Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhui) Wind Power Generation Project

Specialized Report of Resettlement Action Plan

Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation
Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute
Ministry of Water Resources & Ministry of Electric Power
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1. Introduction

Shanghai is located in East China on western bank of the Pacific Ocean and on eastern coast of the continent of Asia, in the middle of Chinese southern and northern coastal lines where Yangtze River and Qiantangjiang River join to empty into sea. The geographical location of Shanghai City is shown in Fig. 1.

Shanghai is one of the largest cities in China, with a developed economic and solid industrial foundation. The gross domestic product (GDP) of Shanghai reached 336.02 billion RMB yuan in 1997 and is predicted to be 450 billion RMB yuan by the year 2000. Economic development is bound to bring about increasing demand of energy. The electricity consumption of Shanghai is 44.177 billion kW·h in 1997 and predicted to be 51.5 billion kW·h by the year 2000.

Shanghai area is in short of primary energy. Coal and oil used for power generation need to be imported from other provinces. In accordance with the necessity and probability of energy development in Shanghai, the area still mainly develop coal energy restrictively in the future, but it has to face some problems such as coal supply, waste water and gas drainage and ash disposal. Since Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city under high requirement of environmental protection, therefore it is required to develop a new sort of energy in accordance with local conditions while developing thermal power and strengthening environmental protection.

Shanghai lies in an area with east Asian monsoon prevailing and relatively abundant wind power resources. The long-term observation and analysis by Shanghai meteorological department prove that wind condition of river and coast areas in the eastern part of Shanghai is favorable, on the beach along coastal line in particular, where eastern rivers and inland join and land appears open and flat, the mean wind velocity of the spot 10m above ground is 4.5-5.5m/s. Based on the mean wind velocity 6.7m/s (at the spot 50m above ground) observed in the period of Feb. 1997- Mar. 1998, it is deduced that the wind velocity of representative year at the wind farm site 50m above ground may be as high as 7.5m/s. In addition, Shanghai is situated in a alluvial flat at Yangtze Estuary, which provides Shanghai with open and wide beach resources. The huge piece of beach resources at low price and the rich wind power resources offer most favorite conditions for Shanghai wind power development.

Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhui) Wind Power Generation Project contains Chongming Wind Farm and Nanhui Wind Farm. Chongming Wind Farm is situated in Dongwangsha at the eastern part of Chongming Island, in which preliminarily determined 24 units of wind turbo-generator 600kW each are installed, with a total capacity of 14.4MW. Nanhui Wind Farm is situated in the
Magnolia Resort, Binhai Township of Nanhui County, in which preliminarily determined 10 units of wind turbo-generator 600kW each are installed, with a total capacity of 6.0MW. The geographical location of Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhui) Wind Power Generation Project is shown in Fig. 2.

This project is jointly invested by the China National Electric Power Corporation, the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation and the Shanghai General Electric Power Industry Corporation. The capital fund is accounting for 20% of total project cost, in proportion of the China National Electric Power Corporation 33%, the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation 35% and the Shanghai General Electric Power Industry Corporation 32%. In accordance with relevant regulations issued by the state, the three parties will establish a project construction corporation in charge of construction, operation and maintenance, management and administration, principal and interest repayment, value hold and added of assets.

Before the corporation completed, the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation will deal with all relevant affairs on behalf of the project construction corporation.

Relevant agreements or contracts relating to the corporation (such as corporation rules, energy purchasing agreement and construction contract, etc.) will be prepared by the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation under consultation with relevant parties.

2. Socioeconomic Conditions of Project Site Area

2.1 Chongming Wind Farm

Chongming Wind Farm is situated on the beach of Dongwangsha, at the eastern part of Chongming County (island), which lies in Yangtze Estuary and is an island of inland river formed by alluvial delta between South Branch and North Branch of Yangtze Estuary, as the third largest island in China. Chongming Island is under relatively less influence of modern industry and characterized by three purenesses (pure water, pure soil and pure air), with obvious superiority of traditional agriculture. It is one of the areas with most varieties of agricultural products within Shanghai, where great efforts are now put to develop natural food under its natural conditions. Dongwangsha where the wind farm is located is reclaimed in last few years and owned by the Qianshao Farm affiliated to the Shanghai General Company of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The Qianshao Farm covers an area of farmland 66.7km², with a population of about 5800. The Qianshao Farm is a large-scaled state-run farm and its production and operation are unitedly organized and managed. The farm has less population but
much farm land. The farm residents' economic income is mainly from agriculture and fishery, and some from tourism and small sized industries such as processing of agricultural and fishery products. The residents all live in the area of farm headquarters about 6km from the wind farm.

2.2 Nanhui Wind Farm

Nanhui Wind Farm is situated on the beach north to Dazhihe river mouth of Binhai Township in Nanhui County. Nanhui County is one of coastal counties at eastern part of Shanghai, with a relatively good industrial and agricultural foundation and rapidly developing economy. Binhai Township is the smallest administrative township directly under Nanhui County, located in eastern bank, with a total area of 6.3km² and a population of about 4000. The economy of Binhai Township is mainly composed of agriculture and fishery. The township has a total area of 3500 mu for fresh water aquiculture, as one of the three biggest non-staple foodstuff bases in Shanghai. The whole township has now more than ten industrial enterprises which have formed an industrial structure mainly composed of tourism, as it is a tourist attraction within Shanghai. The farm is located on the beach north to Dazhihe river mouth at Binhai Township, i.e. on the outer side of planning tourist zone. The tourist zone is about 500m from the wind farm, and in which are the Magnolia Resort and the Pudong Shooting and Recreation Co. Ltd. The Magnolia Resort has taken a primary shape, possessing varieties of tourist items and a three-star hotel. No residents are living near the wind farm and the nearest residential district is 800m away.

3. Project Layout

3.1 Chongming Wind Farm

The wind farm is situated on the beach of Dongwangsha at an outermost flood control dyke in eastern part of Chongming Island. The dyke is 8.0m in design height, 5m in crest width, 1:3 for outer slope and 1:2 inner slope. A 30m wide and a 20m wind flood control belts (inner and outer berms) are arranged outside the inner and outer slopes of the dyke, and a 50m wide river along the inner berm. The land outside the outer berm is unreclaimed and unused beach. The land inside the dyke belongs to the Qianshao Farm; the dyke is under the charge of the Shanghai Municipal Flood Control Headquarters; the unreclaimed and unused beach outside the dyke is under the control of the Qianshao Farm in respect of the right of development and utilization.

The wind turbo-generator units of Chongming Wind Farm are arranged in one row along the outermost dyke in eastern part of Dongwangsha, more exactly, 10 units on southern side and 14 units on northern side of Dongwang Avenue. The
distance between the wind turbo-generator units is 300m. One wind turbo-generator unit is equipped with one box transformer and they are arranged on a same foundation platform. In order to reduce farmland requisition quantity by project, the foundation of wind turbo-generator unit and box transformer is arranged on outer slope and outer berm of the dyke. The foundation platform is 8.0m in height, which is connected with the dyke and in the same height as the dyke crest. The foundation platform slope facing sea is 1:3 and connected with the dyke slope. The foundation platform for one wind turbo-generator unit and one box transformer and its slope cover a total area of about 1720m², including dyke slope about 688m², outer berm about 862m² and the beach outside the outer berm 170m². The wind farm is equipped with a 35kV specialized substation, and a central control room and living facilities, which are all arranged in a multifunction building. The building is situated on southern side of Dongwang Avenue, inside the dyke river and covering an area of about 3132m². The road on the dyke crest will be leveled and paved to access road within the wind farm. General Layout of Chongming Wind Farm is shown in Drawing (SHX21K-1), foundation plan of wind turbo-generator unit and box transformer in Drawing (SHX21K-10), plan of multifunction building in Drawing (SHX21K-11).

3.2 Nanhui Wind Farm

The wind farm is situated on the beach of the Magnolia Resort to the waste disposal site. The Magnolia Resort is a tourist facility, and where no residents are living in. The most outerside dyke at the Magnolia resort in Binhai Township was built in 1994 and known as “Jiusitang.” A dyke about 300m inside “Jiusitang” was built in 1985 and known as “Bawutang.” “Jiusitang” is 8.0m in design height, 5m in crest width, 1:3 for outer slope and 1:2 inner slope. Inner and outer berms are 10m and 20m respectively. There is a 50m wide river along the inner berm. The land outside the outer berm is unreclaimed and unused beach. The land inside the dyke river which is used for project construction is between “Jiusitang” and “Bawutang” near Dazhi river mouth. The land belongs to the Magnolia Resort; the dyke is under the charge of the Shanghai Municipal Flood Control Headquarters; the unreclaimed and unused Beach outside the outer berm is under the control of the Beach Administrative Dept. of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau.

Nanhui Wind Farm is equipped with 10 wind turbo-generator units, 600kW each. The wind turbo-generator units are arranged in one row along “Jiusitang” from Dazhi river mouth to north. The distance between the wind turbo-generator units is 300m. The layout of turbo-generator units and box transformers is the same as that of Chongming Wind Farm. The foundation platform for wind turbo-generator units and box transformers cover an area of about 1720m², including dyke slope about 688m², outer berm about 862m² and beach outside the outer berm about
There is a multifunction building with a central control room and living facilities. The building is arranged on inner side of dyke river close to Dazhi river mouth, covering an area of about 1272m². The road on top of “Jiusitang” will be leveled and paved, as an access road within the wind farm. General layout of Nanhai Wind Farm is shown in Drawing (SHX21K-16), foundation plan of wind turbo-generator unit and box transformer in Drawing (SHX21K-24), plan of multifunction building in Drawing (SHX21K-25).

4. Project Land Requisition Scope

4.1 Determination of influenced scope

4.1.1 Project permanently requisitioned land

Project permanently occupied land includes land occupied by wind turbo-generator units and multifunction building. The land occupation scope is determined in accordance with following principles:

(1) land for turbo-generator units and box transformers is foundation land occupation scope;

(2) land for multifunction building is building land occupation scope;

(3) access road may reach multifunction building and each turbo-generator unit, and the surface of the existing road will be levelled and paved, therefore no extra land requisition is needed.

On the dyke slope which is specialized land for flood control, no cropping or other uses are allowed in order to ensure the dyke security. However, the foundation of wind turbo-generator unit and box transformer will not influence its function as flood control, on the contrary, it will provide reinforcement to the dyke to strengthen its flood control capacity. Therefore, the slope occupied by project is not included in the scope of land requisition.

4.1.2 Construction temporary land occupation

Temporary land occupation includes: construction temporary lifting platform, materials and equipment stacking site, precasting site and other temporary land occupation site for construction period.

4.2 Chongming Wind Farm

In accordance with the layout of Chongming Wind Farm, the land permanently
requisitioned for foundation of 24 units of wind turbo-generators and 24 sets of box transformers is 20688m² of outer berm, the beach outside the outer berm 4080m², the land for multifunction building is 3132m² of reclaimed land of Dongwangsha. In conclusion, the permanent requisitioned land totals 27900m².

In accordance with the preliminary design for construction organization, it is estimated that the temporarily occupied land for sites for storing materials, equipment, precasting members and other uses totals about 8935m². In addition, the temporary construction lifting platform beside unit foundation platform needs to temporarily occupy berm 4800m². The classification of land occupied by Chongming Wind Farm is shown in Tab. 1.

### Classification of Land Occupied by Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab. 1</th>
<th>Permanent land occupation</th>
<th>Temporary land occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berm</td>
<td>20688</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>4080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed land</td>
<td>3132</td>
<td>8935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27900</td>
<td>13735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Nanhui Wind Farm

In accordance with the layout of Nanhui Wind Farm, the land permanently requisitioned for foundation of 10 units of wind turbo-generators and 10 sets of box transformers is 8620m² of outer berm and 1700m² of beach outside the outer berm, totaling 10320m²; the land for multifunction building is 1272m² of land. In conclusion, the permanent requisitioned land totals 11592m².

In accordance with the preliminary design for construction organization, it is estimated that the temporarily occupied land for sites for storing materials, equipment, precasting members and other uses totals about 5245m², the temporary construction lifting platform needs to temporarily occupy berm 2200m². The classification of land occupied by Nanhui Wind Farm is shown in Tab. 2.

### Classification of Land Occupied by Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab. 2</th>
<th>Permanent land requisition</th>
<th>Temporary land requisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berm</td>
<td>8620</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed land</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>5245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11592</td>
<td>7445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Land Utilization in Land Requisition Area

5.1 Chongming Wind Farm

It is known from the general layout of the project and the field investigation that there are no houses and residents within the scope of permanent and temporary land requisition, no concerning house removing and people displacing. The foundation platforms for wind units and box transformer occupy slope of the dyke and outer berm which belong to the land special for flood control; the multi-function building occupies the reclaimed land of Dongwangsha which is used as farm land.

Temporary construction land is preliminarily planned to be near the multifunction building, the land use condition is the same as that of the building.

Temporary construction lifting platform occupies outer berm, the land is undeveloped and unused land.

5.2 Nanhui Wind Farm

It is known from the field investigation that there are no houses and residents within the scope of permanent and temporary land requisition, no concerning house removing and people displacing. The foundation platforms for wind units and box transformers occupy slope of the dyke and outer berm and the beach outside the outer berm. The slope of the dyke and outer berm belongs to the land special for flood control; the beach outside the outer berm is unused state-owned land, where there are some scattered reeds. The multifunction building occupies the land of the Magnolia Resort, which is planned to be auxiliary land of the resort and now used as farmland.

Temporary construction land is preliminarily planned to be near the multifunction building, the use condition is the same as that of the building.

Temporary construction lifting platform occupies outer berm, the land is undeveloped and unused land.

6. Compensation for Land Requisition

6.1 Policy and Legal Basis

The main policy and legal basis observed in land requisition for this project include:
“Shanghai Beach Administration Regulations” (passed in Shanghai People’s Conference and started to execute on Jan.1, 1997);


6.2 Compensation Standards

The land occupied by the construction is all state-owned land. So called land requisition only means transfer of land use right.

Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhui) Wind Power Generation Project is Shanghai’s first wind power generation project. Shanghai is a city in short of primary energy resources. At present, the electricity mainly relies on coal power generation, while the development of coal power generation is limited by environmental factors. However, Shanghai has relatively abundant wind power resources and wide and low-price beach, which provide extremely favorable conditions for wind power development. Therefore, the Shanghai People’s Government pays close attention to the development and utilization of wind power resources and offers great support to the project. The Shanghai Municipal Plan Commission and the Shanghai Municipal Economic and Trade Commission organized relevant departments and organizations several times to discuss the transfer of land use right for the project.

The Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation discussed the land transfer with the Qianshao Farm and the Magnolia Resort respectively, and gained positive support and permission from them. Now the proposals for land transfer are being prepared. Meanwhile, the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation applied to the Shanghai Flood Control Headquarters and the Beach Administrative Dept. of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, i.e. two governmental departments for use for the land, and gained permission. The permit documents are being prepared.

Within the scope of project permanent and temporary land occupation, there are no houses and residents, but only some crops which are temporarily planted and will not influence the residents’ lives and economic income. Therefore the project construction has no resettlement problem. Corresponding land transfer cost will be paid of the project permanent land occupation in accordance with relevant states regulations, as well as certain compensation for the project temporary land occupation in accordance with relevant policies.

6.2.1 Chongming Wind Farm
For the land occupied by Chongming Wind Farm, the use right of the reclaimed land belongs to the Qianshao Farm and it has also gained permit to develop and utilize unreclaimed beach.

(1) Expenditure for land requisitioned for permanent occupation

In accordance with relevant regulations concerning land compensation standards issued by the state, combining with transfer price of use right of the land around the project site, the transfer price of use right of reclaimed land is preliminarily determined 50,000 RMB yuan/mu; the transfer price of development and use right of unreclaimed beach 10,000 RMB yuan/mu.

(2) Subsidies for temporary land occupation

In consideration of time of the construction period, reclaimed land for temporary occupation is paid expenditure for two crops of young crop and farm recovery, the subsidies standard is preliminarily determined 13,000 RMB yuan/mu, and no subsidies for unreclaimed beach.

6.2.2 Nanhui Wind Farm

The land occupied by Nanhui Wind Farm is under control of one organization and two governmental departments concerned. The land occupied by the multifunction building and temporarily occupied for construction is now used by the Magnolia Resort; the slope of the sea dyke and the outer berm are under control of the Shanghai Flood Control Headquarters; the beach outside the outer berm under control of the Beach Administrative Dept. of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau.

(1) Expenditure for land requisitioned for permanent occupation

In accordance with relevant regulations concerning land compensation standards issued by the State, combining with transfer price of use right of the land around the project site, the transfer price of use right of reclaimed land from the Magnolia Resort is preliminarily determined 100,000 RMB yuan/mu, the use price of berm and beach 7,000 RMB yuan/mu.

(2) Subsidies for temporary land occupation

In consideration of time of the construction period, land for temporary occupation from the Magnolia Resort is paid for expenditure for two crops of young crop and farm recovery, the preliminary subsidies standard 13,000
RMB yuan/mu, and no subsidies for unreclaimed beach.

6.3 Estimates of total cost for land requisition

6.3.1 Chongming Wind Farm

Through calculation, total cost of land requisition for Chongming Wind Farm is 897,800 RMB yuan. The itemized indexes are shown in Tab. 3.

**Estimates of Total Cost for Land Requisition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab. 3</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price (RMBY)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Expenditure (10^4 RMBY)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Cost of land requisition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>60.65</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Transfer of reclaimed land</td>
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<td>4.70</td>
<td>23.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Transfer of berm and beach</td>
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<td>10000</td>
<td>37.15</td>
<td>37.15</td>
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<td>II. Subsidies of temporary land occupation</td>
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<td>17.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Reclaimed land</td>
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<td>13000</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>17.42</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Berm and beach</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Other expenditure</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Investigation, planning and design</td>
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<td>2. Monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<td>1% of items I and II</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Technical training</td>
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<td>0.5% of items I and II</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Implementation and management</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV. Basic reserve</td>
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<td>89.78</td>
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</table>

6.3.2 Nanhui Wind Farm

Through calculation, total cost of land requisition for Nanhui Wind Farm is 461,900 RMB yuan. The itemized indexes are shown in Tab. 4.
Estimates of Total Cost for Land Requisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab. 4</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price (RMBY)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Expenditure (10^4 RMBY)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Cost of land requisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Transfer of reclaimed land</td>
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<td>100000</td>
<td>1.91</td>
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<td>19.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Transfer of berm and beach</td>
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<td>7000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reclaimed land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>7.87</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Berm and beach</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Other expenditure</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investigation, planning and design</td>
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<td>0.80</td>
<td>2% of items I and II</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1% of items I and II</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Technical training</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.5% of items I and II</td>
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<td>4. Implementation and management</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>5% of items I and II</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV. Basic reserve</td>
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<td>2.61</td>
<td>6% of items I, II and III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Fund allotment plan

A project construction corporation will be established for this project.

The Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation will establish a legal institution for the project construction to unitedly arrange and organize the application of the funds in order to ensure timely and correct allotment all the funds. Compensation for land requisition will be paid to the effected organizations by the construction corporation through bank in accordance with the content, quantity and time for compensation specified in the transfer agreement of the land use right. Before the corporation established, all the rights and responsibilities are undertaken by the Shanghai Municipal Electric Power Corporation.

7. Monitoring and evaluation for executive plan

In order to ensure smoothy implementation of the project plan and guarantee effected organization's interest, the whole procedure such as planning of construction land, transfer and utilization plan will be monitored and evaluated. The main content of monitoring and evaluation includes: allotment of land compensation fund, utilization and allotment time schedule, executive conditions specified in policy during transfer of construction land, production recovering measures taken by the effected organizations, etc.
Monitoring and evaluation are carried out by an organization entrusted by the project construction corporation. In accordance with the project implementation schedule, the organization will provide technical assistance and make investigation for project effect. Meanwhile, on the basis of field investigation, the monitoring organization shall prepare an appraisal report for construction land implementation, the report shall be prepared every half a year and submitted to the World Bank for review.

It is predicted that four appraisal reports are submitted from the project commencement to one year after the project completed.

In case of conflicts occurring in contract or agreement of land requisition, certain measures shall be taken in accordance with different cases, such as negotiation between two parties, under coordination of relevant department, or applying for arbitration or claims.
Figure 1 Wind Farm of Shanghai Location Sketch
Fig 1-2 Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhu) Wind Farm Location Sketch
General Layout of Chongming Wind Farm

Scale

0 500 1000 1500 2000 m

Central Control Room

- Wind Measurement Tower
- Turbine
- Box transformer
Notes:
1. Elevation in the drawing is in meter & dimension in millimeters. Numbers in the drawing are based on图纸 scales.
2. This project has 24 units of wind turbine-generation equipment with a capacity of 6600 kW. A typical unit location is shown in the drawing. The General Layout refers to SHE07-1.

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General Layout of Nanhui Wind Farm
Fig 1-2 Shanghai (Chongming, Nanhui) Wind Farm Location Sketch
General Plan

Technical And Economic Index
1. Land Occupation Space 1272m²
2. Floor Space 271m²
3. Structure Space 460m²

Shanghai Investigation, Design & Research Institute P.R.C.
General Plan

Technical And Economic Index
1. Land Occupation Space 1272m²
2. Floor Space 271m²
3. Structure Space 460m²

5.000

1200

6.000

1200

18600

6000

4200

24740

33140

4200