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**Anhui Road Project - III
(S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan section,
Chuzhou ~Wuyi section)**

Resettlement Action Plan

Anhui Highway Bureau

East China Investigation and Design Institute

March 2007

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Objectives of the RAP and the Definition of Resettlement Terminology

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC, and local area as well as the Guidelines of the World Bank (Operational Directive for Involuntary Resettlement OP/B14). 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:

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

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

(3) persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition.

A definition of PAPs is given below:

Definition of the PAPs: “Affected Persons” means a person who on account of the execution of the project had or would have their:

a) standard of living adversely affected;

b) right, title or interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; or

c) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected, and “affected Person” means individually all those who qualify as “Affected persons.”

PAPs may be individuals or legal persons such as a company, a public institution.

Definition of PAPs is not limited to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or their title to property. Thus it includes:

a) all those affected by the project regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and

b) persons without residential permit to live in a certain area.

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.

If there are more than one person, family or household using or holding a title to the same land or property that is acquired, they will be compensated and rehabilitated according

to the loss they suffer, their rights, and the impact on their living standards.

The definition of PAPs is linked directly to the adverse effect of the project, regardless of legal rights title or interest.

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 permissions to the assets.

The term **RESETTLEMENT** includes:

- (1) the relocation of living quarters;
- (2) finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are affected;
- (3) restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
- (4) restoration of other adverse effect on PAPs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition (such as the adverse effects of pollution);
- (5) restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
- (6) restoration of adversely affected on cultural or common property.

Rehabilitation 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.

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. To achieve these objectives the plan provides for rehabilitation measures so that the income earning potential of individuals are restored to sustain their livelihoods. Affected productive resources of businesses (including shops, enterprises) and public property. Infrastructure and cultural property will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.

1. General

1.1. Project Background

The “Spring-up strategy at center area” was put out in the “Government working report” by the central government at the beginning of 2005, which is a new strategy linking with the “Coastal reform and open strategy first at coastal area”, the “fast development strategy in the west area” and the “Re-energizing old industrial base in the northeast area strategy”. It indicates that the regional development strategy is changed from the single strategy to multivariate and strategies. Six provinces in the central area is the middle zone of comprehensive transportation network and important energy and raw material base, where produces 31% grain on 11% land source and has borne 28.1% population of the nation, which has very important position for nation-wide economic and social development. Under the call of “Spring-up strategy at center area” by the central government, Anhui Provincial Party Commission and Provincial Government judge the hour and size up the situation, make important decision for development toward to the east area and speed up step into Changjiang Delta Area, for which the “Wanjiang Development” is the key project. Chuzhou city is at the north bank of Wanjiang River, its economic development level near the average level of Anhui province, still with certain gap with the Ma-Wu-Tong area which is at the front rank for the development. But, its geographic condition is superior, linking closely with Changjiang Delta economic circle and belonging to the partner city of Nanjing metropolis circle. During the “11th –five-year” plan period, Chuzhou city will stress industrialization, enforce firmly industrial upright strategy, eastern development strategy and urbanization strategy, establish Chuzhou city with great efforts as important bridgehead and front edge of Anhui province linking with Changjiang Delta economic zone, as the agricultural and subline product processing base, fabrication base, non-metal mineral process base, tourism and leisure base and labor force output base, which requests higher requirement for basic traffic facility, especially for trunk road link with the east region.

S311 road is skeleton road of central area of Anhui province linking with Chuzhou city, Dingyuan County, Changfeng County and Huinan city, which is fast passage to central city of Changjiang delta area –Nanjing city. This project is an important part of S311 road and the traffic trunk of Chuzhou city, Nanqiao District and Dingyuan County to Nanjing city, at the same time it plays the important role of county and township road, creating basic condition for development of agricultural and rural economy. At present, the existing road is of grade-II road, partial pavement is seriously broken and damaged, road traffic condition is general but street scene heavy; According to the survey, the annual traffic flow of Chuzhou-Dingyuan section in 2015 will be 7164 vehicles/day (mini bus), and in 2030 will be 13476 vehicles/day (mini bus); and the annual traffic flow of Chuzhou-Wuyi section in 2015 will be 14382 vehicles/day (mini bus), and in 2030 will be 29611 vehicles/day (mini bus); By comprehensive traffic forecast and traffic ability analysis, the existing highway can not meet the demand of social and economic development and the future traffic transportation in the project area.

Therefore, in order to implement the “Spring-up strategy at center area” and “eastern development strategy” of Anhui province, step into fully the Changjiang Delta area and links with the east area in social and economic way from geographical way; Perfect further the regional road network in whole province and improve traffic condition to meet the increased

traffic flow so that the construction of this project is very necessary and very urgent.

1.2. General of Project

S311 road is started from the boundaries of Jiangsu and Anhui province at the east, linking with road and extending via Nanjiang Changjiang Bridge into Nanjing city, passing through Chuzhou city, Dingyuan County, Changfeng County, ended to Cao-an town at Huainan of Anhui province. Now, the existing S311 road is of grade-II, paved by asphaltic and gravel. This project is important part of S311 road and is scheduled to rebuild for two sections, i.e. S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan section and Chuzhou ~Wuyi section.

(1) S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan section is located in the territory of Chuzhou city, starting from S311 Road Roll Gate, via Chengjiao township, Zhulong town, Daliu town, Dishan town, Chihe town, Sanjian town, and ending near Shuangmiao at the east of Dingyuan County and linking with urban road of DongYuan county town. Now, the existing road is of grade-II mainly, with lower standard for some sections and it is serious in street scene, the max. longitudinal slope 5% and min. curve radiu only 250m, existing traffic risks and limiting the economic development along the line. According to the function in the road network and traffic flow internsity, the design speed is 80 km/h, roadbed width 15 m of grade-II road, pitch concrete road surface, total length 67.856 km.

(2) S311 Chuzhou ~Wuyi section is located in the territory of Chuzhou city, starting from the cross of Fengyang road and HuaYuan road, via Danzi, Wuyi and ending near Sihou at the border of province and linking with urban road of Nanjing. Now, the existing road is of grade-II mainly, the section passing through the city is serious in street scene. According to the estimation of traffic flow internsity, the annual traffic flow in 2010 will be 13179 vehicles/day (mini bus), which is near or over the traffic intensity of existing road. Therefore, in order to meet the demand of social and economic development, the design speed is 80 km/h, roadbed width 24.5m of grade-I road, pitch concrete road surface, total length 19.64km. See Table 1-1 for the main technical indexes.

Main technical index of road project-III for S311 Road

Table 1-1

Description		Unit	Chuzhou~Dingyuan Section	Chuzhou~Wuyi Section
Road class			Grade-II(rebuild fully)	Grade-I(rebuild partly)
Length		km	67.856	19.64
Design speed		km/h	80	80
Vehicle loading class			Grade- I I	Grade- I
Lane width		m	2X4.5	2X 2X3.75
Roadbed width		m	15	24.5
Bridge culvert	Large bridge	137/1		
	Middle bridge	68/1	88/2	
	Small bridge	115/5	348/12	
	Culvert	No.	106 (rebuild 77)	30
Road crossing	Separate crossing	No.	/	220/1
	Grade crossing	No.	26	10

1.3. Project Service Scope and Importance

S311 road is the important skeleton highway in Anhui province and is also strategic passageway to link with the east. It connects Huainan city of Anhui province directly, and to Nanjing via Nanjing Changjiang Bridge at the east. At the same time it can joint with G104 road, G312 road, Yangzhou-Ma-Anshan expressway (planned), Anshan Changjiang Bridge, Jin-Pu railway, Ning-Xi railway, Jing-Hu express railway (planned) and Changjiang River waterway etc., which can promote and strengthen cooperation and connection of Anhui province to Changjiang delta, Zhujiang delta area and middle and west region where is the most developed area in China.

The construction of this project can speed the eastern development strategy of Anhui province, shorten the space and time distance of each city and county along the line, have important meaning to step into Nanjing metropolis cycle and Changjiang delta area; needs for improving local traffic condition, perfecting regional road network to form scaled benefits; the construction is in favor of development of minerals and travel resource, strengthen the external connection and accelerate stream of people, material and information flow; improve investment environment, develop regional economy, promote the Therefore, the construction of this project is very necessary and very urgent. At the same time, it is also helpful for construction of socialist countryside, strengthen further connection with towns and townships along the line, promote the unification process of town and countryside, accelerate development of enterprises in towns, guide surplus labor force to none-agricultural trade and to town, increase income of peasants, which has important meaning to promote regional economic and social harmonious development at the project affected area.

1.4. Measures for Reducing Project Impact

1.4.1. Planning and Design Stages

During project planning and design stages, the design organization and the project owner have adopted a series of effective measures to reduce the impact of the project on the local social and economic status.

A. In the planning stage, the resettlement schemes were optimized and selected with due consideration in social and economic impact of the project such as distribution of resident spot, tourism, cultural relic, agricultural and forestry land, and such impact was taken as the key factors in selective comparison of the schemes.

B. Efforts were made to select the route with the prerequisite that save land, reduce environment impact, use existing road, avoid demolishing house and relocation of people, not occupying good field and forest land as far as possible. .

C. Pay attention to environment protection and local topography and landform to select route to sensitive spot of water source, school, hospital, historic and cultural relic, and scenery zone as far as possible; do environment monitoring and avoid interface to production and living of local people; At the same time, reduce to dig earth at nearby place as far as possible during the construction period to avoid water and soil loss, and take proper protection measures for protection when it is inevitable.

D. The construction design was optimized to shorten the construction period and the time of house removal and resettlement were rationally arranged with due consideration of

construction progress so as to reduce the property loss of the resettlers to a minimum. For example, the house removal and rebuilding are generally arranged in the slack seasons and the land will be occupied after the crops harvested. The construction of bridge and culvert shall be completed before the spring ploughing to be favorable for irrigation and flood control.

E The recommended line and alternative line shall be compared with consideration of planning of towns along the line. The recommended line of Chuzhou-Wuyi section goes around towns to reduce disturbance to the towns and avoid relocation of plenty of houses, which is met with the development plan of local towns.

F The design has considered fully the inconvenience on production and living of local residents by the construction of road. For instance: Set necessary traffic safety facility to guarantee the safety of pedestrian and driver on road crossing or dangerous sections; In addition, corresponding engineering measures are taken to resume water channel system and its function to reduce inconvenience to the local people by the road construction.

1.4.2. Construction Stage

A Strengthening public participation mechanism

Before project construction, the public notice will be issued in the project affected areas and the host areas clearly to inform the construction starting time, planned project schedules, the compensation policies of land requisition and house removal as well as resettlement so as to receive the public supervision. In the construction period, the local construction materials will be first considered, and the local transportation means and local labors will be first adopted so far as they can meet the technical requirements. The purpose is to make the PAPs benefit from the project.

B Measures to reduce noise

To alleviate the noise from construction to residents, avoid the construction as far as possible in rest hours, and often give inspection for construction machinery; the concrete mixing plant shall be far from the population dense area to alleviate the influence for resident life.

C Measures to reduce floating dusts

In order to reduce the impact on the environment by the construction, the concrete mixing plant and material storage yard shall be far away from the population dense area and environment sensitive spot; And the construction unit shall carry out plan for shipping route for earth and rock transportation, no overloading, with measures to ensure no leakage and sprinkle along the road; To maintain a clean environment in the construction site and reduce the construction impact to the surroundings, the construction roads at the inhabitant concentrated places will be sprayed with water in case of continuous windy fine days to prevent floating dust; Try best to reduce dust pollutive source;

D Strengthening epidemic disease prevention and control

During construction, large number of population will move into the project area to provide various services. To maintain the public security and the health of the people in the construction area, put an end to fight in the construction area and prevent propagation and contagion of infectious disease, the project unit will request the local policy station and

sanitation section to have regular patrol on the site, request the construction unit to clean up the living wastes at the construction sites according to the requirement of the local environmental sanitation authorities so as to guarantee the neat of the construction site and avoid the breed and spreading of epidemic disease.

1.4.3. Resettlement Implementation Stage

In case that the land acquisition and house removal are unavoidable, the following measures should be adopted to reduce the project impact to the local situation.

A. Basic data collection should be strengthened and in-depth analysis on local social and economic status and development trends. The implementation plan that is practical to the local situation should be formulated to ensure that the living standard of the PAPs not be lowered by the construction of the project.

B. Measures will be adopted to minimize the project impact. For example, in planning the resettlement, efforts will be made to combine the earth excavation of hillock to create farmland, link with water system, dig water pond, solve irrigation problem of surplus land and improve land use condition;

C. The internal and external monitoring should be strengthened and the efficient information feedback system and channels should be established to shorten the information processing cycle to a possible extent to ensure timely solving the problems rising in the implementation of the resettlement.

1.5. Project Design and Approval

Anhui highway project-III(S311 Chuzhou ~Dingyuan, Chuzhou~Wuyi section) is designed by Anhui Provincial Road Investigation and Design Institute. During the feasibility study stage, the design unit made several routes for comparison, analyzed the technical and economic index of each alternative for impact on local social and economy, land acquisition and resettlement, environment assessment, geological structure, hydrology and meteorology, topography and landforms, construction condition, etc to select recommended route. The construction unit will arrange soon the review of preliminary design and construction drawing design.

1.6. Progress Schedule

According to actual condition of the project and combining with opinion of local government, it is planed to complete all preparations and start the construction in Dec. 2007; put into operation by the end of 2009, the construction period is 2 years. According to the overall plan progress of construction, now the preparation work for resettlement has been completed and the “Resettlement acting plan” is under compilation based on the requirement of WB. See Chapter 7 for detailed resettlement implementation plan.

1.7. Preparation of Resettlement Plan

A Survey of Project Impact

Based on the land acquisition drawing made by Anhui Provincial Road Investigation and Design Institute, the survey team formed by relative technical people from Anhui Provincial Road Investigation and Design Institute made survey on inventory index of house and its

attachment, land, special item and scattered trees, etc. for more than 20 days during middle-ten-day of Oct. and beginning of Nov. 2006. The survey teams were actively supported and assisted by the local governments, village committees and the PAPs. According to the type of the affected objectives, the project impact survey was categorized into land requisition, house and appendage relocation, scattered fruit tree felling, individual business households, enterprise, special items relocation and PAPs to be resettled due to house relocation and land requisition. All the survey outputs were confirmed by the PAPs or the local people's governments at different levels.

B Social and Economic Survey

For analysis of the project impact and formulation of feasible RAP, each county and district resettlement office organized, with the uniform arrangement by Anhui Road Administration, the related departments to have the detail social and economic survey in the townships (towns), villages, village groups and resettlers in the project affected area and the host areas. The survey is performed by collecting the existing statistic data and sample surveying on the site, and can be divided in two aspects.

(1) Basic conditions, social and economic status and development plan: to collect the relevant documents and yearly statistic reports about GNP, national income, output value of industry and agriculture, financial revenue, income level of local people, information of agricultural products and sideline products and their price, agricultural cultivation structures, area of plantation, output per mu and plowland holding condition from the planning, statistics and price management departments of the local governments. All the information collected was analyzed and sorted into various economic indexes, which can macroscopically reflect the local economic and social conditions.

(2) Existing living and production conditions of the inhabitants in the area: The living and production indexes of the inhabitants in the land acquisition and resettlement areas (including object for land acquisition and house relocation) are established and sample survey of the affected objects are conducted.

The data collection and sample survey were performed simultaneously with the survey of indexes in kind. According to the data actually surveyed, the actual living and production conditions of the local inhabitants and the existing social and economic conditions were analyzed.

C Resettlement Plan Work

The resettlement for the project is to be carried out on the developable basic, that is, the host area is provided with basic materials for people's living and at the same time has the potential for long-term development. The resettlement will be incorporated into the regional economic development so that the resettlers are able to gradually become well off and their life will be equal to or better than before resettlement. The resettlement planning is under the leadership of local county(district) government. The detail survey was first made into the residual land sources on the village group base and the remaining resettlement capacity was determined. Then, after collecting the villagers' opinions and based on the actual conditions of each town(street) and village, the resettlement method and scheme were drafted and discussed by the villagers commissions. Based on the method and scheme, each village worked out their own "Preliminary Resettlement and Land Requisition Plan for Anhui highway

project-III(S311 Chuzhou ~Dingyuan, Chuzhou~Wuyi section)”. Generally, the land-based way is used, and there is no big influence on local economy by the road construction, land adjustment made within same village or same team, or create new land, or adjust agricultural structure to let the resettlers living and production condition be restored or better than before the resettlement.

Meanwhile, in order to strengthen the leadership and coordination of the resettlement work, each county(district) established the Project Resettlement Leading Groups successively.

1.8. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

The preparatory work for resettlement action planning was organized by the project construction unit- Anhui Road Administration, and participated by the concerned design institutes, resettlement consulting organization and local governments at different levels. East China Investigation and Design Institute provided the technical guidance, the design institute set the boundaries of resettlement areas and the local government was responsible for formulation of the resettlement schemes for the territory under their jurisdiction. Since Aug. 2006, the resettlement organizations at different levels were successively established, the project affected areas were defined, the work outlines of RAP was prepared, and the work of survey of indexes in kind, social and economic survey, policy formulation, resettlement schemes and compensation estimation was completed. Now, the “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of Anhui highway project-III(S311 Chuzhou ~Dingyuan, Chuzhou~Wuyi section)” and the preparation of resettlement monitoring and assessment have been completed.

1.9. Bases and Target of Preparation of RAP

A. Policy Frame

- (1) Land Law of the People’s Republic of China
- (2) Implementation Measures of Land Law of the People’s Republic of China of Anhui Province
- (3) Interim Regulation of the People’s Republic of China on Taxation on Land Occupation
- (4) Regulations on Forestland Management of Anhui Province
- (5) Non-Voluntary Resettlement, Operational Policy OP 4.12 of the World Bank

B. Target of Policy

- (1) Adopt engineering, technical and economic measures to avoid or minimize the land requisition and house relocation to a possible extent. When the land requisition and house relocation are unavoidable, efforts should be made to adopt effective measures to reduce the impact on the local living and production conditions.
- (2) In project preparation stage, the social and economic survey should be conducted and corresponding resettlement plan prepared.
- (3) The resettlement should be based on the surveyed indexes in kind and the compensation criteria, and should aim at upgrading or at least restoring the original living and production level of the resettlers.

(4) Initiate the developable resettlement. The rural resettlement should be on the basis of land and creates job opportunities in the local secondary and tertiary industries.

(5) Encourage the resettlers and the inhabitants in host areas to participate in planning the resettlement.

(6) The PAPs should be resettled in their original communities, as a first priority.

(7) The resettlers and inhabitants originally living in the host areas should be benefited from the project.

2. Social and Economic Conditions in Project Affect Area

2.1. Direct Affected Area and Indirect Affected Area

The project area is near the Changjiang delta area and is part of Nanjing metropolis circle. The project is divided into S311 Chuzhou ~Dingyuan section and Chuzhou~Wuyi section. From the geographic aspect, it links Huainan city of Anhui province at the west, Nanjing urban road at the east, which is one of skeleton roads of central area of Anhui province linking with Chuzhou city, Dingyuan County to Nanjing city. This project is an important part of S311 road and the traffic trunk of Chuzhou city, Nanqiao District and Dingyuan County to Nanjing city. At the same time, there are several passages from Chuzhou to Nanjing, but Chuzhou~Wuyi section is the most convenient way to Nanjing, which is one of key trunk roads in Nanjing metropolis circle.

Therefore, based on the geography location and function of the project, the direct affected area is for Nanqiao District and Dingyuan County, other places of Chuzhou and Jiangsu province is indirect affected area of project. The largest indirect affected area is Nanjing city.

2.2. Social and Economic Conditions in Project Affect Area

2.2.1. Present Social and Economic Condition of Anhui and Jiangsu Province

A Anhui Province

① Present natural condition and features

Anhui province is located at innerland of the East China, an inland province near river and sea, at middle and downstream of Changjiang River and Huaihe river, linking with Jiangsu and Zhejiang province at the east, with Hubei and Henan province at the west, with Jiangxi at the south and with Shandong at the north. It is about 450km wide from the east to the west, about 570km long from the south to the north, with total area of 139400km², accounting for about 1.45% of total area of the country, placed on the 3rd position of East China and 22nd for whole country. Now, Anhui province governs 17 prefecture level cities, 5 county level cities, 44 districts, 56 counties; by the end of 2005, total population is 65.155 million persons, population density 467 person/km², which is more than 3 times of nation-wide average population density.

Anhui province has rich minerals resource and development potential is huge. There has discovered useful minerals of 135 types and the reserved capacity of 67 kinds, in which coal, iron, copper, sulphur, phosphorus, alum and limestone, etc, more than 20 kinds are in the first 10 rank; The coal reserves is 24.654 billion tons, at the 7th rank in the country; The iron reserves is 2.99 billion tons, copper reserves 3.849 million ton at the 5th position; The sulphur reserves is 564 million tons at the 2nd place in the country.

The natural landscape in Anhui province is magnificent, and the humanity landscape is rich. The natural scenery view is mainly at the south and historic and cultural relic is at the north. The major tourism scene distributes and centralizes relatively in south, southwest, east of province, with more than 260 province level tourism spots. Huangshan, Jiuhuashan, Tianzhushan, Qiyunshan and Langyashan mountains are the famous national level scenic spot; Huangzhangyu, Dalongshan, etc. 23 spots are national level forest park;

Guniujiang, Yaoluoping, etc. 4 spots are national level natural protection zone.

In recent years, the economy of Anhui province maintains, fast, continued, good and healthy development at rising stage of new round of economic development. The industry becomes leading trade for economic increase of whole province, the industrial class of whole province is reasonable, have formed machinery, home appliance, chemical, energy and raw material, etc. as the pillar industry. It is reforming actively the tradition trade of tobacco and vine, agricultural byproduct processing etc., foster greatly leading business of electron, information, new material and biological project etc.; In which the production ability of a lot of products is at front row and the economic foundation is thick and solid.

② Social and economic development status

By the end of 2005, the real farmland area of whole province is 61.3868 million mu, in which paddy field is 27.3225 million mu, dry land 34.0643 million mu, average land per capita for agricultural population 1.19mu, total annual grain output 26.0531 million ton, average grain per capita 400 kg, average grain output 424 kg per mu. The national economy is fast and stably increased, the 3rd industry structure is reasonable day by day. The total production value in 2005 is 537.584 billion Yuan, 11.80% increased than last year. In which, the 1st industry is accounting for 17.8%, 1.0% increased; the 2nd industry accounting for 41.7%, increase, 18.8% increased; the 3rd industry accounting for 40.5%, 9.9% increased. By the computation of permanent resident, the GDP per capita is 8597 Yuan. The agriculture develops steadily, and industrial production develops fast, the total annual industry and agriculture output value is 6233.342 billion Yuan, in which the industry is 73.3%, agriculture 26.7%. By the computation of permanent resident, the GDP per capita is 9968 Yuan. In 2005, the average income per capita of urban resident is 8471 Yuan, 12.8% increased than last year, the pure income per capita of rural resident is 2641 Yuan, 5.7% increased than last year. The development of culture, education and sanitary cause is accelerated. By the end of 2005, there were 93 artistic performance organizations, 14 masses artistic houses, 100 cultural houses, 85 public libraries, 42 museums, 3 million wired television users, broadcasting comprehensive population coverage rate 95.6%, television comprehensive population coverage rate 95%; Totally, there are 19 training units of graduate-student, 81 ordinary colleges, 760 ordinary senior high schools, 3188 middle schools, 20142 primary schools; The entrance rate at middle school stage is 97.78%, the entrance rate at primary school stage is 99.54%, clear-away illiterate person 86000 persons. There are totally 9100 sanitary organizations (including clinic, sanitary station and individual doctors), 117000 sickbeds in hospital and sanitary station, 165000 professional sanitary technical people; 23000 rural and village clinics, 45000 rural doctor and health workers, 95% villages with rural sanitary spot; 16 counties (city) have developed pilot test of new rural cooperative medical service and participated by 6.14 million peasants.

B Jiangsu Province

① Present natural condition and features

Jiangsu province is at the center of costal area East of China at downstream of Changjiang River and Huaihe River, linking with Yellow Sea at the east, with Zhejiang and Shanghai at the southeast, with Anhui province at the west and Shandong province at the north. The national land area in province is 102600 square kilometers, accounting for 1.06%

of whole, at 24th place in the country. Now, Jiangsu province governs 13 provincial level cities, total population by the end of 2005 is 74.745 million persons, population density 729 person/km², which is at front rank of nation-wide average population density.

Jiangsu province is famous “The town of fishing and rice”. The agricultural production condition is unique, with many kinds of crops, woods and livestock, and the grain, cotton and oil etc. crops are spreading nearly all over the province; there are 260 types of fruit, tea, mulberry, flower, 80 types of vegetable with 1000 species; The silk product in Jiangsu province is famous nation-wide; The “Biluochun Tea” is well-known within the country. In addition, Jiangsu province sits on Huabei and Yangzi-Huaitai geologic structure with advantage characteristic of colored metal, clay, construction material and rare metal, and special nonmetal minerals resource. Now, there have discovered 133 types of mineral, and 65 sorts of reserves are surveyed, in which 34 single mineral reserves such as construction material, clay, etc. are listed in the 10th place, and 8 types of niobium, calcite, convex rod, clay, CO₂ gas reserves, etc. is the first place on the nation-wide list.

② Social and economic development status

Since 2003, the GDP of Jiangsu province is increased by two digital figures for 12 years, and the economic structure adjustment got important progress. Rural economic structural adjustment and agricultural industrial operation are forward steadily, and the basic position of agriculture is strengthened; new industrialization progress is accelerated and high and new technical industry for economy increase is strengthened further; Modern service trade speeds up and maintains rapid increase. In 2005, the GDP is 1827.212 billion Yuan, 14.5% added than last year, the percentage of 1st, 2nd and 3rd industry is 7.6 : 56.6 : 35.8; The mean production output per capita is 24515 Yuan, by recent foreign exchange rate equivalent to US\$3100; Annual local financial budget is 132.268 billion Yuan, 34.218 billion Yuan increased and 26.4% added; The annual total import and export is 227.941 billion U.S. dollar, 33.4% increased than last year, and is the second province that is over 100 billion US\$ after Guangdong province; The resident bank deposit per capita is over 10000 Yuan.

C Comparison of social and economic development of two provinces

From the view of economic development of recent ten years, the development speed of Anhui province and Jiangsu province is steady, slightly higher than nation-wide average level; In which, the development speed of Jiangsu province is rapid and the GDP is kept up continuously by two figures; The economic development of Anhui province is higher than nation-wide average level by 1 ~ 3 percent, but the agricultural foundation is weak because the industrial structure needs improvement urgently, the gap between urban and countryside do not change at all, its economic development has certain gap with Jiangsu province. See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 for the comparison of economic development of two provinces.

Comparison of economic development of two provinces

Table 2-1

Year	1995~2000	2000~2004	1995~2004	GDP (2003=100)
Anhui province	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%	112.5
Jiangsu province	11.2%	12.6%	11.8%	114.9
Whole country	8.3%	8.6%	8.4	109.5

Comparison of social and economic indexes of two provinces in 2005

Table 2-2

Region	Population		GDP		Mean GDP (Yuan)	Ratio of 3 industrial sectors
	Quantity (10 ⁴)	Percentage of whole country (%)	Quantity (10 ⁸)	Percentage of whole country (%)		
Anhui province	6515.5	4.98	5375.84	2.95	8251	17.9: 41.6: 40.5
Jiangsu province	7474.5	5.72	18272.12	10.02	24446	7.6: 56.6: 35.8
Whole country	130756	100	182321	100	13944	12.5: 47.3: 40.2

2.2.2. Social and Economic Development Status of Each City, County(district) along the Route

A Chuzhou City

① Natural resource status and features

Chuzhou city is located at the east of Anhui province, close to the Changjiang River and the sea, and has superior position with convenient traffic condition passing with Jinghu railway, He-Ning expressway, Beng-Ning expressway, and Chuhe river channel to Changjiang River. The direct distance to Nanjing is about 50km and about one hour driving to Nanjing Lukou airport.

Chuzhou city is one of merchandise grain bases of China, famous of rice, wheat, cotton, peanut, tobacco, whitebait, crab, and soft-shelled turtle. In the boundary, minerals resource is rich, and has discovered 52 mineral resources, in which nonmetal minerals are the advantage of minerals resource, with large reserve of quartz rock, casting mold sand, concave and protruding clay mine; Major metal minerals are copper, uranium, iron and gold etc..

The industrial base is strong with complete species, formed basically pillar trade of machinery, electronic, food, weaving, light industrial, and construction material, etc. The well-known products such as refrigerator, TV, electric fan, special automobile, air-conditioner, wine and diesel engine are sold throughout the country and oversea, the industrial economic scale and strength is in front row of whole province.

Besides, the tourism resource of Chuzhou city is rich with natural and humanity landscapes, state level famous scenic site, national forest park, 7 key cultural relic protection units, 11 provincial level key cultural relic protection units, 100 famous mountain, pavilion,

ancient pass, ancient temple and historic cultural relic, in which Langyashan, Zuiwongting, Fengyan Ming emperor mausoleum and Huangpushan national forest park are very famous at home and abroad.

② Social and economic development status

The city now govern Mingguang, Tianchang, Fengyang, Dingyuan, Quanjiao, Lai-an, Nanqiao and Langya, with gross area 13300 km². By the end of 2005, the total population is 4.3562 million, in which agricultural population is 3.4198 million accounting for 78.5%, village real labour 1.9204 million accounting for 44.1%, population density 326/ km², and population natural increase rate 5.6‰. By the end of 2005, real farmland area in the city is 5.8434 million mu, in which paddy field is 3.945 million mu, dry land 1.9384 million mu; Annual total grain output is 3.33 million ton, average land per capita for agricultural population 1.7mu, the grain per capita 764kg, and grain output per mu 569kg. The GDP in 2005 is 32.808 billion Yuan, 9.6% increased than last year, in which the 1st industry is accounting for 27.4%, 1.5% decreased; the 2nd industry accounting for 38.0%, 15.3% increased; the 3rd industry accounting for 34.6%, 12.6% increased. The GDP per capita is 7531 Yuan. The total agriculture and industrial output value is 41.53 billion Yuan, in which the industry is accounting for 62.6%, 22.9% increased, agriculture accounting for 37.4%, 1.0% decreased, and per capita 9534Yuan. In 2005, the average income per capita of urban resident is 8337Yuan, 12.5% increased than last year, the pure income per capita of rural resident is 2801 Yuan, 6.9% increased than last year. The development of culture and education cause is accelerated. The city has 9 art performance groups, 7 cultural houses, and county has broadcasting station, TV station, and each township has broadcasting station, broadcasting coverage rate 97.1% and television coverage rate 95.0%; Totally, there are 4 ordinary colleges, 293 middle schools, 1343 primary schools; The entrance rate at primary school stage is 99.3%. The sanitary cause is further strengthened and medical condition further improved, by the end of 2005, there are totally 497 sanitary organizations, 8190 sickbeds and 10900 sanitary people.

③ Social and economic development plan

The focal point of economic development strategy of Chuzhou city is to strengthen industrialization, enforce firmly industrial upright strategy, eastern development strategy and urbanization strategy, establish Chuzhou city with great efforts as important bridgehead and front edge of Anhui province linking with Changjiang Delta economic zone, as the agricultural and subline product processing base, fabrication base, non-metal mineral process base, tourism and leisure base and labor force output base, and try to let the main economic index over the mean level of province.

During the “11th-five-year” plan period, the GDP shall be increased by over 12%, the GDP amount to 70 billion Yuan, average per capita 1900 U.S. dollar, three industrial structure ratio 17: 50: 33, total financial income over 6 billion Yuan, meanly 19.1% increased, whole social asset investment in average 22% increased, realize basically industrialization, and establish the comfortable society benefiting to whole people.

B DiangYuan City

① Natural resources status and features

Dingyuan county is located on the central of Anhui province, at the north of Jiang-Huai watershed, adjacent Jiashan county and Chuzhou city at the east, bordered with Feidong county at the south, with Changfeng County at the southwest, with Huainan city at the west and with Fengyang county at the north linked by water and hill. The natural environment is superior, with high landform at the northeast and low landform at the southwest, and the low hilly zone accounting for 12%, mainly distributed at the south of Fengyang hill and Huangpu hill at the east, hillock land accounting for about 80%, and about 8% plain under elevation 50m.

This county belongs to transition zone from the north subtropical climate zone to the warm and temperate climate zone with main climate characteristic: Obvious monsoon, distinct features of four seasons, mild climate, adequate sunshine and less rainfall. Yearly average temperature is 14.8℃, frost-free period 212 days, average rainfall 924.7 mm, and the good natural environmental is very suitable for people's life and production.

The natural resource is rich. Underground minerals have rock salt, plaster, saltcake, limestone, quartz stone, heavy spar, marble, and medical stone. The reserve of rock salt has 17.5 hundred million tons, at the head position of whole province. Plaster reserve has 2.98 hundreds of millions tons and marble reserves 11 million m³, other mineral reserves are considerable and have value to mine.

The resource of agricultural products have paddy, rape, wheat, taro, peanut, tobacco, cotton and various kinds of bean, etc. The herd, subline product and fishery resource is very rich with species of pig, ox, sheep, chicken, goose, duck and rabbit etc. Planting product has garlic, ginger, peppermint and tens kinds of vegetable and fruits. Dingyuan lean-meat hog and Sangjian garlic have much quantity and good quality with great reputation.

② Social and economic development condition

The county now governs 37 townships and 528 administrative villages with total jurisdiction area of 2998 square kilometers. By the end of 2005, the total population is 919200, including agricultural population 806600 accounting for 87.8%. The real farmland area in the county is 1.4668 million mu, in which paddy field is 0.9669 million mu, dry land 0.4999 million mu; Annual total grain output is 0.7836 million ton, average land per capita for agricultural population 1.8mu, the grain per capita 865kg, and grain output per mu 534kg. The GDP in 2005 is 3.886 billion Yuan, 6.6% increased than last year. Three industrial structure ratio is 45.1: 21.1: 33.8, The GDP per capita is 4246 Yuan. The total agriculture and industrial output value is 4.519 billion Yuan, in which the industry is accounting for 27.8%, and agriculture accounting for 27.8%, and per capita 4916 Yuan. In 2005, the net average income per capita is 2336 Yuan.

③ Social and economic development plan

During the “11th-five-year” plan period, Dingyuan County will take core as industrialization; enforce firmly east development strategy, private-run, extraversion and urbanization to promote economic structural adjustment and change of increase way to realize

leap development. The goal of “11th-five-year” plan period: The GDP is 6.85 billion Yuan, 12% increased meanly. Three industrial structure ratio is 20: 45: 35. The finance income of whole county is 350 million Yuan, 18% increased meanly; fixed asset input 6.1 billion Yuan, 48% increased meanly; total amount of retail of consumable 1.87 billion Yuan, 10% increased meanly.

C Nanqiao District

① Natural resources status and features

Nanqiao District is at the border of Jiangsu and Anhui province, 50km away to Nanjing opposite Changjiang River at he southeast, within 100km to capital city Hefei. It is bordered by Langyashan Mountain, closely surrounded with Chuzhou city – the political and economic center at the east of Anhui province, where a transition zone between the costal areas is and inland and front zone for development of Wanjiang and linking with Changjiang delta area.

Nanqiao District is at Jianghuai hill area with high landform at the northwest and low at southeast, by the ancient saying “50% hill, 10% water, 30% field, 10% roadway and 10% manor”. This region belongs to the north subtropical zone with moist climate, distinct for four seasons, adequate sunshining, obvious monsoon, synchronous rainfall and hot period, annual mean temperature 15.2℃, annual mean rainfall 1043 mm, relative humidity above 75%, suitable for various crop growth, the first of Chinese four famous Chu-chrysanthemums is produced here.

The resource in Nanqiao District is rich with rice, wheat, cotton, oil, vegetable, mat grass, tea, nut, fruit, aquatic product and poultry; Major minerals have near 30 types as sericite, medical stone, pot clay and others, the grade and reserves capacity is in front row in the country. The ecological environment is superior and travel resource is rich with Zhuiweng Pavilion, the first of four Chinese famous pavilions, Huangpushan National Forest Park, ancient pass – Qingliu pass linking with the south and north, where are all of good place for summer vacation and tourism.

② Social and economic development status

The district now governs 17 townships and 153 administrative villages with total jurisdiction area of 1271 square kilometers. By the end of 2005, the total population is 268200, including agricultural population 236500 accounting for 88.1%, population density 211/ km², and population natural increase rate 3.7‰, real labor force 144500 accounting for 53.9%. By the end of 2005, real formland area in the district is 375500 mu, and annual total grain output is 225200 tons, average land per capita for agricultural population 1.59mu, the grain per capita 840kg, and grain output per mu 600kg. The GDP in 2005 is 1.832 billion Yuan, 12.0% increased than last year, in which the 1st industry is accounting for 42.2%, 17.4% increased; the 2nd industry accounting for 42.1%, 10.6% increased; the 3rd industry accounting for 20.7%, 9.4% increased. The GDP per capita is 6831 Yuan. The total agriculture and industrial output value is 2.179 billion Yuan, in which the industry is accounting for 47.1%, agriculture accounting for 52.9%, and per capita 8122Yuan. In 2005, the average income per capita of rural resident is 2888 Yuan, 8.5% increased than last year. The development of culture and education cause is accelerated. By the end of 2005, the district has TV station, broadcasting station, wired TV station, broadcasting and television coverage rate 100%; Totally, there are 116 schools with 44918 pupils; The entrance rate at primary school stage is 100%. By the

end of 2005, there are totally 25 sanitary organizations(excluding private clinics), 513 sickbeds and 605 sanitary people.

Along with the enforcement of “Eastern development strategy”, Nanqiao District has unique geological position, superior environment, rich labor force resource, cheap production cost and vast development prospect becoming modern industrial production base, green food supply base and tourism sightseeing and leisure base of Changjiang delta area.

③ Social and economic development plan

During the “11th-five-year” plan period, Nanqiao District will implement the eastern development strategy, industrialization and urbanization, increase infrastructure facility and soft environmental construction intensity, develop vigorously the private economy, recruit business, capital and wisdom, and accelerate construction of new socialist countryside. The goal of “11th-five-year” plan period: The GDP is 4.2 billion Yuan, 17% increased meanly. The finance income is 300 million Yuan, 29.6% increased meanly; fixed asset input 30% increased meanly, about 7.5 billion Yuan for 5 years; net income of peasant 3995 Yuan, 6.7% increased annually; urbanization rate 38%.

The social and economic status in 2005 for each county (district) affected by Anhui Road Project III is indicated in Table 2-3.

Socio-economic status in 2005 for each county (district) affected by Road Project

Table 2-3

Description	Unit	Anhui province	Chuzhou city	Nanqiao District	Dingyuan County
I. Population					
1. Total number of household	Household	18490000	1282773	81288	245490
2. Total population	person	65155056	4356225	268286	919215
In which: agriculture population	person	51476316	3419833	236500	806638
Natural population increase rate	‰	6.20	5.60	3.71	7.31
3. Real rural labor force	person	29392100	1920400	144477	481039
In which: for farming, forest, husbandry, sub-line, fishery	person	17669400	1316002	94442	314445
For industry	person	2993400	98429	7259	24169
For building	person	2816400	145435	6973	23218
For transportation, storage, post communication	person	836916	68899	3530	11753
For information transmission, computer service & software business	person	91083	10404	344	1146
For wholesale, retail, trade, hostel and food business	person	2020720	225486	5264	17525
For others	person	2964203	55745	26665	88783
II. National land area	Km ²	139427	13300	1271	2998
III. GDP	10 ⁸ Yuan	5375.84	328.08	18.32	38.86
1. First industry	10 ⁸ Yuan	959.61	90.12	7.74	17.54
2. Second industry	10 ⁸ Yuan	2234.23	124.58	7.71	8.23
3. Third industry	10 ⁸ Yuan	2182.00	113.38	3.79	13.09
IV. GDP per capita	Yuan	8251	7531	6831	4246
V. Total value of industry and agriculture	10 ⁴ Yuan	62334215	4153000	217915	451862
1. Total value of agriculture	10 ⁴ Yuan	16661915	2597801	115299	326181
2. Total value of industry	10 ⁴ Yuan	45672300	1555199	102616	125681
VI. Total value of industry and agriculture per capita	Yuan	9567	9534	8122	4916
VII. Agriculture					
1. Farmland area	mu	61386765	5843400	375458	1466760
In which: paddy field	mu	27322485	3945000	247998	966870
Dry land	mu	34064280	1938400	127460	499890
2. Grain output	ton	26053100	3330000	225200	783604
3. Grain possess per capita	kg	400	764	840	856
4. Land possess per capita for agricultural population	mu	1.19	1.70	1.59	1.80
VIII. Staff annual average wages	Yuan	15334	12171	12038	9960
IX. Peasant pure income per capita	Yuan	2641	2801	2888	2336

2.2.3. Social and Economic Status of Each Township Affected by Project

This project is concerned with 10 towns, 1 street agency, 43 administrative villages, 106 villagers groups of 2 counties(district) along the line(See attachment I for details). In order to analyze the project influence and compile feasible resettlement acting plan, each county(district) people's government organized the resettlement office and related department, the resettlement consulting unit(ECIDI) and relevant local sectors to form the project survey working group to make a whole survey on general condition of social and economic as well as

production and living status of towns(street) and villages affected by the project from Oct. to Dec. 2006 under the unified arrangement of Provincial Road Bureau. According to the survey, the project affected area is at rural area or joint area between town and countryside, where the natural resource and tourism resource is abundant but due to limitation of local traffic condition and water conservancy facilities condition, various resources are not reasonably effectively used and developed, rural agricultural production structure is relatively unitary, deep processing level of agriculture byproduct is low, industrial development is slow existing gap for local rural economic condition compared with Nanjing metropolis cycle and other areas. The social and economic status for township(town) affected by Project is indicated in Table 2-4, the social and economic status for villages affected by Project is indicated in Attachment II.

The social and economic status for township (town) affected by Project

Table 2-4

Index	Township and town	Nanqiao District						Dingyuan County				
		Chengjiao township	Shahe town	Zhulong town	Danzi agent	Wuyi town	Huangwei township	Daliu town	Daishan town	Chihe town	Shanjian town	Dingcheng town
I. Population												
1.	Total number of household (house)	5143	4940	4505	4320	4429	2811	2899	3550	8891	4264	41438
2.	Total population (person)	16994	17334	17601	13225	15826	9320	12660	17045	32345	18474	116740
In which: agriculture population (person)		16994	17334	16075	12310	15826	9320	10660	16138	29785	16472	42096
II. Real rural labor force (person)												
1.	Agriculture labor (person)	6504	5178	3678	3857	7588	2740	4875	7219	6650	8027	15860
2.	Industrial labor	156	1276	906	1243	727	478	328	662	1760	420	1958
3.	Building labor	512	1135	806	501	822	552	317	447	760	180	1632
4.	Transportation, storage, post communication	122	436	310	1035	146	170	87	81	1520	180	2800
5.	Wholesale, retail, trade, hostel and food business	385	742	527	640	102	203	172	15	740	100	628
6.	Other none-agriculture labor	185	2126	1510	119	271	563	765	181	115	380	1482
III. Farmland area (mu)												
In which: paddle field		29892	22017	18132	17572	28000	17607	13923	15623	38300	26000	44948
Dry land		8334	3881	6454	5145	9000	2531	4147	9713	15000	12000	13059
IV. Total rural income (10 ⁴ Yuan)												
1.	Agriculture	3848	4904	5310	4249.4	1060	3695	4122	8000	14636.4	9848	7547
2.	Industry	1600	111	120	810	750	20	200	5000	3000	2019	800
3.	Building	900	83	90	300	482	140	11	1500	2800	1884	500
4.	Transportation	500	175	190	1320	280	100	13	1000	1400	942	1836
5.	Trade and food	300	314	340	840	30	78	20	800	1900	1278	983
6.	Others	945	154	167	182.4	280	2	20	1000	1000	673	865
V. Migrant labor income (10 ⁴ Yuan)												
		1800	453	490	4709.4	2500	710	220	3200	4500	3028	9230
VI. Peasant pure income per capita (Yuan)												
		3820	2632	2850	3561	2820	2702	2718	2600	1860	2000	2342

2.3. Road Existing Status and Analysis of Necessity of Rebuilding

2.3.1. Traffic Facility Status

(1) Chuzhou City

Chaohu city is close to river and sea with superior geographic position and convenient traffic. The traffic is mainly of road traffic network formed by He-Ning expressway, Beng-Ning expressway(under construction), G104, G205 and S331 trunk road and many township roads. In 2004, the mileage open to traffic in Chuzhou city is 5666km, road density 43km/100km²; in which expressway is 130km, accounting for 2.3%; grade-I road 72 km, accounting for 1.3%; grade-II road 867km, accounting for 15.3%; grade-III, IV road 4597km, accounting for 81.1%. Annual road passenger transport and goods transport is 56.42 million persons and 49.48 million tons, passenger turnover and freight turnover 30.1720 billion person/km and 36.8525 billion ton/km.

(2) Nanqiao District

Nanqiao district is the important administrative suburb that surrounds the city bordered with Pukou district of Nanjing, the traffic is developed with Jing-Pu railway, G104 road pass through whole district, Qingliu river and Chuhe river flowing to Changjiang River which can open to navigation for 100-ton passenger-cargo vessels, S311 and S331 road passing through whole district, with convenient aerial transportation, 50km away to Lukou international airport at Nanjing and 130km away to Luogang airport at Hefei. To accelerate Chuzhou city step into Nanjing metropolis economic circle, strengthen town traffic ability and improve rural traffic condition, build comprehensive traffic system, this reconstruction of this project is all right surely.

(3) Dingyuan County

The geographic location of Dingyuan County is superior, with very convenient traffic condition, ancient saying as “boundary links 8 regions and extending to 9 provinces”. Huainan railway run through the boundary, Jing-Hu railway passing closely and He-Xu expressway pass at the west of county. The highway is relatively developed, intersecting with S311 and S101 road to form transportation network; Dingcheng town, the county town, has only 1 hour driving distance to two airports at Hefei and Bangbu, 500 km away of Shanghai, only 6 hours to go to Shanghai by Hu-Ning expressway.

By the survey, the road traffic is covering broad area, with long extension and door-to-door characteristics, which is the major traffic way in the district and demand increases quickly. But now the project area has more grade-III and IV roads, the existing road has many problems for route configuration and vertical section, which is not met the situation of economic development and tourism, therefore, the rebuilding and grade raising of existing road is the most convenient practice to improve traffic transportation condition.

2.3.2. Necessaries of Road Rebuilding

(1) Requirement of promoting resource development and regional economic development

The project influence area has very rich natural resource. Dingyuan County is a agricultural county, producing oil, cotton, tobacco, garlic, peppermint, chrysanthemum,

sesame, melon and fruit, where is the production base for merchandise grain, oil, lean-meat hog, high quality cotton and special aquatic products. Nanqiao District is changed from traditional agricultural to industrial strong district, formed preliminarily leading industrial system of weaving and cloth, grain and oil process, construction material and chemical engineering, mechanical and electronic, etc.

Due to the restriction of existing traffic facility, the superior position condition and rich natural resource do not develop its huge economic benefit fully. By the interviews, we know that the economic structure in the project affected area is relatively weak, agricultural structure to be improved, even the deep processing of agricultural products and marketing condition not enough; due to higher transportation cost, the sell price of similar products is lower than other places, local people has no more enthusiasm for planting.

For Chu-chrysanthemum example, though it has high reputation in local market and even nation-wide, but as we are understanding by the survey in Dingyuan County, very rare households plant it in large scale. According to introduction of local resident, they had planted



Village path in Tangdian

Chu-chrysanthemum before but failed, mainly because of very poor of local traffic condition, the fresh chrysanthemum can not be timely shipped to the processing plant, if process by himself, the quality can not go up and also have no storage facilities, therefore, no person is then planted Chu-chrysanthemum basically. The working people of survey team stepped into every village that is affected by the project, discovered that the traffic facility conditions of most of administrative villages is poor, its road condition is frequently for “pass on only fine day and obstructed in raining day”.

The backward traffic facility is seriously restricted the development of local agricultural economy. During the survey, local resident had expressed high enthusiasm for road construction and they hope that this road is built as early as possible. They say that people will come here to set factory and finance after completion of road, and no worry about mildewed of Chu-chrysanthemum. The survey team discovered at the same time, the region with good traffic condition has good economic result and larger potential for agriculture development.

For Wuyi town and Huangwei township in Nanqiao District as example, the opening of S312 road have brought greater development of local agricultural economy, and now nearly every family has planted nursery stock, and have got 30000~50000 Yuan income every year. Therefore, it can foresee that it will offer convenient traffic condition to local people along with the construction of this project, and will establish solid foundation for resource development and promote the overall development of regional economy along the line.



Nursery to sell (cedar)

Interview 1: Zhang × ×, male, 43 old, villager of Yulou village, Wuyi town, Nanqiao District

His home is only 30km away to Nanjing Changjiang Bridge, 40km to Nanjing urban areas. Now he plants nursery stock of 11mu with main species of Himalayan cedar, fragrant camphor tree, high holly and magnolia etc. Based on his introduction, the planting of nursery stock has become the major income source of local peasant, now nearly every family has planting nursery stock and the product sold mainly toward Shandong, Jiangsu and

Shanghai and other places. Since having a certain scale of planting in the village, the village has special sales broker. He tells us that it is mainly for traditional agricultural production before, but do not got money for whole a year, therefore in a lot of young and strong labors go out for migrant work. And, afterwards when S312 road opens to public it is easy to go to Nanjing, someone got news that Nanjing needs nursery stock for greening, and then plants it by test and spread to whole village, now the demand exceeds supply in the market.

He says that he can imagine when the “Chu-Wu fast road” is completed, businessmen who go to the village to do flowers business will be more, and can also bring them market information for them, make them better understand the market and adjust timely planting structure, and guide peasant correctly to plant flower according to the market demand. Certainly, the construction of road will regard to land acquisition and relocation, the loss is only temporarily. By his understanding, the land acquisition and relocation has small impact on his village. He still expresses that whatever losses can be remedied so long as road is completed and economic level is raised.

(2) Requirement of promoting construction of “new countryside” and promoting peasant to become rich

In recent years, in general speaking, the economic development speed at Nanqiao District, Dingyuan County is rapid comparatively, but due to restriction of local traffic, water conservancy, serious street scene of road resulting “traffic neck”, the rich natural resource does not be used reasonably and effectively, its superior position advantage do not change fully to the economic advantage, the radiation of Nanjing metropolis circle do not reflect fully for the economic profit, the gap of town and countryside is still greater, the most village’s economies are still with the traditional agriculture as pillar industry. After interviewing, we can also know that villagers hope to be able to promote the development of local economy through the operation of various forms, improve its residential environment, build “new countryside”, shorten the gap between town and countryside, so to increase peasant income, realize the goal to get rich. As repeated visit along the line, the largest hope of local villager is to have perfect and high standard traffic network, to attract more external investment and bring more development opportunity for local people to be riched.



S311 Daishan street view

During the “11th-five-year” plan period, Dingyuan County and Nanqiao District will take long-term development mechanism by industry promoting agriculture and city promoting countryside under industrialization, enforcing firmly east development strategy, private-run, extraversion and urbanization as well as agricultural industrialization. The proposed project passes via Chengjiao township, Zhulong town, Daliu town, Dishan town, Chihe town, Sanjian town, Wuyi town and Huangwei township, and its construction will change the relationship of townships (towns) along the road, Dingyuan County town, Chuzhou city to Nanjing city. It is helpful to play economic radiation role of city to township (town) and has important meaning to promote the development of enterprise in township, guide spare labor force to shift orderly to non-agricultural business and city, increase peasant income and push forward the unification process of town and countryside. After transforming of this road, it will be helpful to promote the economic development along the line, accelerate construction of local small town and bring convenience for production and living of local people; So, it is helpful to improve the economic condition of local resident and raise life quality and economic income level of the masses. The construction of this project is important measure to response “build

socialist new countryside”.

(3) Requirement of perfecting regional road and improving local traffic condition

The position characteristic of Anhui province is close to coastal developed area, near the Changjiang delta area that has most economic vigour, which is also development advantage of Anhui province. However, the overall regional development of Anhui is unbalanced, local area develops slowly, the most economic index differs a lot compare with adjacent area of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. Facing so strong contrast, Anhui province requests to accelerate the development to neighbor area of Jiangsu and Zhejiang, realize with great efforts the economic unification with Jiangsu and Zhejiang, step into fully with Changjiang Delta economic circle. Therefore, have made higher requirement for road construction, implement “dense, interlink, extension, speed up”, build perfect traffic network, develop further the pulling, bearing and lever role for foundation of economic construction by the traffic.

The proposed project is located in Chuzhou boundary of Anhui province, and is important trunk line to link with Chuzhou and Nanjing city. This project will undertake mainly the middle and short trip from Dingyuan, each township along the line, and also undertake partial trip to Nanjing direction from Dingyuan direction.

Along with the fast development of national economy, people’s living level raising continuously, increase of corresponding people social contact, increase of average trip number per capita, and the material flow will be vigorously developed. Project construction will solve above-mentioned problem, perfect regional road net, improve traffic condition along the line, raises service level and accelerate Wanjiang development to step into Changjiang Delta area.

Interview 2: Liu × ×, male, 34 years old, villager in Xinhua village of Wuyi town, Nanqiao District

He has contracted a fish pond of village, bought a small lorry, and still raises duck while fishing, approximately about 20000 ducks sold out every year, besides he ships ducks from other households to market, formed family operation mode from breeding, transporting, slaughtering and selling. Now, he sells duck mainly to the individual roasted duck shop in Chuzhou city, about 200 ducks per day, about 40000 incomes per year. He tells us that this road is the most convenient passageway to Chuzhou, also the main artery that joins Chuzhou and Nanjing. If this road is completed, it is more easy and more shortcut to Chuzhou and Nanjing. Finally, he expressed that he will develop his market in Nanjing and enlarges the duck breeding scale so long as this road is ended.

2.3.3. Impact on Production and Living of Local Resident

The construction of this project will greatly improve the traffic condition and road status along the line, also raise road pass ability and convenient the circulation of goods in project area, promote the development of local social economy. But at the same time, it also brings various unfavourable influence. According to the inquiry at the site, villagers are worrying about compensation for land acquisition and house relocation durint the implementation, but they also express so long as giving reasonable compensation for resettlement according to the policy of country, they will support with construction of this road.

For the most peasant households, personal benefit is that they are care for very much undoubtedly, if the self benefit does not to be practically guaranteed or be intruded, it is hard to avoid a lot of worries.

Interview 3: Wang × ×, male, 46 years old, villager in Nongke village of Shanjian town, Dingyuan County

Wang's family has 5 members, no contracting land, one daughter at outside for migrant work, two kids in school. He was a worker before in a factory in the town, afterwards the factory was bankrupt and he lost the work. Now he opens a smith shop aside the road, earning about 40000 Yuan for a year. When our working people of survey team visited his home, he first expressed that he has no survival source when the house is relocated, the government should consider living problem of his family. He also shows that it is good to build road, but the government must fully pay attention to the relocation problem, and the resettlement shall be it is reasonable. He has also expressed his two points to worry: One is that compensation money is deducted; other is his house plot far from road, so that he hopes the government pays more attention to his family.

As all known, the construction of road will bring benefit while bring a lot of social problems, such as occupy field and house relocation, traffic hidden trouble and social security problem, etc., which makes local residents have to worry about and this is common problem they are talking about during the interview, but they believe that the construction of road will bring benefit surely for local and personal development. These problems resulting from the construction can be surmounted completely. They believe that after rebuilding this section, it will improve local traffic condition further, attract foreign capital, develop travel resource, invest to set factory, develop deep processing of local specialties' and offer more employment opportunity for local persons.

Interview 4: Wang ××, male, 41 years old, resident in Chengjiao township street agent, Nanqiao District

Wang's family has 5 members, no contracting land, income of family mainly from breakfast shop managed by the spouses, daily turnover about 150 Yuan. The breakfast consumer is of villagers around and the people who work in the town. By his introduction, only partial housing faced the street will be demolished and main room kept. After demolishing, he will empty partial room to continue his breakfast business. He expressed optimistically that the population flow will be increased when the project is ended and his breakfast business may be better, and express his positive support to road construction, but reasonable compensation should be made according to relevant national policies.

2.4. Analysis of Project Impact

The analysis of project impact is mainly to understand possible social influence to local people, attitude and response of affected person, specially for employment mode and income structure of affected families due to land acquisition, seek measures to reduce harmful impact due to decrease of land after the land acquisition, help us correctly to understand the economic impact by the land acquisition and helpful to prepare the resettlement acting plan.

Therefore, the project survey team carried out survey for 43 villages in the project affected area, visited and filled questionnaire paper randomly for 78 households among households regarding for land acquisition and house relocation, accounting for 7.8% of total, detailed survey on basic production and living status, covering all project affected area and having representative and typical features, which can be used as the basis for project assessment. See Table 2-5 for details of samples.

Distribution of Survey Samples

Table 2-5

County (district)	Town (street)	Affected village (piece)	Surveyed village (piece)	Total of affected households (household)	Surveyed households (household)	Percentage (%)
Nan qiao	Chengjiao	5	5	60	7	11.7
	Shahe	1	1	3	1	33.3
	Zhulong	5	5	107	4	3.7
	Daliu	2	2	69	5	7.2
	Danzi	4	4	164	8	4.9
	Wuyi	6	6	247	20	8.1
	Huangwei	2	2	113	2	1.8
	Subtotal	25	25	763	47	6.2
Ding yuan	Daishan	3	3	30	6	20.0
	Chihe	5	5	86	10	11.6
	Sanjian	7	7	77	6	7.8
	Dingcheng	3	3	38	9	23.7
	Subtotal	18	18	231	31	13.4
Total		43	43	994	78	7.8

2.4.1. Analysis of Basic Condition of Surveyed Village**(1) Typical type of production**

Based on the survey of 43 administrative villages, the most rural economic structure is unitary, planting structures not reasonable, high quality agricultural products scattered, and product class and quality control can not satisfy the needs of market development. Agricultural industrial level is low and head-enterprise develops slowly. Mainly summarized as three economic structures: One is for villages with traditional agriculture planting and migrant work accounting for 72.1%; second is the rural community with individual operation as dominant accounting for 11.6%, and the third is villages with characteristic economic crops accounting for 16.3%.

① Villages with traditional planting and migrant working

This type of villages are mainly of 31 villages as Donggu village of Dingcheng town of Dingyuan County, Shiying village of Chengjiao township of Nanqiao District. It is main for traditional rice planting, planting cotton and rape additionally. Now, rural agricultural cultivation mechanization level is high, therefore, the most surplus labor go out for migrant work in idle season and young and strong labors go out all a year around. By the survey, male labors do labor service at construction site, and female labors do housekeeper, household management and work in factory.

Donggu village has 17 villagers groups, 882 households with 3567 persons, by the end of 2005 farmland 5277mu, in which paddy field is 3860mu, dry land 1417mu, land per capita 1.5mu. The paddy field planting mode is usually one crop rice, one crop wheat (or rape) ; dry

land planting mode is main for cotton, rape, potato and bean. Total labor force is 1896 persons accounting for 53.2% of total. By the statistics, 1260 persons go out for labor service each year, accounting for 66.5% of total, and working place mainly at economic developed area of Jiangsu, Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang province. The rest engages in agricultural production, but still do odd work around in idle time. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 3100 Yuan.

Shiyang village has 10 villagers groups, 375 households with 1520 persons, by the end of 2005 farmland 2100mu, in which paddy field is 1200mu, dry land 900mu, land per capita 1.38mu. The paddy field planting mode is usually one crop rice, one crop wheat; dry land planting mode is main for rape, corn, potato and bean. Total labor force is 797 persons accounting for 52.4% of total. By the statistics, 600 persons go out for labor service each year, accounting for 75.3% of total, and working place mainly at economic developed area of Jiangsu, Shanghai and Beijing. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 2300 Yuan.

Interview 6: Xu × ×, male, villager in Donggu Village, Dingcheng town of Dingyuan County

Xu's family has 5 members, spouses, son, daughter-in-law and granddaughter. He has contracted totally 14mu farmland, in which paddy field is 12mu and dry land 2mu. The spouses and granddaughter manage the land, the son and daughter-in-law work for a long period in Nanjing, son engaged in haircut, the daughter-in-law worked in a woolen sweater factory. He told us that now the farming is realized by mechanization basically, no more labor force requirement as before, though the spouses with higher age, but there is no problem for farming. He said that the farming now does not make money, most pure income about 200 Yuan per mu, therefore the income from farming is only met the daily expense, the family income relying on mainly migrant work, and they can bring home about 20000 Yuan every year.

② Rural community with grain and oil processing

This type of villages are mainly of five villages as Nongke village of Shanjian town of Dingyuan County, Zhulong town neighbourhood committee of Nanqiao District. The most of resident of these villages are centralized at two sides of S311 road, this road section is only way from Huainan to Nanjing, frequent floating population and formed naturally the present market. Now due to opening of Bang-Ning expressway, this market is not prosperous as before, but the commercial atmosphere is still strong and they are still engaging in business of general merchandise and meal service.

Nongke village is seat of Shanjian town government, with 264 households with 1348 persons, in which labor force is 526 persons accounting for 39% of total by the end of 2005. The village has farmland 1480mu, in which paddy field is 945mu, dry land 535mu, land per capita 1.1mu. 60% households are centralized at two sides of S311 road, in which about 70% households are engaged in shop business, or general merchandise, or meal service or rent house to other for vehicle repair. The peasant of this village has contracted land at the same time. By the survey, male labor in their family is engaged in agricultural production and even hires others for help in busy season, female labor or old person manage the shop and do homework, if there is still surplus young and strong labor, they go to eastern costal area for migrant work. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 2700Yuan.

Zhulong town neighborhood committee is seat of town government, where is the

political and economic center of town, with 340 households with 1400 persons, in which labor force is 700 persons accounting for 50% of total. Due to town construction partial land of villagers is requisitioned, at present the committee has farmland 700mu, in which paddy field is 500mu, dry land 200mu, land per capita 0.9mu. 80% households are centralized at two sides of street, in which each household is engaged in shop business, or general merchandise, or meal service or rent house to other. Because the surplus land resource is few comparatively, by the survey, there is no family engaging in agricultural production basically. Their former contracted land is rented to others, only reserve small portion for vegetable planting for self-use. Except the labors engaged in business in the town, others go out for migrant work. By the preliminary statistics, 200 labor/times are for migrant work each year. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 2300 Yuan.

Interview 6: Wang xx, male, villager in Zhulong town neighborhood committee of Nanqiao District

There are 3 family members, the couple and son. He has 1.4mu contract-paddy field for rice planting. The grain ration of family is basically guaranteed. His house is near S311 road, 3 bays two-stories. The couple opens a car fittings shop in the first floor and also for car maintenance. By his introduction, the couple is mainly for management of shop, and the farming work done by machine and hires others in busy period. He sighs that the car shop business is not good as before, the most important reason is the present road condition is not good as before and many cars go to Bang-Ning expressway. At the present, only local cars are repaired here, excluding various tax and fees, the net income per year is about 20000 Yuan.

③ Villages with economic nursery stock planting

This type of villages are 7 villages as Yulou village of Wuyi town of Nanqiao District and Zhaoqiao village of Huangwei township. These villages locate mainly in Wuyi town and Huangwei township bordered with Nanjing city. Local peasant household catches market information actively, relying on local rich land resource and geographic position, carried out agricultural structure adjustment and gotten better effect. Now, this district has formed preliminarily the planting base for nursery stock and flowers.

Yulou village has 17 villagers groups, with 415 households with 1995 persons, labor force 1014 accounting for 50.8% of total, total farmland 2800mu, in which paddy field is 2000mu, dry land 800 mu, land per capita 1.4mu. The main production of village is for for nursery stock and flowers. By the survey, only small portion land is kept for rice and rape the rest is for for nursery stock and flowers with main species of Himalayan cedar, fragrant camphor tree, and magnolia etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 3380 Yuan, 19.8% higher than mean level of town.

Zhaoqiao village borders directly with Nanjing city, governing 10 villager groups with 525 households with 1852 persons, labor force 1109 accounting for 59.9% of total, total farmland 2320mu, in which paddy field is 1100mu, dry land 1220 mu, land per capita 1.25mu. The main production of village is for nursery stock and flowers. Except land for grain ration, the rest is planting for nursery stock and flowers. By the preliminary statistics, 510 labor/times is for migrant work each year accounting for 46% of total labor force, main working place at Nanjing, Wuxi, Guangdong and Beijing. By the end of 2005, the pure income of peasants per capita is 3980Yuan, 47.3% higher than mean level of township.

(2) Economic condition analysis in village surveyed

Among 43 administrative villages surveyed along the line, the economic condition of each village is different because of discrepancy of natural environment, basic facility and economic consciousness. But through analysis, the social and economy has following general characters:

① For the villages with traditional grain crop as pillar, the peasant has somewhat phenomenon with not high enthusiasm for farming. This is resulted due to low benefit from input of traditional agriculture. From the cost/benefit analysis, according to the survey, the cost of chemical fertilizer, farm chemical and crops harvest is higher in recent years, product additional value lower, and market price low, so causing peasants have no enthusiasm for farming, and paddy planting is only to satisfy the basic demand of grain ration. In another aspect, the agricultural mechanization level is up, has also caused in large quantities of surplus labor force. Therefore, surplus labor force need to seek new employment opportunity to increase family economic income, they go out one after another in idle season to seek work to to earn cash income. For example, in 2005 Daishan town had 4500 (accounting for 26.4%) peasant to go outside to seek work, and remit 32 million Yuan to the hometown, accounting for 15.6% of total income of this town, accounting for 40% of agricultural income. According to the income structure analysis of each village surveyed, the proportion of income of traditional agriculture in recent years drops year by year due to higher market level at present, wider employment channel and diversity tendency of business for peasants.

② The labor service output is important channel to increase income and become rich, and the number of migrant workers and time duration become important basis to assess rural household to be poor or rich. An obvious understanding during the survey is: The villages have the more worker go out and the more early time for migrant work, it's economic strength is the more strong. Same condition for a family, the case is the same. Anhui province is one of large labor service output provinces, agricultural industry structure change expresses mainly in the decrease of proportion of employment people in the first industry, migrant worker increased year by year, which is fully reflected in project affected area. The survey team discovers that the migrant work can solve rural surplus labour's employment problem, slow down the pressure land and grain short, and can open their sight, update idea, raise diathesis, learn technical and management method, and at the same time the population flow have also brought information flow move and capital flow and promote better the construction of "new socialist countryside".

Summary of Migrant working

Table 2-6

Villagers commission	Total population (person)	Number of migrant worker (person)	percentage of migrant worker against total population	Main locations
Donggu village	3567	1260	35.32%	Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang
Shiyang village	1520	600	39.47%	Jiangsu, Shanghai, Beijing
Nongke village	1348	150	11.13%	Shanghai, Nanjing, Changzhou
Street neighborhood committee	1400	200	14.29%	Shanghai, Nanjing
Yulow village	1995	230	11.53%	Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhejiang
Zhaoqiao village	2320	510	21.98%	Guangdong, Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi

Data source: From survey team on each village

③ For the villages with grain and oil processing and economic crop planting, the tendency is that various businesses performed simultaneously, decrease of traditional paddy planting area, increase of economic crop area. Peasants have known step by step that the traditional paddy planting can only solve the problem of food and clothing, can not make them go to rich road. Only do the agricultural structure adjustment, carry out sized agriculture operation, extend various operation, channels, increase planting area of economic crop with high additional value, so that their living condition can be improved.

The survey team discovers that the economic development is benefited by convenient traffic condition, local peasant can master market information accurately, and the agriculture structural adjustment is successful. For Wuyi town and Huangwei township of Nanqiao District example, it becomes the base of nursery stock and flowers only after opening of S312 road.

Therefore, the construction of road is helpful for the construction of road network in this area, and traffic more fast between counties, regions and provinces, which is helpful for product output and sell, migrant work and helpful to attract foreign capital and promote efficiently regional economic development. It can be foreseen that the construction of project will play important role for economic development of this region.

2.4.2. Analysis of Basic Condition of Family

(1) Basic condition of family

Basic condition of family: There are totally 78 families with 339 persons surveyed this time among the surveyed people there are 334 agricultural residence registration persons accounting for 98.5% of total population, 5 none-agricultural residence registration persons accounting for 1.5%. Among total population female population is 160 persons accounting for 47.2% of total, male population 179 persons accounting for 52.8%. The population surveyed is Han nationality without minorities. 18~59 working age are 216 persons accounting for 63.7%.

Population age distribution in family: Among 78 households with 339 persons, there are 21 persons under 8 years old accounting for 6.2% of total; 64 persons between 8~18 years old accounting for 18.9%; 219 persons between 19~60 years old accounting for 64.6%; 35 persons over 61 year's old accounting for 10.3%.

Family scale: By the scale of family, the minimum is 1 person, largest 10 persons, 4.35 persons for average, 1.22 persons more than the average of 3.13 for family scale by national survey in 2005.

Family structure: There have 6.4% family belong to living only spouses without kids, 66.7% family belong to spouses living with unmarried kids, 25.6% family belong to parents(or one of parents) living with married kids, 1.3% family belong to living alone bereft spouse.

Cultural level distribution condition: Among the investigated family, there are 321 persons over 6 years old, in which illiterate person is 52 persons accounting for 16.2%, 76 persons with primary school level accounting for 23.7%, 145 persons with middle school level accounting for 45.2%, 20 persons with secondary school level accounting for 6.2%, 18 persons with technical secondary school, technical school, vocational high school level

accounting for 5.6%, 10 persons with college level and above accounting for 3.1%.

(2) Land resource possess condition

Land is the most basic production material to peasant and is also the basic guarantee of survival. Overall, land for peasant per capita in Chuzhou city is 1.74mu, in which Nanqiao District is 1.44 mu, Dingyuan County 2.18 mu.

The project affected area is at Wanjiang plain, the land as productive material for family is divided into two parts; one part is farmland, by the survey, there are 9 households without farmland accounting for 11.5%. Among them, one family is of none-agriculture residence registration, other family or migrant work or engaged in meal service, they rent land to others. There are 69 households with land accounting for 88.5%. Among them, the minimum is 1 mu, maximum 34 mu and average 8.56 mu. For the land of average per capita, minimum is 0.24mu, highest 5.67mu, average per capita 2.81mu. The land of family is possessed under the name of responsibility field, family plot and grain ration field by rural collective. The land change in and out case is few. Other part is for hill forest land. 8 families have contracted the forest land, accounting for 10.3%, minimum is 3mu, and highest 55mu.

(3) Living condition

By the statistics, among 78 households there are 45 households with brick-concrete structure house accounting for 57.7%; 33 households with brick-timber structure accounting for 42.3%. Living area per household is 108.1m² and average room 4.2. For fuel-use aspect, 65 households use firewood accounting for 83.3%; 59 households use liquid gas accounting for 75.6%; 45 households use coal accounting for 57.7%; Usually, firewood and liquid gas are major fuel. 11 households set with wired television accounting for 14.1%; 68 households have programmed control telephone accounting for 87.2%, and a lot of family have one or more mobile telephone.

Summary of living condition of households surveyed in project affected area

Table 2-7

Index	Unit	Result					
		Total (78)		Nanqiao (47)		Dingyuan (31)	
		Quantity	Mean	Quantity	Mean	Quantity	Mean
1. House structure							
(1) brick-concrete		45		33		12	
(2) brick-wood		33		14		19	
2. Living area	m ²	8428.6	108.1	5946	126.5	2482.6	80.1
3. Number of living room	room	329	4.2	229	4.9	100	3.2
4. Fuel							
(1) liquid gas	yes/no	59/19		42/5		17/14	
(2) coal	yes/no	45/33		30/17		15/16	
(3) firewood	yes/no	65/13		34/13		31/0	
5. Indoor wired TV	yes/no	11/67		6/41		5/26	
6. Lighting power	yes/no	78/0		47/0		31/0	
7. Telephone	yes/no	68/10		40/7		28/3	
Mobile telephone	yes/no	50/28		34/13		16/15	

(4) Production and operation way

The operation way of family is mainly for land contract accounting for 83.3%, individual operation accounting for 10.3%, other 6.4% family is in other operation ways. From the first row of operation classification, the households for grain planting mainly is accounting for 78.5%, other plant (vegetable, nursery stock, etc.) accounting for 9.2%, 12.3% family is engaged in traffic transportation, building, commercial as well as service trade mainly. The survey team discovers that actually, a family often carries out the operation of various types, some family members are engaged in field production mainly to plant paddy, wheat, rape, cotton as well as various vegetable and fruits, at the same time, can still breed some pig, chicken or fish, and some family member do none-agricultural production mainly, is locally or go out for trade business, or for transportation business. The output and destination of 3 main agricultural products of families surveyed is as the following:

Output and destination of 3 main agricultural products

Table 2-8

Unit: Jin(=0.5 kilo)

Type	Output	Self-use	Sale	Destination of sale
Grain (paddy)	169	47.6	121.4	Same county or city
Vegetable, melon, fruit	671	134.2	536.8	Same county or city around
Breeding (pig)	95	32	63	Same town, village

(5) Employment way of labor force

There are 216 persons at working age of 18~59 years old, in which 202 persons are engaged in social working accounting for 93.5%, 101 are engaged in agriculture, 37 engaged in non-agriculture, 58 for migrant work (in which 41 persons for migrant work all the year round accounting for 70.7%), 2 cadres, 1 army-man, 1 in towns enterprise, 2 teachers; There are 14 persons not engaged in social work accounting for 6.5%, in which 2 persons lose labor ability without work, 5 persons do domestic work, 1 after graduation from middle school no farming nor migrant work, 6 pupils.

The none-agriculture people in project affected area are mainly engaged meal and other service trades. From profession characteristic analysis, now the service trade and construction business in big city has strong ability to absorb labor force, so that the migrant people is engaged in construction business and service profession mainly. Therefore, the construction of this project will bring plenty of employment opportunity and the customer source for meal trading service, building and transportaion service, and will also bring new income source for local resettlers.

Employment condition

Table 2-9

Unit: Person

Description	Number	%	In which: female	In which: female
1. For agriculture at home	101	46.8	43	58
2. For non- agriculture at home	37	17.1	15	22
3. For migrant work	58	26.9	27	31
4. Cadre	2	0.9		2
5. Army-man	1	0.5		1
6. Town enterprise	1	0.5		1
7. Teacher	2	0.9		2
8. Lose labor ability without occupation	2	0.9	2	
9. Do domestic work	5	2.3	5	
10. Other labors	1	0.5	1	
11. Pupil	6	2.8	2	4
Total	216	100.0	95	121

(6) Agricultural production time and non-agricultural production time

From the questionnaire, 11.2% persons are engaged in agricultural production less than one month per year, 37.9% persons are engaged in agricultural production about 4 months per year, 50.9% persons are engaged in agricultural production over 180 days. Averagely, male labors are engaged in agriculture for 170 days approximately and 143 days for non-agriculture work, female labors are engaged in agriculture for 179 days approximately and 134 days for non-agriculture work.

For the distribution of labor time, quite a lot time for is for migrant work, especially from family members, have more people for migrant work and trade business, become the important composition of family economic life. Among 78 households, 27 families had one person at least for migrant work last year. Short time for migrant work is 65 days and longest time is 310 days, meanly 178 days. The main place of migrant work is at local towns, Beijing, Guangdong province, Shanghai, Zhejiang province and city nearby as more developed area of Nanjing. The migrant work is engaged in building, garments processing, decoration, transport service, meal trade, household management and housekeeper etc.

(7) Family income

The family income had been divided into 11 types in the questionnaire: planting income, forest, fishery or domestic breeding income, industrial income, building income, trade and service income, transportation service income, migrant work income, wages income and other incomes. The basic condition of income of investigated family is listed in Table 2 - 10:

Summary of income of family

Table 2-10

Unit: Yuan

Description	Min.	Max.	Mean
1. Planting income		783100	7345
2. Planting income		572900	333
3. Fishery income		26000	154
4. Domestic breeding income		184200	2362
5. Industrial income		70000	897
6. Building income		15000	750
7. Trade and service income		90000	6392
8. Transportation service income		51000	654
9. Migrant work income		30000	4147
10. Wages income		15000	192
11. Other incomes		50000	2702
12. Total	2700	98000	25928
13. Cost of family operation	650	82000	11203
14. Pure income after reducing cost of family operation	1800	34600	14725
15. Pure income per capita in family	1400	8300	3388

From the Table 2 – 10 we can find out that the minimum total income is 2700 Yuan, highest 98000 Yuan, average income 25928 Yuan. After deducting the cost of family operation, (productivity regular asset, other productivity expense etc.), the minimum total pure income is 1800 Yuan, highest 34600 Yuan, average income 14725 Yuan. The pure income per capita of family is 3388 Yuan, higher than the mean level of rural resident of Nanqiao District and Dingyuan County in 2005. It is because these families are distributed along S311 road and near Nanjing relatively, accepting economic radiation of economic developed areas, therefore, the economic condition is better than other places and the pure income also higher than other places.

The survey team made an interview with villager Qiao Huageng of Wanqiao village of Danzi Town of Nanqiao District: The family is near S311 road, with 4 members, couple and two kids who are in school. He opens a grocery on his own house, with annual income about 20000 Yuan. Though he has land but transfers to others, according to his speaking, farming can not get money now. At present there is no agricultural tax to pay, but mostly get 200 Yuan per mu, if pay agricultural tax as before, it will loss money after deducting labor cost. He still tells us that only farming at home can not make money, so that the most labor go out for migrant work.

From the income structure of surveyed household, the income per family is 10194 Yuan accounting for 39.3%, in which the planting income is 7345 Yuan accounting for 72.1%, which is the main income source, the none-planting income is 15734 Yuan accounting for 60.7%. The planting income is in the first place accounting for 28.3%, The income of business and meal service is in the 2nd position accounting for 24.7%, migrant work in 3rd position accounting for 16.0%.

In general speaking, though the agriculture is still the main operation of family, but the proportion of agricultural income in family is reducing step by step. By the deep survey, quite of family household transfer their land to others so the agricultural income is not the main

income source.

According to the statistics of economic income and family operation cost, by the end of 2005, the pure income per capita(I) is 3388 Yuan, in which Nanqiao District is 3670 Yuan, Dingyuan County 2988 Yuan, the highest in sample household 8300 Yuan and minimum 1400 Yuan. The distribution of pure income per capita is:

I < 1500 Yuan of 1 household, accounting for 1.3%, average in the group 1400 Yuan;

1500 < I < 2000 Yuan of 4 households, accounting for 5.1%, average in the group 1697 Yuan;

2000 < I < 2500 Yuan of 19 households, accounting for 24.4%, average in the group 2225 Yuan;

2500 < I < 3000 Yuan of 13 households, accounting for 16.7%, average in the group 2781 Yuan ;

3000 < I < 4000 Yuan of 20 households, accounting for 25.6%, average in the group 3391 Yuan;

4000 < I < 5000 Yuan of 10 households, accounting for 12.8%, average in the group 4434 Yuan;

I > 5000 Yuan of 11 households, accounting for 14.1%, average in the group 6750 Yuan;

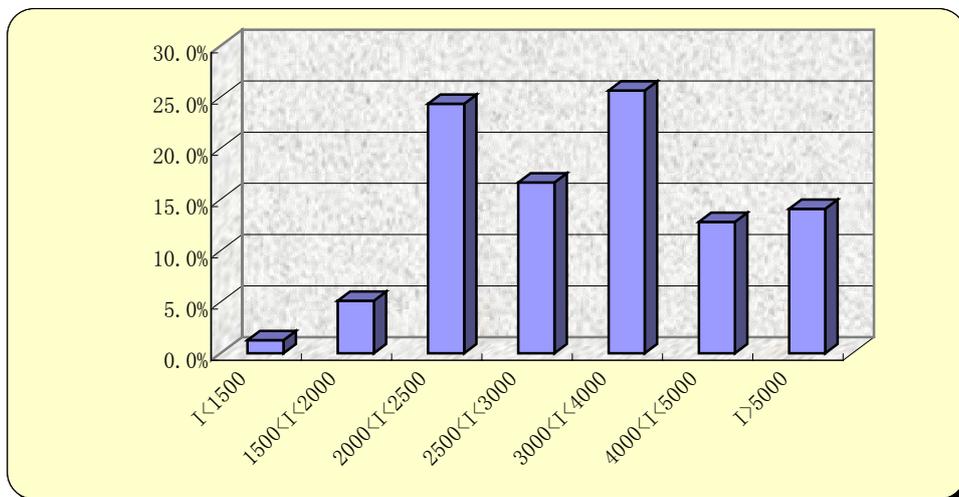


Fig. 2-1 Distribution of pure income per capita of family

From the family pure income per capita: the income per capita of Nanqiao District is higher than Dingyuan, 3670Yuan, this is mainly because of these families are close to Chuzhou city and Nanjing city, more non-agricultural chances for employment, labor service and trade. Aside, the traffic condition in Nanqiao District is good, the agricultural structure adjustment completed, resulting benefits so the family income is higher. The summary of income of family surveyed is indicated in Table 2-11.

Summary of income of family surveyed

Table 2-11

Index	County (district)	Net income per capita						
		Under 1500 Yuan	1500~2000 Yuan	2000~2500 Yuan	2500~3000 Yuan	3000~4000 Yuan	4000~5000 Yuan	Over 5000 Yuan
Sample household (household)	Whole	1	4	19	13	20	10	11
	Ding yuan	1	1	9	8	9	1	2
	Nan qiao		3	10	5	11	9	9
Percentage of each group via. sample household	Whole	1.3	5.1	24.4	16.7	25.6	12.8	14.1
	Ding yuan	3.2	3.2	29.0	25.8	29.0	3.2	6.5
	Nan qiao		6.4	21.3	10.6	23.4	19.1	19.1
Family member per household	Whole	2	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	3.4
	Ding yuan	2	4	4	4.9	5	5	4.5
	Nan qiao		4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.1
Labor force per household	Whole	2	1.8	2.5	3.3	3	3.4	2.1
	Ding yuan	2	2	2.6	3.3	3.2	4	2.0
	Nan qiao		1.7	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.1
Population born per labor	Whole	1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6
	Ding yuan	1	2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.3
	Nan qiao		2.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
Total income per capita	Whole	2000	2529	2994	4356	5851	6107	17087
	Ding yuan	2000	2250	2911	4477	5467	10200	16611
	Nan qiao		2000	3060	4152	6196	5595	17240
Expenditure per capita	Whole	1865	1837	2430	2274	2487	3261	4601
	Ding yuan	1865	1565	1876	1979	2072	2104	4034
	Nan qiao		1921	2873	2773	2860	3405	4783

(8) Family expenditures

The questionnaire has inquired following family expenses mainly: annual operation expense, food expense, clothing purchase expense, educational expense, medical and health protection expense, traffic expense, and other living expense etc.

The minimum expense is 4900 Yuan, the highest 94680 Yuan and average per household 23077 Yuan. Among the expenses of family, food expense and operational expense is main item, the 3rd is educate expense, the 4th clothing purchase expense. See Table 2-12 for the basic condition of family. From Table 2 -12 we can find out that educational expense has become one of major burdens of family gradually. Additionally, according to the inquiry on-the-spot that the anti-risk ability of family is weak comparatively, if there is kids to be admitted to university or have serious illness, the savings of several years in home will be expended, even some have to carry debt.

The survey team made an interview with villager Guan Jianguo of Baiguan village of Zhulong town of Nanqiao District: The family has 4 members, the couple and two sons. The family has 4mu paddy field, 6mu dry land. He and his wife manage the land, and two sons are in the school. The elder son is in the third grade in college and junior son in secondary school at Chuzhou city who will take part in college entrance examination next year. The tuition for two sons needs at least 18000 Yuan per year. Therefore, in order to guarantee the education of two children, he must borrow money from relatives or by bank loan every year, now he still owe bank loan for 10000 Yuan. The summary of expense of family surveyed is indicated in Table 2-12.

Summary of expense of family

Table 2-12

Unit: Yuan

Description	Min.	Max.	Mean
1. Annual operation expense		82000	11203
2. Food expense	2500	12000	5859
3. Clothing purchase expense	150	4000	994
4. Educational expense		20000	1737
5. Medical and health protection expense	100	8000	718
6. Traffic expense	200	6000	962
7. Living expense	120	1500	392
8. Water, power, telephone expense	150	2000	712
9. Other living expense	300	10000	594
10. Total expense	4900	94680	23077

(9) Influence on economic income by land acquisition

After the analysis of land acquisition, the land acquisition regards for 994 households, in which 973 households are only for land acquisition accounting for 97.9%, 8 households for both land acquisition and house relocation accounting for 0.8%, 13 households only for house relocation accounting for 1.3%.

Among 78 sample households, the mean income of planting is 7345 Yuan, which is mainly from the operation of contracted-land. 57.1mu land will be lost by project accounting for 8% of total contracted land. Therefore, according to analysis of sample households, we can deduce preliminarily the income will be decreased by 576400 Yuan accounting for 2.3% of total income.

2.4.3. Women Position and Participation in Project

Woman is the major benefit population by the project; therefore it is necessary to understand the special influence for woman as well as the attitude of woman for the project. The survey team carried out interview, questionnaire and collecting information etc. to survey the woman in the project affected area to participate in public affairs and family affairs. See Table 2-13 for details.

Survey of woman in the project affected area to participate in public affairs and family affairs

Table 2-13

Unit: %

Description	By husband	By wife	By spouse	By elder
1. Control of family property	62.3	10.4	26.0	1.3
2. Decision of production mode	53.2	3.9	35.1	7.8
3. Option of housing	46.8	2.6	46.8	3.9
4. Decision of labor division	46.8	1.3	44.2	7.8
5. Decision of purchase of high grade merchandise	22.1	2.6	75.3	0.0
6. Decision of kids to enter a higher school	40.3	14.3	45.5	0.0
7. Guidance of child study	39.0	28.6	32.5	0.0
8. Attending villagers meeting	81.8	3.9	6.5	7.8
9. Decision of investment or loan	46.8	2.6	49.4	1.3
10. Attending neighbors' marriage and funeral activity	21.1	14.5	60.5	3.9

Up to the end of 2005, total population of Nanqiao District is 268200 persons, in which the female is 130300 accounting for 48.6%; total population of Dingyuan County is 919200 persons, in which the female is 433100 accounting for 47.1%; Along with quick development of economy in recent years, the women position in three counties (district) go up year by year, and have played more and more important role is participating in political affairs, economic construction and family matters.

——Participation of political affairs

Two counties (district) pay attention seriously to woman to participate in administrative management, for recent 5 years the female proportion in cadre troops is 0.5% increased progressively, more than one female cadre in township party and government leading group, number of female chief increased year by year, female post on village and street 100%. Through establishing woman talent storehouse, pay attention to train female cadre and woman cadre proportion in county, township (town) over 25%.

——Education

The important program for a hundred years is education. The education level of woman has directly reflected the difference of overall national quality, and has special important meaning for woman to participate in political affairs, economic and social activities, training and education of next generation. Base on the data from related department of two counties(district), now, the illiterate middle aged women have cleared away basically, middle aged woman literacy rate 97%, and female adult literacy rate 85%, the entrance rate of primary school and middle school for female kids 99% and 95%. The rural women in two counties (district) accept generally the learning and training of practical technical and cultural knowledge training. From the above-mentioned data, the women in the project affected area enjoy the basic right to get education, and educational level go up year by year, the content of education more extensive, more accords with the demand of female self development.

—Employment

Woman enjoys same employment opportunity with male and gets same wage as doing same work. Base on the data from related department of two counties (district), the employment proportion of women is over 40%, the female proportion for re-employment in town over 35%. From the analysis of employment for sex proportion, the proportion of female over 50% is centralized in hygiene, social guarantee and social welfare, education, finance, accommodation and meal, service trade. Woman has played more and more important role in economic construction and social cause development, the profession engaged extensive and get reasonable economic pay, making female position in family go up gradually.

In rural family, women undertake mainly to foster kids, rural planting and domestic works, men undertake mainly social intercourse and public activities, and large proportion of migrant work for long term for men. From the accomplishment analysis of sample households by survey and random interviews, the family position of local woman is generally higher, also independent on economy, generally, the major event of family finalized by both parties. When man goes out for migrant work, woman and old person have undertaken the most farm work, in such family, the wife undertakes more heavy life pressure. Also there have young female as male to go out for migrant work, when she has suitable marriage age and then go home to marry and foster kids, old person take care of kids, and then go out for migrant work again. Usually, the female stays at home and not go out, with lest enthusiasm to participate in social activities.

—Sanitary and medical aspect

Base on the data from related department of two counties(district), the basic knowledge of popularity rate for family planning exceeds 90%, rural childbirth rate in hospital over 75%(though the cost of hospital is expensive comparatively, but consider for safety of mother and baby, the most pregnant woman can still select childbirth in hospital), medical inspection before marriage in town over 80%, in the rural area over 50%, the healthy problem of local female getting more and more attention, and women having strong consciousness of sanitary and medical safety comparatively.

Additionally, after talking with female in the project affected area, we can discover:

(1) The concept of male domination and female subordination in project affected area is not obvious, male and female position trend equal. This is mainly with woman in the economic position in family raise up as well as educational level. Parents pay attention for education to boy and girl equally, can complete 9-years duty education, and if have the opportunity to enter into higher school, even to borrow money to let them to go to school(not depending on sex).

(2) The proportion of woman for migrant work is up year by year. The concept of woman doing domestic work only is changed gradually, the migrant work has not only to promote woman position in the family, also make rural female have opportunity to experience newborn life and held own future.

(3) The most female in the project affected area know that the road will be built, and they hope urgently to start the construction of road soon and express their positive support to the construction of road.

2.4.4. No Minority Problem in Surveying Area

The survey team seeks literatures and inquiries related departments, there is few of Man, Hui and She nation in Anhui province, and their residence distribution centralized and no records of minority in the project affected area. Through investigating in each villagers group on the spot, do also not discover the residential minority there. Therefore, except the Han nation, there is no residence spot in the project affected area (means the community of natural village and administrative village).

2.4.5. Transportation and trip way in project affected area

In order to assess better the impact on trip way after completion of the project, the survey team made questionnaire to survey the status of transportation and trip way of local people. The statistical accomplishment is: (1) For mass goods transportation to the nearest town about 1~10km , 80.9% peasant household use agricultural car spending about 10~40min with cost of 8~30 Yuan;



Agricultural vehicle

(2) The nearest market and town is usually about 2~8km, the farmost 26km, traffic tools by car, motorcycle , bicycle and walk accounting for 27.9% , 47.1% , 33.8% and 27.9% respectively. Based on the survey, for the far places over 5km, villagers take car, time spending 5~15min, the most 40min, expense of 2~4 Yuan; The motorcycle is universal traffic tool, time spending 3~15min; for the near places within 3km, villagers take bicycle and walk, time spending 10~30min; (3) The distance to primary school is usually within 7km. By the survey, pupils walk to school accounting for 66.2%, within 2km, spending 20 min; take bicycle accounting for 51.5%, 1.5~3km, spending 10~15min; take automobile accounting for 2.9%, over 5km away, spending 10 min and 2 Yuan; (4) The distance to middle school is within 1-10km. By the survey, pupils walk to school accounting for 39.7%, within 2km, spending 10-20 min; take bicycle accounting for 58.8%, within 4km, spending 10~30min; take automobile accounting for 16.2%, over 5km away, spending 5~20min and 2~4 Yuan; (5) The distance to nearest medical unit is usually within 3~4 km and the farmost 8km. By the survey, villagers walk to there accounting for 63.2%, within 1.5km, spending 10 min; take bicycle accounting for 19.1%, over 3km, spending 5; take automobile accounting for 10.3%, over 5km away, spending 10~15 min and 2~4 Yuan; (6) The distance to county hospital is usually within 15~40 km. By the survey, if the villagers must go to county hospital, they have heavy illness, so that the most villages take taxi accounting for 60.3%, spending 20~30 min and taxi fee about 50~100 Yuan; take automobile to county hospital accounting for 39.7%, spending 30~50 min and cost about 3~8 Yuan.

2.4.6. Attitude and Expectation of Project Construction

In order to know further the attitude and demand of residents along the line, the survey team made survey on official, resident(including male and female), individual business households of country(district), town(street) and village in the project affected area through participating in meeting, group discussion, individual interview and questionnaire. Totally, 154 questionnaires are received. Through the survey, they have also made corresponding expectation for the construction of project while holding their support to the construction of project.

2.4.6.1. Status of knowing the project

By the survey, 100% people know the project. The project information is through various channels, in which the information of land acquisition is from the measurement persons, the construction information to related county departments and officials of towns from the government notice and newspaper, and information to others from neighbors, relatives and friends. See Table 2-14.

Information channels to corresponding people

Table 2-14

Channel	Frequency (person)	Order
1. From broadcasting or newspaper	34	2
2. From the government notice	26	3
3. From relatives and friends	2	5
4. From neighbors	6	4
5. From others (the measurement persons)	86	1

2.4.6.2. Cognition on project construction and regional economic development

The survey team adopted the form of questionnaire to understand the main factor that restricts local economic development and cognition on project construction of local residents. By the statistics, there have 48.1% villagers thinking that the most benefit after road construction is to attract external capital to develop village enterprise and other trade, promote development of local natural resources, solve employment of surplus labor force and drive regional economic development. There have 76.7% villagers thinking that the worst is for land acquisition and housing relocation, at the first place, mainly worrying about that the compensation standard is low, no guarantee for production and life in future, secondly is noise environment and trip safety. When ask the villagers to list the order of key problems to be solved urgently, 80.8% had selected to improve traffic condition firstly, 50.0% selected to develop the town-enterprise secondly, and 34.6% selected to improve medical condition thirdly. It is indicated that it is the base for local economic development to perfect traffic condition on one hand, and another hand is to drive development of key-enterprise, which accords also with the general law of local economic development. The cognition on project construction of local residents is shown in Table 2-15.

Cognition on project construction of local residents

Table 2-15

Question	Answer	Frequency (%)	Order
1. The most benefit from the project is:	Create employment chance	12.3	4
	Promote agricultural development	17.9	3
	Promote other trade development	21.7	2
	Favor of town-enterprise and raise family income	48.1	1
2. The worst thing from the project is:	Land occupation	48.1	1
	Housing relocation	28.6	2
	Trip safety	6.5	4
	Damage water conservancy facility	5.2	5
	Add trip cost	2.6	6
	Impact on living environment	9.1	3
3. List the order of key problems to be solved urgently:	Improve traffic condition	80.8	1
	Improve schooling condition	20.5	4
	Improve medical condition	34.6	3
	Improve drinking water	15.4	6
	Develop enterprises	50.0	2
	Increase production loan	17.9	5

2.4.6.3. Attitude for project construction

Through the discussion, households visit and social questionnaires, we know that the residents in project affected area is supported and welcome for the construction of project, and have known that there have great promoting roles to reduce transportation cost, accelerate people and raw material and motor vehicle flowage, enlarge the market of agricultural products, raise door-to-door purchase price of agricultural products, speed up information spread and improvement medical services, offer employment opportunity, promote local development, improve the link with periphery areas as well as attract investment, and take corresponding measures to solve negative influences to normal living and production of residents along the road and operation of individual business households due to land acquisition and house relocation.

By the analysis of questionnaires, there have 46.8% villagers thinking that project construction can bring benefit to themselves, 51.3% thinking that project construction can benefit to their village, 1.9% thinking that project construction has no benefit personally or do not determine. The survey team discovers those thinking that project construction has no benefit personally, they now live at two sides of road and actually they have experienced fully the traffic convenience, and their house will be relocated, therefore they have rebellious mind.

2.4.6.4. Attitude on land acquisition and resettlement

By the analysis of questionnaires, The most of residence(98.1%) like to cooperate to the construction of road and obey the land acquisition and resettlement. At the same time those thinking that project construction has no benefit personally, they now like to support the

construction if the compensation is reasonable. From this, you can see that this project has extensive support foundation of the masses.

As a whole, they have expressed higher satisfactory degree for housing condition at present, 92.3% persons satisfying housing condition, 2.6% not quite satisfying or do not satisfying the housing condition, 5.1% is indifferent for the housing condition.

Among the persons like to relocate, 44.9% persons hope to give currency compensation, 55.1% persons wish clearly to offer house plot near the road and build house by themselves.

2.4.6.5. Expectation for project construction

Although the most residence in project affected area has expressed the attitude of positive support to project construction, but at the same time, they have also made following expectation for the construction of project:

(1) Use as far as possible existing S311 roadbed, road surface to avoid resident spot, not occupy or few lands for land acquisition and reduce impact on residents around.

(2) Based on recent state and local policies and regulations and combining actual condition of project in the project affected area, negotiate and determine reasonable compensation and subsidy standard for land acquisition and relocation as well as the resettlement acting scheme. They hope basically that the house compensation can build the house with original level, and the compensation money can directly pay them by one time.

(3) Under the prerequisite that satisfies related technical requirement or condition, the construction unit should use local construction material and transportation equipment as far as possible, and absorbs local labor force to attend construction.

(4) The construction safety and environment protection shall be reinforced during the construction duration to avoid disturbance and influence on normal production and living. Strict measures shall be worked out to guarantee to use construction equipment safely to prevent excessive noise and roll farmland and trees; Construct temporary shortcut to guarantee daily trip; Install caution sign in school and shop around to guarantee trip safety; Resume timely the irrigation and drainage system to avoid construction pollution to surface water source.

2.4.6.6. Expressing mode of comments on land acquisition and relocation

The villagers express that they will express opinions for compensation way, compensation standard and compensation level through formal and informal way. Mainly, there are 7 ways, the main way is to find relative government department personally to solve the problem accounting for 50%, secondly is to joint with other people to find relevant government department to solve the problem accounting for 24.4%; and appeal to the higher authorities for help with other persons accounting for, 10.3%. See Table 2-16 for details:

Summary of expressing mode of comments on land acquisition and relocation

Table 2-15

Description	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
1. Tolerating	3	3.8
2. Appeal to the higher authorities for help personally	2	2.6
3. Find relative government department personally to solve the problem	39	50.0
4. Through judicial channel to solve problem personally	19	24.4
5. Appeal to the higher authorities for help with other persons	5	6.4
6. Joint with other people to find relevant government department	8	10.3
7. Not agree to demolish housing	2	2.6
Total	78	100

2.5. Main Conclusions

Through the analysis of construction influence, main conclusions are as following:

(1) The construction of project will be helpful to attract foreign capital, with positive role to promote the development of resources along the line, promote Chuzhou city to step into Nanjing metropolis circle quickly and step into Changjiang Delta economic circle to realize the east oriented development strategy of Anhui province.

(2) As a whole, the construction of this project has extensive support foundation of the masses. The construction of project will bring welfare to the majority and economic development opportunity, through effective enforcement of the resettlement acting plan, will also give chance to improve production condition and living environment, raise the life quality of villagers affected by land acquisition and house relocation.

(3) The villagers have expressed maximum solicitude for the compensation of land acquisition and house relocation, and wish the compensation program and policy to be open and transparent. For house compensation, villagers wish to compensate its loss and at least can be able to build the house with original standard. At the same time, villagers hope to have house plot near the road to facilitate the commercial and service trade activities.

(4) The residents in project affected area wish the policy-maker to pay attention to the environment protection during the project construction course as well as traffic safety problem after completion of project.

(5) The villager will express the opinion for project construction through various ways, mainly find personally relevant government administrative departments to solve the problem, and secondly unite other persons to find relevant government department and appeal for help.

3. Inventory for Impact by Land Acquisition

During middle-ten-day of Oct. to Nov. 2006, under the participation and coordination of government in different levels, administrative village and villagers group cadres and resettlers, relative technical people from Anhui Provincial Road Investigation and Design Institute made survey on inventory index for affecting population, house and affiliated facility, land, special facility for more than 20 days. See Table 3-1 for details of each inventory index.

Summary of inventory index

Table 3-1

Section	County (district)	Township (town)	Population affected					Housing demo- lishing (m ²)	Land acqui- sition (mu)	In which: farmland (mu)	
			For house relocation		For land acquisition		Rural population needs resettle- ment (person)				
			Househol- ds (house- hold)	Popula- tion (perso- n)	House- holds (house- hold)	Populatio- n (person)					
Chuzhou ~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	3	13	57	198	37	451	64.64	52.00	
		Shahe			3	14	6		5.25	4.76	
		Zhulong	4	18	104	363	113	777	140.36	125.63	
		Daliu	5	20	67	227	78	630	94.04	87.81	
		Subtotal	12	51	231	802	234	1858	304.29	270.20	
	Dingyuan	Daishan	1	9	29	108	30	320	51.36	34.18	
		Chihe			86	327	116		116.74	109.51	
		Shanjian			77	277	56		99.12	91.13	
		Dingcheng			38	138	28		53.77	45.12	
		Subtotal	1	9	230	850	230	320	320.99	279.94	
	Baimishan farm								9.00	8.55	
	Chuzhou forest station								22.96	20.83	
	Chuzhou Sheep farm								4.80	4.16	
	Daishan farm								53.48	47.44	
	Chihe Nongzhong								12.07	11.63	
	Total			13	60	461	1652	464	2178	727.59	642.75
	Chuzhou ~Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	5	20	161	597	134	441	377.18	283.18
Wuyi			1	6	246	880	179	394	382.01	317.36	
Huangwei			2	9	113	378	83	188	260.13	235.17	
Development Zone										26.78	26.24
Subtotal		8	35	543	1905	396	1023	1046.10	861.95		
Total			8	35	520	1855	396	1023	1046.10	861.95	
Total			21	95	981	3570	860	3201	1773.69	1504.70	

3.1. Determination of Scope of Land Acquisition

The scope for land acquisition of this project is mainly including permanent land occupation and temporary land occupation.

3.1.1. Permanent Land Acquisition and Impact Scope

The permanent land acquisition for the project includes road surface, roadbed, bridge and culvert, barrel-drain, intersect works, security facilities and traffic maintenance facilities; All the land requisition areas and the areas where the resident's living and production condition will be severely affected by the highway construction and can't be rehabilitated will be included in the project permanent land acquisition scope. The scope of permanent land acquisition area is based on the Project Feasibility Study Report prepared by Anhui Provincial Road Investigation and Design Institute, determined by field survey and be partly adjusted along with the progress of design. The project impact scope will be determined with resettlement plan accomplishment. Based on the survey analysis, because of small portion of land acquisition the people concerned with land acquisition can be arranged within the villager group, therefore do not consider resettlement problem in the project affected area temporarily.

3.1.2. Temporary Land Occupation for Construction

The temporary land occupation includes quarry and sandpit, material mixing plant, spoil area, living and production area during construction and temporary access road for construction.

3.2. Impact Inventory Survey Method

In order to find out the losses by land acquisition and housing demolition as well as to offer reliable basis for compilation of resettlement acting plan and compensation budget, the inventory survey objects are: land acquisition survey, affected population by land acquisition and house demolition, demolished houses and auxiliaries, individual business households survey, scattered tree survey, institutions and enterprise survey, special facilities survey, etc. The main survey methods are described as follows:

A Population survey: The population affected by the project was divided into three categories, those affected only by land acquisition, those affected only by house demolition and relocation and those affected by both land acquisition and housing relocation. Based on the actual population of survey time, all affected persons were registered including their nationality, age, educational level and employment condition. Survey was made from household to household, and the statistics were collected from village to village.

B Land survey: According to the 1/2000 relief map and landmark determined by land department, the land survey data is recorded according to the current ownership, land types and the actual cultivating condition.

C House and auxiliary survey: The survey of houses to be demolished is measured at site one by one and recorded the house right certificate and house structure, and its affiliated facility is registered one by one.

D Individual business households survey: The individual business households are recorded one by one with staff number, annual turnover and profit.

E Institutions and enterprise survey: According to the requirement of "Survey working outline" carry out overall survey of institutions and enterprises.

F Scatter tree survey: The scatter trees in the project affected area was computed at

site by its type(fruit tree and other type of trees) an size.

G Special facilities survey: The power supply and telecommunication poles were checked at site based on the existing data of responsible department.

3.3. Main Inventory Results

3.3.1. Permanent Land Acquisition

The total land acquisition area is 1773.67mu, in which farmland area is 1504.69mu accounting for 84.8%, garden plot 11.60mu accounting for 0.7%, water pond 117.63mu accounting for 7.6%, woodland 113.87mu accounting for 7.6%, construction land use area 5.88 mu accounting for 0.3%.

The total land acquisition area of S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section is 727.58mu, in which farmland area is 642.74mu accounting for 88.3%, garden plot 5.00mu accounting for 0.7%, water pond 23.28mu accounting for 3.2%, woodland 52.21mu accounting for 7.2%, construction land use area 4.35 mu accounting for 0.6%.

The total land acquisition area of S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section is 1046.09mu, in which farmland area is 861.95mu accounting for 82.4%, garden plot 6.60mu accounting for 0.6%, water pond 94.35mu accounting for 9.0%, woodland 81.66mu accounting for 7.8%, construction land use area 1.53 mu accounting for 0.1%.See Table 3-2 for the land data of towns and townships. See Atatchment III for the land data of villages.

Summary of land area for land acquisition

Table 3-2

Unit: mu

Section	County (district)	Township (town)	Total	Farmland			Garden	Water pond	Woodland	Construction land
				Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land				
Chuzhou ~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	64.64	52.00		52.00		6.12	5.62	0.90
		Shahe	5.25	4.76		4.76			0.49	
		Zhulong	140.36	125.63		125.63		6.49	6.69	1.55
		Daliu	94.04	87.81	24.90	62.91		1.66	3.31	1.26
		Subtotal	304.28	270.19	24.90	245.29		14.27	16.11	3.71
	Dingyuan	Daishan	51.36	34.18		34.18	5.00	0.55	10.99	0.64
		Chihe	116.74	109.51		109.51		4.76	2.47	
		Shanjian	99.12	91.13		91.13		1.24	6.75	
		Dingcheng	53.77	45.12		45.12		0.21	8.44	
		Subtotal	320.99	279.94		279.94	5.00	6.76	28.65	0.64
	Baimishan farm	9.00	8.55		8.55			0.45		
	Chuzhou forest station	22.96	20.83	1.12	19.71			2.13		
	Chuzhou sheep farm	4.80	4.16	2.70	1.46			0.64		
	Daishan farm	53.48	47.44		47.44		2.01	4.03		
	Chihe Nongzhong	12.07	11.63		11.63		0.24	0.20		
Total	727.58	642.74	28.72	614.02	5.00	23.28	52.21	4.35		
Chuzhou ~Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	377.18	283.18	133.67	149.51	5.10	58.11	30.12	0.66
		Wuyi	382.01	317.36	222.67	94.69	1.50	34.50	28.13	0.52
		Huangwei	260.13	235.17	16.88	218.29		1.50	23.11	0.35
		Development Zone	26.78	26.24		26.24		0.24	0.30	
		Subtotal	1046.09	861.95	373.22	488.73	6.60	94.35	81.66	1.53
	Total	1046.09	861.95	373.22	488.73	6.60	94.35	81.66	1.53	
Total	1773.67	1504.69	401.94	1102.75	11.60	117.63	133.87	5.88		

3.3.2. Temporary Land Use

The temporary land use means land borrowed during the construction period including sand and aggregates deposit, earth borrow area, material mixing plant, spoil area, production and living area as well as temporary access etc. Chuzhou ~Dingyuan section is only for rebuilding of road pavement, the construction is on original roadbed, no temporary land use required; therefore, the temporary land use is about 488.85mu including paddy field 159.68mu and dry land 292.27 mu, woodland 27.20mu and unused land 9.70mu, with two years of use period.

In order to decrease the impact on environment and resident around from temporary land use as borrow area, the design unit has considered the selection of location of temporary land, construction way and recovery after completion of project. For the selection of location of temporary land, dig deeply the pit as a water pond for the family to meet the requirement of irrigation considering the requirement of local residents; or leveling the land combining with

house plot leveling in the host area; preserve the mellow soil on surface and cover it again by construction unit when the project is completed. The project office shall identify temporary land use way, use time, quality of farmland recovery be level of before the construction and compensation standard in the construction contract with the construction contractor. See Table 3-3 for survey of classification of temporary land.

Summary of temporary land for S311 Road

Table 3-3

Road Section	County (District)	Town(ship)	Total	Farmland			Woodland	Other unused land
				Sub-total	Paddy field	Dry field		
S311Chuzhou~ Dingyuan Section	Nanqiao District	Chengjiao	22.31	22.31		22.31		
		Zhulong	6.84	6.84		6.84		
		Daliu	6.15	6.15		6.15		
		District total	35.30	35.30		35.30		
	Dingyuan County	Daishan	21.13	21.13		21.13		
		Chihe	22.76	22.76		22.76		
		Sangjian	23.21	23.21		23.21		
		Spoil area	10.20	10.20		10.20		
		County total	77.30	77.30		77.30		
	Section total			112.60	112.60		112.60	
S311Chuzhou~ Wuyi Section	Nanqiao District	Danzi	173.50	170.50	119.59	50.91		3.00
		Wuyi	82.70	74.40	31.50	42.90	4.80	3.50
		Huangwei	69.19	43.59	8.59	35.00	22.40	3.20
		Spoil area	50.86	50.86		50.86		
		District total	376.25	339.35	159.68	179.67	27.20	9.70
	Section total			376.25	339.35	159.68	179.67	27.20
Line total			488.85	451.95	159.68	292.27	27.20	9.70

3.3.3. Project Affected Population

The project affected population contains two concepts, one is the population affected directly by the project as for land acquisition and house relocation; Another is the rural population needing for resettlement based on the theoretical calculation of “National land law”, and this population data is the computation result based on the village and collective ownership of rural land in China, which is only for the analysis of land acquisition impact for the resettlement work.

By the survey at site, the land acquisition and house relocation will impact actually 994 households with 3571 persons, in which only for land acquisition is 973 households with 3476 persons, only for house relocation 13 households with 64 person, and both for land acquisition and house relocation 8 households with 31 persons.

According to the stipulations of Article 47 of the state “Land law”, the land acquisition area is divided by land area per capita in village and group before the land acquisition, so that this project shall arrange 860 rural population, i.e.:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rural persons need for resettlement} &= \sum \frac{\text{land acquisition area}}{\text{total land area/total rural person}} \\ &= \sum \frac{\text{land acquisition area}}{\text{land area per capita}} \end{aligned}$$

Based on computation of each group, see Table 3-4 for project affected persons of each type, see Attachment V for project affected population in each village, and see Attachment II for resettlement of rural population of each group.

Summary of project affected population

Table 3-4

Unit: household, person

Section	County (district)	Township (town)	Actual project affected population								Rural person needs resettlement	
			Total		Only for land acquisition		Only for house relocation		Both for land acquisition and house relocation			
			Households	person	Households	person	Households	person	Households	person		
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	60	211	57	198	3	13			37	
		Shahe	3	14	3	14					6	
		Zhulong	107	377	103	359	3	14	1	4	113	
		Daliu	69	236	64	216	2	9	3	11	78	
		Sub total	239	838	227	787	8	36	4	15	234	
	Dingyuan	Dai shan	30	117	29	108	1	9			30	
		Chihe	86	327	86	327					116	
		Shan jian	77	277	77	277					56	
		Ding cheng	38	138	38	138					28	
		Sub total	231	859	230	850	1	9			230	
	Total		470	1697	457	1637	9	45	4	15	464	
	Chuzhou~Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	164	610	159	590	3	13	2	7	134
			Wuyi	247	886	246	880	1	6			179
			Huang wei	113	378	111	369			2	9	83
Sub total			524	1874	516	1839	4	19	4	16	396	
Total		524	1874	516	1839	4	19	4	16	396		
Total		994	3571	973	3476	13	64	8	31	860		

3.3.4. Minority Population

By the field survey, there is no minority population in project affected area.

3.3.5. Relocation of House and its Attachments

The housing will be relocated for 3201m². By the classification of house structure, brick and concrete house is 568m² accounting for 17.7%; brick and wood house 2185m² accounting

for 68.3%; and miscellaneous house 448m² accounting for 14.0%. By the statistics of survey, see Table 3-5 for relocation of individual housing and its attachments, see Attachment IV for the statistics of each village.

Statistics for relocation of individual housing and its attachments

Table 3-5

Section	County	Township	Housing (m ²)				Attachment									
			Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	miscellaneous	Hog/cattle shed (m ²)	Brick fence (m ²)	Ground (m ²)	Well	Stove	Telephone	Wired TV	Water pool	Ash pit, toilet	Front door (m ²)
Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Total	1858	64	1417	377	69	545	232	4	10	8	2			6
		Chengjiao	451	64	331	56	21	245	134	2	3	3	1			0
		Zhulong	777		688	89	28	120	98	2	3	4				6
		Daliu	630		398	232	20	180			4	1	1			
	Dingyuan	Total	320	320			24				1	1	2			
		Daishan	320	320							1	1	2			
		Chihe					24									
Subtotal		2178	384	1417	377	93	545	232	4	11	9	4			6	
Chuzhou ~ Wuyi	Nanqiao	Total	1023	184	768	71	207	309	676	4	5	5	1	1	3	126
		Danzi	441		441		12	93	135	1	4	2				
		Wuyi	394	184	187	23	153	57	318	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
		Huangwei	188		140	48	42	159	223	2		2			2	106
	Subtotal		1023	184	768	71	207	309	676	4	5	5	1	1	3	126
Total			3201	568	2185	448	300	854	908	8	16	14	5	1	3	132

3.3.6. Individual Business Households

By the statistic of survey, see Table 3-6 for project affected individual business households and its shop area listed in the table.

Project affected individual business households

Table 3-6

Section	County (district)	Township (town)	Administrative village	Name	Shop operation area (m ²)	Description	Remarks
S311 Chuzhou~ Dingyuan	Nan qiao	Chengjiao	Chengjiao	Wang Yongyi	35	Breakfast, food	
	Ding yuan	Daishan	Nongke	He Zhang cheng	60	tobacco and alcohol, daily commodity	
	Ding yuan	Daishan	Nongke	Liu Zhaoshui	168	Restaurant	
	Ding yuan	Daishan	Qilihe	Wang Dahui	30	tobacco and alcohol, daily commodity	
	Ding yuan	Shanjian	Shanjian	Wang Chang sheng	24.5	Hardware	
	Ding yuan	Shanjian	Shanjian	He Yefu	52.5	chemical fertilizer, seeds	
	Ding yuan	Shanjian	Shanjian	Yan Xinxi	52	tobacco and alcohol, daily commodity	
S311 Chuzhou ~ Wuyi	Nan qiao	Daizi	Wanqiao	Yuan Haihua	46.5	tobacco and alcohol, daily commodity	

3.3.7. Affected Enterprises

There are 5 enterprises to be affected along the line, i.e. Baimishan farm, Forest research station, Chuzhou sheep farm, Chihe nongzhong and Daishan farm. By the survey on-the-spot, The construction has little influence for normal production for each enterprise and do not concerned with relocation basically. The compensation will be paid based on relative policies.

3.3.8. Scattered Trees

During the inventory survey, all trees are recorded based on tree type, size and ownership by the survey team of Anhui Road investigation Institute. According to the statistics, this project needs to fell 55900 scattered trees totally, in which fruit tree is 80, and other trees 55820. See Table 3-7 for scattered trees, see Attachment VI for statistical detail in each village.

Statistics for scattered trees

Table 3-7

Section	County (district)	Township (town)	Total	Fruit tree			Chinese white poplar							
				Subtotal	Without fruit	With fruit	Subtotal	Poplar	Cypress	Chinese redwood	Green seeds	Sabina	Southern magnolia	Other trees
Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan	Nan qiao	Total	10689				10689	4109	4033	1180	543			824
		Chengjiao	2603				2603	1722		881				
		Shahe	270				270	260						10
		Zhulong	3916				3916	1123	1680	299				814
		Daliu	3900				3900	1004	2353		543			
	Dingyuan	Total	16122				16122	9732	3166	1646	1563			15
		Daishan	2964				2964	1276	1660	13				15
		Chihe	2676				2676	1325	1335	16				
		Shanjian	2805				2805	2553	171	81				
		Dingcheng	7677				7677	4578		1536	1563			
	Baimishan farm		520				520	520						
	Forest station		1420				1420	300		100	920			100
	Daishan farm		4016				4016	2943	512	561				
	Total		32767				32767	17604	7711	3487	3026			939
Chuzhou ~ Wuyi	Nan qiao	Total	23133	80		80	23053	17364		25		3073	1190	1401
		Danzi	10116	80		80	10036	9998						38
		Wuyi	13006				13006	7355		25		3073	1190	1363
		Huangwei	11				11	11						
	Total		23133	80		80	23053	17364		25		3073	1190	1401
Total		55900	80		80	55820	34968	7711	3512	3026	3073	1190	2340	

3.3.9. Special Facilities

The affected special facilities are mainly of power and communication poles, see Table 3-8 for details.

Statistics of special facilities

Table 3-8

Description	Unit	Total	Chuzhou ~Dingyuan			Chuzhou ~ Wuyi
			Subtotal	Nanqiao	Dingyuan	Nanqiao
I. Communication facilities						
1、communication cable	Pole/ km	31.12	24.69	15.87	8.82	6.43
2、communication optic cable	Pole/ km	5.81	0.31	0.23	0.08	5.50
II. Power facilities						
1、35kV power line	Pole/ km	0.82	0.68	0.25	0.43	0.14
2、10kV power line	Pole/ km	8.08	8.075	6.16	1.92	0.00
3、220V/380V power line	Pole/ km	27.19	26.29	15.55	10.74	0.90
4、transformer	set	5	4	2	2	1

3.3.10. Affected Vulnerable Group

Based on the survey on-the-spot, no vulnerable group is found in this stage for special help, but considering the vulnerable group resulted by possible natural calamity during the implementation period, therefore, take temporarily 20% of resettled households as the vulnerable group in this stage. The actual number and population of vulnerable group shall be decided based on the family member condition, labor employment status, family resource and the material grasped by local administration department. Once the affected family is confirmed for the vulnerable group, the project office will give special help, proper preferential and care, such as for house construction and distribution of resource.

4. Policy Frameworks for Resettlement

The preparation of RAP and implementation of resettlement for this project shall strictly carry out according to relevant requirements in Operational Manual-OP4.12. The implementation of resettlement shall strictly carry out according to compensation standards in RAP and must have approval of World Bank if there is any change during implementation, which shall be submitted by special report by the construction unit.

4.1. Policy Basis

The main laws and policies for the land acquisition and resettlement are as follows:

(1) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (which was amended in the 11th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the ninth National People' Congress on Aug. 28, 2004);

(2) Implementation Regulations of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 256 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China);

(3) Protection Regulations of Farmland (Decree No. 257 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China);

(4) Temporary Regulations of Tax for Farmland Occupation of the People's Republic of China (No. 27 (1987) Notification of the State Council of the People's Republic of China);

(5) Implementation Regulations of Forest Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 278 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China);

(6) Management Regulations of Village and Township Planning and Construction (Decree No. 116(1993) of the State Council of the People's Republic of China);

(7) Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province (which was amended in the 18th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the ninth National People' Congress of Anhui Province on Sept. 22, 2000);

(8) Relative rules of "Regulations of Woodland Protection and Management of Anhui Province" (which was approved in the 17th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the ninth National People' Congress of Anhui Province on July 9, 2000);

(9) "Notice on Relative Policies of Woodland Compensations" Issued by the Material Price Bureau, Financial Department and Forest Department of Anhui Province (NO.[1995]58, Apr. 14th 1995) ;

(10) Notice on Farmland Occupation Tax by Road Construction Issued by the Financial Department of Anhui Province

(11) Operational Directives OP.4.12, "Involuntary Resettlement" - World Bank

4.2. Relative Laws and Regulations

4.2.1. Relative Specifications of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China"

Article 10 Land owned by peasant collectives that belongs lawfully to peasant

collectives of a village shall be operated and managed by collective economic organizations of the village or by villagers' committees; land already owned by different peasant collectives that belong to two or more different collective economic organizations in the village shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations in the village or by villagers' teams; land already owned by peasant collectives of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

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 or 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 of the county for approval.

Article 24 People's governments at all levels shall exercise close supervision over the plans for land utilization and keep control over the total amount of land used for construction.

Article 31 The State protects cultivated land and strictly controls conversion of cultivated land to non-cultivated land.

The State applies the system of compensation for use of cultivated land for other purposes. The principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land as is used" shall be applied to any unit that, with approval, uses cultivated land for construction of non-agriculture projects, that is, the unit shall be responsible for reclaiming the same amount and quality of the cultivated land it uses. If conditions for such reclamation do not exist or if the reclaimed land fails to meet the requirements, the unit shall pay expenses for reclamation in accordance with the regulations set by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and the money shall exclusively be used for reclamation.

People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate plans for land reclamation, see that the unit that uses cultivated land reclaims land according to plan or arrange reclamation according to plan, and conduct inspection before acceptance.

Article 42 Land users that cause damage to land as a result of digging, subsiding or crumbling under heavy weight shall be responsible for re-cultivating the land in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State. Where conditions do not permit such re-cultivation or the land re-cultivated does not meet the requirements, the user shall pay charges for re-cultivation, which shall exclusively be used for the purpose, The land re-cultivated shall first be used for agriculture.

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 and 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 needing to be resettled. The agricultural population needing to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of requisitioned cultivated land by the average amount of the original cultivated land per capita of the unit the land of which is requisitioned. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided among members of the agricultural population needing resettlement 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 needing resettlement 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 54 A construction unit that to use State-owned land shall get it by such means

of compensation as assignment. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the approval of a people's government at or above the county level:

- (1) For State organs or military purposes;
- (2) For urban infrastructure projects or public welfare undertakings;
- (3) For major energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State; and
- (4) Other purposes as provided for by laws or administrative regulations.

Article 57 Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives need to be used temporarily for construction of projects or for geologic prospecting, the matter shall be subject to approval by the land administration departments of people's governments at or above the county level. However, if the land to be temporarily used is located in the area covered by urban planning, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the urban planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval. The land user shall, depending on who owns the land and who has the land-use right, enter into a contract for the temporary use of the land with the land administration department concerned, or the rural collective economic organization, or the villagers committee and pay compensation for it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The temporary land user shall use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it.

Generally, the period for temporary use of land shall not exceed two years.

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.

Land to be used by villagers to build residences shall be subject to examination and verification by the township (town) people's government. However, if land for agriculture is to be used for the purpose, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval in accordance with the provision of Article 44 of this Law.

Approval for other house sites shall not be granted to villagers who have sold or leased their houses.

4.2.2. Relative Rules of "Temporary Bylaw of Farmland Possession Tax of the People's Republic of China"

Article 2: The farmland called in this regulation means the land used for planting crops. The land to be occupied that was used for planting crops three years ago is also regarded as farmland.

Article 3: The units or individuals who occupy the farmland for non-agricultural construction is the duty person for payment for land possession (hereinafter called as the taxpayer), shall pay the land possession tax according to stipulations of this regulation.

Article 4: The land possession tax is computed with the actual area of land occupied by the taxpayer and the tax shall be collected by one time.

Article 5: The land possession tax is stipulated as the following:

1. The average land per capita within the county area(as the same hereinafter) is below 1mu(including 1mu), the land possession tax is 2-10 Yuan per square meter;

2. The average land per capita is between 1-2mu(including 2mu), the land possession tax is 1.6-8 Yuan per square meter;

3. The average land per capita is between 2-3mu(including 3mu), the land possession tax is 1.3-6.5 Yuan per square meter;

4. The average land per capita is above 3mu, the land possession tax is 1-5 Yuan per square meter;

Article 9: The financial department shall levy the land possession tax. Land management department should inform in time the financial department after approval to the unit and individual. The unit or individual who got the approval to take over for use or occupy the land shall report to the financial department to pay taxes, presenting the authorized file from the land management department above county level. The land management department shall transfer the land according to the tax receipt or approval files.

4.2.3. Relative Rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province

Article 18: The wasteland reclamation fee shall list into total investment of project.

Article 23: The land use unit and individual shall be responsible for reclamation due to land damage by excavation, falling and rolling; If there is no condition for reclamation, the land reclamation fee shall be paid with 6-9 Yuan per square meter; If the reclamation is not met the requirement, the land reclamation fee shall be paid again with the standard above. The actual method for land reclamation shall be made by the provincial people's government.

Article 33: --- take over the land contracted with peasant, should handle land contract change procedure according to the law.

If the land is taken over by the state, the land agricultural tax and rationed purchase tasks of relevant agricultural products shall be reduced according to the stipulations.

Article 34: The compensation standard of other lands except farmland:

(1) Land acquisition for fish pond, lotus pool, reed pond, clump and medicinal material field, etc. 6 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before land acquisition.

(2) Land acquisition for orchard, tea field and mulberry field etc. etc. 7 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before land acquisition. If there is no harvest, 6 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before land acquisition.

(3) For land acquisition of open-up wasteland less than 3 years, 3-4 times of mean output value in same village (group) of previous 3 years before land acquisition; If it is over 3 years, the compensation shall follow the compensation of farmland.

(4) Land acquisition for rural collective construction land, 3-4 times of mean output value in same village (group) of previous 3 years before land acquisition;

(5) Land acquisition for other type of land, 2-3 times of mean output value in same village (group) of previous 3 years before land acquisition.

Land acquisition for woodland, the compensation shall follow relative law and regulations.

Article 35: Land acquisition for other lands except farmland, the resettlement subsidy standard for each rural person:

- (1) Land acquisition for rural land, 3-4 times of mean output value of previous 3 years;
- (2) Land acquisition for rural collective construction land, 2-3 times of mean output value in same village (group) of previous 3 years.

Land acquisition for barren mountain and wasteland, do not pay to resettlement subsidy.

Article 36: If the payment of land compensation cost and resettlement subsidy according to this stipulation can not keep original living level, the resettlement subsidy can be increased after approval by the provincial people's government. But, the sum of land compensation cost and resettlement subsidy can not exceed 30 time of mean output value of previous 3 years before land acquisition.

Article 37: The compensation standard of young crops and attachments on land:

- (1) For young crops on land, it shall be compensated according to the output value of crop of same season; for perennial crop, it shall be compensated according to the annual output value; If there is no young crops, do not compensate for it.
- (2) For fish fly raising for more than 2 years, do not compensate for it; If it is less than 2 years, with compensation of 3-4 times of cost of fish fly.
- (3) For the compensation of timber forest, shelter-forest and special forest, 10%-20% of value of timber by the tree trunk average size larger than 20cm, and 60%-80% of value of timber by the tree trunk average size between 5-20cm.
- (4) The compensation of nursery plant, economic forest, firewood forest shall be 2 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before land acquisition; If it has no output, take 2 times of actual cost for afforestation, and 2 times of actual cost for afforestation for sapling forest and new afforestation according to actual investment.
- (5) The compensation standard of housing and other attachments shall be decided by the provincial people's government.

Article 43: One rural household can only be possessed one house plot.

For new house residence of rural village, the house plot area is:

- (1) At suburb, rural town and marketing area, each household shall be not over 160 square meters;
- (2) At plain area at north of Anhui province, each household shall be not over 220 square meters;
- (3) At mountain area and hill area, each household shall be not over 300 square meters;

4.2.4. Relative Rules of “Regulations of Woodland Protection and Management of Anhui Province”

Article 2: The woodland in this regulation includes arbor forest land with closing degree over 0.2, bamboo forest, bush forest land, thinning land, cutting-blank, fired land, young forestation, nursery land and suitable forest land planned by the county level people's government.

Article 21: It is prohibit to plant agriculture crops on hillside fields more than 25 degree. If it is opened up to plant, it shall return for forest step by step.

Local people's government shall work out the plan to return to the forest and encourage measures to return the forest, and organize the enforcement. Specific method shall be made by the provincial people's government.

Article 33: The construction unit with authorized application shall pay compensation to the owner of forest land or user based on the following standard:

(I) Woodland compensation

(1) 4-6 times of output in main felling period of timber forest;

(2) 6 times of mean annual output of previous 3 years for econic forest, nursery; If there is no output, 5 times of mean annual output of econic forest, nursery;

(3) 2-3 times of compensation of timber forest for shelter-forest and special forest;

(4) 70%-90% of compensation of timber forest for firewood forest and other forest;

(II) Timber compensation

(1) For the compensation of timber forest, shelter-forest and special forest, 10%-20% of value of timber by the tree trunk average size larger than 20cm, and 60%-80% of value of timber by the tree trunk average size between 5-20cm.

(2) The compensation of nursery plant, economic forest, firewood forest shall be 2 times of mean output value of previous 3 years; If it has no output, take 2 times of actual cost for forestation;

(3) 2 times of actual cost for forestation for sapling forest and new afforestation according to actual investment.

(III) Resettlement susidy follows relative provincial regulations.

Article 34: The fell-procedures shall be done when the land use unit needs to fell trees on the land approved or occupied according to the laws. The trees belong to the tree owner.

Article 37: When construction project or other activity need to occupy temporarily woodland, it shall be approved by forest administrative responsible department above county level people's government and pay compensation according to the stipulation of this regulation.

The unit or individual that occupies forest land temporarily must adopt the measures to protect the forest land to prevent slope slip, collapse and water and soil loss.

The time of temporary occupation of land shall not exceed two years, and not build permanent buildings on the temporary forest land; After completion of land use period, the land use unit or individual must return forest land in time and resume forestry production condition.

Article 38: The cost of forest vegetation recovery shall specially use for the afforestation of tree planting and recovery of forest vegetation. It is strictly forbidden any unit and individual to embezzle, occupy and hold back.

4.2.5. Relative Contents of “Implementation Method for Levying and Use Management of Forest Vegetation Recovery Cost in Anhui Province”

Article 6: The levy standard is the cost for not less than the area occupied for survey, plan, design and afforestation for forest vegetation recovery. Specific levy standard is as follows:

- (1) 6 Yuan per square meter for timber forest, economic forest, firewood forest, nursery land and bamboo forest.
- (2) 4 Yuan per square meter for new forestation land
- (3) 10 Yuan per square meter for protective forest and special use forest land.
- (4) 3 Yuan per square meter for thinning forest land, bush forest land.
- (5) 2 Yuan per square meter for suitable forest land, cutting-blank, fired land.

The cost for forest land in city and city planning area shall be 2 times of standard above, and the forest vegetation recovery cost will not be paid temporarily during “11th –five-year” plan period for peasant occupies forest land to build residence according to assigned area.

Article 10: The forest vegetation recovery cost shall be special fund for special purpose, by the end of the year the surplus of fund shall be turn to next year.

The forest vegetation recovery cost shall be special used for afforestation of tree planting, resume forest vegetation organized by forestry responsible department including survey, plan and design, ground making, forestation, fostering, forest right registration and distribution of certificate, management and protection of forest resource, forest fire control and diseases prevention, and management for levy of forest vegetation recovery cost, which shall not be embezzled, moved or diverted.

4.2.6. Relative Comments of “Notice on Farmland Occupation Tax by Road Construction Issued by Financial Department of Anhui Province”

Since start of levy farmland occupation tax, some county government and relevant department report to the provincial government to ask to exempt the farmland occupation tax for “No.313 national road, No.405 provincial road, and other roads, the report is transferred to our department to handle it. Now according to No.472 letter by Ministry of Finance(87), instructions from the Ministry of Finance and approval of leaders of provincial government, the notice on farmland occupation tax by road construction is as the following:

1. The land occupation by road construction does not belong to the tax-free scope by the provisional regulation for land occupation tax, it should levy taxes according to the rules.

Considering tense road construction fee, the lower limit of tax for land occupation for road construction is adopted, i.e. 1.6 Yuan per square meter, 1066 Yuan per mu, which shall be paid by land use unit.

2. The scope of low limit preferential tax standard is confined to roadbed and road bridge only, excluding housing construction and other construction by the traffic sectors.

3. This notice is put into effect when you get it. Do not reply again one by one for relative report.

4.2.7. Relative Specifications of Operational Policy--OP 4.12 of World Bank

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-resettlement 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:

In order to solve production and living difficulty of resettlers due to loss of production material or other properties resulted by mandatory land acquisition for the project financed by the loan of the WB, the WB requests the borrower to compile a resettlement acting plan or resettlement policy frame, in which should have following contents:

(1)The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure the resettlers to:

- ① notice the right of option and other rights for resettlement;
- ② understand feasible scheme in technical and economic aspect, participate in negotiation and enjoy the chance of selection;
- ③ 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 resettlers are:

- ① provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and;
- ② 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 resettlers are:

① offered support after resettlement, 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

② provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

4.3. Compensation Standard

4.3.1. Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition

A. Compensation standard for permanent land acquisition and resettlement subsidy

(1) Compensation standard for land acquisition

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard for farmland is 6 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition; the resettlement subsidy for each rural person is 4 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition.

By the survey, the climate condition, planting pattern, option of crop kinds and annual output in each county(district) in the project affected area is identical basically. Therefore, according to the annual report of 27 affected administrative villages and the result of social and economic survey in the project affected area, extracted the annual output of each crop from 2003 to 2005, and selected 7 sample villages with good farming condition among 2 counties(district) to compute the annual mean output for previous 3 years, and the unit price of each crop is based on the market price in the first half year of 2006.

After computation, the mean annual output of paddy field for previous 3 years per mu is 1363.5 Yuan /mu, taking a full figure as 1364 Yuan/mu, see Table 4-1 for details; The cost of young crops is based on loss of one crop, i.e. 682 Yuan/mu. Accordingly, the compensation standard of paddy field is $1364 \times (6 + 4) + 682 = 14322$ Yuan/mu. The mean annual output of dry field for previous 3 years per mu is 956.9 Yuan /mu, taking a full figure as 957 Yuan/mu, see Table 4-2 for details; The cost of young crops is based on loss of one crop, i.e. 478 Yuan/mu. Accordingly, the compensation standard of dry field is $957 \times (6 + 4) + 478 = 10048$ Yuan/mu.

(2) Compensation standard for orchard

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard for orchard is 7 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition; the resettlement subsidy is 3 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition.

The orchard is mainly of economic garden for flowers or fruit. After computation, the mean annual output is 1500Yuan /mu, accordingly the compensation standard of orchard is

$1500 \times (7+3) + 1500 = 16500$ Yuan/mu.

(3) Compensation standard for water pond

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard for water pond is 6 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition; the resettlement subsidy is 3 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition.

The water pond occupied by the project is mostly owned by the collective, which is dug on farmland to supply water source for agriculture. So the output of water pond is referenced with the output of farmland. Accordingly, the compensation standard of water pond is $1364 \times (6+3) = 12276$ Yuan/mu.

(4) Compensation standard of woodland

The woodland is of timber wood mainly, the compensation including woodland compensation, resettlement subsidy, wood compensation and forest recovery fee, in which the forest recovery fee is computed in "relative tax".

① Compensation of woodland

Based on the relative rules of "Regulations of Woodland Protection and Management of Anhui Province", the compensation standard for timber forest is 4 times of mean output value of main felling period. By the survey, the output value of main felling period is 1440 Yuan/mu, therefore, the compensation of timber forest is 5760 Yuan/mu.

② Resettlement subsidy

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the resettlement subsidy of forest land is 3 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition, the annual output of timber forest is 144 Yuan/mu. Therefore, the resettlement subsidy is 432 Yuan/mu.

③ Compensation standard of forest

The compensation for timber forest is 60% of actual value, i.e. 360 Yuan/mu.

Therefore, according to the survey and analysis, the compensation standard for timber forest in the project affected area is $5760 + 432 + 360 = 6552$ Yuan/mu.

(5) Compensation standard of other lands

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard of other land is 2 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition, no resettlement subsidy be paid. Therefore, the land compensation and resettlement subsidy of other land is $2 \times 957 = 1914$ Yuan/mu.

See Table 4-3 for the compensation standard of each type of land.

Mean annual output value of paddy field of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005

Table 4-1

Main crops	Unit price (Yuan/kg)	Mean annual output of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005 (T)								Ratio of main & sideline product	Mean annual output value of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005 (Yuan)							
		Shiying	Zhulong	Daliu	Donggu	Wanqiao	Kehu	Yulou	Subtotal		Shiying	Zhulong	Daliu	Donggu	Wanqiao	Kehu	Yulou	Subtotal
Paddy	1.5	598.00	969.33	710.67	2175.33	1263.33	1490.20	955.33	8163.70	1.097	984009	1595038	1169402	3579511	2078815	2452124	1572001	13430900
Wheat	1.38	298.90	81.28	86.70	45.08	427.00	221.20	362.37	1523.90	1.097	452493	123043	131252	68245	646418	334866	548572	2304888
Rape	2.6	75.67	132.73	85.33	68.33	219.00	279.00	210.00	1072.67	1	196733	345107	221867	177667	569400	725400	546000	2782173
Vegetable	0.7	0.80	137.33	153.87	3183.73	160.00	160.00	573.33	4369.77	1	560	96133	107707	2228613	112000	112000	401333	3058347
Cotton	5.8	2.33	1.71	7.00	0.00	43.00	34.00	55.00	148.84	1	13533	9918	40600	0	249400	197200	319000	829651
Total											1647328	2169239	1670827	6054036	3656033	3821590	3386907	22405960
Paddy field area (mu)											1200	1932	1240	3860	3100	3101	2000	16433
Paddy field output value (Yuan/mu)											1373	1123	1347	1568	1179	1232	1693	1363.5

Mean annual output value of dry field of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005

Table 4-2

Main crops	Unit price	Mean annual output of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005 (T)								Ratio of main and sideline product	Mean annual output value of sample villages for previous 3 years between 2003~2005 (Yuan)							
	(元/kg)	Shiyin g	Zhulong g	Daliu	Donggu	Wanqiao	Kehu	Yulou	Subtotal		Shiyin g	Zhulong	Daliu	Donggu	Wanqiao	Kehu	Yulou	Subtotal
Wheat	1.38	128.10	34.83	9.63	19.32		94.80	155.30	443.37	1.097	193925	52733	14584	29248	0	143514	235102	669106
corn	1.5	107.00	167.40	155.67	114.33	0.00	32.00	25.00	602.90	1.097	176069	275457	256150	188136	0	52656	41138	989604
Bean	2.8	12.33	40.33	13.23	15.17	32.00	12.00	24.00	151.87	1	37227	121742	39943	45779	96589	36221	72442	449943
Potato	1.1	9.33	120.00	60.00	451.67		150.00	120.00	912.10	1	10266.667	132000	66000	496833.3	0	165000	132000	1002100
Peanut	3.2	55.00	31.67	188.00	61.00	1.00	126.00	26.67	492.53	1	176000	101333	601600	195200	3200	403200	85333	1565867
Sesame	7	12.00	8.81	0.00	17.67	0.60	41.00	18.33	105.41	1	84000	61693	0	123667	4200	287000	128333	688893
Vegetable	0.7	0.20	34.33	38.47	795.93	40.00	40.00	143.33	1092.97	1	140	24033	26927	557153	28000	28000	100333	764587
Total											676461	768991	1005203	1636016	131989	1115591	794682	6130099
Dry field area (mu)											900	1082	800	1417	107	1300	800	6406
Dry field output value (Yuan/mu)											753	711	1257	1155	1234	858	993	956.9

Summary of compensation standard of different type of land

Table 4-2

Unit: Yuan/mu

Description	Land compensation	Resettle-ment subsidy	Compensa- tion of young crops	Compensa- tion of forest	Total of compensation
1. Farmland					
1.1. paddy field	8184	5456	682		14322
1.2. dry field	5742	3828	478		10048
2. Orchard	10500	4500		1500	16500
3. Water pond	8184	4092			12276
4. Woodland (Timber forest)	5760	432		360	6552
5. Other unused lands	1914				1914

B. Compensation standard for temporary land

Based on time and feature for land use for construction, the compensation of temporary land use includes usually loss for one crop of young crops, loss of annual output and cost for land recovery. According to the information from the design unit, the temporary land of this project is 488.85mu, including paddy field 159.68mu and dry land 292.27mu, woodland 27.20mu, unused land 9.70mu. The construction period is two years. The annual output value of paddy field is 1364 Yuan/mu, young crop fee 682 Yuan/mu; annual output of dry land 957 Yuan, young crop fee 478Yuan/mu, annual output value of woodland is 150yuan/mu, compensation of forest is 360yuan/mu, so the compensation standard of temporary land for paddy field is 1364 Yuan/mu x 2 years =2728 Yuan/mu, dry field 957 Yuan/mu x 2 years =1914 Yuan/mu, woodland 150yuan/mu*2years=300yuan/mu. When the temporary land expires, the project construction unit shall resume it, the cost for farmland resuming is 2000 Yuan/mu, woodland 1500yuan/mu. Totally, the compensation standard of temporary land is 5410Yuan/mu for paddy field, and 4392Yuan/mu for dry field, 2160 yuan/mu for woodland.

At the same time, to slow down the project influence for production and living of local resident, the rural labors on this land shall attend project construction or labor service in preference during the construction period.

4.3.2. Compensation of Housing and its Attachment

In order to prepare the compensation standard correctly and reasonably, making the resettlers to have compensation equivalent to house replacement price, a detail survey on replacement price of brick-concrete, brick-wook structure house was carried out while performing the inventory survey in the project affected area. Based on the survey, the mean cost for brick-concrete structure house is 359.94 Yuan per square meter, and brick-wood structure house 285.3 Yuan per square meter, but considering the gap of material transportation at different place amd the use quantity, the unified standard is determined that 360 Yuan per square meter for brick-concrete house nad 286 Yuan per square meter for brick-wood house. at the same time according to house existing fitment condition and class of house material, the scope of compensation standard of brick-concrete house is between 320~400 Yuan per square meter , the scope of compensation standard of brick-wood house between 240~320 Yuan per square meter, and the compensation of attachment referring relative rules of each county. See Table 4-4 for analysis of replacement price of

brick-concrete house. See Table 4-5 for analysis of replacement price of brick-wood house. See Table 4-6 for the unit price of attachment.

Analysis of replacement price of brick-concrete house

Table 4-4

Description	Unit	Quantity for specific area	Unit price (Yuan)	Amount (Yuan)	Remarks
I. Main construction material				300.95	
1. Cement	t	0.17	320	54.40	
2. Sand	t	0.6	32	19.20	
3. Aggregates	t	0.8	29	23.20	
4. Steel	t	0.016	3550	56.80	
5. Timber	m ³	0.04	1350	54.00	
6. Brick	块	250	0.26	65.00	
7. Lime	kg	25	0.11	2.75	
8. Sheet-stone	t	0.8	32	25.60	
II. Other material				12.04	4%* (I)
III. Integrated fee				46.95	15%* (I+II)
Total				359.94	

Note: 1. "Quantity for specific area" is from the data offered by Dingyuan County Construction Bureau; "Unit price" is based on price data of main construction material in 2006 offered by Dingyuan County Construction Bureau; 2. "Other material" includes aluminum window and door, glass and other hanging devices, etc.; 3. "Integrated fee" includes labor, material wastage, equipment, etc.; 4. The analysis of brick-wood house is the same as above.

Analysis of replacement price of brick-wood house

Table 4-5

Description	Unit	Quantity for specific area	Unit price (Yuan)	Amount (Yuan)	Remarks
I. Main construction material				238.55	
1. Cement	t	0.13	320	41.60	
2. Sand	t	0.5	32	16.00	
3. Aggregates	t	0.6	29	17.40	
4. Steel	t	0.003	3550	10.65	
5. Timber	m ³	0.056	1350	75.60	
6. Brick	piece	230	0.26	59.80	
7. Lime	kg	20	0.11	2.20	
8. Tile	piece	17	0.9	15.30	
II. Other material				9.54	4%* (I)
III. Integrated fee				37.21	15%* (I+II)
Total				285.30	

Compensation standard of house relocation and attachments

Table 4-6

Type	Description	Unit	Compensation standard	Remarks
Housing	Brick-concrete	Yuan/m ²	360	Alteration range 320~400
	Brick-wood	Yuan/m ²	286	Alteration range 240~320
	Miscellaneous	Yuan/m ²	100	
Attachments	Front door	Yuan/m ²	80	
	Simple shed	Yuan/room	50	
	Hog and cattle shed	Yuan/m ²	30	
	Brick fence	Yuan/m ²	15	
	Ground	Yuan/m ²	20	
	Cement drying yard	Yuan/m ²	500	
	Running water	Yuan/households	150	
	Well	Yuan/piece	500	
	Stove	Yuan/piece	300	
	Telephone	Yuan/piece	150	
	Cellar	Yuan/piece	160	
	Wired TV	Yuan/household	200	
	Cement water pool	Yuan/piece	100	
Toilet	Yuan/piece	150		

4.3.3. Compensation for Infrastructure in Host Area

A Compensation of new house plot

Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the resettler will get 160m²/household new house plot with compensation of 3274 Yuan/household.

B House plot leveling

The house construction adopts basically to build individually at scattered places. The house leveling work will be done by themselves. But for the difficult spot, unified handling will be performed by the county(district) resettlement implementation department based on the unified plan. The standard of house plot leveling cost is tentatively 3500 Yuan per household.

C Water supply and power supply

According to the preliminary resettlement program, the resettlers in this project is basically arranged in same village, and the existing water supply facility is compensated reasonably, and original water supply system can be used in new host area. Now, the rebuilding work of rural transmission line of each village is completed basically, and perfected the power supply system of each host spot. So this project is only to solve water piping and power feeding line, the compensation is 800 Yuan for each household.

D External traffic

The convenient traffic for host area is considered for the selection of host area, all house plots are near the road, about 10m away, combining the house plot leveling the traffic

problem can be solved, so that no compensation is made for external traffic.

4.3.4. Compensation for Relocation and Subsidy for Temporary Transition

Because the resettlers are arranged locally and the relocation distance of most households is within 500m, but due to tight time for housing construction and fully use old housing material, the subsidy for relocation and temporary transition will be paid, 20 Yuan per person for each month, and the transition period is 6 month and the subsidy for temporary transition is 120 Yuan/person. The compensation for relocation is 300 Yuan/household.

4.3.5. Compensation for Scattered Fruit Trees

The compensation of scattered fruit trees is varied based on its type, age and size of tree. By the preliminary estimation and relative rules of each county(district), the compensation standard is made. See Table 4-7 for details.

Compensation standard for scattered fruit trees

Table 4-7

NO.	Description	Unit	Unit price	Alteration scope
1	Fruit trees with fruit	Yuan/ piece	60	20~100
2	Other trees			
2.1	Poplar	Yuan/ piece	10	5~30
2.2	Cypress	Yuan/ piece	10	5~30
2.3	Chinese redwood	Yuan/ piece	15	2~50
2.4	Green seeds	Yuan/ piece	20	2~60
2.5	Sabina	Yuan/ piece	15	2~50
2.6	Southern magnolia	Yuan/ piece	30	5~80
2.7	Other trees	Yuan/ piece	5	2~15

4.3.6. Compensation Standard for Stop of Operation of Individual Business Households

The compensation of loss by stop of operation of individual business households is temporarily 2000 Yuan/household.

4.3.7. Compensation Standard for Production Loss of Enterprises

The construction of this project concerns with land acquisition for partial land of Daishan Forest Farm, Chuzhou Forest Scientific Resarch Station, Baimishan Farm, not concerning with housing relocation. By the survey, the project influence is small.

4.3.8. Compensation Standard for Special Facilities

Relevant professional departments still do not suggest the plan for rebuild the special facilities, so the budget is made with its number affected based on the investment of similar items in the project affected area.

A Compensation standard of power facilities

35kV transmission line is tentatively 80000 Yuan/km; 10kV transmission line is tentatively 50000 Yuan/km; 220/380V transmission line is tentatively 25000 Yuan/km, and relocation and installation of transformer 5000 Yuan/each.

B Compensation standard of communication facilities

The communication cable is tentatively 12000 Yuan/km; communication optic cable is 50000 Yuan/km.

4.4. Entitlement Matrix

All the units and individuals affected by the project are entitled with the following right, compensation and rehabilitation measures as indicated in Table 4-8.

Entitlement Matrix for Anhui Road Project -III (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan, Chuzhou-Wuyi section)

Table 4-8

Impacts	Entitled Persons	Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standards	
			Items	Rate
Individual housing and attachment	Resettlers	<p>1. All demolished houses will be compensated with replacement value without depreciation and the value of the salvageable materials. Salvageable materials of old housing belong to the PAPs, they can use them to build their new houses.</p> <p>2. The resettlement organization shall assist the resettler to get new house plot in the village or perform the works for water supply, power supply, road pass and ground leveling by himself or entrusting qualified contractor, the area of new house plot not over 160m².</p> <p>3. This plan respects the wishes of most resettlement households, adopting self-demolishing and self-building way. The resettlers can select freely whether use old housing material fully, can live in old house before completion of new house in within specific date, and they must not be forced to remove before assigned date.</p> <p>4. The PAPs will receive 3 months notice before starting housing construction, and will have at least 4 months for housing construction. Time frame will be discussed with the PAPs. Off peak months will be chosen for construction to avoid affect on farming activities. PAPs will receive compensation for 300 Yuan/household for relocation and 120 Yuan/person for transition and housing subsidy.</p> <p>5. Effective measures will be adopted to help vulnerable PAPs. For them, the townships and villages will help them to build new housing and to move in the new house after consulting with them.</p> <p>6. Housing compensation will be paid to the PAPs before construction of their new houses In case installment is adopted, the last installment will be paid before completion of the new houses.</p> <p>7. The PAPs can lodge appeals or grievance free of charge on any aspects relating to the resettlement including compensation. The appealing organization shall not take any charges.</p>	Brick- concrete	360 (320~400)
			Brick- wood	286 (240~320)
			Miscellan- eous	100
			Front gate	80
			Simple shed	50
			Pig & cattle shed	30
			Brick fence	30
			Grounding	15
			Cement drying yard	20
			Running water	150
			Well	500
			Stove	300
			Phone	160
			Wired TV	200
			Cement pond	100
			Toilet	150
Compensation	300			

Entitlement Matrix for Anhui Road Project -III (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan, Chuzhou-Wuyi section)

Table 4-8(continued)

Impacts	Entitled Persons	Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standards	
			Items	Rate
Permanent land requisition	Owner	<p>1. The village due to land acquisition will get the land compensation, resettlement subsidy by the land user unit; The farmer due to land acquisition will get the compensation for young crops and ground attachment; Besides, if the village performs the land adjustment or land development and the farmer gets new land or other production material, the compensation for land and resettlement subsidy will be managed by the village, on the contrary, if the village does not adjust land or development land, and the farmers do not get any productive material, the corresponding resettlement subsidy shall be paid directly to farmers and land compensation be controlled by the village, which will be discussed on the villagers conference for the use and distribution.</p> <p>2. The land compensation and resettlement subsidy is used mainly for production and living of resettlers, such as for construction of rural infrastructure of water conservancy, agricultural structure adjustment.</p> <p>3. Compensation standard for land acquisition: the compensation standard for farmland is 6 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition; the resettlement subsidy for each rural person is 4 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition plus young crops fee, after computation, the paddy field compensation is 14322 Yuan/mu and dry field compensation 10048 Yuan/mu. Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard for orchard is 7 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition; the resettlement subsidy is 3 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition. After computation, the compensation standard of orchard is 16500 Yuan/mu; Based on the relative rules of "Regulations of Woodland Protection and Management of Anhui Province", the compensation standard for timber forest is 4 times of mean output value of main felling period, the resettlement subsidy 3 times of annual output, the compensation for timber forest is 60% of actual value, according to the survey and analysis, the compensation standard for timber forest in the project affected area is 6552 Yuan/mu; Based on the relative rules of Implementation Method of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" of Anhui Province, the compensation standard of other lands is 2 times of mean output value of previous 3 years before the land acquisition, no resettlement subsidy be paid, therefore, the land compensation and resettlement subsidy of other land in each county(district) is 1914 Yuan/mu.</p>	Compensation standard for different type of land	
			Paddy field	14322
			Dry field	10048
			Orchard	16500
			Water pond	12276
			Timber forest	6552
			Other unused lands	1914
Temporary land use	Contractor	<p>The compensation of temporary land includes compensation for young crop, land loss and land rebuilding, the temporary land of this project is of all of dry land and the construction period is 2 years. The compensation standard of paddy field is 5410 Yuan/mu, the compensation standard of dry field is 4392 Yuan/mu. When the temporary land expires, the project construction unit shall resume it or entrust responsible unit do it.</p>	Compensation standard for temporary land (Yuan/mu)	
			Paddy field	5410
			Dry field	4392

Entitlement Matrix for Anhui Road Project -III (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan, Chuzhou-Wuyi section)

Table 4-8(continued)

Impacts	Entitled Persons	Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standards	
			Items	Rate
Individual business house holds	Owner	1. The business operation house will be compensated according to replacement price not deducting depreciation, and old material belongs to the owner and also can be used for new house construction. 2. When the resettlement organization arranges the house plot, the house plot shall be firstly at cross road area or two sides of road with dense population. 3. The affected individual business households can get compensation for stop of operation due to house building and relocation, the lost is computed with the house area, the compensation of loss by stop of operation of individual business households is temporarily 2000 Yuan/household. 4. The individual business households will receive 3 months notice before starting housing construction, and will have at least 4 months for housing construction. 5. The individual business households can lodge appeals or grievance free of charge on any aspects relating to the resettlement including compensation. The appealing organization shall not take any charges.	The compensation standard is same as the compensation of individual housing.	
Scattered trees	Owner		Fruit trees (with fruit)	60 (20~100) Yuan/piece
			Poplar	10 (5~30) Yuan/piece
			Cypress	10 (5~30) Yuan/piece
			Chinese redwood	15 (2~50) Yuan/piece
			Green seeds	20 (2~60) Yuan/piece
			Sabina	15 (2~50) 元/株
			Southern magnolia	30 (5~80) Yuan/piece
			Other trees	5 (2~15) Yuan/piece
Special facilities	Owner		Compensation of special facilities	
			Item	Rate (Yuan/km)
			Communication cable	12000
			Optic communication cable	50000
			35kV transmission line	80000
			10kV transmission line	50000
			220/380V transmission line	25000
			Transformer	5000

5. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme

RAP is under the united organization of Provincial Highway Bureau, firstly the affected villages put up their initial resettlement according to the economic features and the existing resource usage status and on the basis of widely soliciting opinions from PAPs, then local governments at different levels along the road line and resettlement consultation unit (ECIDI) will take reasonable and practical analysis of it according to existing laws and regulations, and at last the resettlement scheme for the villages is determined.

5.1. Target and Task

5.1.1. Target

The ultimate target of resettlement for this project is: Find the way for production of the resettlers, reasonably arrange the labor forces, make the resettlers' production and living level improved or at least not lower than that before. According to the living level of resettlers along the line in 2005 and combining the "11th-five-year plan" for social and economic development of each county(district), the target of the resettlement of the project is as follows.

(1) Guarantee grain supply, and fully develop potential of land and increas the land output through agriculture structure adjustment for the areas lack of resources;

(2) The yearly net income per capita of affected villages should be restored to the previous level.

(3) The public infrastructures, schools, hostipals, social farewell level, natural environment and traffic conditions should be improved as compared with those before resettlement.

5.1.2. Task

According to statistics by survey, practically 994 households with 3571 persons are affected and needed to be resettled, of which 21 households with 95 persons are involved in the housing relocation and 860 persons are agriculture residents. Based on the requirements of overall project progress, resettlement will be commenced in 2007, it is the year with conditions basically as that of the surveying year, so that the resettlement plan is compiled based on practical number by survey, without the natural population increasing considered. The details are in Table 5-1.

Summary of Resettlement Population for Villages

Table 5-1

Section	County (district)	Town (ship)	Administrative villages	Population affected by land acquisition and relocation		Of which: population affected by housing relocation		Agricultural population involved in resettlement		
				Household	Population	Household	Population			
S311 Chuzhou~ Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	Taiping	18	58	1	4	11		
			Street agent	16	57			13		
			Shanglin	13	49			6		
			Shiying	13	47	2	9	7		
			Subtotal	60	211	3	13	37		
		Shahe	Longting	3	14			6		
			Subtotal	3	14			6		
		Zhulong	Beiguan	28	102	3	13	25		
			Street agent	9	31			23		
			Guangwei	36	127	1	5	32		
			Xingli	21	72			18		
			Zhulong	13	45			15		
			Subtotal	107	377	4	18	113		
		Daliu	Daliu	63	215	5	20	70		
			Hengtang	6	21			8		
			Subtotal	69	236	5	20	78		
		Total				239	838	12	51	234
		Dingyuan	Daishan	Daishan	19	74	1	9	14	
	Nongke			5	22			4		
	Qilihe			6	21			12		
	Subtotal			30	117	1	9	30		
	Chihe		Nongke	23	94			58		
			Chiyang	8	27			15		
Duntang			14	57			9			
Gaoliu			31	112			23			
Huangqiao			10	37			11			
Subtotal			86	327			116			

Table 5-1 (continued)

Section	County (district)	Town (ship)	Administrative villages	Population affected by land acquisition and relocation		Of which: population affected by housing relocation		Agricultural population involved in resettlement	
				Household	Population	Household	Population		
S311 Chuzhou~ Dingyuan	Dingyuan	Shanjian	Dali	13	47			10	
			Dongwei	4	16			2	
			Ganli	7	24			7	
			Nongke	6	22			7	
			Shanjian	18	65			13	
			Yulin	15	52			11	
			Jiangchen	14	51			6	
			Subtotal	77	277			56	
		Dingcheng	Donggu	17	58			13	
			Fengshou	19	71			13	
			Dangdian	2	9			2	
			Subtotal	38	138			28	
		Total			231	859	1	9	230
		Total			470	1697	13	60	464
S311 Chuzhou~ Wuyi section	Nanqiao	Danzi	Daizi	40	143	0	0	43	
			Dongchen	47	155	5	20	31	
			Kehu	63	259	0	0	52	
			Wanqiao	14	53	0	0	8	
			Subtotal	164	610	5	20	134	
		Wuyi	Yulou	90	333	1	6	89	
			Shuangying	83	289	0	0	42	
			Yuanzhuang	42	150	0	0	27	
			Siqiao	21	77	0	0	15	
			Shuangqiao	11	37	0	0	6	
			Subtotal	247	886	1	6	179	
		Huangwei	Luheyang	96	312	0	0	69	
			Zhaoqiao	17	66	2	9	14	
			Subtotal	113	378	2	9	83	
Total			524	1874	8	35	396		
Total			524	1874	8	35	396		
Total of whole project				994	3571	21	95	860	

5.2. Resettlement Guideline and Principle

5.2.1. Resettlement Guideline

The resettlement work for this project should stick on the policy that: Esteem and care for the living and production habits of the local PAPs, take full consideration of the willings of the PAPs; with due consideration of the actual conditions in the original towns (street) and villager groups, the rural resettlers will be resettled on land basis without changing the agricultural status if land is available for resettlement; based on developing the traditional crop farming and guaranteeing the basic material survival conditions of the resettlers, the local land resource shall be fully utilized for development through resettlement, so as to reach the target of prolonged social stability.

5.2.2. Principles of Resettlement Plan

According to relative laws and regulations of the country and relative involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank, resettlement for the project will be based on the following principles:

(1) Implement the resettlement well, fulfill the relative compensation policy, and aim at improving PAPs' living level or at least restore it;

(2) Resettlement should be coordinated with land treatment, national economy and social development; It should have full consideration, be unified and planned, correctly deal with the interest among state, collectives and personals.

(3) The resettlement plan shall be compiled according to the inventory index and the compensation standards. The re-construction standard and scale shall be based with the principle of recovery to the original standard and original scale. Investment should be based on the quota planning, without investment insufficiency. Combining the local development, the cost for enlarging the scale, raising standard and future plan shall be solved independently by local government and relevant department.

(4) Determination of RAP and compensation criteria will be consulted with PAPs, and should accord with PAPs profit;

(5) Adapt measures to meet the local condition, fully take advantage of local natural resources, quicken agriculture structure adjustment, improve irrigation condition, raise the land usage, and increase the agriculture development capacity so as make PAPs keep their original production and living level;

(6) The resettlement plan should be based on the principle of "Beneficial to the production and convenient for living".

(7) The resettlement shall be combined with the local development, resource utilization and economic growth as well as environment protection. Considering the local conditions, a practical and feasible resettlement plan should be developed to restore and improve their economic production and create basic conditions for long-term development.

5.3. Overall Resettlement Scheme

During designing, the design unit had fully considered the affection on local production

and living system, and optimized project design, took measures to optimize the route and use the existing line as far as possible, controlled the road width, reduced the land acquisition scope and affect of the project construction on the local production and living, so that the project construction will not damage the original production and living system of the villages. In the involved towns (street) and villages, symposia were held to discuss resettlement scheme, which would be determined based on PAPs' opinions and the practical condition of the affected area: PAPs would be resettled in the original community so that their original production and living style, habit and social relationship is kept, and it would be favorable to improve their activity and adaptability of production and living. In order to reduce project affect, the houses are dismantled and constructed by resettlers themselves, and resettlers can use the salvageable material from the old houses. On production, generally, land will be adjusted within the scope of the village or villager group, mainly with the manner of agriculture development on land. By improving irrigation works, adjusting agriculture structure, increasing the land usage, and supporting with compensation, it ensures that they can restore or improve their production and living level.

5.4. Analysis of Carrying Capacity for Resettlement

5.4.1. Nature Condition and Land Resource

The project is in Wanjiang plain, with warm and wet climate, enough sunshine and long-shined temperature favorable for growing of crops, enough water and fine characteristic of land, all these are favorable for farming, so that the nature condition will not be the restricted factor for carrying capacity of resettlement. By analysis of the existing production development condition of residents at the project effected area, it shows that by measures of scientific farming, fertilizing land, perfecting the irrigation works to exploit the potential of cultivated land as well as adjusting the agricultural structure and increasing the production level and output per mu, there is still room for development of production level and yield output.

After land acquisition, the cultivated land per capita is more than 1mu for 35 villages(over 92.1%), the most for Dongwei Village in Shanjian Town, 3.3mu (with more paddy land). Therefore, on the basis of perfecting irrigation works and enhancement of agriculture investment, most of the villages can ensure the ration grain supply for villagers. The least land area is Nongke village in Chihe Town, only 0.43mu per capita, and is the area located with Chihe Town Government. For reasons of the town construction and most land be requisitioned, the land per capita is only 0.45mu before land acquisition, and partial villagers do individual business relying on good market condition of town. By the survey, local resident land-relying degree is low and their main economic income from outgoing work or individual business accounting for 85%, and so that the land resource will not be the restricted factor for carrying capacity of resettlement. The details of cultivated land for the affected villages are in Table 5-2.

Summary of Cultivated Land of Affected Villages

Table 5-2

Section	County (district)	Town (street)	Administrative villages	Agricultural person	Total cultivated land	Total cultivated land acquisitioned	Proportion (%)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition	
S311 Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Cheng-jiao	Taiping	1700	2000	15.81	0.8	1.18	1.17	
			Street agent	654	366.6	18.15	5.0	0.56	0.53	
			Shanglin	1268	2653	10.38	0.4	2.09	2.08	
			Shiyang	1520	2100	7.66	0.4	1.38	1.38	
		Shahe	Longting	826	735	4.76	0.6	0.89	0.88	
		Zhulong	Beiguan	2295	3003.2	36.34	1.2	1.31	1.29	
			Street agent	1400	700	14.09	2.0	0.50	0.49	
			Zhulong	1980	3014	12.86	0.4	1.52	1.52	
			Guanwei	1852	2355.2	38.00	1.6	1.27	1.25	
		Daliu	Xinli	1328	2780	24.34	0.9	2.09	2.08	
			Daliu	1410	2040	79.46	3.9	1.45	1.39	
		Ding-yuan	Daishan	Hengtang	1145	1756	8.34	0.5	1.53	1.53
				Daishan	1386	2448	21.77	0.9	1.77	1.75
				Nongke	1761	4189	6.12	0.1	2.38	2.38
			Chihe	Qilihe	2986	5100	6.28	0.1	1.71	1.71
				Nongke	2435	1100	26.56	2.4	0.45	0.44
	Chiyang			1436	1180	12.35	1.0	0.82	0.81	
	Duntang			700	1880	13.82	0.7	2.69	2.67	
	Gaoliu			1364	3440	44.20	1.3	2.52	2.49	
	Shan-jian		Huangqiao	1570	3500	12.58	0.4	2.23	2.22	
			Dali	1454	2680	9.71	0.4	1.84	1.84	
			Dongwei	921	3044.96	5.51	0.2	3.31	3.30	
			Ganli	1006	2588	11.54	0.4	2.57	2.56	
			Nongke	1348	1480	8.86	0.6	1.10	1.09	
			Shanjian	1960	4400	22.23	0.5	2.24	2.23	
	Ding-cheng		Yulin	661	1322	17.10	1.3	2.00	1.97	
			Jiangchen	1373	3126	16.17	0.5	2.28	2.26	
		Donggu	3522	5277	16.61	0.3	1.50	1.49		
	S311 Chuzhou ~ Wuyi	Danzi	Fengshou	1642	3065	25.37	0.8	1.87	1.85	
			Dangdian	2515	5735	3.14	0.1	2.28	2.28	
			Daizi	987	1608.4	51.80	3.2	1.63	1.58	
			Dongchen	2500	5550	77.45	1.4	2.22	2.19	
Wuyi		Kehu	1950	4400	132.94	3.0	2.26	2.19		
		Wanqiao	1789	3207	20.99	0.7	1.79	1.78		
		Yulou	1995	2800	117.51	4.2	1.40	1.34		
		Shuangying	1355	2290	113.42	5.0	1.69	1.61		
		Yuanzhuang	1329	2080	50.11	2.4	1.57	1.53		
Huang-wei		Siqiao	1090	1964	22.63	1.2	1.80	1.78		
	Shuangqiao	1698	5120	13.69	0.3	3.02	3.01			
Luheyang	Luheyang	1363	2766	167.69	6.1	2.03	1.91			
	Zhaoqiao	1852	2320	23.57	1.0	1.25	1.24			

5.4.2. Features of PAPs and relationship between people and land

During the long-term living period, PAPs has their own special living habit and social relationship net. In order not to affect the living habit, destroy the social relationship net and enlarge the original cultivating scope, according to the existing land source conditions of each village, PAPs would be resettled in the affected villages and would keep developing planting and water breed aquatics, through perfecting farmland infrastructures and adjusting agriculture structure, to enhance agriculture developing aftereffect. In addition, during project construction, PAPs' will be encouraged to participate in the project construction and service so as to meet the need of workers for project construction as well as the need of living consumption so that PAPs' economic income could be increased. After project completed, the measure to quicken the circulation of local agriculture products and byproducts and promote the local touring and economy development should be adopted. So in the resettlement plan, the way of open resettlement will be carried out by taking the land as basis, PAPs are encouraged to engage in their original industry, by improving the traffic condition in the effected area, the condition for the development of secondary industry and tertiary industry is created and the developing capacity for the secondary industry and tertiary industry is reserved. The environment capacity at the affected area will be met.

5.4.3. Production and living infrastructures

(1) Traffic condition

Project construction will bring certain affection on original production and traffic, during project design, corresponding measures had been considered: the traffic safety signs will be set at the places near schools or other zones concentrated with persons and the road cross. The project construction will make local persons have more convenient on travel, and will quicken circulation of goods and people, promote exploitation of local tourist resource, and greatly stimulate development of local economy. Through implementation of resettlement scheme, living environment of PAPs and infrastructures will be improved at certain level. So traffic will not be the restricted factor in environment carrying capacity.

(2) Water using condition

The project affected area is rich in the surface water and underground water and underground water level is high. Farmers take water from wells or from running water, so it is very convenient for local farmers to get water for production and living, the project construction will not affect the drinking water of local residents. So that the water amount and resource will not be the restricted factor of environment carrying capacity. Along with the development of economy and construction of new countryside in the affected area, production and living condition will be improved gradually, and tap water will be used widely.

(3) Power using condition

The facilities of transmission lines and substations affected by the project construction will be reconstructed according to original standards, and the power condition for farmers at the affected area will not be affected.

(4) Medical treatment and civilization condition

The project construction will have no direct affect on social service facilities such as

medical service points and schools, and these in the towns and villages can still be used. By pavements designed near the medical service points and schools, no inconvenience will be brought on local farmers' hospitalizing and schooling.

(5) Supply of fuels

Liquefied gas and firewood are the main fuels for PAPs in the affected area, project land acquisition has a less affect on the towns and villages, and will not have great affect on the supply of the liquefied gas and firewood.

5.4.4. Economic developing and potential of affected area

The economy status in the affected area is usual, but reserved land resource is rich, with enough surplus labor forces, development potential is unlimited. In the future economic development, by full taking advantages of resource superiority, improving the traffic condition, suiting measures to local conditions, expanding production ways, strengthening technical investment and developing PAPs' brains, and improving their production technical level, stimulating the overall development of agriculture, forest, herd, byproducts, industry, commercial, tourist and transportation; and taking use of land resource, developing open production, and improving PAPs' production and living level, the environment capacity will be expanded along with the development of economy.

5.5. Rural resettlement plan

5.5.1. Production and living resettlement and rehabilitation scheme

During survey on the project affect area and design of resettlement, resettlement working group held symposia, participated by village cadres and some representatives of the villagers in the involved county (district), town (street), and villages to discuss resettlement scheme. Later on, according to resource and practical condition, the villages put forward their resettlement scheme, which was discussed by two committees of the villages or on villagers' representative meeting. In the end, Primary Resettlement Plan for xxx Villages Involved by Road Project (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan section and Chuzhou~Wuyi section) was compiled and accepted by local governments of all levels and representatives. According to relevant requirements of Operational Directives OP.4.12, "Involuntary Resettlement" - World Bank, through analysis of environment capacity for the effected villages after land acquisition, it is determined that PAPs will be resettled within the original community so as that PAPs keep their original production and living style as well as their original social relationship.



Discussion on RAP

(1) Production rehabilitation plan

Through analysis of geography, land resource amount and local farmers' income structures, on the basis of fully soliciting opinions from PAPs and representatives of villagers and with respect of most PAPs' opinions, the resettlement working group, together with local government, will work out the practical production rehabilitation scheme for villages, and adopt the cash compensation or other production rehabilitation measures such as construction of irrigation infrastructures, improving disaster preventing capacity, adjusting agriculture

structures, improving sorts of economic crops and agricultural yield output. PAPs those have cash compensation will get all resettlement subsidies, and land compensation belongs to collectives. Since the resettlement schemes for the villages were determined according to most of PAPs' opinions, if individual PAP does not agree with the resettlement scheme of his or her village and wants another resettlement scheme, PRO would try to help them. If the villages or villager groups with the cash resettlement are willing to engage in the agriculture production, county (district) PRO would help them get land to develop the agriculture product; otherwise, if PAP would like to have the cash compensation for engaging in business, they could get the cash compensation in equals to resettlement subsidy so long as they have commercial base and ability and apply it through notarization.

(2) Living resettlement plan

According to PAPs' opinions and the practical condition of project affected area, efforts are made to reduce the negative affects caused by land acquisition and housing relocation on the local farmers as far as possible. Combined with the local village and town plan as well as the construction of new social village plan, PAPs will be resettled with the original community, houses should be constructed according to their willings, built at first and dismantled later or dismantled and built at the same time, and the old material dismantled from houses is treated by resettlers on their willing.

Due to the different degree of effect on each village, resource structure and infrastructures, resettlement plan for the villages are different. The details are as below:

A. S311 Chuzhou~ Dingyuan Section

① Resettlement acting plan of ech village in Nanqiao District

(1) Taiping Village

Taiping Village locates near the outskirts of city, bordering with Jing-Hu railway in the east, linking with Bai-an village in the south, adjacent with Chengxi reservoir in the west and with Shiyang village in the north. The village has a total area of 2.6km², and 8 villagers' groups, with 1700 persons from 510 households and 1633 labor forces (accounting for 61% of total population). By the end of 2005, the village has the cultivated land 2000 Mu, of which the paddy field 1400mu, dry land 600mu, with 1.18mu cultivated land per capita. There are 800 labor force accounting for 47.1% of total. The villagers are mainly engaging in the traditional agriculture plant, and the migrant work. By the statistics, there are 600 man/time for migrant work accounting for 75.0% at Nanjing, Shanghai and other advanced cities at the eastern costal area. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita of the farmers reached 2350 Yuan.

Totally 15.81mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects three villager groups for Taiping, Wujianfang and Wantang, and the details are shown in Table 5-3. The land acquisition and housing relocation affects 18 households with 58 persons, of which 1 household with 4 persons will be affected by housing relocation. After the land acquisition, the cultivated land per capita will reduce to 1.17mu, 0.8% decreased. For the villager groups, only Taiping Group will be affected greatly, decreasing 3.3%, but the cultivated land per capita is over 1.3mu, therefore, the land acquisition has few impact on their production and living.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Taiping Village

Table 5-3

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1700	2000	15.81	1.18	1.17	0.8
Taiping	160	220	7.21	1.38	1.33	3.3
Wujianfang	210	390	6.56	1.86	1.83	1.7
Tangwan	120	280	2.04	2.33	2.32	0.7

Based on the visit on-the-spot, the household for most land acquisition is only accounting for 15% of his contracted land, and the most households less than 10%. Based on the widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups. Aside, in order to adapt to construction of new countryside and increase the income of peasant, the villagers committee will guide the agricultural production and transfer surplus labor force based on the resource condition of this village, specific measure are:

① Adjust agricultural structure and develop high-efficient agriculture. Plan to build 20 vegetable-sheds. By preliminary estimation, it needs for 100000 Yuan to earn annual profit about 15000 Yuan/shed; ② Through the “sunlight-project” by the Town government, offer training first to young and strong labor force of households affected, about 50 persons per year, to strengthen its employment competition ability according to the market demand, mainly training for computer, sewing and welding, etc.

For the one household with 4 persons to be relocated, the committee will be responsible for new house plot with original size along S311 road, and this family will get compensation of house and attachments, transportation fee, infrastructure construction fee in host area and resettlement subsidy based on relative rules, and build the house, the house plot leveling, water, power and road in host area by himself.

(2) Chengjiao Street Residents’ Committee

Chengjiao Street Residents’ Committee has one resident community, one villagers group. By the end of 2005, the village has 1562 persons from 245 households, in which the agricultural population is 263 persons accounting for 16.8%, the cultivated land 366.6 mu, of which the paddy field is 252.6mu and dry land 114mu, with 1.39mu cultivated land per capita, and 1020 labor forces (accounting for 65.3% of total population) engaging mainly in individual business, migrant work and traditional planting. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 890 person/times, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Wuxi, Shanghai, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2600 Yuan.

Totally 18.15 mu cultivated land will be acquisitioned for project construction and all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects only for Yaocai group, and the details are shown in Table 5-4. The land acquisition and housing relocation affects 16 households with 57 persons. After the land acquisition, the land acquisition is only accounting for 10% of total, so that the

land acquisition will have less effect on the product and living, Based on the widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Chengjiao Street Residents' Committee

Table 5-4

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Village	654	366.6	18.15	0.56	0.53	5.0
Yaocai group	263	366.6	18.15	1.39	1.32	5.0

(3) Shanglin Village

Huqiao Village locates about 8.2km at the west of the outskirts of city, bordering with Shiyong village at the east, linking with Shanling village in the south, and linking with Guanshan forest farm at the west. The village has a total area of 8.4km², 6 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 9 villagers groups, with 1268 persons from 352 households, the cultivated land 2653 mu, of which the paddy field is 2200mu and dry land 453mu, with 2.09mu cultivated land per capita, and 800 labor forces (accounting for 63.1% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 330 person/times(accounting for 41.3% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Beijing, Shanghai, Wenzhou, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2760 Yuan.

Totally 10.38mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects three villager groups for Baixiaoying, Longting and Shanglin, and the details are shown in Table 5-5. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 13 households with 49 persons without housing relocation and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 3% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Shanglin Village

Table 5-5

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1268	2653	10.38	2.09	2.08	0.4
Baixiaoying	137	339	4.37	2.47	2.44	1.3
Longting	175	256	2.23	1.46	1.45	0.9
Shanglin	160	358	3.78	2.24	2.21	1.1

(4) Shiying Village

Shiying Village locates along Chuding road. By the end of 2005, the village has 10 villagers groups, with 1520 persons from 375 households, the cultivated land 2100 mu, of which the paddy field is 1200mu and dry land 900mu, with 1.38mu cultivated land per capita, and 797 labor forces (accounting for 52.4% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 600 person/times(accounting for 75.3% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Jiangsu, Shanghai, Beijing, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2300 Yuan.

Totally 7.66mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects four villager groups for Dashiyang, Hongqi, Yandeng and Yuantang, and the details are shown in Table 5-6. The land acquisition and housing relocation affects 13 households with 47 persons, of which 2 household with 9 persons will be effected by housing relocation. After the land acquisition, the cultivated land per capita will be 1.38mu, 0.4% decreased. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition on whole village is relatively small. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

For the 2 household with 9 persons to be relocated, the committee will be responsible for new house plot with original size along S311 road, and these families will get compensation of house and attachments, transportation fee, infrastructure construction fee in host area and resettlement subsidy based on relative rules, and build the house, the house plot leveling, water, power and road in host area by himself.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Shiying Village

Table 5-6

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1520	2100	7.66	1.38	1.38	0.4
Dashiyang	98	110	1.57	1.12	1.11	1.4
Hongqi	212	270	3.17	1.27	1.26	1.2
Yandeng	160	220	1.90	1.38	1.36	0.9
Yuantang	220	360	1.02	1.64	1.63	0.3

(5) Longting Village

Longting Village locates at 13km away at the west of Shahe town, bordering with Baimishan hill at the east, linking with Chengjiao township in the south, linking with Baiguan Village at the west and with Shahe reservoir at the north. The village has a total area of 10m², 14 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 826 persons from 248 households, the cultivated land 735 mu, of which the paddy field is 515mu and dry land 200mu, with

0.89mu cultivated land per capita, and 450 labor forces (accounting for 54.5% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 110 person/times(accounting for 24.4% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Zhejiang, Shanghai, Hefei, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3200 Yuan.

Totally 4.76mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects Jingzhuang villager group, and the details are shown in Table 5-7. The land acquisition affects 3 households with 14 persons, without housing relocation. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Longting Village

Table 5-7

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	826	735	4.76	0.89	0.88	0.6
Jingzhuang	236	187	4.76	0.79	0.77	2.5

(6) Baiguan Village

Baiguan Village is the nort gate of Zhulong town, about 1.5km away to Zhulong town, bordering with Chengjiao township at the east, linking with Qingliu village in the south, linking with Zhulong Village at the west and with Shahe town at the north. The village has a total area of 12.5m², 14 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2622 persons from 673 households, in which the agricultural population is 2295 persons accounting for 87.5% of total, the cultivated land 3003.2 mu, of which the paddy field is 2087mu and dry land 916.2mu, with 1.31mu cultivated land per capita, and 1070 labor forces (accounting for 40.8% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 890person/times(accounting for 83.1% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Zhejiang, Shanghai, Hefei, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2350 Yuan.

Totally 36.34mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects only for Nanxiao Zhuang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-8. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 28 households with 102 persons, of which 3 households with 13 persons concern with housing relocation and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 15% of cultivated land.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Baiguan Village

Table 5-8

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	2295	3003.2	36.34	1.31	1.29	1.2
Nanxiao Zhuang	156	235	36.34	1.51	1.27	15.5

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

-----Production rehabilitation measures: ① Adjust agricultural structure and develop the high efficient agriculture. It is planned to develop 8 mu greenhouse in Nanxiao village for planting chives, cucumber, celery etc., which will be sold in the town or to Chucheng mainly. By the preliminary calculation, the income per mu will be about 5000 Yuan. ② Efforts are made to send out labor forces, provide the training for outgoing forces and employment opportunity for them. Through “Sunlight project” of town government, the resettlers are recommended in prior to participate in the technical training. With the certain ability, they will have the strong competition ability in employment.

-----Relocation plan: 3 households with 13 persons involved in the relocation will have the central resettlement, and the village committee, according to the overall new rural construction program, will offer the new house plot according to their original house plot area at Houzhuang planning area along Chuding road. The relocation households will be paid with the compensation for houses and attachment, the transportation fee, and compensation and subsidy for infrastructure construction in the host area according to relevant policies, and will build the new houses according their willing. The leveling of house plot and construction of facilities such as water and power supply will be constructed under unified plan according to the construction plan of new rural.



Resettlement plot of Baiguan village

(7) Guangwei Village

Guangwei Village is at the northwest about 7km away to Zhulong town, bordering with Chenwang village and Zhulong village at the east, linking with Xingzhu village in the south, linking with Muzhuang Village and Dailiu town sheep stud at the west and with Xingli village at the north. The village has a total area of 11.8m², 11 villagers’ groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1852 persons from 500 households, the cultivated land 2355.2 mu, of which the paddy field is 1508.7mu and dry land 846.5mu, with 1.27mu cultivated land per capita, and 890 labor forces (accounting for 48.1% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 200 person/times(accounting for 22.5% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2400 Yuan.

Totally 38.00mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects Tuzhuang group, Pingqiao group, Guangnan group, and the details are shown in Table 5-9. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 36 households with 127 persons, of which 1 households with 5 persons concern with housing relocation and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 15% of cultivated land.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Guangwei Village

Table 5-9

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1852	2355.2	38.00	1.27	1.25	1.6
Tuzhuang	164	201.4	12.44	1.23	1.15	6.2
Pingqiao	222	288	13.58	1.30	1.24	4.7
Guangnan	164	207.8	11.98	1.27	1.19	5.8

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

-----Production rehabilitation measures: ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust the agricultural structures and develop high efficient agriculture. By taking the advantage condition in the climate and soil fertility, develop the high price plants such as cotton, watermelon, etc. so as to raise the output. ③ By taking the irrigation works in the village, plant fine-quality paddy, mainly of "Fengyouliang No. 1" and "Xiangzhan" (which has a better quality, and higher price in the market) so as to increase the income of local farmers.

-----Relocation plan: for 1 relocated household with 5 persons in the village, the village committee will take the responsibility for the offering the house plot according to the original house area in the new rural construction planning area of this village between the village office and S311 road. The relocation households will be paid with the compensation for houses and attachment, the transportation fee, and compensation and subsidy for infrastructure construction in the host area according to relevant policies, and will build the new houses according their willing. The leveling of house plot and construction of facilities such as water and power supply will be constructed under unified plan according to the construction plan of new rural.

(8) Zhulong Street Residents' Committee

Zhulong Street Residents' Committee is the place for town government of Zhulong town, bordering with Baiguan village at the east, linking with Qingliu village in the south, linking with Zhulong Village at the west. The village has a total area of 3m2, 6 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1400 persons from 340 households, the cultivated land 700 mu, of which the paddy field is 500mu and dry land 200mu, with 0.5mu cultivated land per

capita, and 700 labor forces (accounting for 50% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work, older people for traditional planting; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 200 person/times(accounting for 28.6% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Nanjing, Shanghai, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2300 Yuan.

Totally 14.09mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects Jietou group and Zhulong group, and the details are shown in Table 5-10. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 9 households with 31 persons, without housing relocation. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Zhulong Street Residents' Committee
Table 5-10

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1400	700	14.09	0.50	0.49	2.0
Jietou	270	100	3.38	0.37	0.36	3.4
Zhulong	330	250	10.71	0.76	0.73	4.3

(9) Xingli Village

Xingli Village is at the northwest about 9.5km away to Zhulong town, bordering with Chenwang village at the east, linking with Jinshan village in the south, linking with Motang Village at the west. The village has a total area of 5m2, 9 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1328 persons from 342 households, the cultivated land 2780 mu, of which the paddy field is 1890mu and dry land 890mu, with 2.09mu cultivated land per capita, and 500 labor forces (accounting for 37.7% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 400 person/times(accounting for 80% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Wuxi, Zhengjiang, Zhejiang, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3500 Yuan.

Totally 24.34mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects Jietou group and Zhulong group, and the details are shown in Table 5-11. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 22 households with 76 persons, without housing relocation. After the land acquisition, the cultivated land per capita will be 2.08mu, 0.9% decreased. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition on whole village is relatively small. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is only 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on

relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Xinli Village

Table 5-11

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisition (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1328	2780	24.34	2.09	2.08	0.9
Xincun	142	198.1	7.14	1.40	1.34	3.6
Xian'an	137	197	9.76	1.44	1.37	5.0
Sumei	143	259.1	7.44	1.81	1.76	2.9

(10) Zhulong Village

Zhulong Village is at the west about 1km away to Zhulong town, bordering with Baiguan village at the east, linking with Qingliu village in the south, linking with Guangwei Village at the west and with Shuangtang village at the north. The village has a total area of 5m², 10 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2025 persons from 500 households, in which the agricultural population is 1980 persons accounting for 97.8%, the cultivated land 3014 mu, of which the paddy field is 1935mu and dry land 1082mu, with 1.52mu cultivated land per capita, and 1025 labor forces (accounting for 50.6% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times(accounting for 48.8% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3390 Yuan.

Totally 12.86mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects only for Linchang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-12. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 13 households with 45 persons, without housing relocation, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is less than 7% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Zhulong Village

Table 5-12

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisition (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1980	3014	12.86	1.52	1.52	0.4
Linchang	215	188	12.86	0.87	0.81	6.8

(11) Daliu Village

Daliu Village is the government place of Daliu town, bordering with Zhulong town at the east, linking with Wamiao village in the south, linking with Dingyuan County at the west. The village has a total area of 5.6m², 9 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1410 persons from 414 households, the cultivated land 2040mu, of which the paddy field is

1240mu and dry land 800mu, with 1.45mu cultivated land per capita, and 810 labor forces (accounting for 57.4% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting, individual business and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 100 person/times(accounting for 12.3% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Wuxi, Wenzhou, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3600 Yuan.

Totally 79.46mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy field is 24.90mu and dry field 54.56mu. The land acquisition affects five groups as Changtang, Xinzhuang, Xijie, Qiaodong and Xiandian group, and the details are shown in Table 5-13. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 63 households with 215 persons, of which 5 households with 20 persons concern with housing relocation and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is less than 10% of cultivated land, only 2 households in Xijie group upto 40%.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Daliu Village

Table 5-13

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisitioned (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1410	2040	79.46	1.45	1.39	3.9
Changtang	170	220	21.48	1.29	1.17	9.8
Xinzhuang	103	90	7.93	0.87	0.80	8.8
Xijie	99	98	16.84	0.99	0.82	17.2
Qiaodong	248	198	7.65	0.80	0.77	3.9
Xiandian	215	350	25.56	1.63	1.51	7.3

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

-----Production rehabilitation measures: ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust the agricultural structures and develop high efficient agriculture. Combing the greenhouse vegetable experimental area in the village now, develop the greenhouse vegetable in each villagers' groups step by step so as to form a scale industry and increase income of the local residents. ③ Efforts are made to send out labor forces, provide the training for outgoing forces and employment opportunity for them. Through "Sunlight project" of town government, the resettlers are recommended in prior to participate in the technical training. With the certain ability, they will have the strong competition ability in employment.

-----Relocation plan: for 5 relocated households with 20 persons in the village, the village committee, according to the overall new rural construction program, will offer the house plot according to their original the house area in the new rural construction planning

areas at two sides of Beiyuandatian cement road. The relocation households will be paid with the compensation for houses and attachment, the transportation fee, and compensation and subsidy for infrastructure construction in the host area according to relevant policies, and will build the new houses according their willing. The leveling of house plot and construction of facilities such as water and power supply will be constructed under unified plan according to the construction plan of new rural.



Resettlement plot of Daliu Village

(2) Hengtang Village

Hengtang Village is at southeast about 1km to Daliu town, bordering with Chenwang village of Zhulong town at the east, linking with Jinshan village in the south, linking with Mamiao village at the west and with Daliu village at the north. The village has a total area of 5.3m², 8 villagers' groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1200 persons from 284 households, in which the agricultural population is 1145 persons accounting for 95.4%, the cultivated land 1756mu, of which the paddy field is 1500mu and dry land 256mu, with 1.53mu cultivated land per capita, and 740 labor forces (accounting for 61.7% of total population) engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 300 person/times(accounting for 40.5% of total), and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, etc.. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2600 Yuan.

Totally 8.34mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects only Siqiao group, and the details are shown in Table 5-14. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, the land acquisition regards for 4 households with 15 persons without housing relocation and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is less than 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups;

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Hengtang Village

Table 5-14

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1145	1756	8.34	1.53	1.53	0.5
Siqiao	131	140	8.34	1.07	1.01	6.0

② Resettlement acting plan of each village of Dingyuan County

(1) Daishan village

Daishan village is the town government place, connecting with Nongke village at the east, bordering with forest farm at the south, with Dadong village at the west and with Qilihe village at the north. The village has 12 natural villages dividing into 9 groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1419 persons from 308 households, in which the agricultural population

is 1386 persons accounting for 97.7%, the cultivated land 2448mu, of which the paddy field is 1224mu and dry land 1224mu, with 1.77mu cultivated land per capita, and labor forces of village engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 400 person/times and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Beijing, Guangdong, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2500 Yuan.

Totally 21.77mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects five groups as Bahuang, Gengkou, Hexi, Songxiang and Yangtang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-15. By the survey, the land acquisition regards for 19 households with 72 persons, and one family with 9 persons needs to be relocated. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.75mu, 0.9% reduced. Among each group, the most land decrease after land acquisition is only 2.2%, so that the land acquisition has few impact to each group. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land, only specific case for 40% and no impact on its grain ration.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Daishan Village

Table 5-15

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1386	2448	21.77	1.77	1.75	0.9
Bahuang	175	380	7.25	2.17	2.13	1.9
Gengkou	192	414	9.00	2.16	2.11	2.2
Hexi	136	302	2.69	2.22	2.20	0.9
Songxiang	122	174	0.71	1.43	1.42	0.4
Yangtang	130	192	2.12	1.48	1.46	1.1

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

-----Production rehabilitation measures: ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Extend and develop aquaculture. Rely on breeding expert in the village, such as breeding eel, pig and fish, etc., plan to organize breeding training to develop family aquaculture and increase income headed by the technical leaders; ③ Improve infrastructures; It is planned to spend 80000 Yuan to repair water pond in Bahuang and Gengkou group to create good condition for agricultural production.

-----Relocation plan: by the survey on-the-spot, the auxiliary house of 1 household will be relocated. Therefore, the resettled household will be paid with the compensation specified on the standard in RAP, and the village will not offer house plot.

(2) Nongke Village in Daishan Town

Nongke village is at the east about 1km to Daishan town, connecting with Daliu village at the east, bordering with forest farm at the south, with Daishan village at the west. The village has 11 groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1761 persons from 326 households, the cultivated land 4189mu, of which the paddy field is 1889mu and dry land 2300mu, with 2.38mu cultivated land per capita, and 886 labor forces of village accounting for 50.3%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 600 person/times and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shanghai, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3500 Yuan.

Totally 6.12mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects only Jienan group, and the details are shown in Table 5-16. By the survey, the land acquisition regards for 5 households with 22 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.37mu, 0.3% reduced. Only 4.6% land is reduced, the land per capita is 1.55mu, so that the land acquisition has few impact. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Nongke Village

Table 5-16

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1761	4189	6.12	2.38	2.38	0.1
Jienan	172	280	6.12	1.63	1.59	2.2

(3) Qilihe Village

Qilihe village is at 4kw away at northwest of town government, connecting with Daishan village at the east, bordering with Nongke village at the west. The village has total land area of 27km² and 10 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2986 persons from 461 households, the cultivated land 5100mu, of which the paddy field is 2700mu and dry land 2400mu, with 1.71mu cultivated land per capita, and labor forces of village engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Beijing, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3000 Yuan.

Totally 6.28mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects four groups as Huangnigang, Lubai, Lunan and zhenggang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-17. The land acquisition relates to 6 households with 21 persons, without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.71mu, 0.1% reduced. Among each group, the most land decrease after land

acquisition is 0.5%, so that the land acquisition has few impact to each group. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Qilihe Village

Table 5-17

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	2986	5100	6.28	1.71	1.71	0.1
Huangnigang	299	850	0.99	2.84	2.84	0.1
Lubai	254	600	1.15	2.36	2.36	0.2
Lunan	282	720	3.50	2.55	2.54	0.5
Zhenggang	118	260	0.64	2.20	2.20	0.2

(4) Nongke Village in Chihe Town

Nongke village is at the east of Chihe Gate, connecting with Qilihe village at the east, bordering with Qinfeng village at the south. The village has total land area of 1.5km² and 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2435 persons from 485 households, the cultivated land 1100mu, of which the paddy field is 800mu and dry land 300mu, with 0.45mu cultivated land per capita, and 1150 labor forces, engaging mainly in individual business and migrant work, partial for traditional planting. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 300 person/times accounting for 26.1% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Wuxi, Kunshan, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3100 Yuan.

Totally 26.56mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects two groups as Huangtang and Qiaodong group, and the details are shown in Table 5-18. The land acquisition relates to 23 households with 94 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 0.44mu, 2.4% reduced. For each group, the most land decrease after land acquisition is 12.5% as for Huangtang group, that has larger impact, few impact to other groups. From Table 5-18, land per capita before land acquisition is less than 0.5mu. By the survey, due to town construction the land is lost too much. At this condition, the villagers have changed for individual business and migrant work. The dependence on land is not as strong as before, so unfavorable influence by land acquisition can be released through proper policy measures.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Nongke Village

Table 5-18

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	2435	1100	26.56	0.45	0.44	2.4
Huangtang	423	196	24.45	0.46	0.41	12.5
Qiaodong	337	146	2.11	0.43	0.43	1.4

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust agricultural structure, relying on advantage of geographic position, use land resources, develop high-efficient agriculture, enlarge shed-vegetable planting, and plan to develop 30mu cucumber, 20mu green pepper, 13mu tomato in Huangtang group to increase peasant income; (3) Construct the water conservancy facilities. It is planned to spend 30000 Yuan to repair diversion channel in Qiaodong group to raise irrigation efficiency, better watering condition and increase the development strength for agricultural production.

(5) Chiyang Village

Chiyang village is near Chihe street which is the east gate of Chihe Town, connecting with Qilihe village at the east, bordering with Old street at the south and with East street at the north. The village has total land area of 3.5km² and 6 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1436 persons from 359 households, the cultivated land 1180mu, of which the paddy field is 840mu and dry land 340mu, with 0.82mu cultivated land per capita, and 702 labor forces accounting for 50.1%, engaging mainly in individual business and migrant work, partial for traditional planting. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times, accounting for 69.4% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2700 Yuan.

Totally 12.35mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects two groups as Chidong and Wali group, and the details are shown in Table 5-19. The land acquisition relates to 8 households with 27 persons. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 0.81mu, only 1.0% reduced. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is small, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is less than 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Chiyang Village

Table 5-19

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1436	1180	12.35	0.82	0.81	1.0
Chiding	184	119	5.04	0.65	0.62	4.2
Wali	188	203	7.31	1.08	1.04	3.6

(6) Duntang Village

Duntang village is at the west about 2km away to Watermelon Market of Chihe town, connecting with Hongxingpei dam at the east, bordering with Lifan village at the south, with Gaoliu village at the west and with Huangqiao village at the north. The village has total land area of 9km² and 6 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 700 persons from 170 households, the cultivated land 1880mu, of which the paddy field is 980mu and dry land 900mu, with 2.69mu cultivated land per capita, and 350 labor forces accounting for 50.0%, engaging mainly agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 190 person/times, accounting for 54.3% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2600 Yuan.

Totally 13.82mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects Xiatang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-20. The land acquisition relates to 14 households with 57 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.67mu, only 0.7% reduced. Therefore, the impact for whole village is small. The land of Xiatang group is only reduced by 4.6%. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Duntang Village

Table 5-20

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	700	1880	13.82	2.69	2.67	0.7
Xiatang	170	300	13.82	1.76	1.68	4.6

(7) Gaoliu Village

Gaoliu village is at the west 4km away to Chihe Town, connecting with Duntang village at the east, bordering with Huangqiao village at the south, with Wawu village at the west and with Fangji village at the north. The village has total land area of 16km² and 11 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1364 persons from 324 households, the cultivated

land 3440mu, of which the paddy field is 1875mu and dry land 1565mu, with 2.52mu cultivated land per capita, and 800 labor forces accounting for 58.7%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 100 person/times, accounting for 12.5% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Wuxi, Wenzhou, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3000 Yuan.

Totally 44.20mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects two groups as Baihu and Xiaoliu group, and the details are shown in Table 5-21. The land acquisition relates to 31 households with 112 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.49mu, only 1.3% reduced. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is small, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is less than 15% of cultivated land, only specific case for 40% and no impact on its grain ration.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Gaoliu Village

Table 5-21

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1364	3440	44.20	2.52	2.49	1.3
Baihu	246	480	31.68	1.95	1.82	6.6
Xiaoliu	174	430	12.52	2.47	2.40	2.9

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust land. Now two villages have partial adjustable collective land. Based on the soliciting the resettlers' and villagers' opinion, the village committee takes the responsible to adjust collective land to the households involved in the land acquisition, of which 6 mu from Beihu group and 4 mu from Xiaoliu group. ③ Construct the water conservancy and irrigation facility. It is planned to invest 100000 Yuan for reconstruction of Xiaowang reservoir and supplemental facility so as to raise the irrigation guarantee rate and improve the crop irrigation condition, and increase stamina in the agricultural development.

(8) Huangqiao Village

Huangqiao village is at the west about 2km away to Chihe town, connecting with Chihe village at the east, bordering with Duntang village at the south, with Gaoliu village at the west and with Huangqiao village at the north. The village has total land area of 10km² and 9 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1570 persons from 335 households, the cultivated land 3500mu, of which the paddy field is 2500mu and dry land 1000mu, with 2.23mu cultivated land per capita, and 700 labor forces accounting for 44.6%, engaging

mainly agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 400 person/times, accounting for 57.1% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3000 Yuan.

Totally 12.58mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects four groups as Dongque, Huangqiao, Nijia and Yuangang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-22. The land acquisition relates to 10 households with 37 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.22mu, only 0.4% reduced. Therefore, the impact for whole village is small. The most land decrease of Dongque group is only reduced by 2.0% and less than 2.0% for other groups. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Huangqiao Village

Table 5-22

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1570	3500	12.58	2.23	2.22	0.4
Dongque	280	200	4.05	0.71	0.70	2.0
Huangqiao	180	400	1.64	2.22	2.21	0.4
Nijian	110	370	3.94	3.36	3.33	1.1
Yuangang	330	650	2.95	1.97	1.96	0.5

(9) Dali Village

Dali village is at the southeast of Shanjian, connecting with Yulin village at the east, bordering with Daling village at the south, with Nongke village at the west and with Gangli village at the north. The village has 7 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1454 persons from 336 households, the cultivated land 2680mu, of which the paddy field is 2132mu and dry land 548mu, with 1.84mu cultivated land per capita, and 718 labor forces accounting for 49.4%, engaging mainly agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 190 person/times, accounting for 26.5% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Nanjing, Changzhou, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2400 Yuan.

Totally 9.71mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects only on Dali group, and the details are shown in Table 5-23. The land acquisition relates to 13 households with 47 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 7% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully

to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Dali Village

Table 5-23

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1454	2680	9.71	1.84	1.84	0.4
Dali	428	427	9.71	1.00	0.97	2.3

(10) Dongwei Village

Dongwei village is at the east 9km away to Dingcheng Town, connecting with Sangjian Kiln at the east, bordering with Nandian village at the south, with Tangdian village at the west and with Sangjian reservoir at the north. The village has 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 921 persons from 225 households, the cultivated land 3045mu, of which the paddy field is 2800mu and dry land 245mu, with 3.31mu cultivated land per capita, and 435 labor forces accounting for 47.2%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 150 person/times, accounting for 34.5% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2400 Yuan.

Totally 5.51mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on only Jindun group, and the details are shown in Table 5-24. The land acquisition relates to 4 households with 16 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Dongwei Village

Table 5-24

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	921	3044.96	5.51	3.31	3.30	0.2
Jindun	111	326	5.51	2.94	2.89	1.7

(11) Gangli Village

Gangli village is at the east 2km away to Sangjian Town, connecting with Yulin village at the east, and with Dali village at the west. The village has 7 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1006 persons from 220 households, the cultivated land 2588mu, of which the paddy field is 1388mu and dry land 1200mu, with 2.57 mu cultivated land per capita, and 485 labor forces accounting for 48.2%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 200 person/times,

accounting for 41.2% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2760 Yuan.

Totally 11.54mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on only Xiaozheng group, and the details are shown in Table 5-25. The land acquisition relates to 7 households with 24 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is small, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Gangli Village

Table 5-25

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1006	2588	11.54	2.57	2.56	0.4
Xiaozheng	242	438	11.54	1.81	1.76	2.6

(12) Nongke Village in Sangjian Town

Nongke village is the town government place, connecting with Dali village at the southeast, and with Shangjia village at the west and with Shangbei village at the north. The village has 3 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1348 persons from 264 households, the cultivated land 1480mu, of which the paddy field is 945mu and dry land 535mu, with 1.1 mu cultivated land per capita, and labor forces in the village engaging mainly in individual business, migrant work and agricultural planting; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 150 person/times, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Nanjing, Changzhou, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2700 Yuan.

Totally 8.86mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects on only Sangdong group, and the details are shown in Table 5-26. The land acquisition relates to 6 households with 22 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is small, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Nongke Village

Table 5-26

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1348	1480	8.86	1.10	1.09	0.6
Sangdong	587	765	8.86	1.30	1.29	1.2

(13) Sangjian Village

Sangjian Village is at the east about 10km away to Sangjian town, connecting with Nongke village at the east, bordering with Dongwei village at the west. The village has 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1960 persons from 456 households, the cultivated land 4400mu, of which the paddy field is 1700mu and dry land 2700mu, with 2.24mu cultivated land per capita, and 890 labor forces accounting for 45.4%, engaging mainly agricultural planting and migrant work. By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 150 person/times, accounting for 16.9% of total, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2600 Yuan.

Totally 22.23mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects two groups as BeiYuan and Nongchang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-27. The land acquisition relates to 18 households with 65 persons. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.23mu, only 0.5% reduced. Therefore, the impact for Nongchang group is bigger, 12.3% reduced, but after land acquisition land per capita is 1.69mu. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land, but specific case for 45% in Nongchang group.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Sangjian Village

Table 5-27

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1960	4400	22.23	2.24	2.23	0.5
BaiYuan	160	240	3.78	1.50	1.48	1.6
Nongchang	78	150	18.45	1.92	1.69	12.3

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

—— Protection recovery measures: ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust agricultural structure, plan to develop 30mu

shed-vegetable in BeiYuan group to plant cucumber, green pepper and bean to increase peasant income.

(14) Yulin Village

Yulin village is at the east 3km away to Sangjian town, connecting with Jiangchen village at the east, and with Nanyang village at the south, with Dali village at the west. The village has 11 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 661 persons from 187 households, the cultivated land 1322mu, of which the paddy field is 661mu and dry land 661mu, with 2.0mu cultivated land per capita, and 358 labor forces accounting for 54.2%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 200 person/times accounting for 55.9%, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2840 Yuan.

Totally 17.10mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects on six groups as Dalu, Kongdong, Kongxi, Xiaokang, Xiaolu and Yulin group, and the details are shown in Table 5-28. The land acquisition relates to 15 households with 52 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.97mu, only 1.3% reduced. Therefore, the impact for Dalu group is bigger, 2.5% reduced, but after land acquisition land per capita is 1.95mu. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Yulin Village

Table 5-28

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	661	1322	17.10	2.00	1.97	1.3
Dalu	126	252	6.27	2.00	1.95	2.5
Kongdong	138	276	2.42	2.00	1.98	0.9
Kongxi	141	282	2.95	2.00	1.98	1.0
Xiaokang	56	112	1.88	2.00	1.97	1.7
Xiaolu	110	220	1.79	2.00	1.98	0.8
Yulin	90	180	1.79	2.00	1.98	1.0

(15) Jiangchen Village

Yulin village is at the east 1.5km away to Sangjian town, connecting with Gaoliu village at the east, and with Yulin village at the west. The village has total land area of 2.2km² and 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1373 persons from 374 households, the cultivated land 4515mu, of which the paddy field is 2500mu and dry land 2015mu, with 3.29mu cultivated land per capita, and 704 labor forces accounting for 63.5%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing

forces are 500 person/times accounting for 71.0%, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Shanghai, Nanjing, Ningbo, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2400 Yuan.

Totally 16.17mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on Xiaochen, Xiaodai group, and the details are shown in Table 5-29. The land acquisition relates to 14 households with 51 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.26mu, only 0.5% reduced. Therefore, the impact for Xiaodai group is bigger, 5.8% reduced, but after land acquisition land per capita is 2.46mu. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Nongke Village

Table 5-29

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1373	3126	16.17	2.28	2.26	0.5
Xiaochen	234	700	5.68	2.99	2.97	0.8
Xiaodai	69	180	10.49	2.61	2.46	5.8

(16) Donggu Village

Donggu Village is at the east 3km away to Dingcheng town, connecting with Fengshou village at the east, and with Shuangmiao village at the south, with Dingdong village at the west and with Qianlong village at the north. The village has 17 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 3567 persons from 882 households, in which the agricultural population is 3522 persons accounting for 98.7, the cultivated land 5277mu, of which the paddy field is 3860mu and dry land 1417mu, with 1.5mu cultivated land per capita, and 1896 labor forces accounting for 53.2%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 1260 person/times accounting for 66.5%, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3100 Yuan.

Totally 16.61mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on five groups as Dahuchao, Luo Zhuang, Maxitang, Tantanglu and Xiaosong group, and the details are shown in Table 5-30. The land acquisition relates to 17 households with 58 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 8% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Donggu Village

Table 5-30

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	3522	5277	16.61	1.50	1.49	0.3
Dahuchao	386	530	3.66	1.37	1.36	0.7
Luo Zhuang	93	310	1.30	3.33	3.32	0.4
Maxitang	226	356	4.21	1.58	1.56	1.2
tantanglu	263	410	6.72	1.56	1.53	1.6
Xiaosong	185	436	0.73	2.36	2.35	0.2

(17) Fengshou Village

Fengshou Village is at the east 4km away to Dingcheng town, connecting with Tangdian village at the east, and with Shuangmiao village at the south, with Dingdong village at the west and with Qianlong village at the north. The village has 12 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1642 persons from 380 households, the cultivated land 3065mu, of which the paddy field is 2200mu and dry land 865mu, with 1.87mu cultivated land per capita, and 900 labor forces accounting for 54.5%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 320 person/times accounting for 35.6%, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2800 Yuan.

Totally 25.37mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on five groups as Luzhuang, Xiaobai, Xiaoli, Xiaomei and Zhouzhuang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-31. The land acquisition relates to 21 households with 74 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.85mu, only 0.8% reduced. Therefore, the impact for whole village is small and land loss percentage is less than 2%. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land. The most land lost family is about 30% reduced, no actual impact on the protection and living, and grain ration can be guaranteed.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Fengshou Village

Table 5-31

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1642	3065	25.37	1.87	1.85	0.8
Luzhuang	170	370	5.98	2.18	2.14	1.6
Xiaobai	95	240	3.72	2.53	2.49	1.5
Xiaoli	145	340	4.17	2.34	2.32	1.2
Xiaomei	153	340	3.90	2.22	2.20	1.1
Zhouzhuang	237	520	7.61	2.19	2.16	1.5

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ② Adjust agricultural structure, develop high-efficient agriculture, enlarge shed-vegetable planting area, raise output of land to increase peasant's income, and plan to plant 80mu in Luzhuang, 60mu in Xiaomei, 50mu in Zhouzhuang and 40mu in Xiaoli group.

(18) Tangdian Village

Tangdian Village is at the east 7km away to Dingcheng town, connecting with Dongwei village at the east, and with Nandian village at the south, with Fengshou village at the west. The village has total land area of 20km² and 18 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2515 persons from 535 households, the cultivated land 5735mu, of which the paddy field is 4235mu and dry land 1500mu, with 2.28mu cultivated land per capita, and 1415 labor forces accounting for 56.3%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 450 person/times accounting for 31.8%, and their working areas are mainly of the coast economic developing zones such as Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 2650 Yuan.

Totally 3.14mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are paddy field. The land acquisition affects only on Jiaxiang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-32. The land acquisition relates to 2 households with 9 persons without housing relocation. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from 2 PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Tangdian Village

Table 5-32

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	2515	5735	3.14	2.28	2.28	0.1
Jiaxiang	323	680	3.14	2.11	2.10	0.5

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(→) Resettlement acting plan for each village of Nanqiao District

(1) Danzi Village

Danzi Village is the place for Danzi Agency, connecting with Dongchen village at the east, and with Wanqiao village at the southwest. The village has total land area of 1.3km² and

8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1408 persons from 420 households, in which the agricultural population is 987 persons accounting for 70.1%, the cultivated land 1608.4mu, of which the paddy field is 1204.4mu and dry land 404mu, with 1.63mu cultivated land per capita, and 920 labor forces accounting for 65.3%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times accounting for 30%, and their working areas are mainly at Shanghai, Hangzhou, Yiwu, Guangzhou, and about 70% working locally in Chuzhou Development Zone and Nanqiao Development Zone, or engaging in woodworker, tiler, painter, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3580 Yuan.

Totally 51.80mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on Xiaojing and Danzi group, and the details are shown in Table 5-33. The land acquisition relates to 40households with 143 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.58mu, only 3.2% reduced. The land loss in Xiaojing and Danzi group is 19.0% and 16.5%, land per capita above 0.91mu . By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, but for specific case over 70%. The most labor force in this village is working in Chuzhou city, not quiet relying on land, therefoer, the impact on protection and living can be relexed through proper compensation measures.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Danzi Village

Table 5-33

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquisred (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	987	1608.4	51.80	1.63	1.58	3.2
Xiaojing	97	109	20.74	1.12	0.91	19.0
Danzi	145	187.9	31.06	1.30	1.08	16.5

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

①Open up wasteland. By the survy,Xiaojing village has 10mu wasteland, the village committee will be responsible to invest 50000 Yuan to repair water conservancy facilites and create wasteland to give the affected family after hearing the comments from villagers; ② Increase output of labor force, and offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and connect actively with each enterprise nearby for the employment.

(2) Dongchen Village

Dongchen Village is 1km away to Danzi Agency, connecting with Gongnong village at the east, and with Wuyi at the south and with Yaobu town at the west. The village has total land area of 10km2 and 15 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2500 persons from 680 households, the cultivated land 5550mu, of which the paddy field is 3300mu and

dry land 2250mu, with 2.22mu cultivated land per capita, and 1500 labor forces accounting for 60%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 460 person/times, of which 50% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and the rest working seasonally in Chuzhou Development Zone except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3510 Yuan.

Totally 77.45mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which the paddy land is 34.95mu and dry land 42.5mu. The land acquisition affects only on Yantun group, and the details are shown in Table 5-34. The land acquisition relates to 42 households with 135 persons, in which 5 households with 20 persons need to be relocated. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.19mu, only 1.4% reduced. The land loss in Yantun group is 17.2%, land per capita 2.07mu. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, but for specific case over 80%. The most labor force in this village is working in Chuzhou city, not quiet relying on land, therefore, the impact on protection and living can be relaxed through proper compensation measures.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Dongchen Village

Table 5-34

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	2500	5550	77.45	2.22	2.19	1.4
Yantun	180	450	77.45	2.50	2.07	17.2

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

—— Production resettlement plan: ①Adjust agricultural structure: Relying on existing sales channel, develops turf and afforest tree plant, plan to plant 20mu turf in Yantun village, mainly for type of Yangmao and Manila turf; ②Develop breeding expert in the village to guide all peasants to be rich. Based on geography advantage and translate the industrial advantage, offer freely technical support for breeding pig, duck and fish to promote local resource advantages. ③Increase output of labor force, and offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommend resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and connect actively with each enterprise nearby for the employment.

——Resettlement plan: 5 households with 20 persons need to be settled separately. Based on the plan of new countryside construction and tow, the hoist area is at two sides of Chuwu road, the village committee will be responsible for new house plot, and this family will get compensation of house and attachments, transportation fee, infrastructure construction fee in host area and resettlement subsidy based on relative rules, the house plot leveling, water, power and road in host area will be done by themselves and build the house by his own will.

(3) Kehu Village

Kehu Village is 7km away to Danzi Agency, connecting with Dongchen village at the north and east, and with Wuyi at the south. The village has total land area of 15km² and 15 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2100 persons from 600 households, in which agricultural population is 1950 persons accounting for 92.9%, the cultivated land 4400mu, of which the paddy field is 3100mu and dry land 1300mu, with 2.26mu cultivated land per capita, and 1340 labor forces accounting for 63.8%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times, of which 70% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3578 Yuan.

Totally 132.94mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which the paddy land is 98.72mu and dry land 34.22mu. The land acquisition affects five groups as Xiwang, Kehu, Dongliu, Xiaoying and Huashu group, and the details are shown in Table 5-35. The land acquisition relates to 63 households with 259 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 2.19mu, only 3% reduced. The land loss in Xiaoying group is 14.7%, land per capita 1.2mu. By the survey, the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, but for specific case over 95%. The most labor force in this village is working in Chuzhou city, not quiet relying on land, therefoer, the impact on protection and living can be relaxed through proper compensation measures.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Kehu Village

Table 5-35

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1950	4400	132.94	2.26	2.19	3.0
Xiwang	155	435	31	2.81	2.61	7.1
Kehu	150	280	26	1.87	1.69	9.3
Dongliu	153	220	26	1.44	1.27	11.8
Xiaoying	66	129	18.94	1.95	1.67	14.7
Huashu	124	330	31	2.66	2.41	9.4

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

- ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village.
- ② Adjust agricultural structure, relying on special location of village and convenient traffic condition, encoranging to develop shed-vegetable, plan to develop 10 vegetable-sheds in Kehu group to plant cucumber, leek, etc;
- ③ Construct the water conservancy facilities. It is planned to invest 50000 Yuan to repair water pond, channel in the village to raise irrigation

efficiency, better watering condition and increase the development strength for agricultural production.

(4) Wanqiao Village

Wanqiao Village is at the south 7km away to Chuzhou city, connecting with Huayuan village at the east, with Danzi village at the south and with Lianying village at the west. The village has total land area of 4.2km² and 9 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 2100 persons from 580 households, in which agricultural population is 1789 persons accounting for 85.2%, the cultivated land 3207mu, of which the paddy field is 3100mu and dry land 107mu, with 1.79mu cultivated land per capita, and 1158 labor forces accounting for 55.1%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting, individual business and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 800 person/times, of which 10% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Zhejiang, Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu, Guangdong, and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3590 Yuan.

Totally 20.99mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects only on Shuizha group, and the details are shown in Table 5-36. The land acquisition relates to 14 households with 53 persons, without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.78mu, 0.7% reduced. The land loss in Shuizha group is 13.1%, land per capita 2.40mu after land acquisition. Therefore, the disadvantage to local people can be relaxed through proper compensation measures.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Wanqiao Village

Table 5-36

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1789	3207	20.99	1.79	1.78	0.7
Shuizha	58	160	20.99	2.76	2.40	13.1

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

(1) Adjust agricultural structure. It is planned to develop 20mu shed-vegetable in Shuizha group to plant mushroom mainly, by the planting households estimation, one shed needs investment of 3000 Yuan and get earning of 6000 Yuan annually, in viewing of large investment, the village commission will pay 60% without interest from the collective funds, which will be repaid when the family gets harvest; (2) Construct the water conservancy facilities. It is planned to invest 20000 Yuan to repair trunk channel in the village to raise irrigation efficiency, better watering condition and increase the development strength for agricultural production. (3) Offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and connect actively with each enterprise nearby for the employment.

(5) Yulou Village

Yulou Village is at the south 4km away to Wuyi town, connecting with Siqiao village at the east, with Miao Zhang village at the south, with Hechun village at the west and with Yuanzhuang village at the north. The village has total land area of 4.3km² and 17 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 195 persons from 415 households, the cultivated land 2800mu, of which the paddy field is 2000mu and dry land 800mu, with 1.4mu cultivated land per capita, and 1014 labor forces accounting for 50.8%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting, seeding planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 230 person/times, of which 10% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3380 Yuan.

Totally 117.51mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy land is 94 and dry land 23.15mu. The land acquisition affects four groups as Dazhuang, Xiaodazhuang, Mazhuang and Yulou group, and the details are shown in Table 5-37. The land acquisition relates to 90 households with 333 persons, in which 1 households with 6 persons need to be relocated. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.34mu, 4.2% reduced. The land loss in Dazhuang and Mazhuang group is 26.1% and 23.5%, land per capita 0.86mu and 0.97mu after land acquisition. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, only specific case for 80% impacting on its grain ration. Special care shall be taken.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Yulou Village

Table 5-37

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1995	2800	117.51	1.40	1.34	4.2
Dazhuang	129	150	39.11	1.16	0.86	26.1
Xiaodazhuang	107	198	20.84	1.85	1.66	10.5
Mazhuang	114	145	34.04	1.27	0.97	23.5
Yulou	113	171	23.52	1.51	1.31	13.8

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

——**Production recovery measures:** ①For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ②Adjust agricultural structure, fully use existing sell channel to enlarge seeding and flower plant scale to increase peasant’s income under condition to ensure supply of grain ration; ③Offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and connect actively with each enterprise

nearby for the employment.

—**Resettlement plan:** 1 households with 6 persons need to be settled separately. Based on the plan of new countryside construction and tow, the hoist area is at the north of No.312 shop in Dazhuang group, the village committee will be responsible for new house plot, and this family will get compensation of house and attachments, transportation fee, infrastructure construction fee in host area and resettlement subsidy based on relative rules, the house plot leveling, water, power and road in host area will be done by themselves and build the house by his own will.

(6) Shuangying Village

Shuangying Village is at the west about 2.5km away to Wuyi town, connecting with Yuanzhuang village at the southeast, with Yulou village at the south, with Fabi village at the west and with Kehe village at the north. The village has total land area of 2.5km² and 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1355 persons from 415 households, the cultivated land 2290mu, of which the paddy field is 1980mu and dry land 310mu, with 1.69mu cultivated land per capita, and 886 labor forces accounting for 65.4%, engaging mainly in multiple planting, economic tree planting, agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 518 person/times, of which 20% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Nanjing, Shanghai, and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3468 Yuan.

Totally 113.42mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy land is 90.74 and dry land 22.68mu. The land acquisition affects four groups as Madu, Baiwangzu, Lixiaoying and Shuangying group, and the details are shown in Table 5-38. The land acquisition relates to 83 households with 289 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.61mu, 5.0% reduced. The land loss in Baiwang group is 14.0%. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, only specific case for 60%, no impacting on its grain ration.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Shuangying Village

Table 5-38

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1355	2290	113.42	1.69	1.61	5.0
Madu	129	268	18.42	2.08	1.93	6.9
Baiwang	103	230	32.21	2.23	1.92	14.0
Lixiaoying	176	450	5.70	2.56	2.52	1.3
Shuangying	138	540	57.09	3.91	3.50	10.6

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

- ① For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will

be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ②Adjust agricultural structure, fully use existing sell channel to enlarge seeding and flower plant scale to increase peasant's income; ③Offer skill training. Through the town government "sunlight project" mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and recommend them to work in Yangtian Vehicle Repair Plant, Luyi Grain and Oil Group, Dayi Shipping Works, HongYuan Coating Company in same town.

(7) Yuanzhuang Village

Yuanzhuang Village is at the southwest of Wuyi town, where is town government place, connecting with Hongshan village at the east, with Yulou village at the south, with Shuangying village at the west. The village has total land area of 2km² and 5 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1329 persons from 355 households, the cultivated land 2080mu, of which the paddy field is 1880mu and dry land 200mu, with 1.57mu cultivated land per capita, and 923 labor forces accounting for 69.5%, engaging mainly in multiple planting, economic tree planting, agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 700 person/times, of which 75% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Nanjing, Shanghai, and the rest working seasonally near Wuyi town except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3366Yuan.

Totally 50.11mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy land is 33.41and dry land 16.70mu. The land acquisition affects on Miao Zhuang group only, and the details are shown in Table 5-39. The land acquisition relates to 42 households with 150 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.53mu, 2.4% reduced. The land loss in Miao Zhuang group is 17.0%, land per capita after land acquisition 1.56mu. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, only specific case for 50%, no impacting on its grain ration.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Yuanzhuang Village

Table 5-39

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1329	2080	50.11	1.57	1.53	2.4
Miao Zhuang	157	295	50.11	1.88	1.56	17.0

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

①For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great

effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ②Adjust agricultural structure, relying on convenient traffic condition, put investment of 50000 Yuan to develop 50mu grape, plum along two sides of road; ③Offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and recommend them to work in Yangtian Vehicle Repair Plant, Luyi Grain and Oil Group, Dayi Shipping Works, HongYuan Coating Company in same town.

(8) Xinhua Village

Xinhua Village is at the west about 7km away to Wuyi town, connecting with Pukou district of Nanjing at the east, with Zhaoqiao village at the south, with Siqiao village at the west. The village has total land area of 18km² and 12 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1513 persons from 402 households, the cultivated land 2651mu, of which the paddy field is 1260mu and dry land 1391mu, with 2.23mu cultivated land per capita, and 986 labor forces accounting for 65.2%, engaging mainly in multiple planting, economic tree planting, agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 500 person/times, of which 20% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, and the rest working seasonally near Wuyi town except farming. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3380Yuan.

The new road within Xinhua village is the existing supplementary path of 312 road, the land acquisition at the two sides of the road was made, now only involving a part of structures at two sides of the road. By the survey on-the-spot, only partial miscellaneous structures in Xinhua village are involved in the relocation, but without any main house. Therefore households need not to have resettlement and they will be paid with the corresponding compensation cost according to the unit price for house and auxiliary specified in "Resettlement Action Plan", and the village committee will not offer the house plot anymore.

(9) Siqiao Village

Siqiao Village is about 3km away to Wuyi town, where is within the planning area of Wuyi town, connecting with Xinhua village at the east, with Baimiao village at the south, with Yulou village at the west. The village has total land area of 1.5km² and 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1090 persons from 310 households, the cultivated land 1964mu, of which the paddy field is 1850mu and dry land 114mu, with 1.8mu cultivated land per capita, and 550 labor forces accounting for 50.5%, engaging mainly in multiple planting, economic tree planting, agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 150 person/times, of which 40% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Nanjing, Beijing, Shanghai, and the rest working seasonally near Wuyi town. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3360Yuan.

Totally 22.63mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy land is 4.52mu and dry land 18.11mu. The land acquisition affects on Wufang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-40. The land acquisition relates to 21 households with 77 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.78mu, 1.2% reduced. The land loss in Wufang group is 8.3%, and land per capita after land

acquisition 1.45mu. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 10% of cultivated land, only specific case for 40%, no impacting on its grain ration.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Siqiao Village

Table 5-40

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1090	1964	22.63	1.80	1.78	1.2
Wufang	173	274	22.63	1.58	1.45	8.3

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

- ①For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village.
- ②Since this village belongs to planning area of Wuyi town and by relative documents of the town, it is planned to end land acquisition in nest half year of 2007, therefore, take cash compensation for land acquisition, the group with land per capita under 0.3mu shall be put into low income insurance system of city;
- ③Adjust agricultural structure. Use surplus land to enlarge seeding wood and flowers planting scale to increase resettlers income.

(10) Shuangqiao Village

Shuangqiao Village is at the west about 6km away to Wuyi town, connecting with Kehu village at the east, with Fahua village at the south, with Zhugang village at the west and with Dongche village at the north. The village has total land area of 14km² and 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1698 persons from 487 households, the cultivated land 5120mu, of which the paddy field is 4580mu and dry land 540mu, with 3.02mu cultivated land per capita, and 1065 labor forces accounting for 62.7%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 200 person/times, and their working areas are mainly at Shanghai, Jiangsu, etc. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3380Yuan.

Totally 13.69mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, and all are dry field. The land acquisition affects on Fanliu and Xiaoqian group, and the details are shown in Table 5-41. The land acquisition relates to 11 households with 37 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 3.01mu, 0.3% reduced. The land loss in Xiaoqian group is 1.9%. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 5% of cultivated land. Therefore, based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Shuangqiao Village

Table 5-41

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1698	5120	13.69	3.02	3.01	0.3
Fanliu	182	594	5.39	3.26	3.23	0.9
Xiaoqian	165	428	8.30	2.59	2.54	1.9

(1) Luheyang Village

Luheyang Village is at the east about 3.5km away to Huangwei township government , connecting with Shuiki town at the east, with Baimiao village and Siqiao village at the west, with Xinhua village at the north. The village governs 8 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1428 persons from 429 households, in which agricultural population is 1363 persons accounting for 95.4%, the cultivated land 2766mu, of which the paddy field is 1350mu and dry land 1416mu, with 2.03mu cultivated land per capita, and 760 labor forces accounting for 53.2%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting, flower planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 160 person/times, of which 20% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Shanghai, Beijing, Zhejiang, Guangdong, etc. and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou or Wuyi town. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3900Yuan.

Totally 167.69mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, in which paddy land is 16.88mu and dry land 150.81mu. The land acquisition affects on Ludong, Yijiaying and Zhouxi group, and the details are shown in Table 5-42. The land acquisition relates to 96 households with 312 persons without housing relocation. After land acquisition, the land per capita is 1.91mu, 6.1% reduced. The land loss in Ludong and Yinjiaying group is 17.7% and 17.4%, but land per capita after land acquisition above 1.7mu. By the survey, it shows that the effect of the land acquisition is scattered, and effect on most of households is less as that the acquisitioned land is about 15% of cultivated land, only specific case for 80% impacting on its grain ration. Special care shall be taken.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Luyang Village

Table 5-42

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1363	2766	167.69	2.03	1.91	6.1
Ludong	152	347	61.29	2.28	1.88	17.7
Yijiaying	135	424	73.86	3.14	2.59	17.4
Zhouxi	174	328	32.54	1.89	1.70	9.9

Based on widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of the villages, and according to the practical condition of the village, the following measures will be taken for resettlement of PAPs in the village:

①For the groups with less affect from the land acquisition, the cash compensation will be carried out, i.e. according to relevant policy of the country, resettlement subsidy paid to the households with full amount and no land adjusted in the village. For the groups with great effect from the land acquisition, and land adjustment will be carried out within the village. ②Adjust agricultural structure, relying on the geogrphical advantage of village, put investment of 40000 Yuan to develop 10mu shed-vegetable in Ludong group, mainly to sell to Nanjing; ③Offer skill training. Through the town government “sunlight project” mainly, recommendate resettlers for training to master certain skill to increase its employment competition ability, and recommend them to work in enterprises in same town.

(12) Zhaoqiao Village

Zhaoqiao Village is at the north about 5km away to Huangwei township government , connecting with Xige village of Yongning town of Jiangsu province at the east, with Luzhuang village at the south, with Luyang village at the west and with Xinhua village at the north. The village governs 10 villagers groups. By the end of 2005, the village has 1852 persons from 525 households, the cultivated land 2320mu, of which the paddy field is 1100mu and dry land 1220mu, with 1.25mu cultivated land per capita, and 1109 labor forces accounting for 59.9%, engaging mainly in agricultural planting, flower planting and migrant work; By the statistics, it shows that the outgoing forces are 510 person/times, of which 46% are working outside for long term, and their working areas are mainly at Guangdong, Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, etc. and the rest working seasonally near Chuzhou. By the end of 2005, the pure income per capita is 3980Yuan.

Totally 23.57mu cultivated land will be requisitioned for project construction, and all are the dry field. The land acquisition affects on Gaowang group, and the details are shown in Table 5-43. The land acquisition relates to 17 households with 66 persons, in which 2 households with 9 persons need to be relocated. After land acquisition, the land loss is less tha 10% of their contracted land. Therefore, based on the widely soliciting opinions from PAPs and after study and discussion by two committees of villages, take cash compensation measures and give resettlement subsidy fully to each family based on relative policy and no land adjustment between villagers groups. For the family to be relocated, the committee will be responsible for new house plot with original size on the planning zone at the west of Xiaodao road, and this family will get compensation of house and attachments, transportation fee, and resettlement subsidy based on relative rules, the house plot leveling, water, power and road in host area will be done by themselves and build the house by his own will.

Summary of Cultivated Land Acquisition for Zhaoqiao Village

Table 5-43

Villager Group	Agricultural population (person)	Total cultivated land (mu)	Cultivated land acquired (mu)	Cultivated land per capita before land acquisition (mu/person)	Cultivated land per capita after land acquisition (mu/person)	Reducing proportion (%)
Whole village	1852	2320	23.57	1.25	1.24	1.0
Gaowang	192	330	23.57	1.72	1.60	7.1

5.5.2. Use and Guarantee of Resettlement Compensation

A Use of Compensation Fund

Compensation fund for the resettlement will be managed and used by the most primary level economic organization. Generally, compensation for housing and auxiliaries and fees for removal will be paid to relocated households, and used for new housing construction and removal of goods of families; according to the difference of land right, land compensation will be managed by township (town), village or villager group, normally used for production rehabilitation, resettlement for surplus labors and construction of infrastructures.

(1) Compensation for housing and auxiliaries of full amount will be paid to the relocated households based on relevant policy;

(2) The land compensation and resettlement subsidy for labors will be managed and planned as a whole by town (ship), village, villager group, except those for PAPs' production rehabilitation, after agreed by the relocated villagers' groups, the fund can be used in the following aspects:

-----Invest the local infrastructure, such as strengthening the basic construction of farmland, improving the water conservancy and irrigation works, and enhancing construction of rural roads so as to heighten the traffic capacity;

-----Construct the public welfare in the village;

-----Invest the secondary and tertiary industry, and increase the employment channels for surplus labors.

(3) If necessary, part of land compensation can be used to establish venture fund, which will provide the basic living guarantee for the villagers who lose jobs within three years.

B. Guarantee Measures for Compensation Fund

(1) If the land compensation will be used for secondary and tertiary industry, at first, the two village committees must carry out intensive survey and analysis to make sure that the market condition is ripe, then apply to the township (town) government for approval, moreover, hold meetings in the affected villager groups for approval through discussion, and finally it is implemented.

(2) To ensure that PAPs will not decrease their income level, the management for new enterprises must be strengthened, the checking and auditing periodically shall be carried out so as to solve the practical problems timely (such as technical guidance and products selling), and necessary system shall be established so as to guarantee the perfect development of enterprises.

(3) If the periphery investment environment changes and the planned investment scheme on secondary and tertiary industry cannot ensure a stable income for PAPs, the first measure is to deposit land compensation and resettlement subsidy into bank, and interest will be allocated to the affected households so as to ensure their living level not decreased. At the same time, for the planned project, evaluation should be carried out again before construction according to the market information of the very year so that to make a decision whether to continue investment or change the investment direction.

5.5.3. Balance of Occupation and Compensation of Cultivated Land

Totally 1504.7mu cultivated land (garden) will be acquisitioned for the project, according to relevant regulations of the “Land Administration Law”, the plan of Balance of Occupation and Compensation of Cultivated Land should be implemented, after consulting with land administration departments of county (district), it is determined that after project construction unit would pay fees for cultivation according to relative regulations, and land administration departments of county (district) would take responsible for the balance work.

5.5.4. Plan for Infrastructures in Host Area

A Ground leveling

For the resettlement, the method of scatter resettlement combined with concentrated resettlement is adopted, PAPs can choose the house plot in the villager group, generally, the house plot quality is perfect, housing construction can be carried out right after ground leveled. The PAPs can do it by themselves based on their own will, or the county (district) PRO will organize ground leveling. Fees for ground leveling is temporarily calculated according to 3500Yuan per household, and the shortage would be made up by the contingency fund.

B. Public facilities

Water supply: the most of PAPs dig well or have the running water. During survey on project affect area, the detailed survey on facilities of well, running water, etc. was carried out, and PAPs should have compensation for those. PAPs are all resettled in their original villagers’ group, and water getting manner is the same with before if the new houses are not far than 500m, so that no investment for water supply is calculated.

Power supply: capacity of power supply facilities at each village can meet the needs after resettlement, the power can be taken as long as 220kV line connected to their houses for reason of that the distance from the host area to power line is 50m to 500m.

Broadcast and TV: PAPs can watch TV by installing the receiving devices through their original broadcast facilities, or by installing their original cable TV at the host area through existing TV receiving devices at the host area.

C. Roads and traffic

According to survey on arrangement of resettlement site: PAPs hope to be resettled near their original living place as that the convenient traffic is the first factor for most of PAPs to choos the host area, thus most of the host areas are arranged along the new roads and near to their original houses, it not only solves the traffic problem, but also provides good condition for their production and living rehabilitation after resettlement.

5.5.5. Public Service Facilities in Host Spot

The social facilities such as schools and medical treatment points are not relocated, PAPs can use the original schools, medical treatment points and business net points, so that no more such facility is required. After removal, the distance from host area to the original social service facilities is basically as same as that before.

5.5.6. Community Management and Housing Construction

The existing administration system would not be changed since no outgoing resettlement in the project, and all the villagers' groups are under administration of the original township (town) and villages.

During the house construction, it should take consideration of the living habit and also keeping a room for the further development. The house dismantling and construction of resettlers shall be performed according to their own wishes, and the resettlement organization would pay compensation by replacement price according to original house structure and area. The compensation shall be paid by stages according to the progress of material preparation and house construction. PAPs will be resettled in the original community, and the new houses are no more than 500m away from the original houses. The resettlers can build new house first or dismantle later, and during housing construction period, PAPs can live in the original houses.

5.5.7. Organization and Management of Resettlement Implementation

Implementation of resettlement plan will be under the leadership of Project Leading Group, and the project affected county (districts) will designate personnel from their relevant government departments to establish resettlement organization to formulate the resettlement policies, and assume the responsibility for publicization, mobilization, arrangement and implementation of the house relocation and inhabitants resettlement. At the same time, the resettlement organizations are also requested to hear and timely collect and sort the resettlers' opinions and questions, and timely report such to the superior organizations or the relevant departments and have feedback for the treatment opinions to the resettlers in time.

5.5.8. Training Plan

A Training for resettlement cadres

In Nov. 2006, under the organization of provincial project office, in Chuzhou city, the major cadres of the counties (district) were trained for two days by project resettlement consultation unit, ECIDI, and got stable basis on theory. In order to execute relative policy of involuntary resettlement better and guarantee the implementation of project resettlement in order, provincial project office has planned to organize related staff in local resettlement organs at different levels to go abroad or to other places to learn experiences from successful projects so as to improve the operation quality and management quality of staff in resettlement organs at different levels.

B. PAPs' technical skill training

In order to create a self-dependent and self-developing environment and restore or improve PAPs' living level in a short time, PRO in the counties (district) will organize PAPs to have technical training. On the one hand, it is planned to carry out the agriculture technical training, combining with implementation of agriculture structure adjustment, invite experienced experts to train on planting and breeding; on the other hand, for non-agriculture development, to train them for non-agriculture technology such as process technology, production management, etc.

(1) Training of rural practical technics. Mainly for training of practical technology for

agricultural and animal husbandry, planting training for raising production ability of grain and oil, raising output of agricultural products quality, quantity and market competition ability, modern agriculture new technology, new knowledge of pollution-free production and standardized production; Aquaculture training mainly for disease prevention and cure of livestock and domestic fowl, breeding management and technology of forage production etc.

(2) Guidance training before employment. Mainly training for protection of basic rights and interests, legal knowledge, general knowledge of city life, and skill of job hunting. Through training, raise the consciousness of complies with legal regulations and self-rights and interests, strengthen the ability of villagers for prevention and handling accident event, set up new employment idea and understand employment channel to raise employment ability.

(3) Professional ability training. Training mainly for non-agricultural skills of villagers. According to national professional classification standard and professional training specifications, as well as the requirement of different trade, work type and work post, arrange training content and training course. Combining local rural economic structural characteristics, train the skills for building, household management service, meal service, property management, health care, security, clean and motor vehicle repair, etc.

(4) Carving out training. Train mainly for consciousness of carving out and start-business plan, encouraging and guiding them to start their business, help them to establish development project, create small enterprise, and train local start-business leaders.

5.6. Scheme for Rural Production and Living Facilities

The production and living facilities affected by project construction are channels, tractor roads and sidewalks. During project survey and design period, much investigation was carried out on possible affection on local production and living, opinions were solicited from governments at all levels, relative departments, social communities and local residents by the manner of symposia, questionnaire, and most of the opinions were taken into consideration in project design. Through field investigation, the design unit has made the corresponding measures for the affected production and living facilities during design: for the channels interrupted by the road, culverts would be built within the road base or channels parallel to the road within the protective scope would be build so that the channels damaged by the construction would be restored after project construction.

Investment for all these items has been listed in overall project budget, not calculated herein.

5.7. Resettlement Plan for Individual Business

Due to this project is a road rebuilding project, it shall avoid the population concentrated area as far as possible as villages and schools, and the affect on the individual business is small. All individual bussiness households use the first storey of their house for business with small scale, their main customers are from the own village or villagers nearby, during resettlement, their host site would be set at the road cross with concentrated population or two sides of main road according their own will so as to increase source of customers, keep the original business amount and make them have stable economic source and their living level not be decreased.

5.8. Rehabilitation Plan for Specific Facilities

The special facilities affected by the Project include: 35kV power lines with 0.82 pole/km, 10kV power lines with 8.08 pole/km, 220/380V power lines with 27.19 pole/km, telecom lines with 31.12 pole/km, and telecom optic cables with 5.81 pole/km. In case that the overhead power and telecom lines run across the road, raise the height of pole to cross over the road, and when the line is parallel to the road, use transfer tower and relocation of poles. For the telecom optic cables, underground cable sleeves under the road should be designed, or should be relocated if it is impossible. The rehabilitation plan for specific facilities shall be proposed and constructed by the relevant department, and the Project Owner would coordinate with the relevant departments for compensation payment.

6. Compensation Estimation for Resettlement and Land Acquisition

The total budget of compensation for the project (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan, Chuzhou~Wuyi section) is 3013.81×10^4 RMB Yuan (excluding tax), in which the compensation to the rural resettlers is 2335.25×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 77.5% of the total investment, the compensation for restoring of special items is 183.83×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 6.1% of the total investment, the cost for others is 220.75×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 7.3% of the total investment, and the physical contingencies is 273.98×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 9.1% of the total investment.

The total budget of compensation for Chuzhou~Dingyuan section is 1237.60×10^4 RMB Yuan (excluding tax), in which the compensation to the rural resettlers is 890.02×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 72.0% of the total investment, the compensation for restoring of special items is 144.74×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 7.3% of the total investment, the cost for others is 90.33×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 7.3% of the total investment, and the physical contingencies is 112.51×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 9.1% of the total investment.

The total budget of compensation for Chuzhou~Wuyi section is 1776.21×10^4 RMB Yuan (excluding tax), in which the compensation to the rural resettlers is 1445.23×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 81.4% of the total investment, the compensation for restoring of special items is 39.09×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 2.2% of the total investment, the cost for others is 130.42×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 7.3% of the total investment, and the physical contingencies is 161.47×10^4 RMB Yuan, accounting for 9.1% of the total investment. See Table 6-1 for details.

Cost Estimation on Compensation for Land Requisition and Resettlement

Table 6-1

No.	Description	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section		S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
		Sum (10^4 Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10^4 Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10^4 Yuan)	Percentage (%)
I	Compensation for rural resettlers	2335.25	77.5	890.02	72.0	1445.23	81.4
1.	Compensation for land acquisition	2155.60		778.60		1377.00	
1.1.	for permanent land acquisition	1934.97		729.15		1205.82	
1.2.	for temporary land occupation	220.63		49.45		171.18	
2.	Compensation for houses and auxiliaries	95.34		61.39		33.95	
2.1	for private houses and auxiliaries	15.91		9.85		6.06	
2.2	for collectives and auxiliaries	6.88		4.26		2.62	
3.	Compensation for infrastructures in host area	7.35		4.55		2.80	
3.1	Compensation for new house plot	1.68		1.04		0.64	
4.	Compensation for removal	1.77		1.11		0.66	
4.1	Relocation fee for private houses	0.63		0.39		0.24	
4.2	Relocation fee for collective houses	1.14		0.72		0.42	
4.3	Temporary transition fee and living subsidy	63.83		37.07		26.76	
5.	Compensation for scattered trees	0.48				0.48	
5.1	For fruit trees	63.35		37.07		26.28	

Continued

No.	Description	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section		S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
		Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)
6.	Compensation for individual business loss	1.60		1.40		0.20	
7.	Support fee for vulnerable groups	1.20		0.60		0.60	
II	Compensation for specific facilities	183.83	6.1	144.74	11.7	39.09	2.2
1	For telecom facility	66.39		31.17		35.22	
2	For Power facility	117.44		113.57		3.87	
III	Other fees	220.75	7.3	90.33	7.3	130.42	7.3
1	Administrative fee of construction unit	12.59		5.17		7.42	
2	Implementation management fee	75.57		31.04		44.53	
3	Technical training fee	11.68		4.45		7.23	
4	Supervisory fee	25.19		10.35		14.84	
5	Monitoring and evaluation fee	25.19		10.35		14.84	
6	Planning and design fee	62.98		25.87		37.11	
7	Fee for design file reviewing	7.55		3.10		4.45	
IV	Contingency	273.98	9.1	112.51	9.1	161.47	9.1
	Total static investment (excluding tax)	3013.81		1237.60		1776.21	
V	Related tax	1060.26		411.40		648.86	
1	Fee for reclaiming the cultivated land	832.54		318.99		513.55	
2	Taxation on requisition of cultivated land	174.18		71.53		102.65	
3	Recovery fee of forest vegetation	53.54		20.88		32.66	
	Static investment (including tax)	4074.07		1649.00		2425.07	

6.1. Compiling basis

(1) Land Administration Law of People's Republic of China (Implemented since January 1, 1999)

Provisional Regulations on Taxation for Cultivated Land Occupation of People's Republic of China

Implementation Method of Anhui Province on Interim Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Farmland Occupation Tax

(4) Notice on Revising for Criteria of Levying Fees for Reclamation of Cultivated Land ([1992] No.582)

(5) Woodland Administration Regulations in Anhui Province

(6) Implementation Method of Levying Fees for Restoration of Forest Vegetation in Anhui Province

(7) Notice on Tax for Land Acquired by Construction of Road issued by Anhui Province Finance Bureau

(8) Implementation Method of Levying Fees for Reclamation of Cultivated Land in Anhui Province

(9) Inventory Indexes affected by project and other data provided by design unit.

6.2. Compensation Principles

(1) The standards for land compensation and resettlement subsidy as well as compensation for young crops shall be calculated according to the relative provisions in the Implementation Method of Anhui Province on Land Administration Law.

(2) The compensation standard for houses will be paid according to the replacement in the project effected area, and auxiliaries will be compensated by practical value.

(3) Compensation for special facilities will follow the principles of “Three Originals, (original scope, original standard, original function)”, and the compensation payment will be based on the function restoration.

(4) Compensation for scattered trees will be paid according to the practical value or fees for transplanting.

6.3. Budget of Compensation

Budget of compensation for the project (S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan, Chuzhou~Wuyi section) includes: the compensation for rural resettlers, fee for reconstruction of special facilities, other fees, contingency and related tax. The compensation for rural resettlers covers the land compensation, compensation for housing and auxiliaries, compensation for infrastructures at the host area, compensation for removal and subsidy for transition, compensation for scattered fruit trees and timbers, compensation for loss of individual business, compensation for loss of enterprises, and fee for supporting vulnerable groups. According to requirements of relevant resettlement policies and other regulations, the fees mentioned above is as below:

6.3.1. Compensation for rural resettlers

The compensation for rural resettlers is 2335.25×10^4 Yuan, of which the land compensation is 2155.60×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 92.3%), compensation for housing and auxiliaries 95.34×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 4.1%), compensation for infrastructures at the host area 15.91×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 0.6%), compensation for removal and subsidy for transition 1.77×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 0.1%), compensation for scattered fruit trees and timbers 63.83×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 2.7%), compensation for individual business loss 1.6×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 0.1%), and fee for supporting vulnerable groups 1.20×10^4 Yuan (accounting for 0.1%). See Table 6-2 for details.

List of Compensation for Project

Table 6-2

No.	Item	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section		S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
		Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)	Sum (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Percentage (%)
1	Compensation for land acquisition	2155.60	92.3	778.60	87.5	1377.00	95.2
2	Compensation for housing and auxiliaries	95.34	4.1	61.39	6.9	33.95	2.3
3	Compensation for infrastructures construction at the host area	15.91	0.6	9.85	1.1	6.06	0.4
4	Compensation for removal and living subsidy during transition	1.77	0.1	1.11	0.1	0.66	
5	Compensation for scattered fruit trees and timbers	63.83	2.7	37.07	4.2	26.76	1.9
6	Compensation for individual business loss	1.60	0.1	1.40	0.2	0.20	
7	Fee for supporting vulnerable groups	1.20	0.1	0.60	0.1	0.60	
Total		2335.25	100	890.02	100	1445.23	100

6.3.1.1. Compensation for Land Acquisition

(1) Compensation for permanent land acquisition

Compensation for permanent land acquisition mainly covers the land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for young crops and woods, and it is calculated according to the compensation standards for each kind of land in Chapter 4, totally 19.3496 million Yuan, in which 7.2915 million Yuan is for S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section, and 12.0583 million Yuan for S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section. The details are in Table 6-3 ~ Table 6-5.

(2) Compensation for temporary land occupation

Totally 488.85mu land is temporary used for project construction, in which paddy field is 159.68mu and dry field 292.27mu, woodland 27.20mu, unused land 9.70mu. According to compensation criteria for this kind of land in Chapter 4, compensation is 2206300 Yuan for project temporary used land. See Table 6-6 for details.

Summary of Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition in the Project

Table 6-3

No.	Item	Quantity (mu)	Land compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Compensation for young crops and woods		Total compensation (10 ⁴ Yuan)
			Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	
1	Cultivated land	1504.70		962.15		641.44		80.12	1683.71
1.1	Paddy field	401.94	8184	328.95	5456	219.30	682	27.41	575.66
1.2	Dry field	1102.76	5742	633.20	3828	422.14	478	52.71	1108.05
2	Garden	11.6	10500	12.18	4500	5.22	1500	1.74	19.14
3	Pool	117.63	8184	96.27	4092	48.13			144.40
4	Woodland (timber)	133.87	5760	77.11	432	5.78	360	4.82	87.71
Total		1767.80		1147.71		700.57		86.68	1934.96

Summary of Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition for S311 Chuzhou~Dingyuan Section

Table 6-4

No.	Item	Quantity (mu)	Land compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Compensation for young crops and woods		Total compensation (10 ⁴ Yuan)
			Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	
1	Cultivated land	642.75		376.08		250.72		31.31	658.11
1.1	Paddy field	28.72	8184	23.50	5456	15.67	682	1.96	41.13
1.2	Dry field	614.03	5742	352.58	3828	235.05	478	29.35	616.98
2	Garden	5	10500	5.25	4500	2.25	1500	0.75	8.25
3	Pool	23.28	8184	19.05	4092	9.53			28.58
4	Woodland (timber)	52.21	5760	30.07	432	2.26	360	1.88	34.21
Total		723.24		430.45		264.76		33.94	729.15

Summary of Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition for S311 Chuzhou~Wuyi Section

Table 6-5

No.	Item	Quantity (mu)	Land compensation		Resettlement subsidy		Compensation for young crops and woods		Total compensation (10 ⁴ Yuan)
			Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	
1	Cultivated land	861.95		586.07		390.72		48.81	1025.60
1.1	Paddy field	373.22	8184	305.44	5456	203.63	682	25.45	534.52
1.2	Dry field	488.73	5742	280.63	3828	187.09	478	23.36	491.08
2	Garden	6.6	10500	6.93	4500	2.97	1500	0.99	10.89
3	Pool	94.35	8184	77.22	4092	38.61			115.83
4	Woodland (timber)	81.66	5760	47.04	432	3.53	360	2.94	53.51
Total		1044.56		717.26		435.83		52.74	1205.83

Summary of compensation for temporary use of land

Table 6-6

No.	Item	Quantity (mu)	Compensation for young crop of one season		Compensation for land loss		Land recovery fee		Total compensation (10 ⁴ Yuan)
			Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Unit price (Yuan/mu)	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	
1	Cultivated land	451.95		24.86		99.50		90.39	214.75
1.1	Paddy field	159.68	682	10.89	2728	43.56	2000	31.94	86.39
1.2	Dry field	292.27	478	13.97	1914	55.94	2000	58.45	128.36
2	Woodland	27.20	360	0.98	300	0.82	1500	4.08	5.88
Total		479.15		25.84		100.32		94.47	220.63

6.3.1.2. Compensation for housing and auxiliaries

The compensation for housing and auxiliaries belongs to individual possession, totally 953300 Yuan, including 613800 Yuan for S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section and 339500 Yuan for S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi Section. The details are in Table 6-7.

Summary of Compensation for Housing and Auxiliaries

Table 6-7

No.	Item	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section		S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi Section	
				Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
1	Houses			3201.00	87.41	2178.00	58.12	1023.00	29.29
1.1	Brick-concrete	m ²	360	568.00	20.44	384.00	13.82	184.00	6.62
1.2	Brick-wood	m ²	286	2185.00	62.49	1417.00	40.53	768.00	21.96
1.3	Miscellaneous structure	m ²	100	448.00	4.48	377.00	3.77	71.00	0.71
2	Auxiliaries				7.92		3.26		4.66
2.1	Sty and bullpen	m ²	50	300.00	1.51	93.00	0.47	207.00	1.04
2.2	Brick fence	m ²	30	854.00	2.57	545.00	1.64	309.00	0.93
2.3	Ground	m ²	15	908.00	1.36	232.00	0.35	676.00	1.01
2.4	Well	piece	500	8.00	0.40	4.00	0.20	4.00	0.20
2.5	Cooking range	piece	300	16.00	0.48	11.00	0.33	5.00	0.15
2.6	Phones	set	160	14.00	0.22	9.00	0.14	5.00	0.08
2.7	Cable TV	set	200	5.00	0.10	4.00	0.08	1.00	0.02
2.8	Water tank	Piece	100	1.00	0.01			1.00	0.01
2.9	Ash-toilet	piece	150	3.00	0.05			3.00	0.05
2.10	Front door	m ²	80	152.00	1.22	6.00	0.05	146.00	1.17
Total					95.33		61.38		33.95

6.3.1.3. Compensation for infrastructures in host area

Compensation for infrastructures covers the compensation for new house plot, ground leveling, and water and power supply facilities, and totally 21 households with 95 persons are involved. According to the compensation standard in Chapter 4, the compensation for infrastructures is 159100 Yuan in total, of which the compensation for new house plot is $21 \times 3274 = 68800$ Yuan, the ground leveling $21 \times 3500 = 73500$ Yuan, and water and power supply facilities $21 \times 800 = 16800$ Yuan.

6.3.1.4. Compensation for removal and transition

Compensation for private housing removal will be 300 Yuan per household, totally 6300 Yuan for housing removal. The resettlement subsidy will be 120 Yuan for each person, totally 11400 Yuan.

6.3.1.5. Compensation for scattered fruit trees and timbers

Totally 55900 scattered trees of all sorts will be cut for project construction, of which the fruit trees 80 and other trees 55820. According to the compensation criteria in Chapter 4, the compensation for scattered trees is 638300 Yuan in total, of which 4800 Yuan for the fruit trees and 633500 Yuan for other kind of trees.

6.3.1.6. Compensation for operation stop loss of private business

Compensation will be based on business stop loss during house relocation, 2000 Yuan for each household, totally 16000 Yuan.

6.3.1.7. Compensation for production loss of enterprises

Totally, there are 5 enterprises to be affected along the road. By the survey on-the-spot, only partial production land is affected, not concerning with housing relocation, with small impact on its production, so that no compensation for protection loss in this stage is considered, only pay compensation for land based on relative national policies.

6.3.1.8. Fees for supporting vulnerable groups

Fees is mainly used to support the vulnerable groups for their living. By the site survey, no vulnerable group is discovered. But consideration of unpredictable factors of natural calamity, etc. during the resettlement, the calculated fee is 18000 Yuan by taking 20% of relocation households as the vulnerable groups and with compensation of 3000 Yuan/household.

6.3.2. Compensation for reconstruction of specific facilities

According to the compensation unit in Chapter 4, the calculated fee is 1.8384 million Yuan. The details are in Table 6-8.

Summary of Compensation for Reconstruction of Specific Facilities

Table 6-8

Item	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section		S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi Section	
			Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
1. Telegram line				66.40		31.18		35.22
1.1. Telegram cable	Pole/km	12000	31.12	37.35	24.69	29.63	6.43	7.72
1.2. Telegram optical fiber cable	Pole/km	50000	5.81	29.05	0.31	1.55	5.50	27.50
2. Power line				117.44		113.57		3.87
2.1. 35kV power line	Pole/km	80000	0.82	6.56	0.68	5.44	0.14	1.12
2.2. 10kV power line	Pole/km	50000	8.08	40.40	8.08	40.40		
2.3. 220V/380V power line	Pole/km	25000	27.19	67.98	26.29	65.73	0.90	2.25
2.4. Transformer	Set	5000	5	2.50	4	2.00	1	0.50
Total				183.84		144.75		39.09

6.3.3. Other fees

Other fees include the administrative fee of construction unit, implementation management fee, technical training fee, supervisory fee, monitoring and evaluation fee, planning and design fee, and fee of design file reviewing.

(1) Administrative fee of construction unit

It is 0.5% of the sum through 6.3.1-6.3.2, totally 125900 Yuan, which is mainly used for administrative fees of construction unit during resettlement implementation.

(2) Implementation management fee

It is 3% of the sum through 6.3.1-6.3.2, totally 755700 Yuan, which is mainly used for management fee of implementation unit during land acquisition and resettlement.

(3) Technique training fees

It is 0.5% of sum from 6.3.1, totally 116800 Yuan, which is used for technical training for PAPs.

(4) Fees for supervision

It is 1.0% of sum through 6.3.1~6.3.2, totally 251900 Yuan, which is used for the supervisory unit to monitor the resettlement schedule, quality and fund control.

(5) Fees for monitoring and evaluation

It is 1.0% of sum through 6.3.1~6.3.2, totally 251900 Yuan, which is used for monitoring work by the external monitoring unit during resettlement.

(6) Fees for plan and design

It is 2.5% of sum through 6.3.1~6.3.2, totally 629800 Yuan, which is mainly used for design unit at the primary stage, investigation organs and local governments to participate the design of land acquisition and housing relocation as well as survey and compilation.

(7) Fees for design document reviewing

It is 3% of sum through 6.3.1~6.3.2, totally 75500 Yuan, which is mainly used for the consulting unit and authority department to carry out the consulting and reviewing on the plan and design results.

6.3.4. Contingency

It will be 10% of sum through 6.3.1~6.3.3, which is used for the unexpected work.

6.3.5. Interest of loan during construction period

According to consultation with the project design unit, no interest of loan will be counted, but is listed in the budget estimation by the design unit.

6.3.6. Relevant tax

(1) Tax on land occupation

According to the Notice of Anhui Province on Regulations of Taxation on Cultivated Land Occupation, the occupation tax shall be paid for occupation of the cultivated land, garden and water surface for breed aquatics as well as the temporary land occupation more than two years, and according to relevant regulations of "Notice on Revising for Criteria of Levying Fees for Reclamation of Cultivated Land", the tax on land occupation for road construction will be 1066 Yuan/mu, totally 1.7418 million Yuan.

(2) Compensation for land reclamation

According to the “Notice of Anhui Province on Regulations of Taxation on Cultivated Land Occupation”, the cultivated land effected by the project in Nanqiao district belongs to Grade II, and Dingyuan County belongs to Grade IV, with tax levying criteria of 8 Yuan/m² for Nanqiao district, i.e. 5333.3 Yuan/mu, with tax levying criteria of 6 Yuan/m² for Dingyuan County, i.e. 4000 Yuan/mu; totally 8.3254 million Yuan.

(3) Vegetation recovery compensation

According to relevant regulations in “Implementation Method of Levying Fees for Restoration of Forest Vegetation and Management in Anhui Province”, the vegetation recovery compensation criteria will be 4000 Yuan/mu, totally 0.5354 million Yuan.

6.4. Total Budget of Compensation

Total budget of compensation for the project is 40.7407 million Yuan (including relevant tax 10.6026 million Yuan), which is listed into total project budget, and will be charged by project construction unit. The details of the items are in Table 6-9.

Budget of Compensation

Table 6-9

No.	Description	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section								S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
						Subtotal		Nanqiao		Dingyuan		Enterprise		Nanqiao	
				Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
I	Compensation for rural resettlers				2335.25		890.02		397.65		382.89		109.48		1445.23
(1)	Compensation for land acquisition and occupation				2155.60		778.60		325.72		350.55		102.33		1377.00
1	Permanent land acquisition			1767.80	1934.97	723.24	729.15	300.58	310.22	320.35	316.60	102.31	102.33	1044.56	1205.82
1.1	Cultivated land	mu		1504.70	1683.72	642.75	658.11	270.20	282.14	279.94	281.28	92.61	94.69	861.95	1025.61
1.1.1	Paddy field	mu	14322	401.94	575.66	28.72	41.13	24.90	35.66			3.82	5.47	373.22	534.53
1.1.2	Dry field	mu	10048	1102.76	1108.06	614.03	616.98	245.30	246.48	279.94	281.28	88.79	89.22	488.73	491.08
1.2	Garden	mu	16500	11.60	19.14	5.00	8.25			5.00	8.25			6.60	10.89
1.3	Pool	mu	12276	117.63	144.40	23.28	28.58	14.27	17.52	6.76	8.30	2.25	2.76	94.35	115.82
1.4	Woodland	mu	6552	133.87	87.71	52.21	34.21	16.11	10.56	28.65	18.77	7.45	4.88	81.66	53.50
2	Temporary land occupation	mu		479.15	220.63	112.60	49.45	35.30	15.50	77.30	33.95			366.55	171.18
2.1	Cultivated land	mu		451.95	214.75	112.60	49.45	35.30	15.50	77.30	33.95			339.35	165.30
2.1.1	Paddy field	mu	5410	159.68	86.39									159.68	86.39
2.1.2	Dry field	mu	4392	292.27	128.36	112.60	49.45	35.30	15.50	77.30	33.95			179.67	78.91
2.2	Woodland	mu	2160.00	27.20	5.88									27.20	5.88
(2)	Compensation for private houses and auxiliaries				95.34		61.39		49.66		11.73				33.95
1	Houses			3201.00	87.41	2178.00	58.12	1858.00	46.60	320.00	11.52			1023.00	29.29
1.1	Brick-concrete	m ²	360	568.00	20.44	384.00	13.82	64.00	2.30	320.00	11.52			184.00	6.62
1.2	Brick-wood	m ²	286	2185.00	62.49	1417.00	40.53	1417.00	40.53					768.00	21.96
1.3	Miscellaneous structure	m ²	100	448.00	4.48	377.00	3.77	377.00	3.77					71.00	0.71

RAP - Anhui Highway Project III (S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section, Chuzhou-Wuyi Section)

(continued)

No.	Description	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section								S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
						Subtotal		Nanqiao		Dingyuan		Enterprise		Nanqiao	
				Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
2	Auxiliaries				7.93		3.27		3.06		0.21				4.66
2.1	Sty and bullpen	m ²	50	300.00	1.51	93.00	0.47	69.00	0.35	24.00	0.12			207.00	1.04
2.2	Brick fence	m ²	30	854.00	2.57	545.00	1.64	545.00	1.64					309.00	0.93
2.3	Ground	m ²	15	908.00	1.36	232.00	0.35	232.00	0.35					676.00	1.01
2.4	Well	piece	500	8	0.40	4	0.20	4	0.20					4	0.20
2.5	Cooking range	piece	300	16	0.48	11	0.33	10	0.30	1	0.03			5	0.15
2.6	Telephone	piece	160	14	0.23	9	0.15	8	0.13	1	0.02			5	0.08
2.7	Cable TV	Household	200	5	0.10	4	0.08	2	0.04	2	0.04			1	0.02
2.8	Water tank	piece	100	1	0.01									1	0.01
2.9	Ash toilet	piece	150	3	0.05									3	0.05
2.10	Front door	m ²	80	152.00	1.22	6.00	0.05	6.00	0.05					146.00	1.17
(3)	Compensation for infrastructures construction in host area				15.91		9.85		9.09		0.76				6.06
1	Compensation for new house plot	Household	3274	21	6.88	13	4.26	12	3.93	1	0.33			8	2.62
2	Fee for ground leveling	Household	3500	21	7.35	13	4.55	12	4.20	1	0.35			8	2.80
3	Compensation for water and power supply	Household	800	21	1.68	13	1.04	12	0.96	1	0.08			8	0.64
(4)	Compensation for removal and subsidy for transitional period				1.77		1.11		0.97		0.14				0.66
1	Relocation fee for private houses	Household	300	21	0.63	13	0.39	12	0.36	1	0.03			8	0.24
2	Subsidy for living during transition period	person	120	95	1.14	60	0.72	51	0.61	9	0.11			35	0.42

RAP - Anhui Highway Project III (S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section, Chuzhou-Wuyi Section)

Continued

No.	Description	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section								S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
						Subtotal		Nanqiao		Dingyuan		Enterprise		Nanqiao	
				Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
(5)	Compensation for scattered trees			55900	63.83	32767	37.07	10689.00	11.41	16122.00	18.51	5956.00	7.15	23133.00	26.76
1	Fruit trees	piece	60	80	0.48									80	0.48
2	Other trees	piece		55820	63.35	32767	37.07	10689	11.41	16122	18.51	5956	7.15	23053	26.28
2.1	Poplar	piece	10	34968	34.96	17604	17.60	4109	4.11	9732	9.73	3763	3.76	17364	17.36
2.2	Cypress	piece	10	7711	7.71	7711	7.71	4033	4.03	3166	3.17	512	0.51		
2.3	Chinese redwood	piece	15	3512	5.27	3487	5.23	1180	1.77	1646	2.47	661	0.99	25	0.04
2.4	Green seeds	piece	20	3026	6.06	3026	6.06	543	1.09	1563	3.13	920	1.84		
2.5	Sabina	piece	15	3073	4.61									3073	4.61
2.6	Southern magnolia	piece	30	1190	3.57									1190	3.57
2.7	Other trees	piece	5	2340	1.17	939	0.47	824	0.41	15	0.01	100	0.05	1401	0.70
(6)	Compensation for individual business loss	Household	2000	8	1.60	7	1.40	1	0.20	6	1.20			1	0.20
(7)	Support fee for vulnerable groups	Household	3000	4	1.20	2	0.60	2	0.60					2	0.60
II.	Compensation for reconstruction of special facilities				183.83		144.74		92.87		51.87				39.09
(1)	Compensation for telecom facility				66.39		31.17		20.19		10.98				35.22
1	Telecom cable	Pole/km	12000	31.12	37.34	24.69	29.62	15.87	19.04	8.82	10.58			6.43	7.72
2	Telecom optical fiber cable	Pole/km	50000	5.81	29.05	0.31	1.55	0.23	1.15	0.08	0.40			5.5	27.50
(2)	Compensation for power facilities				117.44		113.57		72.68		40.89				3.87
1	35kV power line	Pole/km	80000	0.82	6.56	0.68	5.44	0.25	2.00	0.43	3.44			0.14	1.12
2	10kV power line	Pole/km	50000	8.08	40.40	8.08	40.40	6.16	30.80	1.92	9.60				

RAP - Anhui Highway Project III (S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan Section, Chuzhou-Wuyi Section)

Continued

No.	Description	Unit	Unit price	Total		S311 Chuzhou-Dingyuan section								S311 Chuzhou-Wuyi section	
						Subtotal		Nanqiao		Dingyuan		Enterprise		Nanqiao	
				Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)	Sum	Amount (10 ⁴ Yuan)
3	220V/380V power line	Pole/km	25000	27.19	67.98	26.29	65.73	15.55	38.88	10.74	26.85			0.9	2.25
4	Transformer	set	5000	5	2.50	4	2.00	2	1.00	2	1.00			1	0.50
III.	Other fees				220.75		90.33		42.71		37.99		9.63		130.42
1	Administrative fee of construction unit	0.5%			12.59		5.17		2.45		2.17		0.55		7.42
2	Implementation management fee	3.0%			75.57		31.04		14.72		13.04		3.28		44.53
3	Technical training fee	0.5%			11.68		4.45		1.99		1.91		0.55		7.23
4	Supervisory fee	1.0%			25.19		10.35		4.91		4.35		1.09		14.84
5	Monitoring and evaluation fee	1.0%			25.19		10.35		4.91		4.35		1.09		14.84
6	Planning and design fee	2.5%			62.98		25.87		12.26		10.87		2.74		37.11
7	Fee for design file reviewing	0.3%			7.55		3.10		1.47		1.30		0.33		4.45
IV.	Contingency				273.98		112.51		53.32		47.28		11.91		161.47
1	Basic contingency	10.0%			273.98		112.51		53.32		47.28		11.91		161.47
2	Price contingency														
	Total static investment (excluding tax)				3013.81		1237.60		586.55		520.03		131.02		1776.21
V.	Related tax				1060.26		411.40		188.48		159.24		63.68		648.86
1	Fee for reclaiming the cultivated land	Nanqiao: 8 Yuan/m ² ; Dingyuan: 6 Yuan/m ²		1633.93	832.54	671.03	318.99	284.47	151.72	291.70	116.68	94.86	50.59	962.90	513.55
2	Taxation on acquisition of cultivated land		1066	1633.93	174.18	671.03	71.53	284.47	30.32	291.70	31.10	94.86	10.11	962.90	102.65
3	Recovery fee of forest vegetation		4000	133.87	53.54	52.21	20.88	16.11	6.44	28.65	11.46	7.45	2.98	81.66	32.66
	Static investment (including tax)				4074.07		1649.00		775.03		679.27		194.70		2425.07

7. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1. Implementation Procedures

A. Land acquisition and compensation

The land acquisition and compensation will be completed under the coordination with relative organizations, and the typical procedures are as followings:

(1) The design institute is in charge of the preparation of the applicable drawings for permission of the land acquisition. On these drawings, the scales and areas of the land acquisition and houses removal shall be defined.

(2) The Project Owner will apply for planning license and red-line map to planning departments, and apply for approval of land administration bureau.

(3) Application for approval.

(4) Project Resettlement Office signs the compensation agreement with county (district) resettlement office.

(5) The county (district) resettlement office negotiates with the related town(ship), village and the county land management department on the land acquisition, signs "Land acquisition Agreement", and goes through the formalities for land use.

(6) Transferring compensation fees.

(7) Go through legal formalities.

(8) Implementation of land acquisition.

In addition, the use of compensation fees for land acquisition (including compensation and subsidy) is as follows: for villages resettled by cash compensation, the subsidy will be paid directly to the affected individuals by cash, and the land compensation of individuals and the collective land will be used for the investment in agricultural production and infrastructure construction. For villages to reclaim land, most of the fees is used in the investment for improving the land, reforming the low and middle-output farmland, adjusting the agricultural structure, and also for paying the living subsidy during transitional period. The rest is used for developing the collective production (constructing water conservancy facilities) and improving the village infrastructures, and land will be adjusted within the scope of the whole village. For those without resettlement, the resettlement subsidy will be directly paid to individuals. Generally, besides fund used for developing the land resource and constructing infrastructures, the rest fund will be kept in the village mainly for welfare, which can be shared by most of the villagers. If someone wants to get a loan to open small enterprise (e.g. open a small shop), he must get the approval of the village representatives committee, then he can get a loan from the rest of the land acquisition fees, otherwise the villager has to get a loan from the local bank.

B. Production resettlement and restoration

The production resettlement and restoration shall be implemented by the effected village committee, the procedures are as followings:

(1) Hold the villagers' meetings or villagers' representatives' conferences to study and

compile the overall plan of land reclaiming and adjustment as well as land allocation and production restoration in the villages with resettlement task.

(2) Promulgate the overall plan of land reclaiming and adjustment as well as land allocation and production restoration, and further collect the opinions of the whole villagers in the group and resettlers.

(3) Adjustment and allocation of land;

(4) Negotiate with enterprises ready to employ surplus on the job arrangement and sign “Labor Force Resettlement Agreement”, and work out a detailed plan of production rehabilitation and labor force resettlement.

(5) Announce the resettlement plan of labor forces and a list of resettlers so as to be under the supervision of the villagers.

(6) Employment of labor forces.

C. Houses relocation and inhabitants rsettlement

The procedures for the house relocation and resettlement should be as followings:

(1) Project design units provides the scope of housing removal;

(2) County (district) Project Resettlement Office and design units, together with the relative town(ship)s and village committee (resident committee), will carry out the survey on the house quantity and quality.

(3) County (district) Project Resettlement Office, consults with the relative towns (street) and village committee as well as households on the compensation criteria of houses and the auxiliaries.

(4) County (district) Project Resettlemen Office announces the quantity of relocation houses, compensation criteria, and time schedule for housing removal and reconstruction; and inquire comments from PAPs.

(5) County (district) Project Resettlement Office signs agreements with resettlers on housing removal and the compensation.

(6) Town(ship) and village committee (resident committee) provides the host area and new house plot, and inquires comments from resettlers.

(7) County (district) Project Resettlement Office goes through the formalities for the new house plot.

(8) County (district) Project Resettlement Office entrusts the relevant construction unit to carry out the work of “Water and power supply, access and ground leveling” (or the ground leveling is carried out by households), and signs agreement with households on housing removal.

(9) PAPs is paid with the compensation fees.

(10) PAPs rebuild their new houses.

(11) PAPs move into their new houses.

(12) PAPs dismantle their old houses.

D. Reconstruction of specific facilities

(1) The project design unit provides the affect scope of specific facilities.

(2) County (district) Project resettlement office and the responsible department of the specific items carries out the survey on the quantity and grade of the items.

(3) County (district) project resettlement office entrusts the responsible departments to prepare the reconstruction plan according to the resettlement plan and the road route.

(4) County (district) project resettlement office defines the compensation criteria after consulting with the responsible departments, and signs “Agreement on compensation for reconstruction of specific facilities”.

(5) County (district) project resettlement office entrusts the responsible departments to implement the reconstruction of the specific facilities.

(6) The specific facilities are put into operation.

7.2. Schedule

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

(1) The house dismantling will be carried in steps and must be completed before starting of the project construction.

(2) The resettlers shall be noticed at least 3 months before, and resettlers shall have at least 4 months to build their houses from the noticed date to the dead line of house removing. The affected persons can stay in the old houses before the completing the construction of new ones.

(3) It shall have the full negotiation with resettlers on the construction time of houses, that can be prolonged properly if necessary.

(4) The land requisition shall be completed before the starting of construction for each lot.

(5) The land adjustment and allotting shall be completed in time at the change seasons of crops.

(6) The arrangement for labor forces shall be completed before the land acquisition

(7) The restoration of each special facility shall be completed before starting of each project construction or removing of resettlers.

According to overall schedule, the schedule of the land requisition and removing is decided, Table 7-1 for details.

Planned Schedule of Land requisition and Removing for Project

Table 7-1

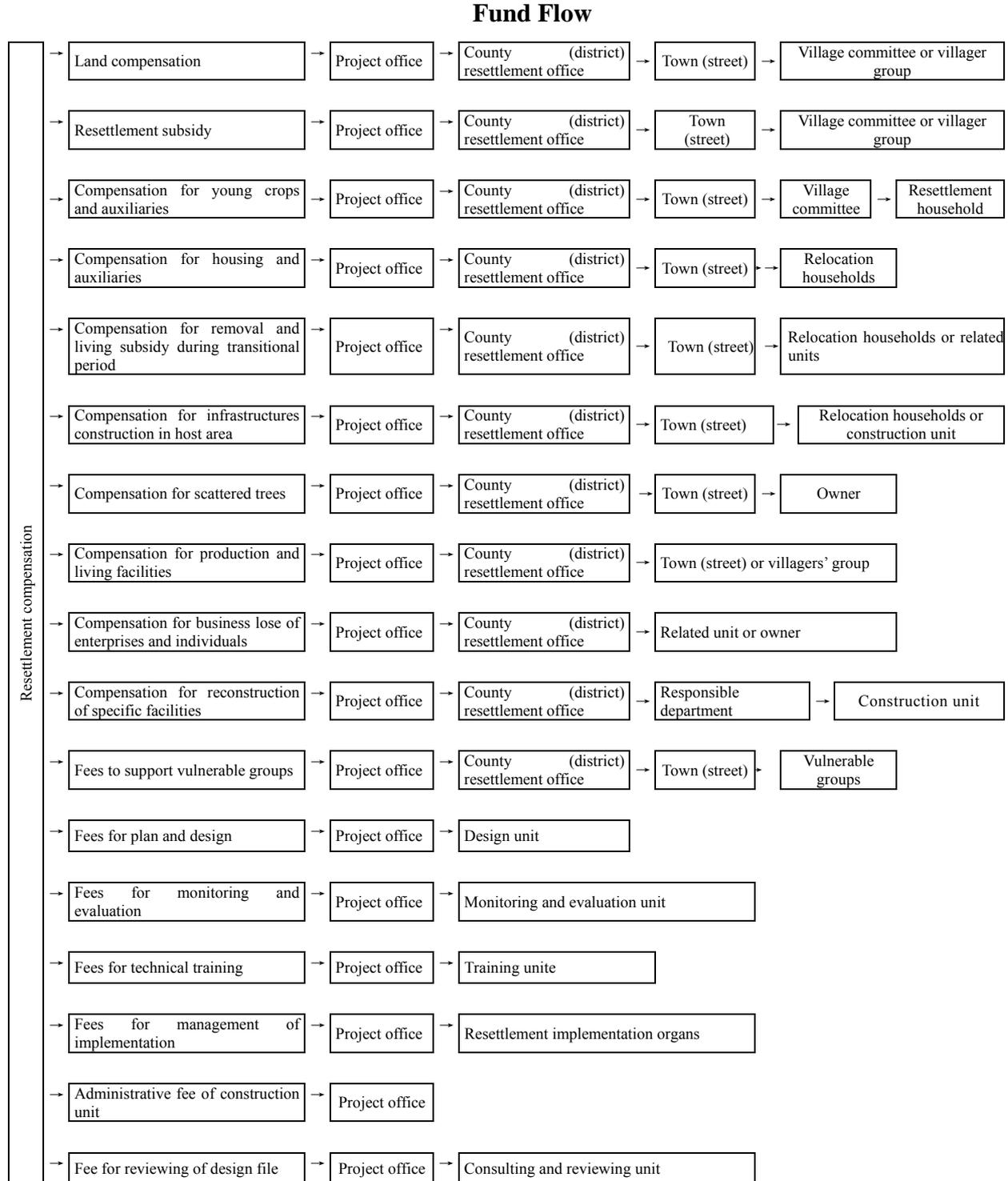
Description	Planned Schedule
I. Land requisition	
1. Determination of land requisition objectives	2007.2
2. Preparation of inventory survey on the land to be requisitioned, and conducting survey	2007.5~2007.6
3. Consultation and determination of compensation criteria of land requisition	2007.7~2007.9
4. Payment of land acquisition compensation	2007.9~2007.11
5. Official formality of land acquisition	2007.11~2007.12
II. Production restoration and rehabilitation	
1. Construction of water conservancy project	2007.7~2007.8
2. Reclaiming land, reforming land or adjusting agriculture structure (sort of crops)	2007.7~2007.10
3. Consultation on land re-allocation and distribution	2007.7~2007.9
4. Re-allocation and land distribution	2007.10~2007.11
5. Resettlement of labors	Before 2007.12
III. House dismantling and rebuilding	
1. Determination of house relocation objectives	2007.2
2. Survey of inventory data of houses to be dismantled	2007.5~2007.6
3. Consultation and determination of house compensation criteria	2007.7~2007.9
4. Payment of housing compensation	2007.9~2007.11
5. Selection of house plots	2007.7~2007.11
6. Land acquisition for house plots	2007.7~2007.11
7. Ground leveling of house plots	2007.7~2007.11
8. Building new houses	2007.9~2008.7
9. Moving into new houses	Before 2008.5
10. Dismantling of old houses	Before 2008.5
IV. Restoring and rebuilding special items	Before 2008.12

7.3. Fund Flow and Allocation Scheme**7.3.1. Fund Flow**

According to compensation policy and criteria in RAP, Project Office will sign agreement of “Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation for Road Construction at S105Chaohu~Wujiang Section” with County (district) Resettlement Office. Then based on the compensation fee determined in the agreement as well as resettlement implementation progress, compensation fees will be paid to County (district) Resettlement Office through bank by stages. County (district) Resettlement Office will sign “Land Compensation Agreement” with local Land Administration Bureau, and the county (district) Land Administration Bureau will sign compensation agreement on land acquisition and ground attachments with affected towns(street), village committees; at the same time, County (district) Resettlement Office will sign “Compensation Agreement on Project Affected Housing and Auxiliaries” with PAPs, and sign “Compensation Contract for recovery or reconstruction of specific facilities”. According to the compensation items, amount and payment schedule, the payment of the compensation will be transferred via banks by County (district) Resettlement Office to the resettlement work groups of affected towns (streets), and the latter will pay the compensation to the village committees or villagers’ groups. The compensation for the ground

attachments will be paid to individuals via village committee, the compensation for housing relocation will be directly paid to the relocated households by County (district) Resettlement Office, and the compensation for relocation or reconstruction of specific facilities will be paid via the bank to the respective departments by County (district) Resettlement Office.

The fund flow chart is as follow.



7.3.2. Plan of Payment by Transfer

A. Principles

(1) All expenditures for land acquisition and house relocation should be listed into the project cost estimation, and the compensation for land acquisition, house relocation and other fees should be paid to the relevant units and individuals by the county (district) resettlement office.

(2) Land compensation will be paid via bank by County (district) PRO to the administrative villages, on principles, the administrative villages will use the fund for production rehabilitation of the project impacted villager groups or those receiving resettlers.

(3) The compensation fees shall be paid to relocated households before construction of the new houses. If the compensation is paid in installment, the final payment shall be paid before the completion of house construction.

(4) The compensation for land should be paid three months before land acquisition.

(5) In order to ensure the resettlement to be implemented successfully, PRO should jointly establish specific financial institutions at all levels and corresponding finance supervision institutions to ensure the payment to be transferred in time.

B. Institutions assuming financial responsibility for resettlement

(1) The institutions responsible for rural land acquisition compensation include County (district) Resettlement Office, Land Administration Bureau, town (ship)s and village committees.

(2) The institution responsible for compensation of rural land acquisition and special facilities is the specific financial organs in County (district) Resettlement Office.

(3) The payment of resettlement fund will be transferred from top institutions to lower institutions so as to ensure the payment to be transferred and used correctly, 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.

(4) Ensure that the compensation will be used in a planned way and for specific items, and shall not be carved up or used for other purpose by any middle organizations.

8. Institutional Organization

8.1. Establishing of Organizations

In order to prepare this RAP and ensure smooth implementation of the resettlement work to meet the expected result, a series of resettlement organizations should be established for planning, coordination and supervision of the resettlement activities. The following organizations will be established for this project, which will be responsible for the land requisition, house relocation and inhabitant resettlement.

- A. Project Resettlement Leading Group (PRLG)
- B. Project Resettlement Office (PRO)
- C. City Project Resettlement Leading Group (city PRO)
- D. County (District) Project Resettlement Leading Group
- E. County (District) Project Resettlement Office (county (district)RO)
- F. Town (Subdistrict) Resettlement Office
- G. Villagers' (Neighborhood) Committee and Villagers Group
- H. Project design unit
- I. Independent External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization

8.2. Structure and Responsibility of Organization

A Project Resettlement Leading Group

In order to ensure successful resettlement, a Project Resettlement Leading Group is established, which is staffed with the responsible leaders from Anhui Provincial Communication Department, Anhui WB-Loaned Project Execution Office and Anhui Provincial Highway Administration. Its main responsibility is to strengthen the leadership over the project, take charge of resettlement policy-making and coordination among all resettlement organizations at different levels. An office under the Leading Group is set with the Pre-stage Project Sector of Anhui Provincial Highway Administration, which is in charge of daily routines of the Group.

B Project Resettlement Office

The Office, consisting of the leaders from Anhui Provincial Communication Department and Anhui Provincial Highway Administration acts as the managerial organization of the resettlement work, with the following responsibility.

- (1) Formulating the resettlement policy for the project,
- (2) Entrusting the design unit to define the project-affected scope, carrying out the survey on project-affected inventory in kind and taking the charge of filing the data,
- (3) Applying for land use permit for planning and land use permit for construction,
- (4) Professional training of key staff from various resttlement offices,

- (5) Organizing and coordinate preparation of the RAP and relevant implementation activities,
- (6) Resettlement funds management and allocation, and supervising use of the fund,
- (7) Instructing, coordinating and supervising the resettlement implementation activities and progress,
- (8) Internal supervision activities and preparation of internal monitoring report,
- (9) Making decisions on engaging the external E&M unit for the project and assisting in external monitoring activities.

C City Project Resettlement Leading Group

The Group, headed by the responsible leader of the city people's government, is composed of the leaders of communication department, highway administration, land resources bureau, tourism bureau of the city government and the leaders from the affected counties (districts) communication bureaus. Its main responsibility is to strengthen the leadership in the process of resettlement implementation, coordinate the resettlement work among different government departments concerned and take care of relationship between the state, the collective and individual so as to ensure smooth construction of main works, land acquisition and resettlement.

D County (District) Project Resettlement Leading Group

The Office of different affected counties and districts, headed by the responsible leaders of the relevant counties and districts, is composed of the leaders from communication, highway, finance, urban construction and power supply bureaus. The Office is mainly responsible for strengthening the leadership over the resettlement processes carried out under their jurisdiction, coordinating the resettlement work among different government departments concerned and taking care of relationship between the state, the collective and individual so as to ensure smooth construction of main works, land acquisition and resettlement.

E County (District) Project Resettlement Office

The Office at different counties and districts, composed of specially assigned cadres from communication department of relevant counties and districts, is set to coordinate the work with the local land administrations, undertaking the following responsibilities:

- (1) Assisting the design unit to define the project affecting scope, carrying out the survey on project-affected inventory in kind and taking the charge of filing the data,
- (2) Assisting in preparation of the RAP and assuming responsibility for resettlement implementation,
- (3) Selecting key resettlement staff to receive professional training,
- (4) Organizing public consultation and publicize the resettlement policies,
- (5) Instructing resettlement-related organizations or units, coordinating and supervising the implementation activities and progress,

(6) Taking the charge of resettlement work, and paying the resettlement funds according to relative agreements,

(7) Helping get land from the individual business households or adjust land for the resettlers who are willing to have farming-oriented resettlement,

(8) Implementing internal monitor activities, preparing internal monitoring report and reporting to the Project Resettlement Office regularly.

F Town (Subdistrict) Resettlement Office

Town (Subdistrict) Resettlement Office is led by responsible leaders of the town (subdistrict), and composed of the cadres from land administration, police station, civil affair station and forestry management station. The main responsibility covers:

(1) Participating in project impacts survey and assisting in preparation of RAP,

(2) Organizing public participation and publicizing the resettlement policies,

(3) Implementing, supervising ,monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the town and Subdistrict.

(4) Handling relevant formalities for removal and reconstruction of housing,

(5) Payment and management of land compensation fund,

(6) Supervising the land acquisition, relocation of houses and appendages, and transition,

(7) Report to the country land resource bureau and country resettlement office the progress of land acquisition, housing removal and resettlement,

(8) Coordinating and handling contradictions and problems encountered in resettlement implementation.

G Villagers' (Neighborhood) Committee and Villagers Group

The working group of villagers' (neighborhood) committees and villagers groups is composed of village cadres, and is responsible for:

(1) Participating in socio-economic survey and project impact survey,

(2) Organizing public consultation and publicizing the resettlement policies,

(3) Selecting host site for resettlement, and allocating house plots for resettled households,

(4) Executing land reclamation, land adjustment and re-allocation, organizing resettlement activity such as production development,

(5) Managing and allocating compensation funds,

(6) Reporting the resettlers' comments and proposals to higher authorities,

(7) Reporting resettlement implementation progress,

(8) Helping the impoverished families in resettlement.

H Project design unit

The project design unit is Anhui Provincial Highway Investigation and Design Institute. The main responsibility of the unit is for:

- (1) Project design,
- (2) Defining the scope of land acquisition and house relocation,
- (3) Organizing survey on inventory in kind of land acquisition and house relocation caused by the project construction.

I Independent External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization

The independent external monitoring and evaluation organization for this project is Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage, whose main responsibility is for:

- (1) As independent monitoring and evaluation organization, observing every aspect of the Resettlement Action Plan and its implementation and submitting resettlement M&E report to the World Bank through the Project Resettlement Office. The responsibility of this organization will be detailed in the chapter of Independent External Monitoring and Evaluation,
- (2) Provide technical consulting services to the Project Resettlement Office in data collection and processing.

8.3. Staffing

A Project resettlement leading and managing organizations

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement as well as the project construction, the Project Office has designated specific personnel for land acquisition and house relocation and inhabitant resettlement, with a mechanism in which all the message and information can be transmitted from the lower level to upper level. The resettlement staff is composed of professionals and administrative persons who are qualified in professional and managerial skills and experienced in resettlement work. The relevant counties, subdistricts and towns have also established their own resettlement organizations and staffed with professionals. .

Leaders of Project Resettlement Leading and Managing Organizations

Table 8-1

Name of organization	staff	Work with	Position	In the project, work as
PRLG	Luo Ning	Provincial communication department	Deputy director	Group head
	Cheng Yuehui	Provincial highway administration	Director	Deputy group head
	Qin Qing	Provincial communication department	Capital construction division head	Deputy group head
Project Office	Cheng Yuehui	Provincial highway administration	Director	Office director
	Hy Wenyong	Provincial highway administration	Assistant director	Executive deputy director
PRO	Zhang Houzhong	Provincial highway administration	Deputy director	Office director
	Hu Wenyong	Provincial highway administration	Assistant director	Deputy director

B Project resettlement monitoring and evaluation organization

Anhui Provincial WB-Loaned Project Execution Office will entrust Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage to work as resettlement monitoring unit for the project. The institute will provide technical assistance to the PRO and conduct survey on resettlement work and on the living standard of the project-affected people, and carry out all the required basic monitoring according to the relevant regulations.

The institute, at present, has a team of qualified experts and professionals at different levels, who have previously engaged in the resettlement M&E work for the IBRD-loaned An-He Highway Project (Anhui Provincial Highway Project I) and Tong-Tang Highway Project (Anhui Provincial Highway Project II), among whom there are two persons having been trained at the WB-sponsored resettlement M&E workshop and possess the training certificate. This institute has now set Resettlement M&E Work Group for Anhui Provincial Highway Project III, and has been engaged in the resettlement. The key staff of the work group is listed in Table 8-2, and more persons will be added during the working peak period, if needed.

Key M&E Staff of the Work Group

Table 8-2

Name	Professional Title	Work experience	Duty in project
Dou Xiaoguang	Professor	Resettlement expert, director of Anhui Communication Technique College, professor, director of Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage, Instructor of Master-course students of Management College of Anhui University. Mr. Dou enjoys the special allowance of Anhui Provincial Government and is "young leading person of science and technology". He is standing member of Anhui Provincial Archive Association, member of Qualification Appraisal Committee for High-rank Archive Professionals, expert-bank member of professional qualification assessment committee, executive member of China Society of Archive Management, member of Committee of Basic Theory and History of Archives, specially-invited researcher of China Senior Professors Association, special researcher of Cadre Training Center of State Archive Administration, part-time professor of Anhui Industrial and Commercial Management College (MBA), Anhui Provincial Advisory Committee for Decision Making, deputy director of Archive Subject Teaching Steering Committee of Ministry of Education. He will be person-in-charge for independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project III.	Approval
Yu Gaoming	Associate professor	Resettlement expert, deputy director of Anhui Communication Technique College, associated professor, deputy director of Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage, executive member Management Sub-committee of National Communication Professional and Technical Education Association, deputy director of Anhui Communication Professional and Technical Education Association, Standing member of Anhui Highway Society, deputy director of Anhui Road Engineering Committee, person-in-charge for external resettlement EM&E organization for IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project I and II. He will be responsible for independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project III.	Review
Wang Fengsheng	Associate professor	Resettlement expert, director of Civil Engineering Faculty of Anhui Communication Technique College, associated professor, deputy director of Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage. He has been engaged in teaching of highway and bridge subjects and is examiner of qualification of high-rank professionals, member of Anhui Provincial Highway Association and deputy general secretary of Road Engineering Committee. He will be responsible for independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project III.	Review
Wang Changcai	Associated professor	Resettlement expert, deputy director of Civil Engineering Faculty of Anhui Communication Technique College, deputy director of Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage, and director of the institute. He has been trained at the IBRD-sponsored resettlement M&E Workshop and received the certificate. Since 1998, he has been the technical person in charge for independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project I and III. He will be responsible for the technical aspects of independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project III.	Check
Wei Bing	Lecturer	He is engaging in teaching of road and bridge specialization, and is staff of administration office of Anhui Communication Technique College. He was once engaged in independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project.	Preparation
Zhang Jingsong	Lecturer	He is engaging in teaching of road and bridge specialization, and is staff of administration office of Anhui Communication Technique College. He was once engaged in independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project.	Preparation
Yang Aiwu	Lecturer	He is engaging in teaching of road and bridge specialization, and is staff of administration office of Anhui Communication Technique College. He was once engaged in independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project.	Preparation
Qi Yongsheng	Lecturer	He is engaging in teaching of road and bridge specialization, and is staff of administration office of Anhui Communication Technique College. He was once engaged in independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project.	Preparation
Cao Songlai	Engineer	He is engaging in teaching of road and bridge specialization, and is staff of administration office of Anhui Communication Technique College. He was once engaged in independent resettlement M&E for the IBRD-loaned Anhui Highway Project.	Preparation

8.4. Work relation

In order to make sure that the resettlement organizations engaged in this project well understand their obligations and work scope during land acquisition and resettlement, the Provincial Project Office has sign Task-Assignment Letters, Entrustment Agreements or Contracts respectively with the PRO, county (district) ROs, design unit and M&E unit. And the PRO will assume the overall responsibility for the land acquisition, house relocation and

inhabitant resettlement. During implementation, the PRO will also sign Resettlement Compensation Agreements with the resettlement implementation organizations. The process of authorized contract and agreement is as follows:

(1) The Provincial Project Office signs “Task-Assignment Letter for Land Acquisition, House Relocation and Resettlement for Anhui Highway Project III (S105 Chaohu-Wujiang)” with the PRO ;

(2) The Province Project Office signs “Design Assignment Letter for Anhui Highway Project III (S105 Chaohu-Wujiang)” with Anhui Provincial Highway Investigation and Design Institute;

(3) The Provincial Project Office signs “Assignment Letter for Resettlement M&E of Anhui Highway Project III (S105 Chaohu-Wujiang)” with Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage;

(4) The PRO signs “Agreement of Work for Land Acquisition, House Relocation and Resettlement within _____ County for Anhui Highway Project III (S105 Chaohu-Wujiang)” with ROs of the concerned counties (districts);

(5) The PRO signs “Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement” with the land administrations of individual affected counties (districts).

(6) The ROs of individual counties (districts) sign “Entrust Letter for House Relocation and Buildings” with town (subdistrict) ROs;

(7) The land administrations of concerned counties (districts) sign “Agreement of Land Acquisition and Commppensation” with town (subdistrict) ROs;

(8) The town (subdistrict) ROs sign “Agreement of Land Acquisition and Compensation” with villages or village groups, and ROs of individual counties (districts) sign “Agreement of House Relocation and Building” with households to be relocated.

In the above mentioned letters and agreements or contracts, the work scope, obligations, entitlement and duty of various organizations should be clearly defined. The work relation between them is as shown in Fig.8-1 below.

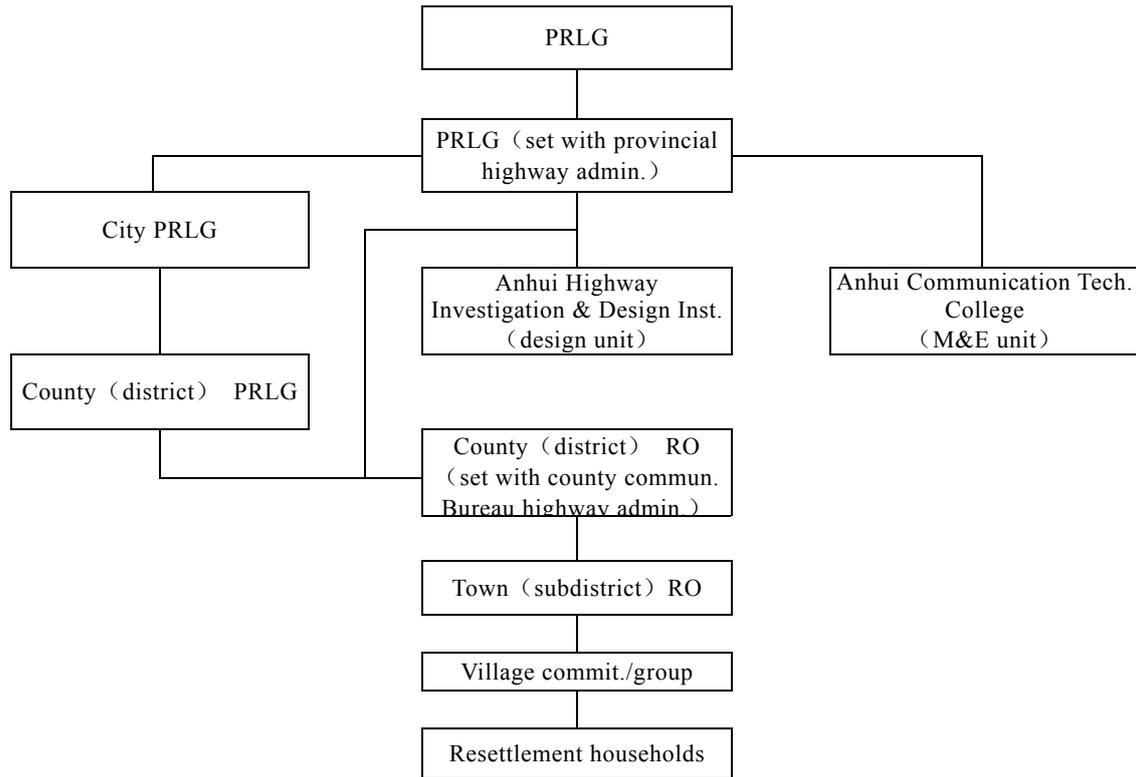


Fig. 8-1 Institutional Organization Chart for Resettlement Work of Anhui Highway Project III

8.5. Measures for Building Institutional Capacity

A Providing necessary personnel

The staff of the organizations at all levels will be composed of two parts, the administrative and profession personnel, and all the staff should be qualified with high professional skill and management ability;

B Arranging necessary training courses

① Professional training will be provided to the key personnel of the organizations at all levels, so as to make them have a better understanding of the China resettlement policies and the IBRD requirements in this regard,

② Professional training will be provided to the town or subdistrict personnel engaged in resettlement work so as to enhance their ability in understanding and handling the relevant policies,

C Guarantee the availability of resettlement funds and facilities,

D Establish database and ensure the information flow from the high to low level and vice versa, and the major problem resolved and decided by the Leading Group,

E Strengthen reporting and internal monitoring system, and resolve issues in time,

F Develop mechanism of external monitoring and evaluation, and set up predicting and alarm system.

9. Public Participation and Consultation

9.1. Public Participation

In the stage of resettlement policy formulating and RAP preparation and implementation, great attention will be paid to community participation and consultation in order to listen to opinions widely from social organizations, governmental departments, community and resettlers and encourage all parties to participate in resettlement and reconstruction activities. In the preparatory stage of feasibility study, the Project Office and the design unit have solicited opinions and proposals for resettlement work such as highway route, culverts, intersections, setting of traffic safety boards, pedestrian path arrangement, resettlement approach and resettlement manner from the local relevant departments, mass organizations, town and townshi (street) government, and representatives of local people. In the course of resettlement preparation, the PRO widely solicited the opinions on the resettlement and compensation from local people's governments at all levels and the resettlers' representatives. With the cooperation of local people's governments at all levels, preparation of Resettlement Acting Plan has been completed. In project implementation stage, the resettlement organizations concerned will further encourage the public to participate in the resettlement and production rehabilitation.

9.1.1. Public Participation in Project Preparation Stage

In the project feasibility study stage, the Project Office encourages the public to participate in the work.

(1) In mid-December 2005, the professionals of the project owner and design unit went to the site to collect opinions and suggestions on the project construction from the people along the planned highway; meanwhile, the concerned counties/districts people's governments held meetings (participated by the key persons of the governmental departments responsible for transportation, planning, land management, forestry, environmental protection and power supply, etc.) to study and discuss the highway route, environmental protection, host site for resettlers and resettlement approaches. With due consideration of the opinions of the local governments, the design unit worked out several alternatives and put forward the recommended scheme.

(2) In mid-Sept. 2006, the people's governments of counties and districts held meetings on how to well carry out the resettlement work, which were participated by the leaders of affected towns and subdistricts. At which, unanimity of opinion was concluded on the significance of project construction and conducting the resettlement work well

(3) In order to make extensive publicity of the project construction and to further understand the public opinions on the project construction and resettlement, the county/district ROs and ECIDI, the consultancy unit, jointly held colloquia at the affected towns, subdistricts, village groups, to publicize to the local cadres and resettlers' representatives the necessity of the project and the resettlement policies, discuss with them and collect opinions from them during the last-ten-day of Nov. and first-day-day of Dec. 2006.



Resettlement discussed in Chuzhou City

9.1.2. Public Participation in RAP Preparation

During preparation of the RAP, the local governments and people have been engaged in the following work.

(1) The RO's at different levels, villagers and resettlers have participated in the land acquisition and inventory survey.

(2) The PRO organized the policy publicity meetings participated by the relevant personnel of the ROs at prefecture, city and county levels, at which the resettlement policies of the state, province and city, and IBRD as well, were explained in detail and specific work requirements regarding resettlement were put forward. After that, the ROs organized similar meetings participated by the affected persons, at which the relevant domestic and IBRD policies concerning resettlement were publicized and their opinions were collected and discussed on how to reduce the project impacts, how to resettle the people affected by land acquisition and house relocation, and on the compensation criteria for different affected objects.

(3) During resettlement planning, the county/district ROs and ECIDI, the consultancy unit, jointly organized colloquia and informal interviews with the village cadres and resettlers's representatives at the affected villages or village groups in Nov. 2006, so as to further listen to their ideas, comments and requirements concerning selection of host site, measures for production restoration, house relocation, land acquisition and resettlement compensation, etc. A total of 10 colloquia were held, which were participated by near 100 person/times, and over 80 resettlers were interviewed.



Villagers meeting at Huangqiao village



Filling questionnaire

Statistics of Public Participation Survey

Table 9-1

Time	Place	Participants	Main topic	Main comments
Nov. 24 th , pm	Chuzhou Road Bureau	Mr. Jiang, Head of bureau, and other four persons	To know necessities of rebuilding of S311 road	The profile and vertical section of existing road is poor, with serious street scenic view greater safety hidden trouble; aside, operation of Chu-Wu road is also the most shortcuts to Nanjing, is very necessary to accelerate the construction of this section.
Nov. 26 th , am	Daishan village of Daishan Town	13 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Daishan Town and relative villages	To understand impact by land acquisition and implement of resettlement measures	The rebuilding road is basically along existing road, small amount of land to be requisitioned by the project and few households to be relocated. All agree to take cash compensation mode, and extend the agricultural input by their own will after getting the compensation. The relocated households are settled in planning zone in the same village.
Nov. 27 th , pm	Huangqiao village of Chihe Town	15 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Chihe Town and relative villages, as Wang Guoyuan, Yang Yuhong, etc.	To realize resettlement measures	The land to be occupied by the project in this village is mostly at two sides of road or house plot, now villagers wish to requisition all of these lands, actually, these lands have no profit basically. The villagers plan to use compensation for nursery production to increase economic income.
Nov. 28 th , am	Sangjian Town Government	12 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Sangjian Town and relative villages	To understand impact by project construction and implement of resettlement measures	This project impacts slightly on each village, all agree to take cash compensation measures and wish to pay directly to peasant household by one time.
Nov. 29 th , pm	Dingchen Town Government	12 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Dingcheng Town and relative villages	To know necessities of rebuilding of S311 road and understand impact by project construction	They express that this section should be build for a long time, because the road condition is relatively poor and many cars go to Bang-Ning expressway, which has larger impact on road-side economy and restrict also local economic development. The impact is larger only on individual village, almost no impact on other villages.
Nov. 30 th , am	Dingchen Town Government	10 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Dingcheng Town and Donggu village, as Yang Qinbiao, Zhang Daode, etc.	To realize resettlement measures	Though, the project construction has caused certain influence for this village, but the land resource of each village is much comparatively, because they are near county town, all suggest use surplus land to develop shed-vegetable vigorously to increase the additional value of agricultural byproduct. In the meeting, all think that do what work can make money and no problem for production so long as the road is built.
Dec. 2 nd , am	Wuyi Town Government	15 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Wuyi Town and relative villages	To know necessities of rebuilding of S311 road and understand impact by project construction	From the town's view, the existing road has restricted the development and planning of town. Now each village has completed agricultural structural adjustment basically, economic wood has become the economic pillar of each village, this need also to have a fast passageway as the carrier for fast transportation; When talk about the land acquisition, all feel that the most land occupied is farmland, though no substantial impact on grain ration for each household, but the land loss is unfortunately.
Dec. 3 rd , am	Yulou village of Wuyi Town	12 representatives from City Road Bureau, County Road Bureau, Wuyi Town and Yulou village, as Zhang Sifa, Zhang Si-an, etc.	To understand impact by project construction and implement of resettlement measures	Project construction causes the influence of certain level for several large water ponds in this village, which is the main water source of village, wish the design unit and project construction unit to pay attention to avoid these areas; In addition, a woman representative makes oppose opinion, says since there have S312 road, no necessity to cover land to build additional road, and what is more the project will relocate her house, the compensation may be not able to build new house. When the most of representatives explain her many benefit from the project, she said finally in short sentence "if I can get house plot and build original house, I have no objection now". Though, the project occupies more land in this village, but by existing channel, develop economic wood vigorously, production can be resumed basically.

(4) The social and economic investigation regarding project impact was supported and cooperated by the local governments, project-affected village groups and the PAPs. It is obvious that all of them have been engaged in the preparation of the RAP.

(5) Later on, The PRO and resettlement implementation organizations at different levels will enhance the encouragement of public participation by the efforts in the following aspects.

—Preparing Resettlement Information Booklet

In order to ensure the local government and resettlers in the affected areas to know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation plan, the PRO will summarize the resettlement policies of the government and the WB and related information and publicize them via public notices or media, or compile such information into booklets and distribute them to resettlement households within the project-affected area. The information includes the status of lost property, compensation criteria and resettlement policies, the rights of resettlers, channels of opinion feedback and appeal, etc.

—Holding Meetings

Public meetings, mainly held before the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, are to further explain relative policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria in detail so that the APs can know them early and make early arrangement.

Publicize through TV program, broadcasting station and newspapers the information about project components, schedule and resettlement policies.

9.1.3. Public Participation in RAP Implementation

All resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the whole process of implementation of the RAP.

A Participation in House Reconstruction

(1) Housing compensation criteria

The decision on compensation criteria for housing will directly affect the interests of the resettlers. Before the houses relocated, the relevant resettlement authority will consult and sign an agreement with the resettlers on the compensation criteria for the houses. The consulting results will be disclosed before the agreement signed so as to put the resettlement under public supervision.

(2) Resettlement house plots and house reconstruction

During preparation of this RAP, the relevant department has carried out a survey on the house relocation site and construction mode. The survey on the resettler's opinion on house relocation shows that most of the resettlement house holds would like to resettle within their original village groups and dismantle the old houses and build new houses by themselves. The local government will provided assistance in this regard, such as helping the households which have not enough laborers and leveling the house plot site, etc.

(3) Disposal of old houses

All the old houses to be relocated will be compensated at replacement cost. Within a

specified time period, resettlers can, by their own will, demolish their old houses first and then rebuild the new houses or vice versa. Resettlers themselves can use the salvageable material from the old houses.

B Participation in Production Rehabilitation

All the villagers are required to participate in land re-adjustment and redistribution and start of any agricultural development activities, with special attention to the resettlers who has special requirement on land.

C Participation in Management of Land Compensation Use

The land compensation belongs to the village collective, and should not be withheld or diverted by any individual or organization. The compensation fund paid to the village collective should be used in a planned way and for designated purpose after discussion at the villagers' meeting and under the supervision of the villagers' representatives.

D Participation in Project Construction

The project construction will cause certain impacts on the local community. In order to ensure the PSPs to get benefits 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 labor force.

9.2. Appeal Mechanism and Channel

During preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, public participation is always encouraged, but unforeseeable problems will still occur during resettlement implementation. In order to solve problems effectively and ensure successful project construction and land acquisition, besides the existing appeal ways through the letter and visit offices set in the local governments at all levels, an open and effective appeal channel has been set up for rural resettlers. The procedures are described as follows.

Stage 1:

If the resettlers are not satisfied with the resettlement plan, they can appeal to the villagers' (neighbourhood) committee and the local town (subdistrict) resettlement work group in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village will process and record in written. They should resolve it in two weeks after receiving the appeal.

Stage 2:

If the resettlers are dissatisfied at the decision of stage 1, they can appeal to the city (county) RO and the office shouldl make decision within two weeks.

Stage 3:

If the resettlers are dissatisfied with the decision of stage 2, they can appeal to the PRO after receiving the decision; the office will make decision within two weeks.

Stage 4:

If the resettlers are still dissatisfied at the decision of the PRO, they can appeal to a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision of the PRO 's

decision.

The resettlers can appeal on any respect of the resettlement, including compensation criteria, etc.

The above mentioned appeal approaches will be informed to resettlers through meetings and other ways to make them understand their right of lodging appeal. At the same time, the appeal processes will be publicized among the PAPs through media. The relative authorities will sort out the opinions and proposals of the PAPs and the resettlement offices at all levels will process the information in a timely and effective manner.

The organizations accept the appeals and grievance of the APs free of charge, and the expenses incurred therefore will be paid by the project resettlement office from project contingency.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to guarantee that the RAP can be smoothly implemented and the resettlement target suitably realized, monitoring for land acquisition and execution of resettlement will be carried out in whole process. Monitoring on the resettlement will be divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring of the resettlement organizations and the external independent monitoring.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

10.1.1. Target and Tasks

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

10.1.2. Institution and Staff

The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be managed by the provincial project resettlement office, and performed by county (city) and town (subdistrict) resettlement office and villages. To exercise effectively the functions of the internal monitoring, full-time professionals have been assigned for the project resettlement office at all levels. All of them have participated in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and they will carry out the internal monitoring control in the process of RAP implementation.

10.1.3. Monitoring Content

The main contents of internal monitoring are shown as below.

- (1) Allocation and utilization of the resettlement compensation;
- (2) Selection and allocation of new house plots;
- (3) Building of new houses of resettlers;
- (4) Support to vulnerable groups;
- (5) Employment of the PAPs;
- (6) Perfection of irrigation and other farming facilities;
- (7) Selection of adjusted agricultural restructuring and crops;
- (8) Adjustment and distribution of the land;
- (9) Displacement of individual business households and enterprises;
- (10) Restoration of special facilities;
- (11) Scheduling of the above mentioned activities;
- (12) Implementation of the policies in RAP;

(13) Public participation and consultation during implementation; and

(14) Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.

10.1.4. Monitoring Procedure

The PRO will supervise the resettlement activities through internal monitoring framework. It has established a database for land acquisition, housing relocation and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.

During implementation, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish corresponding resettlement database and update them according to the actual resettlement conditions. They will also timely transfer the on-going activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at higher level so as to be realize continuous monitoring.

In the above internal monitoring system, information lists in specified format will be drawn up so as to realize the continuous message flows from the village level to the PRO. The country (city) ROs and town (subdistrict) Ros are important chains in the internal monitoring system, and their work will be periodically checked and inspected.

10.2. External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation

10.2.1. Target and Task

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 land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities are realized, by which evaluation opinions and proposals will be put forward on the resettlement, housing relocation and restoration of the resettler's living standards, and to provide pre-alarm system to the project management, and reflecting channel to the resettlers.

The external independent monitoring institution will become the consultant both for the Project Resettlement Leading Group and the PRO, it will conduct follow-up investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RAP and provide advice for decision-making.

10.2.2. Main monitored and evaluated indicators

A. Main monitoring indicators

(1) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement;

(2) Quality: including civil construction quality and degree of resettlers' satisfaction;

(3) Investment: including allocation and use of the funds.

B. Main evaluation indicators

(1) Living and production conditions of PAPs

① Economic conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, etc.

② Environmental conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.

③ Employment: change in employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different PAPs, especially the vulnerable PAPs, such as impoverished families and minority families, etc..

④ Community development: local economy in resettlement host sites, environmental development, neighborhood relation, and public opinions after resettlement.

(2) Infrastructures

Changes of infrastructures in the project affected area before and after resettlement.

C. Individual business households and enterprises

Changes of the business conditions of individual business households and enterprises before and after resettlement.

10.2.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Measure

Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on the basis of the survey data provided by the resettlement implementation institution. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sampling survey and quick evaluation. Typical samples (resettled households/villages/towns) which have the representatives 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 are analyzed and the computation results are evaluated and compared.

The external monitoring and evaluation institution will also carry out the following work.

(1) Survey of resettlers' living standards

The base-line survey will be conducted for this project, the selected samples of the base-line living standards of the resettlers will be collected. (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 of various indicators of judging the living standards. One indicator 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 to reflect the quality and quantity of the real situation.

Sampling scale: resettlers by land acquisition and house relocation: 5%; sample villages affected by land requisition: 20%.

(2) Public Consultation

The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will participate in the public consultation conferences held by the village and township. By this method, the institution can evaluate the effectiveness of the public participation and the cooperative attitude of the resettlers towards the resettlement. Such activities will be conducted during and after the resettlement implementation.

(3) Resettlers' opinions

The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will often interview the town (subdistrict) ROs and village groups to know the opinions collected from the resettlers and interview the resettlers who have grievance. The institution will timely transfer the opinions and requests from individuals and collective organizations affected by the project, and provide advice for improvement, so that the resettlement implementation can be more smooth and effective.

(4) Other responsibilities

The external M&E institute will monitor the following activities in the process of implementation.

- 1) Selection of resettlement sites,
- 2) Construction of houses,
- 3) Production resettlement and rehabilitation,
- 4) Support to the vulnerable group,
- 5) Resettlement of individual business households and enterprises,
- 6) Restoration and reconstruction of special facilities
- 7) Payment and amount of the compensation,
- 8) Transition of resettlement,
- 9) Employment of laborers,
- 10) Training,
- 11) Schedule of the above mentioned items,
- 12) Organizational network for the resettlement,
- 13) .Use of compensation of the collective-owned land and resettlers' income,
- 14) Increase of employed laborers' income.

10.2.4. Working Processes

- (1) Preparation of monitoring and evaluating outline,
- (2) Developing computer software for monitoring and evaluating of the resettlement,
- (3) Drafting the investigation outline, survey forms, and record cards for sample villages

and sample households,

- (4) Design of the sampling survey,
- (5) Base-line survey,
- (6) Establishing the information system for monitoring and evaluation,
- (7) Investigation for monitoring
 - Community socio-economic survey,
 - Resettlement implementation institutions
 - Typical villages survey
 - Typical households survey
 - Sample survey for other affected objects
- (8) Sorting of monitoring information and establishment of database
- (9) Comparison and analysis
- (10) Preparing a monitoring and evaluation report each year.

11. Plan for Report Preparation

11.1. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report

In April 2006, the RAP was submitted to the WB for pre-appraisal, and the final report is planned to submit to the WB for appraisal by the end of March 2007 after revised based on comments and requirements of the WB resettlement experts.

11.2. Resettlement Progress Report

A. Periodicity

Since the commencement date of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices. According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and prior to July 31 each year, the PRO should submit to the WB a Progress Report of Project Resettlement for Anhui Highway Project III (S105 Chaohu ~ Wujiang Section). The report will be submitted once a year.

B. Format and Contents

The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO will be prepared to meet the requirements of the ADB. The format of the report usually comprises of two parts. A) The descriptive part, summarizing the resettlement conditions and stating problems/difficulties met in the implementation and the corresponding resolutions and measures; B) forms and lists mainly showing statistical data of previous six (6) months, which reflect the the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house removal / reconstruction and use of compensation. The formats refer to Table 11-1 and Table 11-2.

Table 11-1 **Progress Report of Land Requisition and Resettlement**

Department:

Deadline for Reporting Contents: _____Date _____Month _____Year

Fill-in Date: _____Date _____Month _____Year

Items	Unit	Planned amount	Completed amount	Accumulated total	Proportion
Fund allocation					
Moving into new houses					
Old houses demolition					
Constructed public works					
Electric line reconstruction					
Road rebuilding					
Channel rebuilding					
Land acquired					
Land adjusted					
Labor employment					

Reporter:

Signature(Person-in-charge):

Official seal:

Table 11-2 **Land and House Compensation and Resettlement Subsidy**

Town (subdistrict):

Data up to: _____Date _____Month _____Year

Fill-in Date : _____Date _____Month _____Year

Affected unit	Description	Unit/Quantity	Investment required (¥)	Compensation /Subsidy received (¥)
Village				

Reporter: _____ Signature(person-in-charge): _____ Official seal: _____

(Notes: "Description" will be filled in with such as construction of irrigation facilities (canal (m), pump station), domestic animals farming (such as pigs, chickens, ducks, fishes), newly improved dry land to irrigated land, construction of public welfare works, infrastructure construction, establishing of enterprises and labor employment, etc.)

11.3. Independent Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage will submit its report within one month after its the work. PRO will submit the resettlement progress report to the Bank annually with the attachment of the report of Engineering Resettlement Research Institute of Anhui Communication Technique Collage.

A. Periodicity

Following the requirement of the WB, the external M&E will be carried out once a year since the resettlement implementation starts, with the survey for M&E in August and report submission before December 31st. The land acquisition and house relocation and resettlement of this project is planned to complete before the end of 2007 for all construct lots, and the external resettlement M&E is planned to conduct for four times (respectively in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010). Before the end of July 2007, the Resettlement M&E Outline will be submitted, and sample selection and collection of baseline data of the samples will also be finished, and sample database established. The database will be updated year by year for comparison.

B. Contents

- (1) Resettlement baseline survey;
- (2) Progress of land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement;
- (3) Production resettlement and restoration;
- (4) Housing demolition, relocation and reconstruction;
- (5) Progress of special facility relocation;
- (6) Resettlers' living standards;
- (7) Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds;

- (8) Evaluation of operation and efficiency of resettlement implementation institutions;
- (9) Support to vulnerable groups;
- (10) Function of resettlement implementation institutions;
- (11) Existing problems and proposal

Appendixes:

Appendix I: List of Project-affected Towns/Subdistricts

List of Project-affected Towns/Subdistricts

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	No. of Admin. villages	Name of administrative village
S311 ChuWu	Nanqiao District	Chengjiao Town	5	Taiping Village (3), Jiedao Village (1), HuqiaoVillage (2), Shanglin (3), Shiyong Village (4)
		Shahe Town	1	Longting Village (1)
		Zhulong Town	5	Beiguan Village (1), Guagnwei Village (1), Jiedao Village (1), Xingli Village (4), Zhulong Village (3)
		Daliu Town	2	Daliu Village (6), Hengtang Village (2)
	Dingyuan County	Daishan Town	3	Daishan Village (5), Nongke Village (2), Qilihe Village (4)
		Chihe Town	5	Nongke Village (2), Chiyang Village (2), Duntang Village (1), Gaoliu Village (3), Huangqiao Village (4)
		Sangjian Town	7	Dali Village (1), Dongwei Village (1), Gangli Village (1), jiangchen Village (1), Nongke Village (1), Sangjian Village (2), yulinVillage (6)
		Dingcheng Town	3	Donggu Village (5), Fengshou Village (5), Tangdian Village (1)
S311Chu Ding	Nanqiao District	Danzi Subdistrict	4	Danzi Village (1), Dongchen Village (1), Kehu Village (5), WanqiaoVillage (2)
		Wuyi Town	6	Yulou Village (4), Shuangying Village (4), Yuanzhuang Village (1), Xinhua Village (2), Siqiao Village (3), Shuangqiao Village (2)
		Huangwei Town	2	Lvheyang Village (3), Zhaoqiao Village (1)
			43	106 village groups (the figures in the brackets above indicates the number of village groups)

Appendix II: Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Basic Condition of Village Groups)

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	Taiping	3	1700	2000	1400	600	1.18	15.81		15.81	11
				Taiping	160	220	120	100	1.38	7.21		7.21	6
				Wujianfang	210	390	190	200	1.86	6.56		6.56	4
				Wantang	120	280	130	150	2.33	2.04		2.04	1
			Jiedao	1	654	366.6	252.6	114	0.56	18.15		18.15	13
				Yaocai	263	366.6	252.6	114	1.39	18.15		18.15	13
			Shanglin	3	1268	2653	2200	453	2.09	10.38		10.38	6
				Beixiaoying	137	339	280	59	2.47	4.37		4.37	2
				Longting	175	256	210	46	1.46	2.23		2.23	2
				Shanglin	160	358	310	48	2.24	3.78		3.78	2
			Shiyang	4	1520	2100	1200	900	1.38	7.66		7.66	7
				Dashiyang	98	110	80	30	1.12	1.57		1.57	1
				Hongqi	212	270	200	70	1.27	3.17		3.17	3
				Yanndeng	160	220	150	70	1.38	1.90		1.90	2
				Yuantang	220	360	280	80	1.64	1.02		1.02	1
		Town total	4	11	16994	38226	29892	8334	2.25	52.00	0	52.00	37
		Shahe	Longting	1	826	735	515	220	0.89	4.76		4.76	6
				Jingzhuang	236	187	142	45	0.79	4.76		4.76	6
		Town total	1	1	17334	25898	22017	3881	1.49	4.76	0	4.76	6

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan		Zhulong	Beiguan	1	2295	3003.2	2087	916.2	1.31	36.34		36.34	25
				Nanxiao Zhuang	156	235	185	50	1.51	36.34		36.34	25
			Jiedao	2	1400	700	500	200	0.50	14.09		14.09	23
				jietou	270	100	80	20	0.37	3.38		3.38	9
				zhulong	330	250	200	50	0.76	10.71		10.71	14
			Zhulong	1	1980	3014	1932	1082	1.52	12.86		12.86	15
				Linchang	215	188	108	80	0.87	12.86		12.86	15
			Guangwei	3	1852	2355.2	1508.7	846.5	1.27	38.00		38.00	32
				Tuzhuang	164	201.4	104.2	97.2	1.23	12.44		12.44	11
				Pingqiao	222	288	205	83	1.30	13.58		13.58	11
				Guangnan	164	207.8	159.6	48.2	1.27	11.98		11.98	10
			Xingli	3	1328	2780	1890	890	2.09	24.34		24.34	18
				Xincun	142	198.1	153.1	45	1.40	7.14		7.14	6
				Xian an	137	197	137	60	1.44	9.76		9.76	7
				Shumei	143	259.1	174.1	85	1.81	7.44		7.44	5
		Town total	5	10	16075	24586	18132	6454	1.53	125.63	0	125.63	113
		Daliu	Daliu	5	1410	2040	1240	800	1.45	79.46	24.90	54.56	70
				Changtang	170	220	183	37	1.29	21.48	9.63	11.85	17
				Xinzhuang	103	90	70	20	0.87	7.93	0.51	7.41	10
				Xijie	99	98	75	23	0.99	16.84	3.71	13.13	17
				Qiaodong	248	198	148	50	0.80	7.65	3.18	4.47	10

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~ Dingyuan				Xiandian	215	350	280	70	1.63	25.56	7.87	17.70	16
			Hengtang	1	1145	1756	1500	256	1.53	8.34		8.34	8
				Shiqiao	131	140	130	10	1.07	8.34		8.34	8
		Town total	2	6	10660	18070	13923	4147	1.70	87.81	24.90	62.91	78
	Subdistrict total	4	12	28	236500	375458	247998	127460	1.59	270.19	24.90	245.29	234
	Dingyuan	Daishan	Daishan	5	1386	2448	1224	1224	1.77	21.77		21.77	14
				Bahuang	175	380	190	190	2.17	7.25		7.25	4
				Gengkou	192	414	207	207	2.16	9.00		9.00	5
				Hexi	136	302	151	151	2.22	2.69		2.69	2
				Songxian	122	174	87	87	1.43	0.71		0.71	1
				Yangtang	130	192	96	96	1.48	2.12		2.12	2
			Nongke	1	1761	4189	1889	2300	2.38	6.12		6.12	4
				Jienan	172	280	150	130	1.63	6.12		6.12	4
			Qilihe	4	2986	5100	2700	2400	1.71	6.28		6.28	12
				Huangnigang	299	850	350	500	2.84	0.99		0.99	1
				Lubei	254	600	300	300	2.36	1.15		1.15	1
				Lunan	282	720	360	360	2.55	3.50		3.50	2
				Zhenggang	118	260	130	130	2.20	0.64		0.64	1
		Town total	3	10	16138	25336	15623	9713	1.57	34.18	0	34.18	30
		Chihe	Nongke	2	2435	1100	800	300	0.45	26.56		26.56	58
				Huangtang	423	196	130	66	0.46	24.45		24.45	53

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan				Qiaodong	337	146	90	56	0.43	2.11		2.11	5
			Chiyang	2	1436	1180	840	340	0.82	12.35		12.35	15
				Chidong	184	119	70	49	0.65	5.04		5.04	8
				Wali	188	203	95	108	1.08	7.31		7.31	7
			Duntang	1	700	1880	980	900	2.69	13.82		13.82	9
				Xiatang	170	300	150	150	1.76	13.82		13.82	9
			Gaoliu	2	1364	3440	1875	1565	2.52	44.20		44.20	23
				Beihu	246	480	300	180	1.95	31.68		31.68	17
				Xiaoliu	174	430	200	230	2.47	12.52		12.52	6
			Huangqiao	4	1570	3500	2500	1000	2.23	12.58		12.58	11
				Dongkan	280	200	150	50	0.71	4.05		4.05	6
				Huangqiao	180	400	300	100	2.22	1.64		1.64	1
				Nijia	110	370	220	150	3.36	3.94		3.94	2
				Yuengang	330	650	500	150	1.97	2.95		2.95	2
		Town total	5	11	29785	53300	38300	15000	1.79	109.51	0	109.51	116
		Sangjian	Dali	1	1454	2680	2132	548	1.84	9.71		9.71	10
				Dali	428	427	361	66	1.00	9.71		9.71	10
			Dongwei	1	921	3044.96	2800	244.96	3.31	5.51		5.51	2
				Jindun	111	326	283	43	2.94	5.51		5.51	2
			Gangli	1	1006	2588	1388	1200	2.57	11.54		11.54	7

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~ Dingyuan				Xiaozheng	242	438	238	200	1.81	11.54		11.54	7
			Nongke	1	1348	1480	945	535	1.10	8.86		8.86	7
				Sangdong	587	765	487	278	1.30	8.86		8.86	7
			Sangjian	2	1960	4400	1700	2700	2.24	22.23		22.23	13
				Beiyuan	160	240	190	50	1.50	3.78		3.78	3
				Nongchang	78	150	90	60	1.92	18.45		18.45	10
			Yulin	6	661	1322	661	661	2.00	17.10		17.10	11
				Dalu	126	252	126	126	2.00	6.27		6.27	4
				Kongdong	138	276	138	138	2.00	2.42		2.42	2
				Kongxi	141	282	141	141	2.00	2.95		2.95	2
				Xiaokang	56	112	56	56	2.00	1.88		1.88	1
				Xiaolu	110	220	110	110	2.00	1.79		1.79	1
				Yulin	90	180	90	90	2.00	1.79		1.79	1
			Jiangchen	2	1373	3126	2181	945	2.28	16.17		16.17	6
				Xiaodai	234	700	667	33	2.99	5.68		5.68	2
				Xiaochen	69	180	138	42	2.61	10.49		10.49	4
		Town total	7	14	16472	38000	26000	12000	2.31	91.13	0	91.13	56
		Dingcheng	Donggu	5	3522	5277	3860	1417	1.50	16.61		16.61	13
				Dahucao	386	530	410	120	1.37	3.66		3.66	3
				Luozhuang	93	310	200	110	3.33	1.30		1.30	1
				Maxitang	226	356	210	146	1.58	4.21		4.21	3

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~ Dingyuan				Tantanglu	263	410	305	105	1.56	6.72		6.72	5
				Xiaosong	185	436	316	120	2.36	0.73		0.73	1
			Fengshou	5	1642	3065	2200	865	1.87	25.37		25.37	13
				Luzhuang	170	370	200	170	2.18	5.98		5.98	3
				Xiaobai	95	240	180	60	2.53	3.72		3.72	2
				Xiaoli	145	340	220	120	2.34	4.17		4.17	2
				Xiaomei	153	340	240	100	2.22	3.90		3.90	2
				Zhouzhuang	237	520	330	190	2.19	7.61		7.61	4
			Tangdian	1	2515	5735	4235	1500	2.28	3.14		3.14	2
				Jiahang	323	680	510	170	2.11	3.14		3.14	2
		Town total	3	11	42096	58007	44948	13059	1.38	45.12		45.12	28
	County total	4	18	46	919215	1466760	966870	499890	1.60	279.94	0	279.94	230
Chuzhou ~Dingyuan total		8	30	74	1155715	1842218	1214868	627350	1.59	550.13	24.90	525.23	464
Chuzhou~ Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	Danzi	2	987	1608.4	1204.4	404	1.63	51.80		51.80	43
				Xiaojin	97	109	97	12	1.12	20.74		20.74	19
				Danzi	145	187.9	127.9	60	1.30	31.06		31.06	24
			Dongcheng	1	2500	5550	3300	2250	2.22	77.45	34.95	42.50	31
				Yuantun	180	450	200	250	2.50	77.45	34.95	42.50	31
			Kehu	5	1950	4400	3100	1300	2.26	132.94	98.72	34.22	52

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~ Wuyi				Xiwang	155	435	320	115	2.81	31.00	23.00	8.00	11
				Kehu	150	374	280	94	2.49	26.00	20.00	6.00	11
				Dongliu	153	325	220	105	2.12	26.00	20.00	6.00	13
				Xiaoying	66	219	129	90	3.32	18.94	12.72	6.22	6
				Huashu	124	330	200	130	2.66	31.00	23.00	8.00	11
			Wanqiao	1	1789	3207	3100	107	1.79	20.99		20.99	8
				Shuizha	58	160	142	18	2.76	20.99		20.99	8
		Town total	4	9	12310	22717	17572	5145	1.85	283.18	133.67	149.51	134
		Wuyu	Yulou	4	1995	2800	2000	800	1.40	117.51	94.00	23.51	89
				Dazhuang	129	150	100	50	1.16	39.11	39.11		34
				Xiaodazhuang	107	198	133	65	1.85	20.84	5.50	15.34	12
				Mazhuang	114	145	103	42	1.27	34.04	31.71	2.33	27
				Yulou	113	171	121	50	1.51	23.52	17.68	5.84	16
			Shuangying	4	1355	2290	1980	310	1.69	113.42	90.74	22.68	42
				Madu	129	268	208	60	2.08	18.42	8.7	9.72	9
				Baiwang	103	230	180	50	2.23	32.21	32.21		15
				Lixiaoying	176	450	380	70	2.56	5.70	5.7		3
				Shuangying	138	540	460	80	3.91	57.09	44.13	12.96	15
			Yuanzhuang	1	1329	2080	1880	200	1.57	50.11	33.41	16.70	27
				Miaozhuang	157	295	240	55	1.88	50.11	33.41	16.70	27

Summary of Agricultural Population Needing Resettlement (Continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Village group	No. of agri. population	Total cultivated land (mu)			Cultivated land per capita (mu/pers.)	Land to be acquired (mu)			No. of agri. population to be resettled (person)
						Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land		Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land	
Chuzhou~ Wuyi		Siqiao	3	1090	1964	1850	114	1.80	22.63	4.52	18.11	15	
			Wufang	173	274	250	24	1.58	22.63	4.52	18.11	15	
			Shuangqiao	2	1698	5120	4580	540	3.02	13.69		13.69	6
				Fanliu	182	594	525	69	3.26	5.39		5.39	2
				Xiaoqian	165	428	407	21	2.59	8.30		8.30	4
		Town total	5	14	15826	37000	28000	9000	2.34	317.36	222.67	94.69	179
		Huangwei	Lvheyang	3	1363	2766	1350	1416	2.03	167.69	16.88	150.81	69
				Lvdong	152	347	208	139	2.28	61.29	0.80	60.49	27
				Yinjiaying	135	424	211	213	3.14	73.86	1.61	72.25	24
				Zhousi	174	328	18	310	1.89	32.54	14.47	18.07	18
			Zhaoqiao	1	1852	2320	1100	1220	1.25	23.57		23.57	14
				Gaowang	192	330	170	160	1.72	23.57		23.57	14
		Town total	2	4	9320	20138	17607	2531	2.16	167.69	16.88	150.81	83
	Subdistrict total	3	11	27	236500	375458	247998	127460	1.59	768.23	373.22	395.01	396
Chuzhou ~Wuyi total		3	11	27	236500	375458	247998	127460	1.59	768.23	373.22	395.01	396
Project total		11	41	101	1392215	2217676	1462866	754810	1.59	1318.36	398.12	920.24	860

Appendix III Statistics of Land Acquisition

Statistics of Land Acquisition (on village base) for Anhui Highway Project III

(S311 Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan Section ,Chuzhou ~ wuyi Section)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total	Cultivated land			Garden plot	Water pool	Woodland	Construction land
					Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land				
Chuzho~Dingyuan	Nanqiaoqu	Chengjiao	Taiping	22.29	15.81		15.81		4.12	1.86	0.50
			jiedao	20.38	18.15		18.15			2.23	
			Shiyang	10.19	7.66		7.66		0.90	1.3	0.33
			Shanglin	11.78	10.38		10.38		1.10	0.23	0.07
		Town total	4	64.64	52.00	0	52.00	0	6.12	5.62	0.90
		Shahe	Longting	5.25	4.76		4.76			0.49	
		Town total	1	5.25	4.76	0	4.76	0	0	0.49	0
		Zhulong	Beiguan	42.66	36.34		36.34		3.49	2.03	0.80
			Jiedao	16.67	14.09		14.09		2.50		0.08
			Zhulong	14.19	12.86		12.86		0.50	0.83	
			Guangwei	41.11	38.00		38.00			2.44	0.67
			Xinli	25.73	24.34		24.34			1.39	
		Town total	5	140.36	125.63	0	125.63	0	6.49	6.69	1.55
		Daliu	Hentang	8.82	8.34		8.34			0.48	
			Daliu	85.21	79.46	24.90	54.56		1.66	2.83	1.26
		Town total	3	94.04	87.81	24.90	62.91	0	1.66	3.31	1.26
	Subdistrict total	4	13	304.28	270.19	24.90	245.29	0	14.27	16.11	3.71
	Dingyuan	Daishan	Nongke	20.78	6.12		6.12	5.00	0.55	8.47	0.64

**Statistics of Land Acquisition (on village base) for Anhui Highway Project III
(S311 Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan Section ,Chuzhou ~ wuyi Section) (Continued)**

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total	Cultivated land			Garden plot	Water pool	Woodland	Construction land
					Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land				
Chuzhou~Dingyuan			Daishan	23.89	21.77		21.77			2.12	
			Qilihe	6.68	6.28		6.28			0.40	
		Town total	4	51.36	34.18	0	34.18	5.00	0.55	10.99	0.64
		Chihe	Nongke	27.20	26.56		26.56		0.24	0.40	
			Chiyang	14.34	12.35		12.35		1.99		
			Huangqiao	14.04	12.58		12.58		0.66	0.80	
			Duntang	14.02	13.82		13.82			0.20	
			Gaoliu	47.14	44.20		44.20		1.87	1.07	
		Town total	6	116.74	109.51	0	109.51	0	4.76	2.47	0
		Sangjian	Jiangchen	16.47	16.17		16.17			0.30	
			Yulin	18.80	17.10		17.10		1.00	0.70	
			Gangli	12.29	11.54		11.54			0.75	
			Dali	11.70	9.71		9.71			1.99	
			Nongke	10.11	8.86		8.86			1.25	
			Sangjian	23.71	22.23		22.23			1.48	
			Dongwei	6.03	5.51		5.51		0.24	0.28	
		Town total	7	99.12	91.13	0	91.13	0	1.24	6.75	0
		Dingcheng	Tangdian	3.24	3.14		3.14			0.10	
			Fegnshou	31.20	25.37		25.37		0.21	5.62	

**Statistics of Land Acquisition (on village base) for Anhui Highway Project III
(S311 Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan Section ,Chuzhou ~ wuyi Section) (Continued)**

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total	Cultivated land			Garden plot	Water pool	Woodland	Constructio n land
					Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land				
Chuzhou~Dingyuan			Donggu	19.33	16.61		16.61			2.72	
		Town total	3	53.77	45.12		45.12		0.21	8.44	
	County total	4	20	320.99	279.94	0.00	279.94	5.00	6.76	28.65	0.64
		Baimishannongchang		9.00	8.55		8.55			0.45	
		Chuzhou linkesuo		22.96	20.83	1.12	19.71			2.13	
		Chuzhou yangchang		4.80	4.16	2.70	1.46			0.64	
		Daishan linchang		53.48	47.44		47.44		2.01	4.03	
		Chihe nongzhong		12.07	11.63		11.63		0.24	0.20	
	Chuzhou~Dingyuan total	8	33	727.58	642.74	28.72	614.02	5.00	23.28	52.21	4.35
Chuzhou~Wuyi	Nanqiaoqu	Danzi	Danzi	67.95	51.80		51.80		11.23	4.92	
			Dongchen	120.89	77.45	34.95	42.50		40.33	3.11	
			Kehu	165.90	132.94	98.72	34.22	5.10	6.55	20.64	0.66
			Wanqiao	22.44	20.99		20.99			1.45	
		Town total	4	377.18	283.18	133.67	149.51	5.10	58.11	30.12	0.66
		Wuyi	Shuangying	127.06	113.42	90.74	22.68		5.87	7.77	

**Statistics of Land Acquisition (on village base) for Anhui Highway Project III
(S311 Chuzhou ~ Dingyuan Section ,Chuzhou ~ wuyi Section) (Continued)**

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total	Cultivated land			Garden plot	Water pool	Woodland	Construction land
					Subtotal	Paddy field	Dry land				
Chuzhou~Wuyi			Yulou	140.92	117.51	94.00	23.51		10.19	12.70	0.52
			Yuanzhuang	70.12	50.11	33.41	16.70	1.50	14.15	4.36	
			Siqiao	29.89	22.63	4.52	18.11		4.29	2.97	
			Shuangqiao	14.02	13.69		13.69			0.33	
		Town total	5	382.01	317.36	222.67	94.69	1.50	34.50	28.13	0.52
		Huangwei	Lvheyang	188.12	167.69	16.88	150.81			20.43	
			Zhaoqiao	26.98	23.57		23.57		1.50	1.56	0.35
		Town total	2	215.10	191.26	16.88	174.38	0.00	1.50	21.99	0.35
	Subdistrict total	3	11	974.29	791.80	373.22	418.58	6.60	94.11	80.24	1.53
		Chuzhoushi kaifaqu		26.78	26.24		26.24		0.24	0.30	
		Huangweixiang kaifaqu		45.03	43.91		43.91			1.12	
Chuzhou~Wuyi total		3	11	1046.09	861.95	373.22	488.73	6.60	94.35	81.66	1.53
Project total		11	44	1773.67	1504.69	401.94	1102.75	11.60	117.63	133.87	5.88

Appendix IV: Statistics of Houses To Be Relocated (on Village Base)

Statistics of Private Houses and Appendages To Be Relocated (on Village Base)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Houses (m ²)				Appendages										
				Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	attached rooms	Pig pen (m ²)	Brick fence (m ²)	Leveled yard (m ²)	Water well (口)	Kitchen range (眼)	Telephone set (部)	Cable TV (户)	Water pool (个)	Cement-paved WC (m ²)	Gateway arch (m ²)	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	Taiping	253		197	56		135	104	1	1	2					
			Jiedao	0				21	30					1				
			Shiyang	163	64	99			80	30	1	2	1					
			Shanglin	35		35												
		Town total	4	451	64	331	56	21	245	134	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	
		Zhulong	Beiguan	400		331	69		70	78		2	1				6	
			Jiedao	42		42							1					
			Guagnwei	335		315	20	28	50	20	2	1	2					
		Town total	3	777	0	688	89	28	120	98	2	3	4	0	0	0	6	
		Daliu	Daliu	630		398	232	20	180			4	1	1				
		Town total	1	630	0	398	232	20	180	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	
		Subdistrict total		8	1858	64	1417	377	69	545	232	4	10	8	2	0	0	6
	Dingyuan	Daishan	Daishan	320	320							1	1	2				
		Town total	1	320	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	
		Chihe	Huangqiao	0				24										
		Town total	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	County total		2	320	320	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan total		5	10	2178	384	1417	377	93	545	232	4	11	9	4	0	0	6	

Statistics of Private Houses and Appendages To Be Relocated (on Village Base) (Countiued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Houses (m ²)				Appendages									
				Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	attached rooms	Pig pen (m ²)	Brick fence (m ²)	Leveled yard (m ²)	Water well (口)	Kitchen range (眼)	Telephone set (部)	Cable TV (户)	Water pool (个)	Cement-paved WC (m ²)	Gateway arch (m ²)
Chuzhou~Wuyi	Nanqiaoqu	Danzi	Dongchen	441		441		12	93	135	1	4	2				
		Town total	1	441	0	441	0	12	93	135	1	4	2	0	0	0	0
		Wuyi	Yulou	349	184	142	23	153	57	318	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
			Xinhua	45		45											
		Town total	2	394	184	187	23	153	57	318	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
		Huagnwei	Zhaoqiao	188		140	48	42	159	223	2		2			2	106
		Town total	1	188	0	140	48	42	159	223	2	0	2	0	0	2	106
	Subdistrict total		4	1023	184	768	71	207	309	676	4	5	5	1	1	3	126
Chuzhou~Wuyi total		3	4	1023	184	768	71	207	309	676	4	5	5	1	1	3	126
Project total		8	14	3201	568	2185	448	300	854	908	8	16	14	5	1	3	132

Appendix V: Statistics of Project-Affected Population (on Village Base)

Statistics of Project-Affected Population (on Village Base)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total		In which						
				Household	Population	Land acquired without house relocation		House relocation without land acquired		Both land acquired and house relocation		
						Household	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	Taiping	18	58	17	54	1	4			
			Jiedao	16	57	16	57					
			Shanlin	13	49	13	49					
			Shiyang	13	47	11	38	2	9			
		Town total	4	60	211	57	198	3	13	0	0	
		Shahe	Longting	3	14	3	14					
		Town total	1	3	14	3	14	0	0	0	0	
		Zhulong	Beiguan	28	102	25	89	2	9	1	4	
			Jiedao	9	31	9	31					
			Guangwei	36	127	35	122	1	5			
			Xingli	21	72	21	72					
			Zhulong	13	45	13	45					
		Town total	5	107	377	103	359	3	14	1	4	
		Daliu	Daliu	63	215	58	195	2	9	3	11	
			Hengtang	6	21	6	21					
		Town total	2	69	236	64	216	2	9	3	11	
		Subdistrict total		12	239	838	227	787	8	36	4	15
	Dingyuan	Daishan	Daishan	19	74	18	65	1	9			
			Nongke	5	22	5	22					
			Qilihe	6	21	6	21					
		Town total	3	30	117	29	108	1	9	0	0	
		Chihe	Nongke	23	94	23	94					
			Chiyang	8	27	8	27					
			Duntang	14	57	14	57					
			Gaoliu	31	112	31	112					
			Huangqiao	10	37	10	37					
		Town total	5	86	327	86	327	0	0	0	0	
		Sangjian	Dali	13	47	13	47					
			Dongwei	4	16	4	16					
			Gangli	7	24	7	24					
			Nongke	6	22	6	22					
			Sangjian	18	65	18	65					
			Yulin	15	52	15	52					

Appendix VI: Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Total		In which					
				Household	Population	Land acquired without house relocation		House relocation without land acquired		Both land acquired and house relocation	
						Household	Population	Household	Population	Household	Population
Chuzhou~Dingyuan			Jiangchen	14	51	14	51				
		Town total	7	77	277	77	277	0	0	0	0
		Dingcheng	Donggu	17	58	17	58				
			Tangdian	2	9	2	9				
			Fengshou	19	71	19	71				
		Town total	3	38	138	38	138	0	0	0	0
	County total	4	18	231	859	230	850	1	9	0	0
Chuzhou~Dingyuan total		8	30	470	1697	457	1637	9	45	4	15
chuzhou~Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	Danzi	40	143	40	143				
			Dongchen	51	192	46	172	3	13	2	7
			Kehu	75	251	75	251				
			Wanqiao	21	74	21	74				
		Town total	4	187	660	182	640	3	13	2	7
		Wuyi	Yulou	90	333	89	327	1	6		
			Shuangying	83	289	83	289				
			Yuanzhuang	42	150	42	150				
			Siqiao	21	77	21	77				
			Shuangqiao	11	37	11	37				
		Town total	5	247	886	246	880	1	6	0	0
		Huangwei	Lvheyang	96	312	96	312				
			Zhaoqiao	17	66	15	57			2	9
		Town total	2	113	378	111	369	0	0	2	9
	Subdistrict total		11	547	1924	539	1889	4	19	4	16
Chuzhou~Wuyi total		3	11	547	1924	539	1889	4	19	4	16
Project total		11	41	1017	3621	996	3526	13	64	8	31

Appendix VI: Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Scattered Trees To Be Cut											
				Total	Fruit trees			Other trees							
					subtotal	Without fruit	With fruit	subtotal	Poplar	Cyress	Chinese redwood	Green seeds	Sabina	Southern magnolia	Other trees
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Nanqiao	Chengjiao	Taiping	1131				1131	758		373				
			Jiedao	161				161			161				
			Huqiao	791				791	605		186				
			Shanlin	319				319	158		161				
			Shiying	201				201	201						
		Town total	5	2603	0	0	0	2603	1722	0	881	0	0	0	0
		Shahe	Longting	270				270	260						10
		Town total	1	270	0	0	0	270	260	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Zhulong	Beiguan	1355				1355	360	610	285				100
			Guangwei	504				504	80	350	14				60
			Jiedao	1260				1260	234	372					654
			Xingli	445				445	409	36					
			Zhulong	352				352	40	312					
		Town total	5	3916	0	0	0	3916	1123	1680	299	0	0	0	814
		Daliu	Daliu	2624				2624	453	1628		543			
			Hengtang	831				831	375	456					
			Wamiao	445				445	176	269					
		Town total	3	3900	0	0	0	3900	1004	2353	0	543	0	0	0
		Subdistrict total	14	10689	0	0	0	10689	4109	4033	1180	543	0	0	824

Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

(continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Scattered Trees To Be Cut												
				Total	Fruit trees			Other trees								
					subtotal	Without fruit	With fruit	subtotal	Poplar	Cyress	Chinese redwood	Green seeds	Sabina	Southern magnolia	Other trees	
Chuzhou~Dingyuan	Dingyuan	Daishan	Daishan	1877				1877	523	1326	13				15	
			Nongke	269				269		269						
			Qilihe	818				818	753	65						
		Town total	3	2964	0	0	0	2964	1276	1660	13	0	0	0	15	
		Chihe	Nongke	1351				1351		1335	16					
			Chiyang	269				269	269							
			Zhigao	203				203	203							
			Duntang	71				71	71							
			Gaoliu	269				269	269							
			Huangqiao	513				513	513							
		Town total	6	2676	0	0	0	2676	1325	1335	16	0	0	0	0	
		Sangjian	Dali	431				431	431							
			Dongwei	475				475	475							
			Gangli	63				63	63							
			Jiangchen	703				703	653	50						
			Nongke	214				214	93	121						
			Sangjian	462				462	403		59					
			Yulin	457				457	435		22					

Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

(continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Scattered Trees To Be Cut											
				Total	Fruit trees			Other trees							
					subtotal	Without fruit	With fruit	subtotal	Poplar	Cyress	Chinese redwood	Green seeds	Sabina	Southern magnolia	Other trees
Chuzhou~Dingyuan		Town total	7	2805	0	0	0	2805	2553	171	81	0	0	0	0
		Dingchen	Donggu	3334				3334	2473		861				
			Fengshou	2877				2877	1314			1563			
			Tangdian	1466				1466	791		675				
		Town total	3	7677	0	0	0	7677	4578	0	1536	1563	0	0	0
		County total	4	16122	0	0	0	16122	9732	3166	1646	1563	0	0	15
		Baimishan nongchang		520				520	520						
		Nongchang total		520	0	0	0	520	520	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chuzhou shi linkeshuo	Miaopu	1420	0	0	0	1420	300	0	100	920	0	0	100
		Daishan linchang		4016	0	0	0	4016	2943	512	561	0	0	0	0
Chuzhou~Dingyuan total		8	33	32767	0	0	0	32767	17604	7711	3487	3026	0	0	939
Chuzhou~Wuyi	Nanqiao	Danzi	Dongchen	2110				2110	2072						38
			Kehu	3764	80		80	3684	3684						
			Wanqiao	965				965	965						
			Danzi	3277				3277	3277						
		Town total	2	10116	80	0	80	10036	9998	0	0	0	0	0	38
		Wuyi	Yulou	1670				1670	1670						
			Shuangying	1061				1061	357		25		100	12	567

Statistics of Scattered Trees To Be Cut (on Village Base)

(continued)

Section	County (District)	Town (subdistrict)	Admin. villages	Scattered Trees To Be Cut											
				Total	Fruit trees			Other tree							
					subtotal	Without fruit	With fruit	subtotal	Poplar	Cyress	Chinese redwood	Green seeds	Sabina	Southern magnolia	Other trees
Chuzhou~Wuyi			Yuanzhuang	861				861	703						158
			Xinhua	1592				1592	1216						376
			Siqiao	7802				7802	3389				2973	1178	262
			Shuangqiao	20				20	20						
		Town total	6	13006	0	0	0	13006	7355	0	25	0	3073	1190	1363
		Huangwei	Lvheyang	11				11	11						
		Town total	1	11	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subdistrict total	9	23133	80	0	80	23053	17364	0	25	0	3073	1190	1401
Chuzhou~Wuyi total		3	9	23133	80	0	80	23053	17364	0	25	0	3073	1190	1401
Project total		11	42	55900	80	0	80	55820	34968	7711	3512	3026	3073	1190	2340