of large-size tourism development and construction, how to well protect the historic and cultural relics at the maximum extent without damage or hurt to the same while effectively explore, sort out, extract and innovate the cultural connotation and modern significance of such historic relics to play their role in the modern tourism development is a significant challenge to the local government and developer.

4.1.2. **Narrow Field and Insufficient Development in the Tourism Industry**

It can be seen from the statistics on the business operation of Liujiang Ancient Town that the tourism industry of Liujiang Town is still in the primary stage and trades driven by tourism are mainly catering and retail of tourist souvenir. Furthermore, features of the current one-day tourism make it impossible to realize leap-forward development of the hotel service. Thus, the field for tourism industry development is narrow here.

Liujiang is endowed with nice tourism resources combining both natural landscape and humanistic scenery. However, insufficient integration of tourism resources makes the development of tourism resources, especially the hilly area tourism resources, in Liujiang still lay in the primary stage except for the ancient town. No market-oriented model and brand recognition are set up and system development is to be done.
It is found by the Project Team in the survey that the time from May to October every year can witness tourists coming in and July to August is the busy season for local tourism industry. Hongya County has plenty of rainwater and cold weather in the winter and correspondingly few tourists may come then. Some merchants said that more tourists might be attracted in the winter if the hot spring resources nearby could be developed.

4.1.3. Weak Infrastructure Construction

Liujiang Town has weak infrastructure now and the existing construction quality is far behind the standard of a tourism town. A great number of coming tourists may raise strict requirements on the infrastructure and a great challenge to the water supply, drainage and environmental health and that is what Liujiang lacks now. Furthermore, Liujiang has no public tourist service facility reaching national level A, although such facilities are essential at the primary stage of tourism development, they will help improve the level of tourism industry.

Liujiang Area, as the core of Liujiang Ancient Town, has rather out-of-date road infrastructure. At present, there are only three concrete roads with individual width 6m only available for use by residents. These roads have narrow pavement and poor road condition, with the quality standing off standard. The outdated road network of Liujiang Ancient Town, which is positioned now as the west gate of the Greater Emei Scenic Spot, will definitely hinder the tourism development and economic development of the same and consequently hinder the improvement of life quality of local residents. Therefore, the construction of road facilities of Liujiang core area is not only the needs of local residents to improve living conditions, but also the need to safeguard the tourism development of Liujiang. It is really urgent!

4.2. The Project is Beneficial to Improve Infrastructure of Liujiang

According to design of the Project, Liujiang Town will build: a water treatment plant and supporting pipe network; 3.773km new roads and supporting underground pipe network, lighting, signs and marks; 3 bridges including 1 foot bridge and 2 vehicular bridges. Construction of these infrastructure facilities will further improve the traffic of Liujiang, satisfy traveling needs of local residents, enhance the water supply/drainage safety and quality of the ancient town and satisfy local residents’ primary needs in daily life.

At present, there is no tap water plant available for use in the town. Domestic water is supplied by Liujiang Water Station at the upstream of Yangcun River at the capacity of 1000m³/d only, with the water source coming from Liugou Spring. However, the accelerated construction of Liujiang and the enhancement of construction quality make the simple water station unable to satisfy increasing demands on water by urban residents. A new modern tap water plant and distribution pipe network is a must to match the development of Liujiang. Another prominent problem is the disordered drainage system. Existing houses now were all built along the road or village pathway without corresponding drainage facilities since there was no planning on the construction of rural houses. The construction of drainage-type power plant at the upstream of Huaxi River where Liujiang is located made the water quantity in such river segment drop sharply, which then resulted in dry-up of a lot of canals in Liujiang. Later, rubbish and fallen leaves accumulated in the canal and resulted in severe adverse impact to the natural environment and tourism development of Liujiang. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate these rivers and canals so that to improve the weak infrastructure situation of Liujiang and protect local ecological environment and finally facilitate the benign interaction of the two.
4.3. **The Project Pushes forward Local Economic Development**

4.3.1. The Project Pushes forward Development of Poverty-stricken Areas

According to the field survey on the Project, Hongya County has now 5,596 identified poverty-stricken households, involving 16,587 people. Yangcun involved in the Project is also one of the identified poverty-stricken villages of Hongya County.

First of all, development of the Project can not only bring benefits to the infrastructure construction of Yangcun Village, but also create employments to poverty-stricken population. It is indicated in the data provided by Hongya County that in the full year 2014, Liujiang Ancient Town has received 1,575,000 person-times, realizing income of RMB 1,031,780,000. If the tourism industry can be further developed, more and greater opportunities for development can be provided to local poverty-stricken areas, which will help relieve the poverty situation there.

Next, development of the Project will also bring development opportunities to enterprises and business stores in the affected area. The Project Team has visited a hotel during their survey. It is a hotel operated on the house of the owner in the central area of the ancient town, with 52 guestrooms, covering land area of 2,000m². The owner said that he would make about RMB three hundreds thousands of income from the hotel and contributed taxes of RMB fifth to sixty thousand per year. Almost all the waitresses of the hotel were local people. The Owner expressed his support to the Project because he believed that more tourists would be attracted to here when the infrastructure was improved.

4.3.2. The Project Brings about Opportunities for the Development of Featured Agricultural Industry

The convenient infrastructure after completion of the Project will further enhance the recognition of Liujiang Ancient Town and attract more tourists to come. In addition, the improved infrastructure will adjust the industrial structure and drive the development of featured tourism and featured agriculture.

If analyzing from the industrial structure, Hongya County and Liujiang Town both has low proportion of tertiary industry in the overall industrial structure. In 2013, Hongya realized GDP of RMB 8.515 billion, marking a year-on-year growth 10.5%; in which, the primary industry increased by RMB 1.363 billion, the secondary industry by RMB 5.17 billion and the tertiary industry by RMB1.982 billion, marking an industrial structure ratio of 16.0: 60.7: 23.3 (primary: secondary: tertiary). Then it is clear that the economic development of Hongya County relies on mainly the secondary industry and the featured agriculture and service Industry haven’t been well developed.

No greater consumption can be realized unless otherwise the tourist amount is kept in a sufficient level. Liujiang Town is endowed with good location and abundant rainfall which helps the development of featured agriculture. The local government is recommended to further expand the featured pillar industry and introduce the poverty-relief leading enterprises to invest in the poverty-stricken areas, support the development of farmers’ professional cooperatives and facilitate industrial structure adjustment to help increase income of farmers. In addition, it is required that the local government shall work hard to extend the industrial chain and increase added value to agricultural products, develop regional leading industry and build brands of featured agricultural products; the local government shall also actively push forward the development of rural tourism, ecological tourism, modern agricultural sightseeing and facilitate the overall industrial structure adjustment to drive and help increase the income of poverty-stricken farmers.
4.3.3. The Project will Enhance Income of the “40% Bottom Income Group”

The basic logic here is that the Project itself will create employments and increase income of local workers. Besides, the improved infrastructure in the affected area will attract tourism investments from enterprises, which in return will create more employments for local workers and thus provide opportunities for the 40% bottom-income group and women.

Take the construction stage of the Project for example. The Project may provide employment and business opportunities for local residents. According to design of the Project, some jobs will be generated during the implementation and operation stage of the Project. Furthermore, the Project will, during the construction stage, drive the development of service industry of ambient areas, such as, to provide raw material and catering service to the construction team, etc. With the joint action of these facts, a lot of employments and a great opportunity to sell agricultural products will be created for local emigrants.

The Project will, during the operation stage, provide preferential employments of non-professional workers to the affected population and guarantee that the salary will be no less than the average level of local similar workers. In addition, during the operation stage, a lot of business opportunities will be created for local residents, such as, selling petty commodities, running a restaurant or hotel, etc. All these actions can increase the economic income of local residents.

The questionnaire shows that 75% of the informants in the affected area are willing to take a job in the construction and operation stage of the Project.

4.4. The Project will Improve Local Ecological Environment and Help Create the Smart Tourism City

Contents of this part focus on the rainwater garden works and the digital city works.

4.4.1 The Project Targets at Ecological Construction to Improve the Ecological Environment

According to design of the Project, the rainwater garden sub-project will build a new public greenbelt covering land area 67,312m² with the idea of green infrastructure and ecological wetland, aiming to form complete urban rainwater and flood control system and public greenbelt resources available for daily relaxation of local residents, by integrating the greenbelt with the road rainwater regeneration system, etc.

The ecological parking lot sub-project: a one-floor ecological parking lot will be built, covering land area of 7,954m2 and consisting of 228 stalls for compact cars and 9 stalls for buses. Construction of the parking lot will help improve the ecological environment, set up the smart tourism platform and realize co-prosperity and harmonious co-existence of human and environment.

Completion of these two sub-projects will, in addition to the existing beautiful landscape, further facilitate the ecological construction, enhance the recognition and facilitate the development and progress, of Liujiang Ancient Town.

4.4.2 The Project will Help Build the Smart Liujiang and Facilitate Harmonious Social Development

According to design of the Project, the digital city sub-project is to set up the geo-spatial data framework, unit grid data, management component data, geo-coding data and other data resources platform to form a complete, closed, inter-communicating and inter-connected digital city management system.

It is necessary to make special explanation about the concept of digital city construction here. The digital city construction here aims to realize the
inter-communication and inter-connection of urban systems based on the information infrastructure and spatial data.

1. Digital city works provide more accurate basis for urban development

To create the digital city will help facilitate innovation of urban planning approaches. Creation of the digital city will, by analyzing, processing, simulating and optimizing urban plans with GIS, create the digital city based on the human’s visual habits, so that to better study the relationship between urban gardens and buildings and the impact to ecological environment. It will also help form the urban planning programs scientifically, analyze and output the factors influencing the planning programs. The digital city will provide more scientific basis for the formulation of urban planning programs and determination of urban development goals, sizes and properties.

2. Digit city works facilitate modernization of urban management

To create the digital city will help facilitate the modernization of urban management. Digital management will realize transition of urban management mode from passive management to initiative service and transition from extensive qualitative management to intensified quantitative management. In this regard, the organic integration of information technology and urban management, organic integration of special monitoring and comprehensive monitoring, organic integration of supervision by the government and surveillance by the masses, organic integration of precision normative management and full-coverage management, organic integration of efficient management and long-effective management can be realized, and finally the “scientific, strict, precise and long-effective” urban management can be realized. Construction of the digital city will not only enhance the urban management efficiency, improve the quality of service for the public, but also push forward the eco-social development significantly.

3. Digit city works improve service quality of the government

To create digital city will help the government make decisions. The establishment of digital city will improve the management and decision-making capacity of the government. Using the GIS-supported digital city to help the government in decision-making will enhance the modernization level of management tools, cut down losses caused by incorrect decision made for economy or improper regulation measures, realize standardization of working flows, enhance work efficiency and transparency and provide the government with information concerning urban planning, construction and management to help decision-making in time so that to realize transition of management and service by the government from qualitative mode to quantitative mode. The creation of digital city is inevitable to set an efficient, coordinating and normative administrative management system to help decision-making and improve quality of decision-making, by the government.

4. Digital city works facilitate harmonious development

To create digital city will help facilitate the sustainable development of the city. To realize the sustainable urban development, the all-round, continuous, real-time and dynamic social and natural information is required and shall be analyzed. The digital city can realize harmonious co-existence and development of human and nature, the sustainable economic, ecological and social development.

4.5 The Project Facilitates Women’s Development
4.5.1. Social Sex Situation in the Affected Area

1. Women’s participation in economic activities

Women’s development in the affected project can be learned by studying the participation rate of women in local social and economic activities and their voices in family affairs. We can get such information through questionnaire.

Questionnaire shows that in the affected area, 62.5% of women at the age of 20-30 years old are engaged in full-time jobs; 38.8% of women at the age of 30-40 years old are engaged in full-time jobs and 40% of the same engaged in occasional part-time job. Most of the women older than 40 years old are engaged in agricultural work or taking care of their grandchildren. Women at the age of 40-50 years old and engaged in agriculture accounts for 31.3% of the total women population at that age, while for women than 50 years old, this figure is 58.8%. If analyze from the angle of age, women between 20-30 years old have the highest rate of participation in social and economic activities. For women above 30 years old, babysitting and family nursing make the proportion of women engaged in full-time job decrease and a certain number of women stay at their homes in rural area.

Questionnaire shows that the top industry in which local women are engaged in is service industry, such as hotel waitress, etc, with monthly income between RMB 1,500-RMB 2,000. Some of the women working in Liujiang Ancient Town can take the service job when Liujiang has great number of tourists during the busy season, or engage themselves in agricultural work or other issues in the tourism off-season. Generally, the place where the work is near to the place where they live and the manner of working is flexible.

2. Women’s participation in village management

Survey among the three affected villages shows that the most popular way for women to participate in the management of administrative village (community) is to join in the village committee. It is found during the survey that women representative take 25% seats in the committee of their village (generally act the women’s worm commissioner or director of women’s federation) and 35% seats in the villager’s representative conference, which indicates that certain emphasis is given to the voice of women.

4.5.2. The Project Provides Employments for Women

Social-economic survey among the affected area indicates that out-migration for work of labor force in rural areas has become a common way of employment and means of subsistence. The land under the contract of farmers depends mainly on the old, women and juveniles for farming with simple maintenance production modes. Out-migration work for women is infeasible because they generally have poor personal capacity and are greatly tied by family affairs (such as taking care of the old and children). Thus, most of women have to stay at rural areas to undertake heavy agricultural work and housework, which results in the relatively weak social and economic status of them.

The Project will, during the constructions stage, provide a lot of employments, which will bring about opportunities for women to take non-agricultural job, increase their income and social status. Furthermore, the constant development of local tourism industry will attract women to work on the town near to their homes. Women can engage themselves in catering and service industry which has not strict requirements on labor skills and is thus feasible to common housewives. In this way, women can, while engaged in non-agricultural business activities, keep reunified family. The pressure
brought by housework and agricultural production can be cut down and the helpless awkward situation can be relieved greatly.

To get certain labor income is with great significance to enhance the women’s social and economic status. Doubtlessly, the Project will result in certain adverse impact to the women during the land requisition process, such as, losing of some land and other productive materials and the need to get adapted to new residence and living environment and the protection of rights and interests entitled in the granting and distribution of compensation fund.

Of course, most of women are full of hope at the development prospect of the Project and they believe that construction of the Project will bring greatly more opportunities than risks to them. Get employed without having to go far will enable them to take care of the family, the old and kids without leaving their family, which will enhance their life quality and sense of happiness and facilitate their family harmony.

4.6. The Project Shows Sustainability of Social Development

4.6.1. Economic Sustainability

Total estimated investment to the Liujiang Town sub-project is RMB 118,073,200, including investment in the construction and installation works (RMB 92,682,100), purchase price of equipment (RMB 5,472,800), the secondary part expenses (RMB 10,433,700), interest on the loan during the construction stage (RMB 542,900), basic reserve fund (RMB 868,710,00) and initial working capital (RMB 254,600).

In 2013, Hongya realized GDP of RMB 8.515 billion. In the same year, Hongya realized financial budget revenue of RMB 631 million, increasing by 20.02%; tax revenue of RMB 354 million, increasing by 22.9%. In addition, the repayment deadline of the World Bank loan is relatively loan, Hongya is capable to shoulder economically the Project. Therefore, this Project shows economic sustainability if being analyzed from the economic point of view.

4.6.2 Social Sustainability

Field survey shows that traffic infrastructure in the affected area is rather outdated and some area has very inconvenient traffic, which will hinder the local social and economic development in certain degree. What’s worse, Liujiang has no complete drainage system at all. The Project is extensively supported by the masses at all levels in the affected area, with the viewpoint that the Project will greatly drive the local economic development.

The purpose of road construction of the Project is to improve the road traffic network so that to make more convenient the traveling of local residents. After completion of road construction, the traveling time of local residents will greatly shortened, with cut-down traffic expenses. Therefore, there will be no willingness-to-pay and ability-to-pay problems. Construction of other infrastructure facilities will further improve the environmental and ecological state of Liujiang and enhance recognition of the same.

However, attention shall be paid that the Project will result in certain negative impact to the affected area in addition to positive influences. Such negative impact lies mainly in the environment and traffic and includes mainly noise pollution, air pollution and traffic jam during the construction period.

In a world, the social benefits brought by the Project are far greater than adverse impacts brought by the same, thus the Project shows social sustainability.
5. **Negative Social Impact and Social Risks of the Project**

5.1. **Land Requisition of the Project Will Result in Certain Impact**

Field survey on the in-kind impact quantity shows that the Project involves in permanent requisition of collectively-owned land only, without demolition or rural houses, enterprises/public institutions, stores, ground attachments and infrastructure facilities. The Project will requisition totally 129.47mu collectively-owned rural land, including 124.7mu farmland and 4.77mu garden land, with totally 320 people from 86 households being affected. In which, the 109.77mu collectively-owned land in Hongxing Village has been requisitioned, with 237 people from 67 households being affected; the requisition of 19.7mu land in Yangcun Village and Lianghe Village hasn’t started yet, with 83 people from 19 households will be affected.

The influence of changes in land resources to the farmer’s income is reflected mainly on the changes in farmland area. Field survey shows that few rural households rely on agricultural income for living now. Income of most households consists of the labor income by the young people in the cities and income from agricultural activities by the old, women and juvenile staying at home and the youth may come back home for farming or harvesting at the busy season. Agricultural income and service income constitute the main resources of household income in rural areas. Since construction of the Project will requisition some land, including permanent requisition and temporary land requisition, which may result in certain impact to the income of some people.

Since the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has made detailed analysis and introduction on the impact to emigrants, no further explanation will be made here, please refer to the RAP for social impact resulted by the Project.

Furthermore, the Project will result in no non-adaptability resulted from the changes in the identity of emigrants.

As for people whose identity is changed from rural residents to urban residents due to land requisition, experience in similar activities indicate no non-adaptability resulted from identity changes from agricultural to non-agricultural residents. After the change in identity, most of the youth will go out for work, while the old can take social security fund for urban residents. At present, there is roughly no non-adaptability resulted from the change in identity. No further explanation will be made on the compensation and social security fund made to and livelihood recovery, of land-losing farmers. Please refer to the RAP for details.

5.2. **Impact during the Construction Stage**

During the construction stage of the Project, the construction vehicles running in the affected area and the land-occupying fences for construction will both result in traffic jam near the construction site, as well as noise and dust pollution.

Meanwhile, at the construction period, the outcomers may result in certain impact on the local public security. The construction activity may result in infectious disease and disease-carrying vector, which may result in severe health danger to the Project personal and local residents. For example, the dense construction personnel and the extensive diet and daily life may result in occurrence of epidemic infectious diseases. AIDS is another area to which special attention shall be given. In this regard, the publicity on AIDS prevention and control shall be strengthened among the construction team.

5.3. **Adverse Impact during the Operation Stage of Project**

The Project will, after being built up, serve the development of local tourism industry.
Construction of the Project will definitely enhance effectively the competitiveness of Liujiang Ancient Town as a famous tourism town. Improved infrastructure facilities will facilitate the development of local tourism industry and attract more tourists, which in return will create more employments and jobs to enhance the economic income of local residents and villagers nearby.

However, for local residents, the Project will generate certain negative impact, such as rising price, worsened environment and polluted water due to increase of tourists, while driving the tourism development. The field survey shows the worries of some residents toward the rising price. These residents have no land to plant vegetables and thus have to buy from the market. Local residents show no greater worries except for that. See Table 5-1 for statistical result of questionnaire on adverse impact by the development of local tourism industry.

Table 5-1 Statistical Results of Questionnaire on Adverse Impact of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse impact by development of local tourism industry</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No adverse impact</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rising price, increasing living cost</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Traffic jam</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Worsened hygienic conditions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Increasing sewage drainage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a word, the Project will bring about little negative impact. Corresponding mitigation measures will be indicated in the social management plan of the Project.
6. **Social Management Plan and Its Implementation**

This part explains the social management plan pertinent to the negative impact of the Project set forth in Section 5, that is, what measures will be taken to minimize the negative social impact resulted by the Project, better expand and strengthen positive social impact of the Project and enhance the overall benefits by the Project.

6.1. **The Design Optimization Program for the Project**

Construction of the Project involves in land requisition, house demolition and resettlement, which will inevitably influence the existing living conditions of local residents. Thus, during the planning and design stages of the Project, the Designer and the Owner have taken following effective measures for the purpose to minimize the negative impact of the Project to local social and economic development.

If design optimization is a must during the planning stage, impact of the Project to the local social and economic development shall be taken into consideration as much as possible as a key factor for design optimization.

To minimize demolition and relocation, following measures are taken: the roads are designed with different width in the principle such that the original red line width is kept the same, so that to cut down the land requisition amount and reduce impact of the Project to the local social and economic development of living of local residents, at the maximum degree. Furthermore, wasteland and state-owned land are used as much as possible to cut down requisition of farmland.

6.2. **Well Carry Out the Compensation Work for Land Requisition**

Resettlement and compensation for land requisition are always the hot sources of social contradictions. Following social management plan is recommended for construction of the Project, namely, the following three basic principles shall be observed in the process of land requisition:

1. Legal compliance: the resettlement and compensation for land requisition must be made strictly according to the philosophy of “fair, just and open” when related standards have been determined.

2. Latest policy shall prevail: during the implementation of land requisition and house demolition, if new policies are released, such new polices shall be followed.

3. Guaranteed livelihood recovery: During or after land requisition and house demolition, the “guaranteed livelihood recovery” shall be taken into consideration so that not to make the life quality of affected people decrease.

6.3. **Measures to Relieve Social Impact by the Project**

6.3.1. **Safety Management during the Construction Stage of the Project**

The construction organization shall strictly observe the *Law on Safety in Production* and the *Provisions on Safety in Production of Sichuan Province* and other related laws and regulations. Before construction of the Project, competent departments of the company shall make disclosure on safety technology concerning key parts of the Project to the project department and related documents shall be prepared; the person-in-charge of the project department shall make disclosure on safety technology to all the construction management staffs and related documents shall be prepared. Before construction of each working procedure (sub-project), the head technician of the project department responsible for construction is required to make disclosure on safety technology to all the workers engaged in the construction and faithfully disclose the danger factors in the work place, related preventive measures and emergency
troubleshooting measures, related records shall be made too.

Furthermore, special measures and regulations shall be made for safety management on the construction site or concerning hazardous operation, work at heights or in special weather and work in down-digging projects. Special supervision shall be made too. Field survey carried in the current stage shows that safety management provisions are observed constantly by all related departments and no major safety accidents take place.

Moreover, special attention shall be paid to education on construction safety. It is required that all staffs of the Project shall participate in training concerning safety and production knowledge. The importance and necessity of safety in production shall be strengthened at anywhere and in any time. Safety ideas represented by safety first, specific responsible person and zero accident shall be followed and regulations on construction management, safe quality training and special technical training shall have been set up.

6.3.2. Dust and Noise Management during the Construction Stage

Impact of the Project to the affected area during the construction stage shall be cut down, to be specific:

Fence on the construction site shall be continuously enclosed with the distance from residential houses at least 5m, or the fence shall be heightened. Protective screens or other noise-reducing measures shall be taken; green dense mesh net shall be used to fully enclose the external face of the scaffolds on the construction site.

The construction site shall be hardened, with watering and dust-lowering measures being taken sometimes; watering first before you are ready to clean the road pavement, floor, scaffold or enclosing nets; garbage at height shall be delivered jointly in barrel or being delivered out closed through pipeline. Never throw about garbage at height.

No ponding is allowed on the construction site and no sludge can be drained randomly; wastewater from construction cannot be drained out unless being two-stage precipitated.

Construction wastes shall be delivered out in time, or be covered if will not be delivered out within 48 hours.

Trucks entering the construction site shall give no whistling; garbage truck shall have the carriage enclosed and washed before traveling outward.

Watering and dust-lowering measures shall be taken for mechanical works; outdoor demolition work shall be suspended if the wind speed is predicted as will reach level 5 or above.

Pre-mixing mortar and pre-mixing concrete are recommended. On-site mixing work on the downtown area is forbidden.

Large mechanical equipment on the site shall be kept as much as possible away from the residential area and special care shall be paid to avoid sharp mechanical noises; hoisting work on the site shall be communicated by flag or wireless means instead of whistling, knocking on the steel pipe or other ways where loud noise can be produced.

Pressure pump, electric saw, toothless saw, grinding wheel and other small-size loud-noise fixed equipments on the construction site shall be operated in a temporary equipment room; mobile loud-noise equipment such as the pneumatic pick shall be operated in a shed if possible.

Substances on the construction site shall be loaded and unloaded gently and
noise-lowering tools such as straw bag shall be paved on the ground; large substances shall be loaded/unloaded with hoisting equipment. Unloading directly from the truck without equipment is prohibited.

No construction activity shall be carried out from 22:00~06:00 unless being approved; even if it is approved, noise emission shall be controlled; highlight lamps shall not shine at windows of residential houses directly; the construction organization shall earlier notice the night construction activities and corresponding noise-lowering measures to adjacent communities.

For deep foundation excavating and underground works, measures to protect the underground utilities and adjacent buildings shall be taken and the construction proposal shall be evaluated earlier by related experts.

If roads shall be occupied by construction of the Project, related formalities shall be handled as required.

Responsible officers on the construction site shall take turns on duty during the construction period and handle in time complaints about disturbance to local residents.

6.3.3. Management to Construction Workers

Management to construction workers shall be strengthened during the construction stage. Here are the recommendations:

1. Public security management to construction workers

   The Regulations on the Public Security Management to Temporary Residents of Sichuan Province shall be implemented correctly to strengthen public security management to construction workers and safeguard social order. Furthermore, it is recommended to set up police office near to the Project site or strengthen community-based security protection nearby. As for internal measures, public security matters shall be publicized among the construction workers to prevent criminal activities.

2. Wages of and Other Safeguard Measures to Construction Workers

   (1) The construction organization is required to sign full-amount labor contract with the construction worker so that to make clear the legal rights and obligations of each party. The labor-capital department of the construction organization shall monitor payoff by the labor service output department.

   (2) Clearly indicate the minimum wage standard for construction workers and follow national regulations on holidays and festivals. Overtime wage shall be paid if overtime work or work on the legal holidays or festivals is required. The overtime wage cannot be deducted for any reason;

   (3) All construction workers shall be included in the work-related injury insurance and serious illness medical insurance;

   (4) Labor safety and health security management shall be carried out; health record shall be made and health examination shall be made once per year; training on labor safety and occupational disease prevention shall be carried out regularly; the special rights of women construction workers during the “four women’s stages” shall be protected.

   (5) Make through the complaint channel and handle the reports and complaints by the construction workers seriously and legal assistance shall be provided.

   (6) Further improve the fair and transparent information disclosure system concerning the Project and enhance the democracy and participation
awareness of the worker, as well as the risk-taking and entrepreneurial ability of the same.

3. Health management to construction workers

Strengthen health (concerning diet and daily life) publicity among construction workers and AIDS prevention among the same. For example, the construction organization can organize and carry out AIDS publicity among construction workers so that to nip in the bud. In addition, prevention against other prevailing infectious diseases shall be publicized since the extensive construction worker team is a hot source of infectious disease. Disinfection work shall be made regularly at the diet and living place of the construction team and infection source shall be handled immediately if being identified.

6.4. Social Management Plan

The public supervisory mechanism and open information mechanism shall be carried out strictly during the design, implementation, following-up management and operation stages of the Project, so that to guarantee the realization of predicted targets and social benefits.

Social survey shall be made in the design stage of the Project, public participation shall be guaranteed so that to get suggestions of the public to the Project.

Immediately after the red line for land requisition and demolition is determined, announcement shall be made on the in-kind influence amount by land requisition and demolition of the Project.

Owner of the Project shall set up dedicated channel and mode for information release and indicate the progress of the Project in time during the implementation of the same.

Make public the design plan, resettlement action plan, environmental evaluation report, social assessment report on the government information publicity platform so that to received public monitoring. The feedback channel shall be made through too.

6-1 Implementation Plan for Social Management of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Benefits</th>
<th>Action Measures</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Main Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Measures to</td>
<td>Publicize on Hongya TV or newspaper regularly to publish key information and</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>From official start to end of the Project</td>
<td>Correct record shall be made to the publicity material and contents per time;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realize the</td>
<td>progress of the Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>make sure the public is widely aware of the publicity content</td>
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<tr>
<td>positive social</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>benefits of the</td>
<td>Release the primary construction program on main media of Hongya County 3</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>3 months before construction of the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>months before construction of the Project to receive consultancy, suggestion and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>comments of the public, the release shall last for at least 30 days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Release the final construction program on main media of Hongya County 1 months</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>One month before construction of the Project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>before construction of the Project, and release the final program in paper in</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other proper places.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact to Ambient Residents in the Construction Stage</td>
<td>Owner and construction organization</td>
<td>The Owner and local organizations</td>
<td>The Owner and local organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release the construction program in the directly affected area one month before construction. The program shall indicate specific measures, including those to reduce noise pollution, dust pollution and traffic jam.</td>
<td>Before construction of the Project</td>
<td>Before and during construction of the Project</td>
<td>The public is highly aware of and satisfied at the publicity content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up box on the affected villages to collect community quality supervision, public opinion, complain and suggestions during construction of the Project; such information shall be collected once per month by the Owner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional institution is invited to prepare the resettlement action plan for the Project and design scientifically the resettlement compensation plan, at the early preparatory stage of the Project.</td>
<td>The Owner and consulting institution</td>
<td>See the Resettlement Action Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make rational compensation and resettlement to the affected groups during land requisition, demolition and resettlement process.</td>
<td>The Owner, local departments responsible for land requisition and demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improve Project management and capability building to realize the social benefits</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>In the preparatory, construction and operation stages of the Project</td>
<td>Make record on the handling of complaints; high satisfaction degree is obtained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up the complain mechanism; set up reception room at the Owner’s office for complaint and appoint specific staff to handle the complaint.</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>In the construction stage of the Project</td>
<td>Record on the submitted internal monitoring report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set up internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the Project and submit the internal monitoring report to the Owner for decision.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Set up of future management organization and capacity building of the same for the Project</td>
<td>Set up the project content and information open mechanism and appoint specific person for release of Project information</td>
<td>The Owner</td>
<td>The public is extensively aware of and greatly satisfied at the publicized contents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Appoint clearly the future management institution or organization after the Project is put into service; provide training on professional skills and management knowledge to the main persons-in-charge and related staffs; new permanent jobs created by the Project shall be offered preferentially to local residents</td>
<td>The Owner and the management and maintenance institution of the Project</td>
<td>In the preparatory and construction period of the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Set up external monitoring mechanism for the Project so that to facilitate realization of targets and social benefits of the Project</td>
<td>Independent third party is invited for external monitoring; twice of external monitoring shall be made in the peak season of construction, or once monitoring if non-peak season and submit the monitoring report to the World Bank</td>
<td>The Owner and the consulting organization</td>
<td>Monitor the completion status independently</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>In the operation stage of the Project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Great satisfaction rate is obtained; the proportion of local residents, and the proportion of women, in total workers on permanent jobs is no less than 60% and 40%, respectively, the proportion of local women workers in total women workers is no less than 60%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Mechanism for Complaint and Grievance**

The mechanism for complaint and grievance is an important part of the Project to relieve risk and cut down negative social impacts of the Project, as well as an important way to make public of the Project information and guarantee public participation in the Project. The Owner is required to establish a set of highly transparent, simple and easily feasible procedures to collect complaints and grievance and handle the same so that to solve the dissatisfaction of the public in a fair and efficient way and guarantee the smooth implementation of the social management plan.

Subjects raising complaints or grievance are mainly groups affected by land requisition or demolition by the Project, as well as other groups and construction workers, etc.

Contents of complaints and grievance shall be directly or indirectly associated with the Project.

Multiple objects of the complaints and grievance refer to mainly the local administrative organizations or higher governmental agencies, the Owner and related judicial offices.

Complaints and grievance are made in oral or written. In which, the oral complaints or grievance means the claimant or grievant reports his/her complaints/grievance to the Owner, the village, other governmental agencies or related workers in the non-written ways; while written complaints or grievance means the same but made in written and indicating the basic information of the claimant/grievant, complaint/grievance subject, reason, expected solutions and other suggestions, etc.

**7.1. Ways to Collect Complaints and Grievances**

1. Report to the village committee or resettlement office set up in the town or sub-district on the complaints, progress, measures and existing problems;
2. The construction organization is required to report the construction progress and problems identified, mainly problems raised by the public and hindering construction of the Project, to the Owner at regular interval.
3. Land requisition and demolition problems identified on the construction site by the Owner;
4. Related information reported by the external monitoring institution;
5. Letters by and visits of the affected population;
6. Information reported by the work station of the Owner;
7. Related problems identified in the work inspection of the auditing and discipline inspection agencies;
8. Expenditure of land requisition compensation reflected in the statement of capital appropriation of the deposit bank;

**7.2. Procedures of Complaint and Grievance**

- **Stage 1**

  The claimant or grievant reports his/her complaints in oral or written to the village committee or the resettlement office of the town/sub-district. If oral complaints, the village committee or the resettlement office shall make written record and replay clearly within 2 weeks; or if the complaint involving in serious problem, a report shall be made to the higher resettlement office and such office shall try to
give clear reply within 2 weeks.

- **Stage 2**
  
  If the claimant/grievant is dissatisfied at the reply given in stage 1, he/she can, within one month from receiving reply given in stage 1, report to the Owner and the Owner will make decisions on such complaint/grievance within 3 weeks.

- **Stage 3**
  
  If the claimant/grievant is still dissatisfied at the reply given in stage 2, he/she can, within 15 days from receiving reply given in stage 2, file a lawsuit at the local people’s court.

### 7.3. Principles to Handle Complaints/grievance

The resettlement office at all levels of local government shall carry out field investigation on the complaints/grievance raised by the public, listen to the opinions of the same sufficiently, consult with the same patiently and repeatedly and put forward with standard, objective and fair solutions according to related national laws and principles stipulated in the Resettlement Action Plan. Complains failing to be solved shall be reported to the superior land requisition department in time and assist the same in investigation. The claimant/grievant is entitled to appeal to higher department for solution if the current decision-making agency fails to give reply in time on the complaint/grievance reported.

The women may have their complaints and grievance during implementation of the Project. It is thus required that the Owner shall appoint at least 1 female worker in its resettlement office to handle the complaints by women. Local governmental or non-governmental organizations, such as the Civil Affairs Bureau and the Women’s Federation, will also monitor the resettlement work and guarantee the rights and interests of affected population, especially affected women.

### 7.4. Contents and Ways of Reply

#### 7.4.1. Contents of Reply

- Brief description about the complaint/grievance;
- Results of investigation;
- Related national regulations, principles and standards of the resettlement action plan;
- Handling suggestion and basis on which the suggestion is given;
- The claimant/grievant is entitled to report to the higher resettlement authority or file a lawsuit at the civil court, with the legal cost covered by the Owner.

#### 7.4.2. Ways of Replay

- Complaints concerning special phenomenon shall be replied in written and such written replay shall be sent directly to the claimant/grievant;
- Complaints concerning universal problems shall be replied by holding the village committee or sending the written reply to the related community for solution.

No matter made in which way, the reply must be sent to the resettlement department responsible for the claimant/grievant.

### 7.5. Record and Following Feedback of Complaints and Grievance

The local departments responsible for the Project shall, during the implementation of the same, well make records and management concerning the complaint data and
results of handling and report such data and results to the Owner at all levels in written. The Owner will check the registration of complaints/grievance at regular interval.

8.1. Internal Monitoring

The social management plan of the Project will be implemented under the organization of the Owner and the Owner is finally responsible for the internal monitoring.

8.1.1. Purpose of Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring on the social management plan of the Project is part of the daily management content of the Project during the implementation of the same and it is important for the successful implementation of the Project. The purpose of internal monitoring is to make sure the social management plan can show nice functions in the implementations stage and protect rights and interests of the affected population from damage and guarantee the successful implementation of the Project. Auditing authority at all levels will exercise the audit-based supervising rights to related departments under their jurisdiction according to related laws and regulations.

8.1.2. Approaches for Internal Monitoring

Approaches for internal monitoring consist of data collection and data analysis mainly. Data collection means that the Owner shall set up archive management system for the Project data and appoint specific person to take charge the classification and registration of all data concerning the Project. Other data collection approaches are applicable during the internal monitoring and evaluation process, such as the questionnaire survey and interview, etc. Data analysis means to sort out and summarize the collected data in the internal monitoring report with the method of comparative analysis or inductive analysis.

8.1.3. Contents of Internal Monitoring

Contents of internal monitoring on the social management plan of the Project include mainly:

1. Summary of the implementation of social management plan;
2. Progress and timeline of activities listed in the social management plan;
3. Groups affected by the Project and the extent of influence, extent of coverage and problems emerged;
4. Effects of activities of the Project;
5. Capital appropriation and utilization in the implementation activities of the Project;
6. Personnel and archive management in the implementation activities of the Project;
7. Adjustments, changes and causes thereof in the implementation activities of the Project;
8. Public participation and consultation during the implementation process of the Project.

8.1.4. Cycle and Report of Internal Monitoring

To guarantee the successful implementation of the social management plan of the Project, the Owner shall provide the Internal Monitoring Report on the Social Management Plan to the World Bank, with the cycle determined by the Owner.

In addition to the internal monitoring, it is suggested that the Owner shall set up the reporting system to register and record separately the monitoring situation per month, with the report contents including without limitation:
1. Progress of the land requisition and house demolition work;
2. Utilization of capital for land requisition and demolition;
3. Complaints and grievance of affected residents on the Project, etc.

The report can be made separately concerning above contents, or be made as a part of or appendixes to other reports.

8.2. External Monitoring

8.2.1. Executor of External Monitoring

The external monitoring shall be made by the third party appointed by the Owner. Such independent third party shall be qualified to monitor and evaluate the implementation of social management plan and put forward with advices for decision-making. The Owner will, by way of bidding, determine the external monitoring agency and report to the World Bank for approval. The independent external monitoring institution will, by providing technical assistance to the Owner and other related functional departments and carrying out field investigation as required, implement all the basic monitoring work.

8.2.2. Purpose of External Monitoring

The external monitoring is a supplement to the internal monitoring on the social management plan.

External monitoring by the independent third party will facilitate the smooth implementation of social management plan and guarantee the realization of expected social benefits from the social management plan. Furthermore, external monitoring by the third party will eliminate disadvantages including possible unfairness and injustice in the internal monitoring. External monitoring and assessment will provide assessment opinions and suggestions to the whole process of social management plan implementation, provide pre-warning system to the supervising authority of the Project and provide channels to report opinions concerning the Project.

8.2.3. Approaches and Contents of External Monitoring

Approaches and contents of external monitoring shall be decided independently by the monitoring agency but shall in every aspect satisfy the monitoring requirements listed in the social development plan on specific actions.

8.2.4. Cycle and Report of External Monitoring

The external monitoring and assessment report on social assessment and report shall be made synchronously with the external resettlement monitoring. The external monitoring and assessing agency shall submit the external independent monitoring and assessment report to the World Bank through the Owner, at the frequency of twice per year if in the peak season of construction, or once per year if in the non-peak season of construction.
9. Conclusion of and Suggestion on Social Assessment

9.1. Findings in Social Assessment

The social assessment team found during the field survey that:

The area affected by the Project has relatively outdated infrastructure facilities. Most of the affected villages tell about the narrow road and poor traffic facilities. Thus, the Project will improve the poor traffic facilities of Liujiang Town and bring about greater opportunities for the development of local tourism industry.

At present, in the affected area, only tourism resources along the Huaxi River in the middle of Liujiang Ancient Town are developed and those around Yangcun Village haven’t been developed yet. The Project team found that Yangcun has picturesque landscape and quiet environment which is greatly feasible for tourism development.

Local residents express their expectation on the co-prosperity brought by improved infrastructure and developing tourism industry. The Project is extensively supported in the affected area, with about 86.7% of informants expressing clearly support, 6.7% of informants expressing conditionally support, 6.6% of the same expressing no comment and nobody rejecting.

The Project team found also that a lot of local residents show the willingness to create business in the affected area. However, they haven’t started their business yet due to lack of capital and technology. Local government may provide certain support to them.

During the construction period, building materials can be taken at nearby and local materials will be used as much as possible, which will facilitate the economic development in the affected and nearby areas.

9.2. Conclusion

Following conclusions are obtained based on social survey and social impact analysis on the Project:

▲ Generally speaking, the Project shows relatively high social benefits and satisfies the development plan of both Hongya County and Liujiang Town. It shows also relatively strong economic and social adaptability and sustainability;

▲ The Project is widely supported by the public in the affected area because it will improve the infrastructure of affected area, make convenient the life of local residents, develop the tourism industry and realize co-prosperity;

▲ The Project will provide opportunity for local residents to increase economic income and the income of the 40% bottom income group; it will also improve the investment environment of the affected area, make perfect the infrastructure and facilitate development of local tourism resources.

▲ Local government and the related railway authority can mobilize local public resources and make related functional departments cooperate tightly to guarantee effectively the smooth implementation of the Project.

▲ Positive impact brought by the Project is far greater than the social risks brought by the same and the purpose of the Project can be realized successfully.

9.3. Suggestion

9.3.1. Public Participation and Publicity

In the early preparatory and implementation stages of the Project, it is recommended to publicize extensively related national laws, regulations, resettlement programs and contents of the Project through the affected area; extensive participation of the public in
the preparatory process of the Project shall be guaranteed and the proportion of women and disadvantaged groups shall be guaranteed. Site for construction road, earth borrow and spoil ground, truck station and auxiliary civil engineering facilities shall sufficiently indicate the public participation and consultation; opinions of the public shall be taken. For example, the Owner and the construction organization shall, before commencement of the Project, well plan and deliver the plan to the public for opinions and later construct according to the principle of convenient construction and convenience to the public.

9.3.2. Reduce Influence during the Construction Period of the Project

1. The construction organization shall, 15 days before construction of the Project, report the Project name, construction site and deadline, possible noise pollution and measures to be taken to cut down the noise, to local environmental authority;

   According to Article 30 of the *Environmental Noise Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China*, night construction work which may generate noise pollution is forbidden, unless otherwise required by first-aid repair, emergency rescue, special production technology or other special requirements. If continuous work is required by special needs, a certificate issued by the county-level or above people’s government or other competent authority shall be provided to notify residents nearby.

2. Arrange the application of construction machine reasonably and prefer low-noise machines. For example, the hydraulic pile driver can be used instead of the impact-type driver; narrow the service duration of noise equipments and strengthen maintenance of construction machines; try to cut down noise emission of construction machines and never use the piling machine at night; furthermore, the transportation vehicles will produce mobile noises when passing the villages, which is weak at daytime but disturb rest of villagers at night, it is necessary to control the running to transportation trucks at night; major loud-noise equipment shall be put at proper place during construction. For example, the concrete mixer can be operated at the place far away from the sensitive objects and deliver the mixed concrete to the construction site. Closing construction is recommended for the Project and noise barrier shall be set up.

3. In the construction stage of the Project, the Owner, construction organization and the social security bureau of the affected area shall jointly provide opportunities for emigrants produced by the Project, the 40% bottom income group and women to participate in the Project to realize nearby employment.

9.3.3. Handling of Construction Camps and Roads

The Project will, during the construction period, occupy land to build the construction camps and roads for temporary use. After completion of the Project, land occupied temporarily for construction of the Project shall be handled such that the land shall be recovered to the original state before being occupied or better than the same; the former functions shall be recovered and the land shall comply with the original landform. When the land is recovered and satisfies requirements for reclamation, a notice shall be given to local land authority and other related authorities for acceptance check and finally deliver the land for use.

Large-size construction sites and roads shall be handled according to the principle of “bringing convenience to local residents”. Communication with local land authority shall be made to determine the future use of such land.

9.3.4. Improvement of Management Capacity of Related Organizations during the Operation
Stage of the Project

1. Capacity building of related organizations shall be strengthened. Training managers of the Project on knowledge of Project shall be strengthened, as well as policies of the World Bank on the Project, so that to realize better management.

2. Public participation in follow-up management: It is recommended to include residents (women representative and representatives of the 40% bottom income group shall be included) on the affected land into the follow-up management of the Project.
10. Appendixes

Appendix 1: Sample Door Questionnaire on Social Assessment on the Project

Province: ___________ City _______ County/District: Town/sub-district: Village/community
Name: ________________ Age: ________________ Contact Information: ________________________

1. Basic Information of the Informant

1.1 Sex □ 1 Male □ 2 Female

1.2 Ethnic Group? □ 1 Han □ 2 Hui □ 3 Wei □ 4 Mongol □ 5 Other _____

1.3 Education background? □ 1 Primary school and below □ 2 Junior middle school □ 3 Senior middle school □ 4 College and above

1.4 Occupation?
□ 1 Farmer □ 2 Merchant □ 3 Emigrant Worker (place ____ ) □ 4 Other _______

1.5 The informant has ____ family members and the main source of income of his/her family are:
□ 1 Crop farming □ 2 Breading and poultry raising □ 3 Work for others □ 4 Business operation □ 5 other (wage/social security allowance) _______

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Income (RMB)</th>
<th>Agricultural Income (RMB)</th>
<th>Non-agricultural Income (RMB)</th>
<th>In which, Tourism Income (RMB)</th>
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</table>

1.6. Expenditures of the informant’s family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Annual Expenditure (RMB)</th>
<th>Agricultural Expenditure (RMB)</th>
<th>Living Expenses (RMB)</th>
<th>Medical Expenditure (RMB)</th>
<th>Education Expenditure (RMB)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

1.7. The informant’s family is:
□ 1 Common
□ 2 Enjoying the minimum living guarantee
□ 3 Enjoying the five guarantees
□ 4 Rich

1.8. Information of the land registered under the informant’s family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Land</th>
<th>Area (mu)</th>
<th>Crops Planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

1.9. Information of the informant’s house

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Housing Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick-concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth-wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Current Living Situation of the Informant

2.1. What kinds of traffic problems shall be solved urgently in your opinion? (multiple response)
□ 1 Poor road state □ 2 Inconvenient traveling at night due to the absence of road lamp
Absence of greenbelt  Absence of sidewalk for the blind
5 Others (please indicate) ________________

2.2. What kind of vehicles you are relying on for daily traveling?
1  Private car  2 Motorcycle  3 Bus  4 Bicycle  5 Other (please indicate) ________________

2.3. You always travel from ______ to _______. The distance between the two is _____ km, it generally takes _____ hours and the freight is RMB ______. 

2.4. Do you think there is any adverse impact hindering the development of local tourism industry?
1  No
2  Rising price and increasing living cost
3  Traffic jam
4  Worsening hygienic environment and increasing rubbish
5  Increasing sewage drainage and polluted water
6  Miscellaneous (please indicate) ________________

3. Participation in Public Affairs

3.1. Have you get involved in the decision-making concerning public affairs of the village? (such as by ways of attending the villager’s conference or villager’s representative conference, etc)
1  Yes  2 No
If yes, please turn to question 3.2

3.2. What kind of issues is discussed on the villager’s conference or villager’s representative conference you have attended to?
1  Distribution of profits of the village collective
2  Land contracting management
3  Approval and contracting of projects of the village
4  Use and distribution of residential land
5  Use and distribution of land requisition compensation
6  Miscellaneous (please indicate) ________________

3.3. Do you know the current Project?  1 Yes  2 No

3.4. From which source that you hear about the Project?
1  Governmental announcement  2 Network, TV or radio  3 Door publicity by village leaders  4 Other (please indicate) ________________

3.5. Do you support the Project?  1 Yes  2 Yes but conditionally  3 No  4 Whatever

3.6. How will you do if you have any questions about the Project or problems concerning the Project to be solved?
1  Report to the village leader  2 Report to superior government  3 Negotiate with the construction organization  4 Keep silent  5 Other ________________

4. Impact of and Appeals on the Project

4.1. What positive influences will be generated by the Project to your hometown after the
Project is completed (multiple choices)
☐ 1 Facilitate economic development ☐ 2 Improve infrastructure and make the traveling more convenient ☐ 3 Offer employments and enhance income ☐ 4 Improve environment ☐ 5 Other (please indicate) ______________________

4.2. Will the Project influence your production and life adversely like the follows?
☐ 1 Cut into parts your land and thus impair your farming
☐ 2 Noise pollution;
☐ 3 Impact the source of income because that _____________________;
☐ 4 Impact the traffic and traveling because that _____________________;
☐ 5 Other influences (please indicate) ______________________________

4.3. Are you willing to take a job at nearby during the implementation and operation stages of the Project?
☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No
Why you are willing to take a job at nearby?
☐ 1 More convenience and the feasibility to take care of my family;
☐ 2 Narrow difference in wage and other treatments;
☐ 3 Less traffic cost;
☐ 4 Other ____________________________
Why you are not willing to take a job at nearby?
☐ 1 No proper job is available ☐ 2 Poor wage and treatment ☐ 3 No development prospect
☐ 4 Other __________________________

4.4. What kind of vocational training courses do you want from the government (multiple choice)
☐ 1 Tourism service ☐ 2 Electrowelding ☐ 3 Vehicle repairing ☐ 4 Architecture
☐ 5 Farming ☐ 6 Other ______

4.5. Are you willing to pay for the training courses (if any)?
☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No ☐ 3 Yes if the courses are actually helpful

5. Information of the Tourism Industry

5.1. Are you engaged in business related to the tourism industry (such as operate a store or work as a waitress, in the town)?
☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No

Turn to questions 5.2—5.5 if your answer to the above is yes.
5.2. Are you self-employed? □1 Yes □2 No

5.3. What kind of tourism industry you are engaged in?
   □1 Operate store owned by yourself □2 Operate store rented □3 Rent your store to others □4 Service industry □5 Other (please indicate) _______________________

5.4. How much income you make every year from the tourism industry you are engaged in?

5.5. Do you have any difficulties or do you need any assistance in the industry you are engaged in?

If no, please turn to questions 5.6—5.9

5.6. Are you planning to join in the tourism industry or start your own business?

5.7. If yes, what kind of tourism industry you want to join in?

5.8. If yes, do you have any difficulties now (such as shortage of capital or technical knowledge)?

5.9. What kind of assistance do you want?
Appendix 2 Sample Administrative Questionnaire on Social Assessment on the Project

Administrative Questionnaire on Social Assessment on the World Bank-Loaned Sichuan Small Town Project The Mid-term Review Projects of Hongya

Province: _____City _____County/district: Town/sub-district: Village/community
Name: Title: Contact Information

A. Traffic
1. What’s the current situation of roads in your village? What about the proportion?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Type of Road</th>
<th>Length (km)</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asphalt road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cement concrete road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Earth road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous (please indicate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What’s the main vehicle for traveling of your villagers? What about the proportion?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Vehicle for Traveling</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Private car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other vehicles (please indicate):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Main appeals of the public on the road construction and vehicles for traveling?
   - ☐ 1 Wider road
   - ☐ 2 Better road state
   - ☐ 3 Better road auxiliary facilities such as sidewalk, greening and road lamps
   - ☐ 4 More public transport vehicles on the main route from _____ to _____

4. Is complete road network available in the village to satisfy needs of traveling?

5. What about the distance (km) from the village to ________ (city/county/town downtown)? What about the time cost and freight?

6. What kind of problems existing in the current traffic situation of the village?

B. Public Facilities and Water Supply/drainage of the Village

1. Are following facilities available in the village? Please mark a “√” if yes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kindergarten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clinic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Garbage Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Entertainment center for aged people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other facilities (please indicate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What’s the main source of water supply in the village at the present?
Taps water—door to door
☐ 1

Taps water—(public tap of the community)
☐ 2

Pipe water or well water—door to door
☐ 3

Pipe water or well water—community
☐ 4

Open well—Door to door
☐ 5

Open well—community
☐ 6

River/stream/pond/spring/water
☐ 7

3. Where the domestic wastewater (from cooking, washing and housework) is drained to? How is the same being treated?
To the sewage treatment system☐ 1
To the drainage ditch☐ 2
To the road☐ 3
To the garden/courtyard☐ 4
To the toilet☐ 5
To other place, please indicate _________☐ 6

4. Do the farmers pay for the drinking water?
☐1 Yes☐2 No
If do, what about the cost they pay for each barrel or two barrels of water? RMB____
(The water rate is charged by truck, person, household, time, month or year?)

5. Do the farmers pay for wastewater drainage?
☐1 Yes☐2 No
If yes, how much is the payment (RMB____)? (The payment is charged by person, household, time, month or year?)

C. Employment and Training

1. How many people of the village are working outside and where are they working now?

2. How much proportion of your villagers engaged in the tourism industry? What kind of tourism business are they engaged in?

3. How much proportion of the income of your villagers made from the tourism industry?
4. Are there any difficulties to be solved for your villagers engaged in or wanting to be engaged in the tourism industry?

5. Have local government (town or county) every organized training activities for local farmers?

**If yes, turn to questions 6-9**

6. Are the training activities for farmers charging or for free? If charging, what about the charge rate?

7. What about the frequency of such training activities? What about the contents?

8. What about the effects of such training activities? Have all farmers attending such activities got satisfactory job?

9. What kind of training courses your villagers are looking for?

**D Public Participation**

1. Information of the local power organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The village committee has totally _______. members, including ___ women members.</td>
<td>Title of the women members are _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The villager conference is held once per ____ years, the proportion of women attending the conference is ____%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The villagers’ representative conference is held once per ____ years, the proportion of women attending the conference is ____%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Following matters are decided by the villager conference

- ☐1 Use of benefits gained from the village collective economic organization
- ☐2 Program for land contracting operation
- ☐3 Approval and contracting program of village collective projects
- ☐4 Use and distribution of residential land
- ☐5 Use and distribution of land requisition compensation

**E. Current Situation of Women’s Development**

1. What job are local women mainly engaged in? What about the proportion of staying women in the total number of women?
2. What about the employment situation of local women? Please write down the proportion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time job</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional job</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staying at home for farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t work at all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What factors have hindered the employment of women?

4. Is there any special supportive policies (including occupational training, pension and distribution of village collective properties, etc) released for women?

5. How the participation right of women in getting the land requisition compensation is guaranteed?

6. What kind of benefits in your opinion can be brought to local women by construction of the Project?

F Appeals of the Village

1. What are the main appeals of your village concerning implementation of the Project?
   - [ ] 1 Increase employments
   - [ ] 2 Improve traffic conditions
   - [ ] 3 Avoid environmental pollution
   - [ ] 4 Avoid land requisition or demolition
   - [ ] 5 Others (please indicate)

2. Does your village have any comments or suggestions on the Project?