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OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN AND DEFINITION OF RESETTLEMENT TERMINOLOGY

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC and local government, as well as the resettlement policy of WB OP4.12/BP4.12—«Involuntary resettlement». The purpose of this document is to set out an action plan for the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the project impact.

Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. PAPs are defined as those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project. PAPs include the following categories:

a) persons who have a title, right, interest, in structures (houses, enterprises, shelters, or public buildings), land (including residential, agricultural, forestry, livestock and grazing land) or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;

b) persons who use the structures, land or assets described above; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or

c) persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities.

Therefore all such persons who are affected will need to be considered and recorded as PAPs, regardless of their legal connection to assets land or location.

All PAPs are entitled to the improvement or at least restoration of their standards of living, and compensation for the material losses they suffer. Compensation for assets will cover replacement cost. No deductions or discounts will be applied to the compensation amount for depreciation or other reasons. All PAPs deriving an economic benefit from the affected land and property are entitled to receive rehabilitation benefits in addition to the compensation for their assets lost. Those PAPs without title, authorization or legal permission to reside, conduct business, cultivate land or construct structures are eligible for rehabilitation of their livelihoods and compensation for their assets on an equal footing with those with formal legal title, authorization or permission to the assets.

The term RESETTLEMENT and RESTORATION includes:

Rehabilitation and restoration means: the restoration of the PAPs’ resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project, including mainly:

a) the relocation of living quarters;

b) finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are lost or severely affected;

c) restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land,
workplaces, trees and infrastructure;

d) restoration of other adverse effects (e.g., contaminative and harmful gases) or other project impacts on PAPs’ living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition, indirect resettlement impacts;

e) restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;

f) restoration of adversely affected cultural or common property.

The objective of this RAP is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. Affected productive resources of businesses, enterprises (including shops, enterprises) and public facilities will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.
1 General

1.1 Background

Rudong County, subordinated to Nantong City, is located on the northern plain (north latitude 32°12'- 32° 36', the east longitude 120° 42' - 121° 22') of Jiangsu Province. It is a part of fluvio-marine plain on the lower Changjiang River reaches facing the Yellow Sea on the east and north, close to Nantong city on the south, linking Rugao city on the west, neighboring to Hai-an county on the northwest. By the end of 2003, the total territory of the county is 1872.7 km² (including farmland area of 1568600mu), the total coastline 102.59 km, the total population 1093583 (including agricultural population 760306). The continuous regional economic development in recent years makes severer the situation of power supply and demand day by day; consequently, frequent blackouts in power supply seriously restrict the local industrial and agricultural development.

Rudong county power system is at the end of Jiangsu province power grid, and the major power supplier is the Huaneng Nantong Power Plant nearby (1400 MW) and Tianshenggang Power Plant (550 MW). Now, the county possesses one 220kV substation, six 110kV substations, and ten 35kV substations. Though a county power supply network is formed (taking 220kV Matang substation as its load-center substation, 110kV substations and 110kV transmission lines as its main frame, and supported by 35 kV substations and 35kV transmission lines), the county power system is structurally weak, having only one 220kV circuit (Liuqiao-Matang) supplying power to most areas of the county. Viewing the trend of economic development and in order to meet the increasing power demand, connection with larger power networks should be strengthened on the one hand and great efforts should be made to develop local energy resources on the other hand. Rudong County is short of primary energy sources such as coal and oil/gas. However, it is on the coastal plain and has rich source of straws, which is valuable for scale development.

The straw-fired power project can offer clean and new power for economic development in Rudong, and is beneficial to adding one more source to the large power network and sharing part of loads. It can be constructed in comparatively short time and supply power to the coastal reclamation areas at the end of power system.

1.2 Project briefing

Rudong Straw-fired Power Project is in the industrial zone at Matang town, with a total installed capacity of 24MW, annual power yield of 112 x 10^6 kWh (including 100 x 10^6 kWh to the network).

Development of straw-fired power is in compliance to the national target of development and utilization of renewable energies. By absorbing matured techniques of foreign companies in straw-fired power generation and importing equipment through international cooperation, the aim is to make the straw-fired power generation commercialized and in scale development. For this project, the pre-stage work in the past 4 years covered the technical study, site selection, introduction of technologies...
and investment, etc. This project is also a candidate of key scientific and technical projects in the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" of Jiangsu Province.

1.3 Project Impact and Service Scope

1.3.1 Project impact

According to the design documents, the lands to be acquired for the project includes those for main structures (storehouse, boiler room and steam turbine room, etc.) and for the straw purchase station, ash deposit area, access roads to power station, and transformation/transmission facilities, etc. All lands to be acquired belong to Mabei Village of Matang town, most of which are farmland and gardens (mulberry), with a small part of construction land.

1.3.2 Project service scope

The power demand in Rudong County in 2003 was $698 \times 10^6$ kWh, with the peak load of 130 MW. It is estimated the power demand in 2005 be $830 \times 10^6$ kWh, with the peak load of 183 MW. Upon completion of Rudong Straw-fired power project, it will provide clean and reliable energy to Rudong power system, which will play a remarkable role in increasing power supply capability and reliability of the system, and will be, as a supplementary power source, beneficial to Jiangsu power grid.

1.4 Project schedule

Based on the general construction schedule of the project project, the total construction period is two years.

1.5 Measures to Reduce the Project Impact

1.5.1 Minimize Project Impact Scope

Construction of the project will affect to different extents the production and living condition of local residents. In order to reduce the project impact as far as possible, the design unit tried their best to arrange project structures away from the residential areas and occupy little or not to occupy farmland in planning the project layout, construction camp, option of line route, type of tower and position of tower, etc., e.g.,

A. In order to reduce the impact on production and living of rural residents, efforts were made to locate the project site at open ground to keep it away from the resident quarter. (This project will not involve any house relocation);

B. Efforts were made to arrange the project site as close as possible to 220kV Matang Substation (only 300m distance) and take use of the existing transmission line so as to avoid the influence of HV transmission line to residents.

1.5.2 Minimize Project Impact on Local Society

A. Collect information, analyze and study the local social and economic condition, and prepare practical and feasible production restoration or reconstruction measures with due consideration of local actual conditions, so as to reduce the influence of the project construction.

B. Enhance internal inspection and external independent monitoring, establish
efficient and unobstructed information feedback channel, so as to guarantee timely solving of problems encountered in resettlement implementation.

C. Intensify public participation mechanism. Before project construction, construction start date, construction progress and relative compensation policy for resettlement is publicized to the PAPs, so that the PAPs and local residents may know the relevant project information and their entitlement.

D. During construction, priority will be given to using local materials, local transportation means and local labors, so that the PAPs can get additional benefits from the project.

1.6 Preparation of Resettlement Acting Plan

A. Survey on project impact

By the concerted arrangement of Rudong New Energy Project Office, survey teams were established in relevant local departments. With the participation and guidance of East China Investigation and Design Institute (ECIDI), the teams conducted itemized impact inventory survey in April 2004, (for this time, survey and register were mainly on the lands to be requisitioned and attachments on the lands). The survey work was greatly supported by local government at different levels, villagers committees and PAPs. The survey result was confirmed by relative owners.

B. Social-economic Survey

In order to analyze the project impact and prepare practical and feasible resettlement action plan, the survey team also made detailed socioeconomic survey into the affected townships (towns), villages, villagers’ groups and households while carrying the impact inventory survey. The survey was conducted by both collection of various existing statistical information and the on-the-spot sample survey; and based on the survey data, the existing local socioeconomic situation and production and living conditions of local residents were analyzed.

C. Resettlement planning

Based on the social-economic information available and affected inventory survey result, the survey team made a thorough analysis on the environmental capacity of each villager group and village. According to the rural economic development plan of whole county and each village, the team made special studied on the proposed programs of productive resettlement in the secondary and tertiary industries and investigated the needs and wishes of the PAPs; and the resettlement approach and scheme was thus finalized.

1.7 Policy Basis and Objective of Resettlement

A. Policy Basis

(1) Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China;

(2) Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China,

(3) Rural Land Contracting Law of the People’s Republic of China,
B. Objectives of resettlement

(1) Adopting engineering, technological, economical measures to avoid and reduce land requisition and house relocation;

(2) When land requisition and house relocation is unavoidable, effective measures should be taken to reduce impacts on production activities and living conditions of local residents, and the resettlement should be planned as to achieve a sustainable development approach for the local people. Resettlement and original residents will benefit from the project.

(3) Resettlement plan should be based on the affected property indexes and compensation standards to improve, and at least to restore the original living standard of resettlers.

(4) Promoting developmental resettlement. Resettlement in rural area should be land based, supported by advanced local second and tertiary industries to seek more employment.

(5) Relocated population will be first resettled within their own communities and encourage original residents to participate in the resettlement, consulted seriously with him (her) and let him (her) to have opportunity to participate in the enforcement of resettlement scheme;

(6) Considering the resettlement as an important composition of project construction, supplying enough funds for land acquisition and resettlement.
2 Socioeconomic Profile of Project Affected Area

2.1 Basic condition project affected county and villages

Rudong County is located on the northern plain in Jiangsu Province, subordinated to Nantong city, in the north of Changjiang River Delta and by the Yellow Sea. It is in the subtropical monsoon zone where the climate is mild and humid and with clear divisions of four seasons. The annual mean temperature is 14.8°C, average temperature 2.1°C and minimum temperature -10.6°C in January, average temperature 27.3°C, highest temperature 38.6°C in July. The long-term average precipitation is 1063 mm, max. annual precipitation 1560.9mm, minimum precipitation 469.9 mm. About 55% precipitation of a year is centralized in the flood season (June ~ September).

By the end of 2003, the county had a total land area of 1872.7 km², (including farmland of 1.5686 x10⁶mu), its coast line was 102.59km long. The county governed 15 towns, with 311 villagers committees. The total population was 1093583 in 381949 households, in which the agricultural population was 760306, the total rural labors were 545200 (including 223700 labors engaging in agriculture production, accounting for 41% of the total labors). The gross domestic production value (GDP) of whole county was 1.0257 x10¹⁹ Yuan (by the price of 2003), the GDP per capita is 9347 Yuan. The total industry and agriculture output value of whole county was 2.0088.59 x10⁶ Yuan, in which the total agriculture output value is 5.009.90 x10⁶ Yuan, accounting for 24.9% of the total. The total grain output of whole county is 7.189.17 x10⁶ tons, and the per capita grain holding of agricultural population was 987 kg. The average net income of peasants was 3.840 Yuan per capita.

Rudong Straw-fired Power Project is located at Mabei Village of Matang town, occupying 315mu (500m long in east – west direction, 420m long in south – north direction). Matang town is at the middle area of Rudong County, 14km to the county seat. The total land area of the town is 140.26km², governing 26 administrative villages, 7 neighborhood committees, 492 villager groups. By the end of 2003, the town had farmland of 8047 hectares, 31200 households with total population of 8.76 x10³, in which agricultural population was 4.96 x10³. The GDP was 9.66 x10⁶ Yuan, in which the primary industry contributed 1.95 x10⁶ Yuan, the secondary industry 4.66 x10⁶ Yuan, and tertiary industry 3.04 x10⁶ Yuan, respectively accounting for 20.19%, 48.24% and 31.47%. The per capita net income of peasants is 4.189 Yuan. Mabei Village is comparatively developed in the secondary and tertiary industry, and the per capita economic income of the village is higher than the average of the town and the county. All the villagers are of Han nationality. See Table-2 for the detailed condition of Rudong County, Matang Town and Mabei Village.
Table 2-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rudong County</th>
<th>Matang Town</th>
<th>Mabei Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>381949</td>
<td>31219</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (person)</td>
<td>1093583</td>
<td>87613</td>
<td>2711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which: agricultural</td>
<td>760306</td>
<td>51718</td>
<td>2711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural</td>
<td>333277</td>
<td>35895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labors(person)</td>
<td>545200</td>
<td>37062</td>
<td>1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which: planting</td>
<td>187600</td>
<td>8433</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry, stock raising, fishery</td>
<td>36100</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>107700</td>
<td>11298</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>84500</td>
<td>5524</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other trades</td>
<td>129300</td>
<td>9885</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land area (mu)</td>
<td>2809050</td>
<td>210390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which: farmland</td>
<td>1568600</td>
<td>120705</td>
<td>3857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita net income of farmer</td>
<td>3840</td>
<td>4189</td>
<td>4320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Basic Profile of Affected Households

In order to have a better understanding of basic profile of affected households and analyze impact on local resettlers, the survey team made sample survey into the basic profile of affected households in April 2004.

A. Sample selection

By stochastic selection, 15 sample households were selected (60% of 25 affected households) for detail investigation. The samples distributed in all village groups, thus having representative and typicalness.

B. Survey results

According to the on-the-spot survey, the affected area is in developed area of East China Region, and most of the families there live near the town and have more chances to work the secondary and tertiary industry, and their income and living level is relatively high. By the statistics information of sample survey, the per capita net income of 15 sample households is 4422 Yuan. Of the sample households, 68.5% of the toal labours are engaged in non-agricultural sector, and most of them (75.5%) work in industrial sector. 28.2% of residents' total annual income is from agricultural and forestry production and stock raising, and 71.8% from industrial and building sectors and transportation service. It can be seen that the agricultural production is not the major economic source of local resettlement families and the farmers do not rely on land very much. Therefore, the negative influence to local rural economy can be eliminated through land adjustment and reasonable use of land compensation funds.

See Table 2-2 for basic profile of affected household.
# Basic Condition of Affected Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Mean index for a household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Family member and labor force</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Family member /female</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>3.429/181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Labor force/female</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>2.667/1.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Living condition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. House structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Living area/room number</td>
<td>m²/room</td>
<td>5.405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) liquefied gas</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) coal</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) firewood</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wired TV</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Illuminating power</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Telephone</td>
<td>yes/no</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Agriculture production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Contracted land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In which: Paddy field</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Orchard garden</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Other land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grain output</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3688.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. Non-agriculture labors</strong></td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Industry</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Construction</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Transportation</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Trade and diet service</td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Others</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. Durable properties</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Electric appliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) TV set/color/</td>
<td>set/set</td>
<td>0.86/0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Sound device/ DVD/VCD</td>
<td>set/set/set</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Refrigerator/air conditioner</td>
<td>set/set</td>
<td>0.21/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Vehicles</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Total yearly income</strong></td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>17104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Family business and labor force</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>17104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Agriculture, forestry</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>4818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>3860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Industry</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>8762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Construction</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>1476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Transportation</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Trade and catering service</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Others</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VII. total outcome</strong></td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>7369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Family business expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Agriculture, forestry</td>
<td>Yuan 1321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Yuan 226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Industry</td>
<td>Yuan 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Construction</td>
<td>Yuan 262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Transportation</td>
<td>Yuan 357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Living expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Food</td>
<td>Yuan 3593</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Cloth</td>
<td>Yuan 488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Living</td>
<td>Yuan 440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>Yuan 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric power</td>
<td>Yuan 275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Family articles and service</td>
<td>Yuan 226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Medical service</td>
<td>Yuan 345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Traffic and communication</td>
<td>Yuan 336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Net income per capita of family</td>
<td>Yuan 4422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Project Impact

3.1 Determination of Project Impact Scope

According to the design documents, the land acquisition for the Project includes main structures (storehouse, boiler room and steam turbine room, etc.), the straw purchase station, ash deposit area, access to station, transformation/transmission facilities, etc., in which:

A. Main structures (including storehouse, boiler room and steam turbine room, etc.) will occupy 100mu from Mabei Village in Matang Town. There will be no house relocation.

B. Access roads to station include extension of the existing road and new access to the station. As the existing road road bed is abaliable, no additional land acquisition is required. Construction of the new access to the station (270m long and 10m wide) will involve requisition of 4 mu land, but without house relocation.

C. Ash deposit area is arranged within the land acquisition scope for main structures.

D. The straw purchase stations: Ten straw purchase stations will be distributed around the project site (at Matang, Juegang, Dayu, Bingfeng, Fengli, Yangkou, Pincha, Chahe, Hekou and Shuangdian) for purchasing and storing straws. No house relocation is required as these purchase stations can take use of the existing state-owned cotton purchase stations by renting or transferring through agreement.

E. Transformation/transmission facilities: This project is about 300m away from 220 kV Matang Substation and the existing transimssion line can be used. No land acquisition and house relocation is required.

3.2 Affected object and survey method

This project affects Mabei Village of Matang Town. The survey in April focused on land, not on house relocation. Based on the existing landuse, statistics was made on the land to be acquired in two categories, i.e., farmland (plowland and garden plots) and construction land.

3.3 Inventory index affected

No house relocation will be invovled in the project. Part of land of Mabei Village in Matang Town will be acquired for the project, totally 104mu (including paddy field 76mu, mulberry garden 27mu, construction land 1mu). The land acquisition in each village group is detailed inTable 3-1. In addition, 30 tombs will be relocated.
Land Acquisition of Each Team for Rudong Wheat Straw Fired Power Project

Table 3-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>PAPs affected</th>
<th>Garden/plowland acquired (mu)</th>
<th>In which</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Paddy field (mu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No.1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Analysis of project impact

The project will acquire paddy field 76mu and mulberry garden 27mu, and affect 91 persons (of 25 households). Regarding the size of acquired land, Mabei Village will be affected slightly, taking the village as a whole (only 2.67% of total), but big impact will be on No.1 Group and No.2 Group. After land acquisition, 29.03% land of No.1 Group and 37.39% land of No.2 Group will be requisitioned. The per capita land holding of No.1 Group will be reduced to 1.2mu from original 1.68mu, and that of No.2 Group to 0.99mu from original 1.58mu.

Details in Mabei Village Before and After Land Acquisition

Table 3-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villager Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Land (mu) before requisition</th>
<th>Land acquired (mu)</th>
<th>Percent-age (%)</th>
<th>Per capita land holding after acquisition (mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Paddy field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>155.12</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>16.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Policy Basis

4.1 Relative law and legislations
The law basis for this project is including:

? The Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, (promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples’ Republic of China on August 29, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);

? Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China, (promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China)

? Regulation on Land Administration for Jiangsu Province, (passed by the 19th Session of the 9th People’s Congress of Jiangsu Province on Oct. 17th, 2000)


? Other relevant design document and regulations of Rudong County

4.2 Relevant Provisions of the Laws and Regulations

4.2.1 The Land Administration Law of PRC

Land Ownership and Usage Rights

Article 8 The urban land belongs to the whole people, namely the state. Except those belonging to the state regulated by the law, the rural land and suburbs land are in possession of the collective ownership. The housing plot, and private plots and hills belong to the collective ownership.

Article 10 The collective-owned land, according to the laws, are in possession of the collective of villagers, and run and managed by the agricultural collective economical organizations, such as cooperatives of villages, or by Village Committees. The collective-owned land, in the possession of town(ship) collective of villagers, are run and managed by the town(ship) agricultural collective economical organizations.

Article 14 Land owned by peasant collectives shall be operated under a contract by members of the economic organizations of the peasant collectives for crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry of fishery. The duration of such contract is 30 years. The party that gives out a contract and the party that undertakes it shall sign a contract in which to stipulate the rights and obligations of both parties. A peasant who undertakes to operate a piece of land under a contract shall have the obligation to protect the land and rationally use it in conformity with the purposes of use provided for in the contract. The right of a peasant to operate land under a contract shall be protected by law.

Within the duration of the contract for operation of land, any appropriate readjustment of the land between individual contractors shall be made with the agreement of at least two-thirds of the members of the villagers assembly or of the representatives of villagers and submitted to the township (town) people’s government and the agriculture administration department of the people’s government
Constructive land

Article 47  Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Compensation for requisitioned cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies, attachments and young crops on the requisitioned land. Compensation for requisition of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the requisitioned land for three years preceding such requisition. Resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population that needs to be rehabilitated. The agricultural population that needs to be rehabilitated shall be calculated by dividing the amount of requisitioned cultivated land by the average per capita cultivated land in the affected village prior to land acquisition. The standard of resettlement subsidy shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the requisitioned cultivated land for three years preceding such requisition. However, the highest resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the requisitioned cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its average annual output value for the three years preceding such requisition.

Standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of other types of land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the standards of compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

Standards for compensation for attachments and young crops on the requisitioned land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

For requisition of vegetable plots in city suburbs, the land users shall pay towards a development and construction fund for new vegetable plots in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the Article are still insufficient to help the peasants who need economic rehabilitation to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the requisitioned land for the three years preceding such requisition.

The State Council may, in light of the level of social and economic development and under special circumstances, raise the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

Article 48 Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition land is decided on, the local people’s government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants.

Article 49 The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is
requisitioned, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land requisition.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land requisitioned is forbidden to be embezzled or misappropriated.

Article 50 Local people’s governments at all levels shall support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants in their efforts to engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.

Article 62 For villagers, one household shall have only one house site, the area of which may not exceed the standard set by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Villagers shall build residences in keeping with the township (town) overall plan for land utilization and shall be encouraged to use their original house sites or idle lots in the village.

The house plot for rural residents shall be reviewed by township (town) people’s government and approved by municipal government; in which concerns to occupy agriculture land it shall be approved by the stipulations in Article 44.

The house plot application shall be not approved if the original house is sold out or rented out.

4.2.2 The Regulations of Land Administration in Jiangsu Province

Chapter V Land for Construction

Article 26 The land acquired shall be compensated with the following standards:

(I) Compensative standard of land acquired

(1) For farmland (including vegetable field), 8-10 times of annual average productive value for last 3 years.

(2) For regraded fish ponds, 10-12 times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years; for other aquatic production water surfaces, 4-8 times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years.

(3) For orchards or other economic woodlands, 8-12 times of of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years.

(4) For unused land, 3-5 times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years.

(5) For collective-owned non-agriculture constructive land, 6-10 times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years.

(II) Resettlement subsidy to the land acquired

(1) The resettlement subsidy of plowland shall be computed by the size of land acquired. The resettlement subsidy should be 5 times of annual average productive
value of nearby plowland for last 3 years if the area per capita farmland of the agricultural population in the affected village is over 1/15 hectare. If the area per capita farmland of the agricultural population is less than 1/15 ha, the resettlement subsidy should be counted from 6 times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years, and should be increased by one time for each additionally acquired 1/150 heactare, but 15 times at the maximum.

(2) The resettlement subsidy of other farmland is 70% of the land compensation standard.

(3) No resettlement subsidy will be counted for collective-owned non-agriculture constructive land and unsued land.

(III) Compensation for ground attachment and young crops

(1) The compensation for houses, other buildings and structures shall be based on the replacement price and age of structure.

(2) For irrigation facilities, breeding farms, and power, broadcast communication facilities, etc., the moving allowance or compensation shall be paid on the principle of equivalent replacment.

(3) The compensation to young crops is calculated normally according to the productive value of one season, and no compensation should be paid if the harvest is on schedule. For seedlings, flowers and perennial economic woods that can be transplanted, the allowance of transplantation shall be paid; or otherwise, they should be reasonably compensated or purchased at proper prices.

If the annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years mentioned above is less than 18000 Yuan, 18000 Yuan is based for calculation.

The actual standard for land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy, compensation of ground attachment and young crops shall be determined by relevant municipal government and reported to provincial government.

Article 27 The Land compensation shall be paid to rural collective economic organization that exercises land ownership. If the land is contracted by peasant and the rural collective economic organization does not adjust other land with equivalent quantity and quality to peasant, not less than 70% land compensation fee shall be paid to peasant; If the rural collective economic organization has certain condition to develop production and solve living problem of peasant, the compensation fee could be used collectively after agreed by the resettlers.

If the resettler is arranged by rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to rural collective economy organization; If the resettlement is not needed, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to resettler or paid for insurance after agreed by the resettlers.

Article 34 One rural household is entitled to have one house plot in resettlement, and the house occupation area should not be over 70% of house plot. The size of house plot is calculated as the following.

(I) In the suburban area and the county where the per capita plowland is less than 1/15 heactare, the house plot per household should not be over 135m$^2$. 
(II) For the county where the per capita plowland is over 1/15 heactare, the house plot per household should not be over 200m$^2$.

The specific standard of house plot size in different areas can be determined by municipal and county government within the limit above.

Construction of rural dwelling houses should meet the master plan of land use of township(town), city, town and village. Building apartments is encouraged and efforts should be made to use original house plots and idle land of the village.

If the house plot is left idle for two years, the land should be returned to original collective economic organization for other use.

4.2.3 Relative Rules in No. [2003]131 of Jiangsu Province

Notice of Jiangsu Provincial People’s Government on Adjustment of Land Acquisition Compensation Standard

I. Increase of compensation standard for land acquired

… Based on relative provisions of Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, Law of Contracting Rural Land of the People’s Republic of China, and Land Management Regulations of Jiangsu Province, and in view of the current level of economic and social development and the land value at each area, it is decided to divided the land of the province into four categories and compensation standards shall be applied accordingly..

For plowland acquired, 10 times of annual average productive value of the plowland for last 3 years. The standard of annual average productive value of the plowland for last 3 years for Category I, II, III, IV should not be less than 1800, 1600, 1400 and 1200 Yuan/mu respectively.

The resettlement subsidy to plowland shall be computed by the number of resettlers. The number of resettlers is computed by the quantity of land to be requisitioned devided by the per capita land of rural collective organization before land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy of each resettler should not be lower than 20000, 17000, 13000 and 11000 Yuan respectively as per Category I, II, III and IV.

The compensation and resettlement subsidy to requisition of other lands and other agricultural lands shall be adjusted by the municipal peoples government at each level based on the Land Management Regulations of Jiangsu Province and the above mentioned provision, and reported to the Provincial People’s Government.

This new compensation standard takes effect on Jan. 1, 2004. The original compensation standard should be valid for the project approved before this date.

Compensation Standard Categories for Lands Requisition in Jiangsu Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Applicable to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nanjing city: Xuanwu district, Gulou district, Baixia district, Qinjuai district, Janyou district, Xiguan district, Xixia district, Yuhuatai district, Jiangning district; Wuxi city: Chong-An district, Nanchang district, Baitang district, Binhu district, Xishan district, Huishan district; Jiangyin city, Tianning district of Changzhou city, Zhonglou district, Wujin district, Xinbei district; Suzhou city: Pingjiang district,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.2.4 Operational Policy and Bank Procedures of the World Bank --- OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

**A. Policy Objectives**

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

2. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

3. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

**B. Compensation and subsidy covered**

Persons affected in their production and living by land requisition are as follows:

1. relocation or loss of shelter;
2. lost of assets or access to assets; or
3. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
4. the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected

| II          | Nanjing city: Liuhe district, Pukou district; Yixing city, Changzhou city: Qisuyan district, Jintan city, Liyang city, Nantong city: Chongchuan District, Gangzha district; Yangzhou city: Guangling district, Weiyang District, Zhenjiang city: Jingkou District, Runzhou district; Taizhou city: Hailing District, Gaogang district |
| III         | Lishui county, Gaocun county, Xuzhou city: Yunlong district, Gulou district, Quanshan district; Haian county, Rugao city, Tongzhou city, Rudong county, Haimen city, Qidong city, Lianyungang city: xinpu district, Haizhou district; Huai-an city: Qinghe district, Qingpu district, Yancheng city, Yangzhou city: Hanjiang district; Baoying county, Gaoyou city, Yizhen city, Jiangdu city, Zhenjiang city: Dantu district, Yangzhong city, Jurong city, Danyang city, Xinhua city, Jiangyan city, Taixing city, Jingjiang city, Xuqian city: Xuncheng district |
| IV          | Xuzhou city: Jiawang district, Jiuli district, Pizhou city, Xinxi city, Fengxian county, Peixian county, Tongshan county, Suining county; Lianyun gang city: Lianyun district, Ganyu county, Donghai county, Guanyun county, Guannan county; Huai-an city: Huaiying district, Chuzhou district, Lianshui county, Hongze county, Xuyi county, Jinhu county, Xiangshui county, Binghai county, Furing county, Sheyang county, Jianhu county, Yandu county, Dafeng city, Dongtai city, Suyu county, Shuyang county, Siyang county, Sihong county |
areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

C. Measures of resettlement compensation and subsidy

(1) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(2) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

-- provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

-- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(3) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

-- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and

-- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

4.3 Resettlement Policy


By the computation, the annual average productive value of plowland for last 3 years (2001~2003) in Mabei Village of Matang town is 921.8 Yuan/mu, 13827 Yuan/hectare. The compensation to plowland acquired in Rudong County, which is in the area of Category III as per Notice No. [2003]131 of Jiangsu Provincial Peoples’ Government, is 1400 Yuan/mu.

(I) Compensation to plowland acquired, including land compensation, resettlement subsidy and subsidy for young crops

For the land compensation: Ten times of annual average productive value of plowland for last 3 years, 14000 Yuan/mu;

For the resettlement subsidy: Rudong County is of Category III according to the provisions in Notice No.[2003]131 by Jiangsu Provincial People’s Government, and the per capita plowland in Mabei Village is 1.4mu. Therefore, the resettlement subsidy is 13000 Yuan/mu for each person to be resettled, or, 9286 Yuan per mu.

The compensation of young crops is calculated normally according to the productive value of one season, but the local fillage system is of two crops per year, therefore, the compensation of young crops is 1/2 of annual average productive value
of plowland for last 3 years, 700 Yuan/mu.

The total compensation to plowland acquired is $14000 + 9286 + 700 = 23986$ Yuan/mu.

II) Compensation to garden plots acquired (mulberry garden), including land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation to ground attachment

For land compensation: Twelve times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years, i.e., 16800 Yuan/mu.

Resettlement subsidy: 70% of land compensation, i.e., 11760 Yuan/mu;

Compensation to ground attachment (mulberry trees): about 800 mulberries per mu, the tree crown diameter about 30cm, 4.8 Yuan/tree, 4.8 x 800=3840 Yuan/mu.

The total compensation to garden plots acquired is $16800 + 11760 + 3840 = 32400$ Yuan/mu.

III) Compensation to constructive land: Six times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years, i.e., 8400 Yuan/mu. No resettlement subsidy will be paid. The compensation to ground attachments is based on equivalent price of replacement.

4.4 Entitlement matrix

All the units and individuals affected by the project are entitled with the right as indicated in Table 4-6.
### Table 4-6

#### Entitlement Matrix of Resettlers for Rudong Straw-Fired Power Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Affected Object</th>
<th>Resettlement policy for land acquisition</th>
<th>Compensation item and criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Permanence - land requisition | Property owner   | For land acquisition for project construction, the units whose land is requisitioned will be paid land compensation, resettlement allowance and compensation for young crops or compensation for ground attachments by the land acquisition unit. In which:  
A. Land compensation standard: It belongs to village collective. The compensation to plowland: ten times of annual average productive value for last 3 years, i.e., 14000 Yuan/mu; compensation to the garden plot: twelve times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years, i.e., 16800 Yuan/mu; and compensation to constructive land: six times of annual average productive value of nearby plowland for last 3 years, i.e., 8400 Yuan/mu.  
B. For the resettlement subsidy: it will be paid to village collectives by land requisitioning unit for resettlement. It is decided that the resettlement subsidy is 13000 Yuan/mu for each person to be resettled, or, 9286 Yuan per mu. The subsidy for garden plot: 70% of land compensation, i.e., 11760 Yuan/mu.  
C. The compensation of young crops: it will be paid to the land contractors. The compensation to young crops of plowland: it is calculated normally according to the productive value of the affected season, the compensation of young crops is 1/2 of annual average productive value of plowland for last 3 years, 700 Yuan/mu. Compensation to young mulberry trees in garden plot: about 800 mulberries per mu, 4.8 Yuan/tree, 4.8 x 800 = 3840 Yuan/mu. | Compensation standard (incl. land compensation to land acquired, resettlement subsidy, compensation to young crops and trees) plowland: 23986 Yuan/mu; garden plot: 32400 Yuan/mu; land for construction: 8400 Yuan/mu. |
| Permanent land requisition | Contractor | The land contractors will have the compensation not less than 800 Yuan/mu, equivalent to original net income from land before the land adjustment. The compensation is included in land compensation and resettlement subsidy of village collectives. | Compensation standard not less than 800 Yuan/mu |
5. Resettlement Plan

The resettlement and compensation plan was prepared under the leadership of the Project Resettlement Office with the participation of local government of affected county/towns and resettlers’ representatives.

5.1 Resettlement Plan

As the resettlement for the project involves only land requisition without house relocation, the resettlement plan will only involve the productive resettlement for the affected village groups and households. According to the characteristics of the project impacts and basis on the fully collecting opinions from the affected villages and resettlers’ representatives, the productive resettlement plan for this project is the same as the resettlement plan implemented for other local projects, it is as followings.

A. After the land requisition for this project, no land adjustment will be carried out between the village groups. Except the compensation to young crops paid to the land contractors, the land contractors involved in the land requisition will have a compensation not less than 800 Yuan/mu before the land adjustment (calculated by the actual annual income of production deducting production cost), which is equivalent to original net income from land. The allotment and use of land compensation and subsidy are as follows.

a. The ownership and eminent domain of land compensation and subsidy belong to the collective of each village group, and fund will be deposited in a special bank account of the administrative village.

b. The land contractors involved in the land requisition will receive a compensation not less than 800 Yuan/mu (equivalent to original net income from land) before the land adjustment, and 400 Yuan/mu will be paid respectively in the middle of a year (June 30) and at the end of a year (Dec. 31).

c. When the price of agricultural and sideline products increases considerably and the actual annual net income from land is more than 800 Yuan/mu, the net income from land shall be evaluated again and the compensation standard of annual net profit shall be adjusted according to evaluation result.

d. Compensation for young crops will be paid to the land contractors, and compensation for other ground attachment will be paid to the landowner.

e. After the lands is re-allocated within the whole village group, the remaining land compensation and subsidy belong to the whole group and should be used for production development and improving infrastructure of the village group, or, should be evenly paid to each villager of the group.

f. In order to guarantee the compensation fund to be used for special purpose and the safety of fund, the compensation amount for each payment should not be withdrawn from the bank and paid to the households until the application by the village group for this amount is approved by Mabei Village and Matang town government.

B. If some individual affected households who have more labors want to
contract land, it can be solved by adjusting the standby land of the group, (Group No.1 and No.2 have standby land of 7mu and 8mu respectively,); except the compensation to young crops paid to the land contractors, the land compensation and subsidy will be shared by the villagers of the whole group and be used for production development and improving infrastructure of the village group or evenly paid to each villager. If after adjusting the standby land in one group, it still cannot satisfy the requirement, the solution by land displacement from the contractors in near villages can be adopted. However, no household is found so far requiring contracting land after land requisition.

No matter which resettlement approach is adopted, use of compensation to land acquired and resettlement subsidy shall be discussed and adopted at a meeting participated by all households of the group after soliciting opinions of households whose land is acquired.

5.2 Analysis of resettlement cost

As the compensation for relocation of graves, young crops and construction land as well as relevant tax will be directly paid to relevant persons or units. The analysis of balance is carried out only for compensation of the plowland and garden plot as well as resettlement subsidy. The compensation for plowland and garden plot in the village will be 2540.9 × 10^3 RMB yuan calculated according to requisitioned plowland and garden plot 103 mu (plowland 76 mu and garden plot 27mu), 23286 Yuan/Mu for plowland and 28560 Yuan/mu for garden plot (the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy). As Matang township has implemented the second turn land contract since the year of 1999, according to stipulation of 30-years land contracting, the max. compensating time for the land requisition is only 25 years left. Without taking account of the capital interest or profit from purchasing the national debt the balance for the whole village will be 480.9× 10^3 RMB yuan calculated according to 800 yuan/mu for plowland and garden plot. See Table 5-1 for details. A part of interest or the investment profit from compensation cost and this capital can be used to raise compensation standards for some years and improve the village road and infrastructure.

Balance of Compensation for Plowland and Garden Plot Requisitioned

Table 5-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Plowland requisition (mu)</th>
<th>Compensati on and subsidy (10^3 Yuan)</th>
<th>Compensati on standard (yuan/year)</th>
<th>Granting period (year)</th>
<th>Balance (10^3 Yuan)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Plowland Garden plot</td>
<td>Plowland 28 Garden plot 10</td>
<td>1137.5 1403.3</td>
<td>800 800</td>
<td>25 25</td>
<td>237.5 243.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>45 48</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>76 27</td>
<td>2540.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>480.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Administration of Resettlement Implementation Organizations

Resettlement organizations with designated personnel from the Project
Owner and the relevant government departments of Rudong County was established to formulate the resettlement policies, and assume the responsibility for information publicization, mobilization, arrangement and implementation of the inhabitants resettlement. The resettlement organizations are also requested to listen to and timely collect and sort the resettlers’ opinions and questions, and timely report the such to the superior organizations or the relevant competent departments and convey the opinions of handling such issues to the resettlers in possible shortest time.
6. Resettlement Cost Estimate

6.1 Basis and Principles of Cost Estimate

A. Basis of Cost Estimate

(1) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (for the practice in Jan. 1, 1999);

(2) Provisional Regulations on Taxation for Cultivated Land Occupation of People's Republic of China (Notice issued by Decree No. (1987) 27 of the State Council)

(3) Regulation on Land Administration of Jiangsu Province

(4) Other relevant regulations

B. Compensation Principles

The land acquisition cost and resettlement subsidy compensation will be computed in accordance with the “Regulation on Land Administration of Jiangsu Province”, and the young crop compensation will be computed with the actual values.

C. Price level year

The cost estimation on compensation to the land requisition and house relocation for the Project is worked out on the basis of price level of the first quarter of 2004.

6.2 Compensation Cost Estimate

6.2.1 Resettlement Compensation

The rural resettlement compensation, including land requisition and and tomb relocation, is $2736.1 \times 10^3$ RMB Yuan.

A. Compensation for land requisition

The compensation for each kind of land requisition is $2706.1 \times 10^3$ RMB Yuan according to quantity of land requisitioned and compensation policies.

B. Compensation for tomb relocation

The compensation for tomb relocation is 1000 Yuan/each, totaling $30 \times 10^3$ RMB Yuan.

6.2.2 Other Cost

In addition, the resettlement budget includes various other costs, such as resettlement plan and design cost, technical training cost, implementation management cost and resettlement monitoring and evaluation cost, which totals 0.1778 million Yuan.

Investigation and Design

It is 2% of the rural resettlement compensation, i.e., 54700 Yuan, and used for the RAP preparation unit in investigation and design.

Technical Training

It is 0.5% of the rural resettlement compensation, i.e., 13700 Yuan, and
used for training of personnel at different levels involved in the resettlement work and project affected labors to increase their production skill.

? Implementation management cost

It is 2% of the rural resettlement compensation, i.e., 54700 Yuan, and is for the resettlement offices mainly in purchase of office appliances and paying communication, meetings, business trip, administration, etc.

? Monitoring and evaluation

It is 2% of the rural resettlement compensation, i.e., 54700 Yuan, and is used for the external monitoring and evaluation unit.

6.2.3 Taxes

Totally 0.8927 million Yuan of taxes will be paid for the cultivated land occupation and reclamation.

? Tax for Cultivated Land Occupation

According to Provisional Regulations on Taxation for Cultivated Land Occupation of People's Republic of China, this project should pay the tax for arable land occupation. It totals 0.412 million Yuan according to standard of 4000 Yuan/mu or 6 Yuan/m³ in Rudong county as specified in Implementation Regulations on Provisional Regulations on Taxation for Cultivated Land Occupation of Jiangsu Province (revised in 1997).

? Land reclamation fee

According to related provisions in the official document on levying and using land reclamation fee, which was jointly prepared by financial department and other government departments of Jiangsu Province and disseminated by the administrative department of the provincial government, the project should pay land reclamation fee of 0.4807 million Yuan, which is calculated by the standard of 4667 Yuan/mu or 7 Yuan/m³ as specified for Nantong city.

6.2.4 Contingency

It is 10% of the basic cost and other costs listed in the resettlement budget for various emergencies encountered during resettlement implementation.

Summing up all the above costs, the resettlement compensation cost of the project is 4.1873 million Yuan. Refer to Table 6-1 for details.

Table 6-1  Cost Estimate of Resettlement Compensation for Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit price (Yuan)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Compensation cost (10⁴ Yuan)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Resettlement compensation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Compensation for land requisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>23986</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>182.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? Cultivated land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Compensation for tomb relocation</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Garden plot</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>32400</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>87.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Constructive land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27
## II. Other costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage of Item I, II and III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Investigation and design cost</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>2% of Item I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Technical training cost</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.5% of Item I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Implementation management cost</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>2% of Item I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Monitoring and evaluation cost</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>2% of Item I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## III. Relative taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated land occupation</td>
<td>41.20</td>
<td>4000 mu 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land reclamation</td>
<td>48.07</td>
<td>4667 mu 103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## IV. Contingency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Percentage of Item I, II and III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>38.07</td>
<td>10% of Item I, II and III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 418.73 |
7.  Resettlement Implementation Schedule

7.1 Implementation procedures

A. Land requisition and compensation

The land acquisition and compensation shall be completed with coordination of the each related organization, and the procedures are as follows:

(1) The project design unit provides "Map of Land Use Planned for Project Construction", and define the land scope and quantity to be occupied.

(2) Rudong County New Energy Project Office applies for the land use to the land administration department of the province.

(3) The application is approved.

(4) The Project Office signs "Agreement of Land Requisition" with Matang town or Mabei village.

(5) Go through the legal formalities.

(6) Transfer the compensation payment.

(7) Land requisition starts.

B. Productive resettlement and restoration

After the compensation fund for the land requisition is available, the villagers committee carries out productive resettlement and restoration in the procedures as follows.

(1) Convene the meeting of villagers representatives (participated by at least 2/3 of all representatives) to work out the overall scheme of land adjustment, production restoration and compensation use.

(2) Publicize the overall scheme, and solicit opinions of resettlers and villagers of the village and village group.

(3) Implement the scheme.

7.2 Implementation Schedule

The land requisition and resettlement will be carried out according to the project construction schedule and following principles.

(1) The land requisition should be completed before starting each construction lot.

(2) If resettlers apply, the collective land adjustment and other land allotting should be completed within 3 months after the land requisition.

(3) Before the project evaluation, the resettlement information should be distributed to each affected village group and household.

7.3 Payment by Transfer

7.3.1 Principles

A. All expenditures for land requisition should be listed into the project
cost estimation, and the compensation for land requisition and other cost should be paid to the relevant units and individuals by the Rudong County New Energy Project Office through Matang Town or Mabei Village.

B. The compensation for land and other facilities should be paid three months before the land requisition.

C. In order to ensure the resettlement to be implemented successfully, the Rudong County New Energy Project Office, together with Matong Town or Mabei Village, should jointly establish specific financial mechanism at all levels and corresponding finance supervision mechanism to ensure the correct and timely payment.

7.3.2 Institutions assuming financial responsibility for resettlement

A. The institutions responsible for compensation for land requisition are Rudong County New Energy Project Office, Matong Town, Mabei Village and the 2 village groups.

B. The payment of resettlement fund should be transferred from top institutions to lower ones, and each institution should strictly follow the financial settlement and audit system, and periodically check and report the actual payment and use of the compensation. Remedial and adjustment measures should be timely proposed in case of occurrence of unexpected condition so as to ensure the payment to be transferred on schedule and correctly used.

7.3.3 Fund flow

According to the compensation policies and criteria specified in the RAP, Rudong County New Energy Project Office will sign “Agreement of Compensation for Land Requisition of Project” with Matong Town or Mabei Village.

According to the compensation items, amount and payment schedule, the payment of the compensation should be transferred to Matang Town or Mabei Village through the bank by Rudong County New Energy Project Office, and the former should pay the compensation to the village group or households whose land is requisitioned.
8. Institutional Arrangement

8.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organizations

RAP will be implemented by Rudong County New Energy Project Office/Rudong County People’s Government according to related promises and local laws. In order to implement the Resettlement Plan smoothly, Rudong County People’s Government, Rudong County New Energy Project Office and Matang Town People’s Government are going to establish following resettlement organizations.

* Project Leading Group for Resettlement
* Project Resettlement Office (PRO)
* Town and Village Resettlement Work Group
* External Independent Monitoring Organization

8.2 Organizations and Responsibilities

A. Project Leading Group for Resettlement

The Project Leading Group for Resettlement consists of responsible leaders from Rudong County People’s Government, Rudong County New Energy Project Office, etc. The purpose of establishment of the Group is to strengthen the leadership over the project. The Leading Group is responsible for formulating project resettlement policies, coordinating the work relations of resettlement organizations at different levels. Project Resettlement Office (PRO) is subordinate to the Leading Group to deal with daily affair.

B. Project Resettlement Office

Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will be in Rudong County New Energy Project Office, is composed of the responsible staffs, PRO’s main responsibilities include:

a. Entrust the design units to define the project affected scope, and entrust Resettlement Offices at different levels to conduct socio-economic survey and maintain up-to-date records;

b. Assume responsibility for training of staff in the resettlement offices at different levels;

c. Organize and coordinate preparation and implementation of the RP;

d. Organize public consultation and popularize resettlement policies;

e. Assume responsibility for managing and monitoring payment of resettlement compensation and its use;

f. Instruct, coordinate and monitor the resettlement implementation progresses performed by Resettlement Offices at different levels;

g. Take charge of the internal monitoring activities, and prepare internal monitoring reports;

h. Assist in the external monitoring activities; and

i. Prepare progress reports.
C. Town and Village Resettlement Work Group

It is headed by the relevant responsible leaders, and consisted of key cadres from land management office, finance office, police stations well as relevant village cadres. The main responsibilities include:

a. Participate in the project investigation, organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies;

b. Execute, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within the town;

c. Be responsible for payment and management of compensation funds;

d. Report to the superior units of comments and proposals from resettlers;

e. Solve problems during RP implementation;

f. Report to implementation progress of resettlement to resettlement office at higher level.

D. External Independent Monitoring Organization

The Rudong County New Energy Project Office will, according to requirements of WB, entrust the institute with rich monitoring assessment experiences as the External Independent Monitoring Institution. Its main responsibilities are:

(1) Periodically observe every aspect of resettlement schedule and implementation, and furnish the resettlement monitoring and evaluation report to the Owner and WB. Refer to details in Chapter of External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

(2) Assist the Owner to prepare RAP

(3) Provide technical advice to Project Owner and relative resettlement offices during the data survey and processing.

8.3. Working Relations between Organizations

In the course of land requisition and resettlement, the resettlement organizations at different levels will sign agreements to define their undertakings and responsibilities. The process of signing agreements is as follows:

(1) PRO will, with the participation and monitoring of Rudong county people’s government, sign “Contract of Resettlement and Compensation” with Matang town Resettlement Office.

(2) PRO will sign “Contract of Independent Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation” with the external monitoring and assessment institute.

(3) Matang Town Resettlement Office will sign “Contract of Resettlement and Compensation” with each village committee.
The Organization Chart is shown as Fig. 8-1 and staff number in each organization is shown as Table 8-1.

![Resettlement Organization Chart](image)

**Table 8-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post title</th>
<th>Post in this project</th>
<th>Total staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project resettlement leading group</td>
<td>Shan Xiaoming</td>
<td>Deputy secretary of county Party committee</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuan Xin'an</td>
<td>Director of project office</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wei Guping</td>
<td>Deputy director of project office</td>
<td>Deputy director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New energy project resettlement office</td>
<td>Zhou Fulin</td>
<td>secretary of Matang town</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chen Yunxia</td>
<td>Director of Matang town</td>
<td>Deputy group leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhou Kelin</td>
<td>Deputy Party secretary of Matang town</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xia Yifei</td>
<td>Deputy director of Matang town</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement working group of Matang county</td>
<td>Sun Fuhua</td>
<td>Director of village</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ji Feng</td>
<td>Staff of Matang town government</td>
<td>Vice group leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 8-1 Resettlement Organization Chart
8.4. Measures for Enhancing Capacity of Organizations

(1) The resettlement units at all levels will be manned with administrative and professional personnel who are qualified with professional skills and managerial ability.

(2) Organize the key personnel of the units at all levels to participate in training, so that they can have a better understanding of the national resettlement policies and relative requirements of WB, and enhance their professional skill and capability of resolving problems.

(3) Provide sufficient funds and facilities for relevant organizations.

(4) Establish a database and ensure the information flow from and to the units at all levels. The major issue will be resolved and decided by the Leading Group.

(5) Strengthen reporting and internal monitoring system, and solve problems quickly.

(6) Develop the mechanism of external monitoring and evaluation, and set up a predicting and alarm system.
9. Public Participation and Grievance Procedure

9.1 Public Participation

In the process of compiling resettlement plan and RAP and project preparation, the relevant authorities have paid special attention to the participation of the PAPs. During planning and alternative selection, the PRO has consulted with the local governments, authorities of power supply, plan, land management. All alternatives were put forward with cooperation and confirmation of local governments, and final approved version reflects the fully consideration of opinions from the local governments and authorities and representatives of PAPs. For preparation of the resettlement, Rudong county new energy project resettlement office has once again solicited the opinions from local governments at all levels and the representatives of PAPs on the resettlement policy and compensation standards. With cooperation of local governments at all levels, this RAP is developed. In the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will further encourage the public participation in the resettlement and rehabilitation.

9.1.1 Participation in Resettlement Preparation

The public participation was executed in the following ways in project planning, investigation and design stage.

(1) During site selection and design, opinions on design alternative and feasibility study were solicited from local governments and relevant authorities at all levels.

(2) Rudong County government held meetings, participated by the project involved town(ship), villages and villager representatives. At the meetings, the necessities of construction of the project and resettlement policies were made known to all involved, and opinions on and requisition and resettlement were solicited from villagers and representatives of PAPs.

9.1.2 Participation in RAP Preparation

During preparation of the RAP, the local governments at all levels and resettlers were involved in the following activities.

(1) The resettlement offices at all levels, villages and village groups, and resettler representatives participated in the work during inventory survey.

(2) The relative departments of local governments, towns, villages and villagers, as suppliers of data and surveyed objects, participated in the socioeconomic survey in the project affected area.

(3) By the end of April 2004, through extensive exchange of ideas with local persons and units, investigators collected their opinions on the project construction, and stochastically distributed 60 copies of questionnaire to persons from different fields living or staying around the project site, in which 50 copies were to the direct beneficiaries and 10 copies to indirect beneficiaries. Fifty-five valid copies were called back, being 91.7%. See Table 9-1 Persons Surveyed and Their Occupations and Table 9-2 Statistic List of Resettlers’ Opinions.
## Persons Surveyed and Their Occupations

### Table 9-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surveyed person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-60</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education level</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junior high school</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior high school</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical secondary school and above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation structure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigation content</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Sample household</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you know the project will be constructed?</td>
<td>(1) Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) A little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you in favorable to having the project constructed?</td>
<td>(1) Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) No</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Not care</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who will be benefited from the project construction? (multi-choice)</td>
<td>(1) State</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Collective</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Individual</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know the compensation policies of land acquisition and house demolition?</td>
<td>(1) Yes</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you willing to have your land requisitioned, house relocated and resettlement?</td>
<td>(1) Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which do you prefer after land requisition?</td>
<td>(1) changing agriculture registration status</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) working at township-owned plants</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>85.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) farming or breeding
(4) others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you know the appeal channels when your legal rights are encroached?</th>
<th>(1) Yes</th>
<th>(2) No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Table 9 -2, it shows that 100% persons are in favor to having the project constructed and thinking it is a project with big impact and will cause attention of public in this area. At the same time, most of them have their worries (? do not know the construction time of the project and worry about no enough time for him to prepare; ? worry about the living means in the future and decreasing of income after land requisition). Some persons make suggestion on project land requisition (? the project construction should be on way as soon as possible, at the same time, the construction schedule should be noticed to farmers; ? after construction of project, the affected farmers should have priority to be employed; ? after land requisition, the cultivated land adjustment should be carried out in village so as to avoid the monetized resettlement). These have been reflected in the resettlement scheme.

(4) The resettlement leading group and the resettlement offices at all levels will make publicity of the resettlement policies and encourage the public participation by the following ways.

-- Establishment of Resettlement Information Booklet

The project resettlement office will prepare resettlement information booklets to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas to know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation plan by the way of that (1) RAP will be kept in Rudong county library for reading, and (2) the booklet will be opened publicly by bulletin or broadcasting and be handed out to each of affected group and resettlement households within the project site before project evaluation. The information booklet covers main contents of loss of asset, compensation criteria and amount, resettlement policy, the right of resettlers, respondent and the appeal ways.

-- Holding Meeting

Public meetings will be held to explain relative policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria in detail so that the PAPs can know these early before the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement.

--To give publicity for the construction items, progress and resettlement polices by television, broadcast and newspaper.

9.1.3 Participation during Resettlement Implementation

The resettlement action plan report, after passing evaluation and before enforcement of resettlement, is put in local library or the project resettlement office to facilitate the resettlers to read and to know the resettlement policies and other relative specification. All those will be noticed through meetings, local newspaper or broadcasting television. Resettlers are encouraged to participate through out the resettlement implementation.
A. Participation in Production Rehabilitation

The re-adjusting and allocation of the land, and compensation payment should be participated by the all villagers from each village group and an attention should be paid to the special requirements on the land from the resettlers.

B. Participation in Using Land Compensation

According to the ownership in affected area, the land compensation will be paid to the villager group and shall not be carved up or used for other purpose. The compensation will be used in a planned way and for specific items planned. The use of the money will be approved by the villager congress and under the supervision of the villager representatives so as to ensure the compensation for land loss paid in time.

C. Participation in Project Construction

The project construction will cause certain impacts on the local community. In order to ensure the PAPs benefit from the project construction, the local people will be encouraged to take part in the construction, and favorable conditions will be created to use local materials and local labor force.

9.2 Feedback and grievance and Appeal

The public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling of the resettlement policy and RAP. There will be some unforeseeable problems occurring in the process. In order to solve problems effectively and ensure the project construction and land requisition is carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel has been set up. The basic procedures for grievance include the following steps.

Stage 1:

If any resettler is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state their grievance and appeal to the village committee or the town resettlement office in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village will record it on paper and process it. Village committee or town resettlement office will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks.

Stage 2:

If the aggrieved resettler is not satisfied with the decision in stage 1, he/she can appeal to the project resettlement office after receiving the decision; the project resettlement office will reach a decision in two weeks.

Stage 3:

If the PAP is still dissatisfied with the decision of the PRO, he/she will appeal to the civil division of a people’s court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision of the PRO.

The resettlers can appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation criteria.

The resettlers be apprised of their rights for lodging appeals during participation in the public meetings and by receiving resettlement information
The organizations will accept the grievance and appeals of the PAPs free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred there from will be paid by the PRO from the Project’s contingency fund.
10 Monitoring & Evaluation

In order to guarantee that the resettlement can be smoothly implemented, the follow-on fact finding and monitoring will be carried out throughout the whole process. Monitoring on the resettlement will be divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring and the external independent monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Target and Task

The target of internal monitoring is to maintain supervision responsibility of the resettlement organs as specified in the RAP during implementation, and ensure that the project can be constructed smoothly and the resettlers’ legal rights will not be impaired. The auditing department of the county government will independently exercise the auditing monitoring function over concerning units under its jurisdiction in accordance with the laws and regulations. The superior units assume the responsibilities for monitoring their subordinates so that the RP principle and schedule can be followed.

10.1.2 Institution and Staff

The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the project resettlement office, and be performed by resettlement working group of town. To make the internal monitoring effective, full-time professionals will be assigned within all the resettlement offices at all levels. All of them have participated in the compilation and implementation of the RP, and they will carry out the internal monitoring control in the processes of the work.

10.1.3 Monitoring Contents

The main contents to be monitored for internal monitoring are shown as below:

- Payment by transfer and utilization of the resettlement compensation
- Support to vulnerable groups
- Employment of the PAPs
- Repairing and re-construction of irrigation and water conservancy works
- Quantity of adjusted agricultural structures and quality of crops
- Adjustment and distribution of the land
- Scheduling of the work above mentioned
- Implementation of the policies in RP
- Public participation and consultation during implementation
- Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.
10.1.4 Monitoring Procedures

The PRO has developed an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities, and has established a database for the land requisition and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.

During the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant sections of the database and update them along with the resettlement progress for planning the resettlement work in their own regions. They will also timely transfer the on-going activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at above level so that a continuous monitoring can be realized.

In the above monitoring system, a set of formats of information lists has been drawn up so as to realize the continuous message flows from the village to the project resettlement office. The project resettlement offices and town resettlement working group are important chains in the periodically checking and inspecting.

10.2 External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

10.2.1 Target and Tasks

The external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) undertaken by an institution independent to the resettlement execution institutions is to monitor and evaluate whether the target of the resettlement is realized. Through the process, evaluation opinions and proposals will be put forward on the resettlement and restoration of the resettler’s living standards, and to provide prediction and alarm system to the project management, and reflecting channel to the resettlers.

The external monitoring institution will be a consultant for the Project Leading Group for Resettlement and the Project Resettlement Office. It will conduct follow-up investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures.

10.2.2 Main Indicators to be Monitored and Evaluated

A. Main Indicators for Monitoring

(1) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land requisition and resettlement.
(2) Quality: including degree of resettlers’ satisfaction.
(3) Investment: including payment by transfer and use of the funds.

B. Main Indicators for Evaluation

(I) Resettlers

Economic conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, etc.
Environmental conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.

Employment: change in employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different PAPs, especially the vulnerable PAPs, such as impoverished families, etc.

Development in community: local economy in resettlement host sites, environmental development, neighborhood relation, and public opinions after resettlement.

(II) Infrastructure

Change in infrastructures at the project affected area before and after implementation.

10.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Measures

Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey design institution and resettlement implementation institutions. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sample survey and rapid rural appraisal techniques. Typical samples, including resettled households/village-groups, will be selected to establish evaluation index system for different types of PAPs. Experienced experts will be invited to decide in a back-to-back way the weights for different indexes. Referring to the updated research output on living quality both in China and abroad, the indexes will be non-dimensionally treated, and the survey results will be analyzed and the computation results evaluated and compared.

Generally, the external monitoring and evaluation institution will carry out the following work.

(I) Survey of resettlers’ living standards

A base-line survey will be conducted for this project, including the collection of selected samples of the base-line living standards of the resettlers. (The preliminary samples will be randomly collected). The living standard will be investigated once or twice a year to monitor the variation in the resettlers’ living standards. The necessary data can be obtained by periodical survey, random interview and site visit, based on which statistical analysis and evaluation are performed.

The survey comprises various indicators of production and living standards. Some of the indicators will be used for weighing the dynamic variation of living standards before and after the land requisition and resettlement. The selected indicators will be checked to see whether they are reasonable in reflecting the actual production and living levels in the base-line survey and are subject to modification according to the actual conditions, so as to guarantee the message obtained reflects the quality and quantity of the real situation.

(II) Holding Public Consultation
The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will participate in the public consultation conferences held by the villages and town. By this method, the institution can evaluate the effectiveness the public participation and the cooperative attitude of the resettlers towards the RP implementation. Such activities will be conducted during and after the resettlement implementation.

(III) Collecting Resettlers’ opinions

The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will often interview the town and village resettlement offices to know the opinions collected from the resettlers and interview the resettlers who have grievances. The institution will report the opinions and suggestions from affected individuals and collectives to the Project Resettlement Office, and provide advice for improvement, so that the resettlement implementation can be more smooth and effective.

(IV) Other responsibilities

The external independent monitoring and evaluation institution will monitor the following activities in the process of implementation.

- Production arrangement and rehabilitation,
- Support to the vulnerable groups,
- Payment and amount of the compensation,
- Employment of laborers,
- Training,
- Schedule of the activities above mentioned,
- Establishing of organizational network for the resettlement
- Use of compensation of the collective-owned land and resettlers’ income,
- Employment of the surplus laborers and income increase of them.

10.2.4 Working Processes

- Preparer monitoring and evaluating outline,
- Develop computer software for monitoring and evaluating of the resettlement,
- Prepare survey outline, survey tabulations, and record cards for sample villages and sample households,
- Design sample survey,
- Carry out base-line survey,
- Establish the information system for monitoring and evaluation,
Investigation for monitoring
   — Community socioeconomic survey
   — Resettlement implementation institutions
   — Typical village survey
   — Typical household survey
   — Survey for other affected objects

Sorting of monitoring information and establishment of database

Comparison analysis

Preparing a monitoring and evaluation report each a year.
11. Reports

11.1 RAP

The RAP will be completed in July 2004 and submitted to WB through the Project Owner.

11.2 Resettlement Progress Report

A. Reporting cycle

After starting of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to is superior resettlement offices. According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices, and prior to June 30 and Dec. 31 in each year Rudong New Energy Project Office (PRO) will collect information and submit a report each 6 months to WB indicating the resettlement progress.

B. Format and Contents

The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO will be prepared to meet the requirements of the WB. The format of the report usually comprises of two parts: a) the context describing in detail the resettlement progress and payment and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolution and measures; and b) forms and lists mainly showing statistical data of previous six (6) months, which reflect the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house removal, use of compensation, etc. The format of some tabulations is provided in Tables 11-1 and 11-2.
### Table 11-1 Tabulation of Land Requisition and Resettlement Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned amount</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Accum. total</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private houses rebuilding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPs moved to new housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old houses demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstructed public works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric line reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication line recovering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land requisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land readjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report:           Signature (Person-in-charge):          Official seal

### Table 11-2 Tabulation of Resettlement Fund Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town (ship)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit/Quantity</th>
<th>Investment required (Yuan)</th>
<th>Compensation/Subsidy received (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Notes: The column “Description” should indicate the progress of irrigation facilities (canals, in meters), pump station (no.), domestic animals farming (such as pigs, chickens, and ducks), newly reclaimed land (mu), public service facilities and infrastructures, establishment of enterprises (no.), etc.

**11.3 Independent M&E Report**

Monitoring and evaluation unit will submit the external independent M&E report to WB through Rudong County New Energy Project Office before July 31 each year.

**A. Reporting cycle**

In accordance with the WB’s requirement, after commencement of the resettlement, the monitoring and evaluation unit will carry out once a year, in April, and M&E report will be submitted to WB through the Owner before each
July 31.

B. Contents

- Resettlement baseline survey,
- Land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement schedule,
- Production restoration and rehabilitation,
- Resettlers' living standards,
- Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds,
- Evaluation of operation and efficiency of the resettlement implementation organizations,
- Support to vulnerable group, and
- Problems and recommendations.