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Sichuan Urban Development Project

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Resettlement Action Plan
and
Resettlement Policy Framework
for
Mianyang Component

SUDP Mianyang Component

Mianyang Municipal Project Management Office

July 26, 2006

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ABBREVIATIONS

WB	World Bank
APs	Affected Persons
AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
CRO	Districts Resettlement Office
PPZ	Pioneer Park Zone
EDZ	Economy Development Zone
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executive Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
LA	Land Acquisition
HD	Housing Demolition
IA	Implementation Agency
LARB	Land and Resources Bureau
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SMEDRI	Southwest Municipal Engineering Design &Research Institute
SUDP	Sichuan Urban Development Project
SWJTU	Southwest Jiaotong University
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRO	Township Resettlement Office
SUEP	Sichuan Urban Environment Project

Measures

CN Yuan	Unit of Chinese currency: US$1.00 = CNY 8.11
Mu	Area of land – 1 hectare = 15 mu

Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan and Definition of Resettlement Terminology

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), including the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in Annex 3, is prepared according to the state and local appropriate laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), as well as the Policies of the World Bank (Operational Policy for Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12). The purpose of this document is to set out an action plan for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the Affected Persons (APs) to ensure that they will benefit from the Project, with their standard of living being improved or at least restored to the pre-Project situation after completion of the Project.

Definition of the "Affected Persons"

"Affected Persons" and the acronym "APs" means

1) persons whose lands (including houses land, utilities land, agricutural-forest-livestock-fishery lands and sideline lands), structures (including private buildings with belongings, enterprise buildings and public buildings, etc.) interests or any other properties will be acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
2) persons who use above structures, lands or properties; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
3) persons whose standard of living is adversely affected due to land acquisition and/or resettlement activities.

The term "Affected Persons" includes all individual persons or such legal persons as enterprises or public organizations that fall within the defintion of "Affected Persons" as so defined.

Definition of APs does not limit or restrict their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, nor does it limit the compensation for their losses. Thus it includes:

1) all affected persons regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and
2) persons without residential permit to live in a defined area.

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

If there is 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 accor ding to their rspective loss, their entitlements and the impact on their living standards. APs will be defined according to direct adverse impacts of the Project, regardless of legal rights title or interest.

All APs shall be compensated to improve or, at least, restore their standards of living, including compensation for their property losses. They shall be compensated for property losses according replacement costs with no depreciation, deduction or discount of compensation costs for any reason(s), ensur ing that all APs can get not only economic compensation for property losses, but also economic subsidy for rehabilitation of their living standard. Those APs who do not possess properties, interests or legal residence permission but are engaged in business, cultivate land or construct structures are eligible for rehabilitation of their livelihoods and compensation for their lost properties on an equal footing with those with formal legal title, authorization or permission to the assets.

Definition of "EDZ"

"EDZ" means those areas of land within the Economic Development Zone located in the southern part of Mianyang city delineated as "A" and "C" areas in the map setforth in Annex 10 to this RAP.

Definition of "EDZ Components"

"EDZ Components" means the infrastructure work described in paragraph 1.3.2. of Section I of this RAP.

Definition of "Mianyang Components"

"Mianyang Components" means the infrastructure work to be undertaken under the Project (PPZ Components and EDZ Components) to enable the establishment and development of PPZ and EDZ.

Definition of "PPZ"

"PPZ" means those areas of land within the Pionner Park Zone located in the westhern part of Mianyang city delineated as "A", "C" and "D" areas in the map set forth in Annex 10 to this RAP.

Definition of "PPZ Components"

"PPZ Components" means the infrastructure work described in paragraph 1.3.1. of Section I of this RAP

Defintion of "Project"

"Project" means the Mianyang Components, the PPZ Components and the EDZ Components.

Definition of "Resettlement"

"Resettlement" means to re-arrange production and living conditions of APs, assuring they benefit from the Project, including:

1) The relocation of living quarters;
2) Finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are lost or severely affected;
3) Rehabilitation (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
4) Rehabilitation of APs' living standards (quality of life) negatively affected due to land acquisition and demolition or other impact;
5) Rehabilitation of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
6) Rehabilitation of adversely affected cultural or common properties.

Definition of "Rehabilitation"

The "Rehabilitation" means restoring APs' living and production capabilities, improving or, at least, attaining the same living standard as existed before the Project.

The objective of this RAP and the RPF is to provide principles and objectives and an action plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation activities so that the APs will be compensated for their losses and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. In addition, affected productive resources (including shops , enterprises) and public facilities will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-Project levels.

1. General

1.1 Introduction

The Sichuan Urban Development Project consists of four project cities, Mianyang, Panzhihua, Suining and Yibin. The project components in Mianyang Municipality involve two urban-development zones, i.e., the Pioneer Park Zone (PPZ) on the west and the Economic Development Zone (EDZ) on the south (see maps in Annex 10). The Resettlement

Action Plan (RAP) of the Mianyang Components is prepared in accordance with the WB's policies. The RAP addresses issues on land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement of the APs under the Project. The RAP complies with WB's polices on *Involuntary Resettlement* and social security measures, OP 4.12, and PRC's appropriate state laws and regulations, and local by-laws relating to land acquisition and resettlement. Considering possible adverse impacts due to execution of the Project, the RAP outlines the policy framework on remedial measures for mitigation of adverse impacts of the proposed Mianyang Components and the rehabilitation strategies for all affected people (APs) and seriously affected villages including how and when these measures must be implemented. The RAP also includes in its Annex 3 the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which includes provisions for preparing additional RAPs to address the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of APs due to the future development of the PPZ and EDZ consistent with the policies and principles set forth in the main text of the RAP.

The main objective of the World Bank OP 4.12 is to ensure that persons unavoidably losing land or property as a result of a development project attain equal or better livelihoods and living standards than those they had prior to the Project. All policies, proposals and compensation measures contained in this RAP are designed to meet this objective.

Considering the sensitivity of the Project and the quantity of land acquisition and affected people some particular measures were taken:

- Completed investigation of social-economic status of affected people;
- Completed survey of the opinions of affected people regarding compensation standards and relocation programs;
- Visited 60% of the vulnerable groups (including households enjoying the five guarantees, the disabled, mothers of single-parent families and farmers for whom agriculture represents 75% or more of total household income) and listened their opinions and suggestions on compensation standards and relocation programs;
- Visited all farmers who depend on farming for all their household income and specially listened to their opinions and suggestions on compensation standards and relocation programs;
- Assessed and analyzed previous experiences in land acquisition and migrant relocation in Mianyang City in order to learn lessons from previous experience, and conducted numerous follow-up surveys and assessments of people who become

unemployed after converting to be urban residents from rural residents.

On the basis of extensive public participation and careful analysis of past experiences an elaborate plan/design with great practical operational value for the relocation work, especially the relocation scheme for vulnerable groups, has been developed. It effectively implements multiple combinations of relocation programs and multiple choices to ensure that the interests of APs will be sufficiently protected and that they will have the opportunity to obtain direct benefits and sustainable development during the construction period of the Project as well as after the project is completed. The Mianyang Components is only one part of the development of the PPZ and EDZ. The activities under the other areas under the PPZ and EDZ will follow the same policy and resettlement measures under the guidance of the Resettlement Policy Framework attached as Annex 3.

1.2 Project Background

In September 2000, PRC's central government made the decision of constructing Mianyang Sci-Tech City. In July 2001, the State Council granted formal approval for *Development Plan of Mianyang Sci-Tech City*. Since then on, the construction of Mianyang Sci-Tech City entered a stage of all-round development.

In view of the current strategic situation, Mianyang Municipal People's Government proposes a strategy for construction of Science & Education Pioneer Park (hereafter called PPZ) and Economic Development Zone (hereafter called EDZ), to promote economically and socially sustainable development of Mianyang City.

A. Construction of Two Zones is an integral part of Chinese economic construction, which can improve the living standard of Mianyang people

The development and construction of PPZ and EDZ of Mianyang City can improve urban infrastructure, strengthen the service function of the city, promote people's living standards and further the development of national economy and progress of social undertakings in a comprehensive manner. Moreover, the EDZ, as a unique hi-tech park transferred from military industrial to civil industrial use, is one of the 23 national-level university hi-tech parks, hence playing a significant role in overall reform of the economic system.

In addition, the construction of the Project will raise the employment rate in Mianyang City and increase people's incomes. Currently, the disposable income per capita for urban residents is only 7,023 RMB Yuan and that for rural residents is

merely 2,000 RMB Yuan. Completion of the Project will be of great importance for improving investment and pioneering environment, as well as raising people's living quality.

B. Need for economic development in Northwest Sichuan

Construction of EDZ and PPZ can further promote the urbanization process of Mianyang City in a planned and rational way, encourage population growth and attract investment that will further the role of Mianyang as a center of economic development in Northwest Sichuan.

C. Need for sustainable economic development in Mianyang City

After the PPZ is constructed, it will constitute an environment that will nurture scientific and technological developments and enterprises that will form the basis of a hi-tech industrial center with sustained innovative ability. This will contribute to further growth as the Mianyang Sci-Tech City attracts more talented technicians and administrators. Establishing close relationships with educational resources from universities and colleges, a favorable environment will be created for innovation and creative development. Mianyang Science and Education Pioneer Investment Co., Ltd. ('MSPI') as legal entity will be eligible to operate and manage national assets granted by the government as enterprise legal properties and will utilize incentives of various kinds to attract international MNCs, large financial groups and domestic sources of capital to invest in the park. By encouraging the use of such methods as high-tech venture capital and enterprise innovation funds conditions will be created for the development of high-tech enterprises. After completion, PPZ will be the new scientific, political and economic center of Mianyang City, corresponding to the existing administrative center of Mianyang City.

The EDZ is located in the new city area in south of Mianyang, occupying a favorable geographic position, where the infrastructure is already well established. The EDZ will become an important window for Mianyang to liberalize development policy and attract investment, thereby improving the investment environment in Mianyang, encouraging commerce and attracting additional capital, talent, technology and management to the city.

To sum up, the construction of PPZ and EDZ will instill vitality into Mianyang City for its development; speed up the formation of external-oriented economic pattern and push the social and economic development in Mianyang.

D. Need for urban transportation development

Situated at the main passageway in the north and west (toward Chengdu and Guangyuan) downtown area of Mianyang, PPZ is an integral part of the through sectional express passageway of Mianyang Sci-Tech City connecting each block of Mianyang City (connecting Southwest University of Science & Technology to the north and Mianyang New and High-Tech Industries Development Zone to the south), which can fully lessen the through-traffic flow from Chengdu to Guangyuan, Nanchong and Suining. The EDZ is located in the main passageway connecting the airport with each block. The construction of EDZ is not only beneficial to the development of airport industry in Mianyang, strengthening connection between the airport and each block, but also beneficial to alleviation of through-traffic flow along east-west direction and south-north direction.

The construction of PPZ and EDZ will, to a great extent, alleviate the pressure on transportation brought by urban population swell. The improvement of urban transportation conditions is beneficial to economic construction and improvement of vehicle off-gas and noise pollution.

E. Improvement of underground pipe network, enlargement of landscaping area and beautification of urban environment

Underground pipe network is laid and rainwater and wastewater system is separated from each other during construction of PPZ and EDZ. The construction of underground pipe network is beneficial to urban environment improvement, promoting wastewater treatment and flood drainage. Meantime, urban main roads are not only important traffic ways, but also a landscape in the city, with greenbelts along both its sides. Public Landscaping Works, as large as 800,000m^2, will be especially carried out for PPZ and 3 plazas will be established in EDZ, all of which will be of great significance to the improvement in living environment and urban eco-environment.

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Project description of PPZ

A. Infrastructure works in Pioneer Park: roads 19.19Km, rainwater and sewage pipelines (50.42Km), landscape and greenery, soil and water conservation, etc.

B. The 2nd ring road works: one fly-over bridge, 2.56km road from the Yingbin Road to university direction.

See Fig. 1 for the roads plan of the PPZ.

1.3.2 Project description of EDZ

For the Mianyang Economic & Technological Development Zone, the main works include 24.53Km road, 4 bridges, 69.96Km rainwater and sewage pipelines and channels, 4600m river embankment walls, landscape and greenery (including No.1 and No.2 squares), etc. See Figure 2 for the roads plan of the EDZ.

1.4 Cost, Social and Economic Benefits

1.4.1 Cost

The total cost for the Project is estimated to be 979,251,400 RMB Yuan (including investment of 464,749,700 RMB Yuan in PPZ and 514,501,700 RMB Yuan in EDZ). It includes the loan amount of $US 56.38 million (or 457,241,800 RMB Yuan: US$1.00 = CNY 8.11, according to the rate quoted on 21st July 2005) to be provided by World Bank, and domestic funds of 522,009,600 RMB Yuan ($ US 63.47 million).

1.4.2 Social and economic benefits

The following social and economic benefits of the Project are expected:

A. Improvement of urban infrastructures; reinforcement of service function of the city; improvement of people's living quality; all-round progress in national economy and social development and services in Mianyang;

B. Improvement of urban transportation conditions and alleviation of growing transportation pressure caused by urban population increase will be beneficial to economic construction and improvement of vehicle gas and noise pollution, which will, in turn, improve the living environment.

C. The construction of the Project will instill vitality into Mianyang City for its development; speed up the formation of external-oriented economic pattern and promote social and economic development in Mianyang.

D. Road and traffic works of southwest district area of Mianyang City will greatly improve investment environment and improve the city's image.

Figure 1 Roads Plan of PPZ

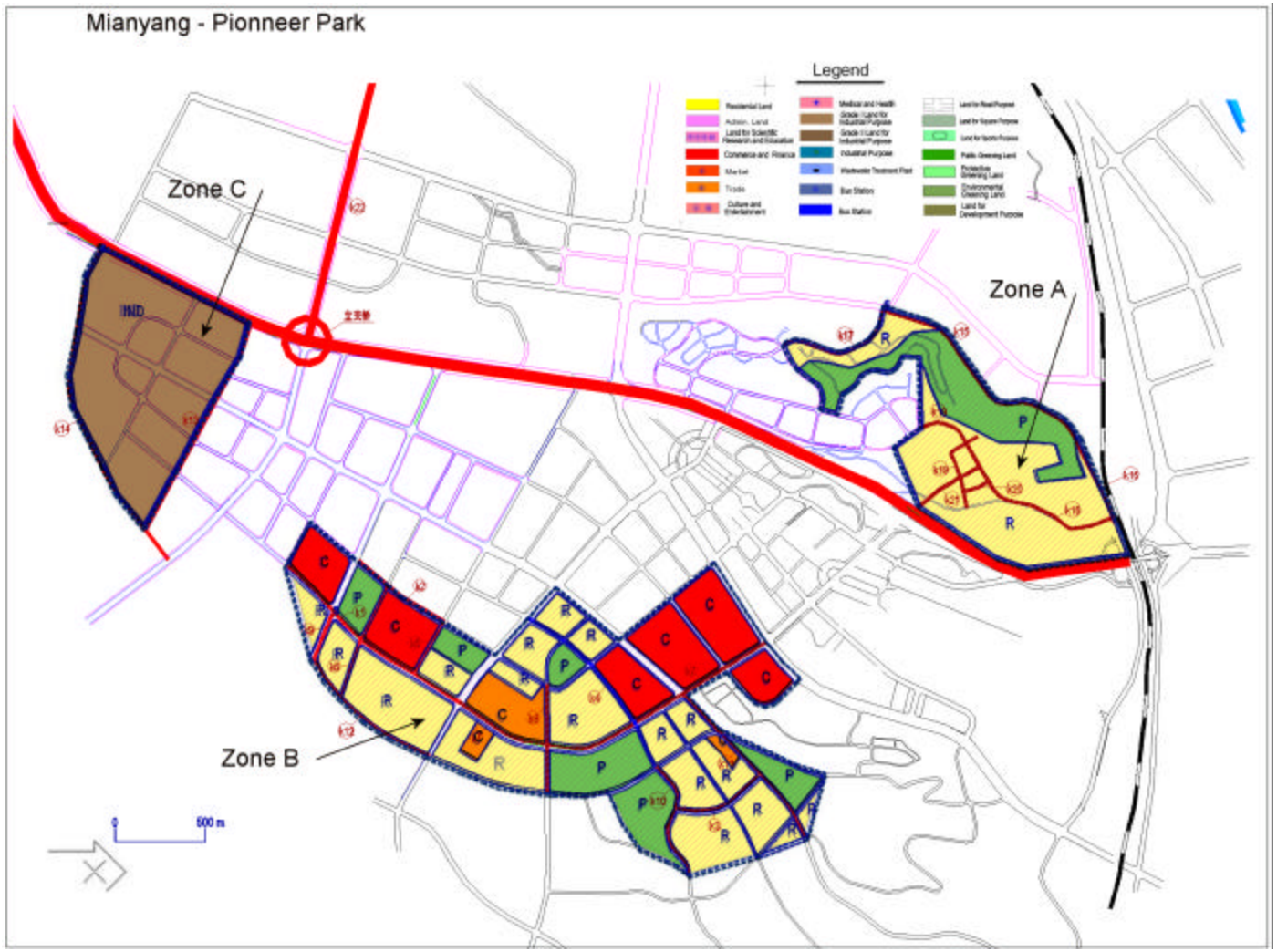
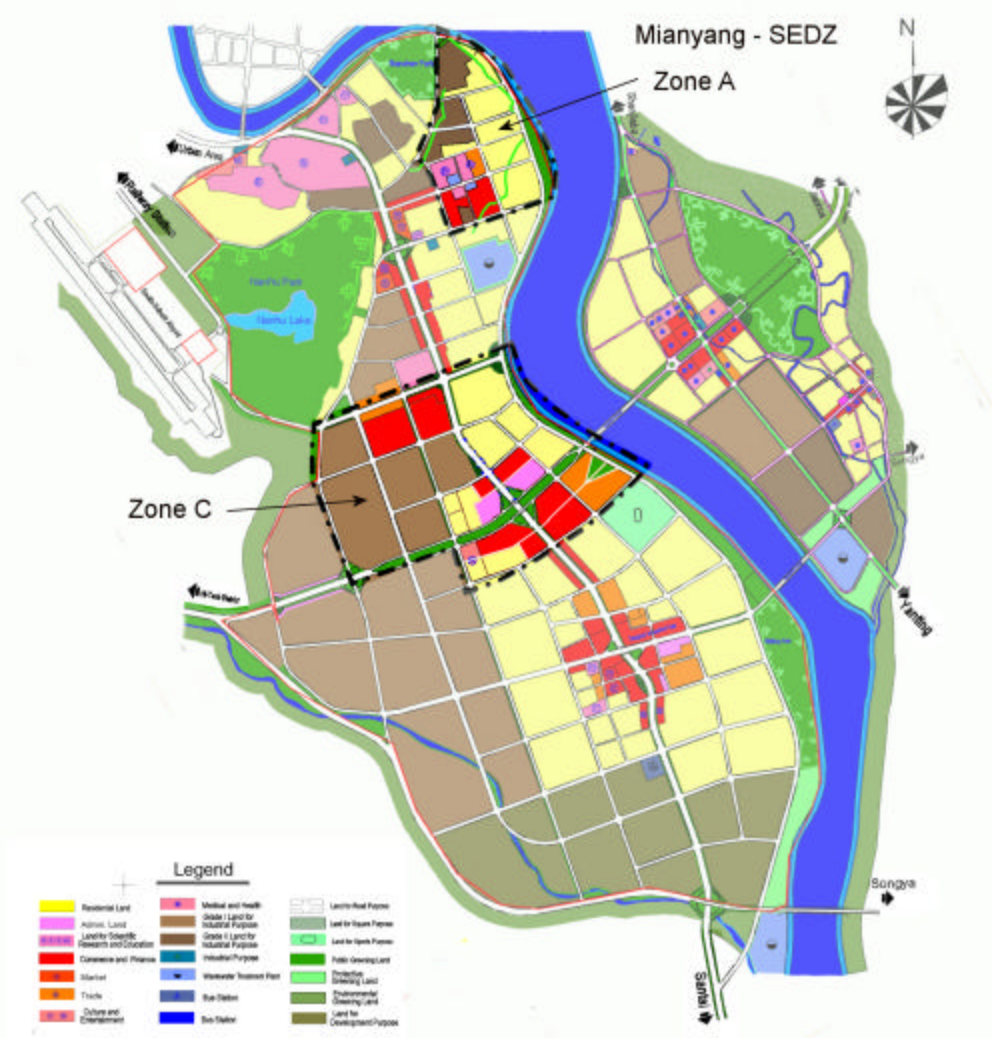

Mianyang - Pionneer Park
Legend
Zone C
Zone A
Zone B
IND
500 m

Figure 2 Roads Plane Picture of EDZ



1.5 Project Impacts

For basic impacts of the Project, see Table 1.1

S/N	Item	PPZ	EDZ	Total
1.	Villages, groups	2 villages 4 groups	2 villages 5 groups	4 Villages 9 groups
2.	Collective land acquisition			
2.1	Area (mu)	1189.18	1226	2415.18
2.2	Affected households	376	508	884
2.3	Affected persons	1126	1265	2391
3.	House demolition			
3.1	Area (m^2)	68101.21	79262	147363.21
3.2	Affected households	434	569	1003
3.3	Affected persons	1290	1430	2720
4.	Enterprises and units			
4.1	Quantity	6	1	7
4.2	Demolition areas (m^2)	17677.42	4169	21846.42
4.3	State land (mu)	22	7	29
4.4	Affected persons	190	45	235
5	Shops			
5.1	Quantity	3	9	12
5.2	Demolition areas (m^2)	1466.87	500	1966.87
6.	Temporary land acquisition (mu)	35.44	64.56	100
7.	Scattered trees	31210	3000	34210
8.	Resettlement cost (10^2 Yuan)	9952	8661	18613

1.6 Measures to Alleviate Project Impacts

1.6.1 In project planning and design stage

The project construction will require land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and will unavoidably affect the existing living and production conditions of the local residents. During project planning and design stage, the Designer and the Employer have designed several measures to alleviate project impacts on local social and economic conditions, including:

A. In the design of the project care is being taken to minimize negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts on local social and economic conditions. Alternative designs will be fully considered on the basis of degree of impact on

social and economic conditions.

B. Efforts are made to optimize the construction design, shortening the construction period, and reasonably scheduling the house demolition and construction time.

C. In order to minimize the impact(s), the Project construction and land acquisition and housing demolition will be implemented stage by stage. The land acquisition and housing demolition work will start in June 2006 in Qunwen village and in June 2007 in Nata community of EDZ; the land acquisition and housing demolition work will start in June 2006 in Xinglong community and in June 2007 in Xiyuan community of PPZ.

1.6.2 In project construction stage

A. Enhance the public participation mechanism. Consultations have been held with all project affected people, and before project construction, public notices are distributed, stating the construction commencement date, and planned construction schedules, and publicizing the compensation criteria for resettlement, building demolition and land requisition.

B. Adopt dust-reducing measures. In order to keep the project construction sites in a clean and neat environmental condition and to reduce the impact of construction on the surroundings, water spraying will be done to prevent dusts from the construction access roads from becoming a nuisance in the areas with dense population. The contractors are required to remove the excavated soil and rock in a timely manner through the well-planned mucking routes, avoid overloading of the vehicles and adopt measures to avoid rock and soil spilling out of the vehicles along the access roads.

C. Treatment of wastes produced at construction sites. As the project construction period is long, there will be a large number of construction staff and workers, and a large quantity of trash and wastes of various kinds will be produced at the construction sites. The employer and contractors will clean off the rubbish and wastes in a timely manner according to the local environmental and sanitation regulations in order to keep the sites clean and prevent potential health hazards.

D. During project construction, local construction materials will be given preerence when available, local transportation will be used when available and appropriate and local labor shall be used first so far as technically feasible, so that the APs can

benefit from the project construction.

1.6.3 In RAP preparation and implementation stage

The following measures have been taken to minimize the resettlement risk:

(1) The RAP is prepared for the infrastructures (road and sewage systems) financially supported by the Bank in the project area. The implementation of the RAP will be controlled by procurement which has been phased.

(2) A Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared for land development which takes 81% of the development area in the two cities. The land development shall be based on a solid plan of market needs and extended gradually as demand requires. As development occurs, RAPs will be prepared and submitted to the Bank for review before project implementation. The principles of "no early land acquisition" and "no unnecessary land acquisition" will be followed;

(3) The past experience and lessons in the same area were reviewed. For instance, the full payment of resettlement compensation for previous projects was checked. It was concluded that all compensation procedures had been properly followed and all payments had been made to the farmers.

(4) The idle land situation in the project areas was reviewed. It was determined that no idle land was identified in Mianyang;

(5) A mid-term assessment of the livelihood restoration of the affected people will be done for the purpose of improving resettlement implementation in the project area.

1.7 Project Schedule

According to the general project schedule, the project construction will commence in 2006. The planned construction period is about four years. It is planned to start land acquisition and house demolition of villages/groups with large works volume after October 2007, so the affected households will have enough time to rebuild their new houses. The resettlement implementation will start in August 2006. All the resettlement work will be finished according to plans and schedules on a phased basis.

1.8 Resettlement Plan and Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation

1.8.1 Investigation of objects indexes

According to the scope of land acquisition determined by feasibility study report provided by Southwest Municipal Engineering Design &Research Institute between August and October, 2004, overall work on the social and economic survey had been done by house demolition offices entrusted by project implementation offices under the guidance of the resettlement experts, with the investigation scope covering persons, buildings, lands and special facilities.

Objects indexes investigated include: lands to be acquired, persons to be affected by land acquisition and structure demolition, buildings with belongings to be removed, trees, rural production and living facilities and special facilities. The specific survey methods are explained under section 2.2.

1.8.2 Social and economic survey

In order to analyze the Project impacts and draw up a feasible RAP, the building demolition office entrusted by the Project Construction Unit under the guidance of the resettlement experts surveyed socio-economic conditions of the country and city, township (town, farm), village and resettlers in project impact areas and resettlement areas. The survey adopted the methods of collecting present statistical data and surveying samples on field sites. Based on the survey results, local socio-economic and inhabitants' actual production and living conditions were analyzed carefully.

A. Basic conditions of area affected by project: Existing socio-economic situation and development plan: Collecting related documents and statistical data from the departments of planning, statistics and local government. Includes total output value, national income, gross output value of industry and agriculture, revenue, income level of population, agriculture products and by-products and kinds of price information needed, planting structure of agriculture, seeded area, per mu yield and possession state of plow land. This information provides a macroscopic view of local socio - economic basic conditions.

B. The present situation with respect to production and living conditions for local residents in the area of land acquisition and buildings demolition: Determine various indexes to judge production and living conditions for local residents in the project impact area through general investigation, informal discussion, questionnaires and interview of households, and surveying samples of affected objects due to land acquisition and house demolition.

C. Followup study of community residents who converted from rural to urban residents in the past few years: This is aimed to understand the reasons for quire successful experiences and draw lessons from failures in order to prevent previous mistakes from re-occurring.

1.8.3 AP resettlement plan

The resettlement planning of the Project is carried out under the leadership of the Sichuan Urban Environmental Office (SUEPO) and operated by the PPZO and EDZO, based on the scope of project affected people and quantity of the affected assets. The plan is prepared based on extensive consultation to gain the opinions of the villagers and resettlers and to understand the actual conditions of the affected townships, (towns, farms, development districts) and villages. The main measures to be adopted in the resettlement are re-allocating the land within the original villages and village groups, improving the infrastructure, developing the secondary and tertiary industries, economic compensation and procuring endowment insurance. Resettlement will be done according to the principle of providing opportunities for productive activities and employment opportunities in the new location to ensure that the new sites possess the basic material living conditions and the potential for future development, and combine the resettlement with the local economic development so that the APs can at least restore their living standards or even improve them relative to what they were before resettlement.

1.8.4 Preparation of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

The Employer entrusts Researching Institute of Southwest Jiaotong University for Foreign Capital Introduction & Utilization to carry out the independent resettlement monitoring and evaluation for the Project. The preparation of the resettlement plan is organized by the Employer and in collaboration with the Project design unit, monitoring and evaluation unit and local governments at all levels. The monitoring and evaluation unit provides technical consulting service, the design unit defines the resettlement scope and all-level local governments are responsible for formulating the specific schemes for land acquisition and building demolition and resettlement within their areas. Since September 2005, a great deal of work has been completed, including successive establishment of resettlement organizations, determination of project affected people and assets, working out of the outline of the RAP, survey of the project affected objects indexes, social and economic survey, research work for policy adoption, formulation of the resettlement schemes, cost estimate for resettlement compensation, etc.. The Resettlement Action Plan for Urban Environment Project---Mianyang City is finalized and preparation for resettlement monitoring and evaluation is completed.

1.9 Policy Bases and Objects of RAP

1.9.1 Policy bases

(1) The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective date:

January 1, 1999);

(2) The Rules for Urban Building Demolition and Resettlement of People's Republic of China (2001)

(3) The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Execution Procedure of Sichuan Province (1999);

(4) The Rules for Urban Building Demolition of Sichuan Province (Dec., 2001);

(5) Sichuan Provincial Government: Official Reply Regarding Compensation Satandards for Land Acquisition, Belongings and Young Croups Land Acquisition in Mianyang City, Ref. CFH[2001]-57;

(6) Interim Provisions for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Acquisition of Collective-owned Land in Mianyang City, Ref. MFF[2003]-12;

(7) Interim Provisions for Land Acquisition, Building Demolition and Resettlement for Economic & Technology Development Zone in Mianyang City, Ref. MJQF [2003]-101;

(8) Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Administration, Ref. GF (2004)-28;

(9) Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP 4.12 of the World Bank.

1.9.2 Policy Objectives

(1) Adopting engineering, technological, economic measures to avoid or reduce land acquisition and building demolition; however, when land acquisition and building demolition is unavoidable, effective measures shall be adopted to reduce impacts on productive activities and living conditions of local residents.

(2) In the preparation stage of the Project, socio-economic investigation shall be conducted and respective resettlement plans shall be compiled.

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

(4) Promoting developmental resettlement. Resettlement in rural areas shall be based on the land, and supported on advanced local second and third industries to seek more employment.

(5) Encouraging APs and original residents in the resettlement area to take part in the resettlement plan.

(6) APs will be first settled in the original communities.

(7) Original residents in the resettlement area will benefit from the Project.

2. Project Impacts

2.1 Confirmation of the Scope of Project Impacts

2.1.1 Land acquisition for the Project

Mianyang Urban Environment Project is a comprehensive activity and it involves road and transportation, landscape and afforestation and road transportation management systems. All land acquisition areas and the areas where the resident's living and productive activities will be severely affected by the Project and can't be rehabilitated will be included in the Project impact scope. The land acquisition area for the Project is determined on the basis of the feasibility study prepared by Southwest Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute, and relocation area is determined according to the land acquisition area and the actual conditions.

2.1.2 Temporary land for construction

The temporary land for the Project includes land occupation of stocking ground, excavation waste dump, production and living area during construction and temporary road for construction, etc. The temporary land use area is about 100 mu for the Project.

2.2 Investigation of Project Impacts

In order to find out the actual amount of land acquisition and housing demolition, the survey team consisting of the staff from the building demolition offices of the two districts entrusted by the Project under the guidance of the resettlement experts investigated all items affected by the Project, including the population, housing demolition, land acquisition and special facilities. After verification, all of the survey results shall be signed by village leaders, resettlers and investigators. The survey contents and demographic methods, land acquisition, housing and auxiliaries demolition, scattered tree cutting and special facilities 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 building demolition and those affected by both land acquisition and building demolition. Based on the actual population at the time of survey, the affected population was divided into agricultural and non-agricultural categories, as well as divided by

ethnicity, age, sex, employment, etc. Survey was made household by household, and the statistics was made village by village.

B. **Land survey:** According to the land acquisition layout in the preliminary study report and land acquisition boundary by site measurement, the land survey was carried out based on the land data of the local land department and the actual situation on the ground with respect to crops being actually grown. Statistics were sorted according to the ownership and land types (including cultivated land. garden plot, vegetable land, forest land and house plot, etc.).

C. **Buildings and belongings survey:** For all the houses in the affected area, the survey and register was carried out by site measurement, recording different ownership such as private house and collective house, and different structures such as brick-concrete, brick-wood, earth-wood. etc. The breakdown of private houses is made from village to village, and the statistics of collective houses is made unit by unit. Meanwhile, all the auxiliary structures affected by the Project are surveyed and recorded.

D. **Survey on enterprises, units and shops:** door to door registration will be adopted to gather information on and do classification of the natures of enterprises and organization, the types of operation in these enterprises and shops, the number of employee, turnover and profit, etc.

E. **Scattered tree survey:** All the scattered trees (including the fruit trees and other economic trees) in the Project-affected area are surveyed by site count, and categorized s by kind and size.

F. **Special facilities survey:** Based on the data offered by the district administrative department, the survey and registration of all special facilities, including water supply and facilities, power supply and telecom, are carried out through site checks by survey team and local administrative department.

2.3 Specific Data of Project Impacts

Land acquisition and demolition activities for the Project will involve 2 districts, 2 street offices, 4 villages, 9 groups, 1,003 households and 2,720 persons. 2,415.18mu collective land will be acquired and 884 households with 2,391 persons will be affected; the total demolition area is 171,176.5 m^2, including private and collective buildings, enterprise and commercial buildings and including 1,003 households with farmer's houses areas of

147,363.21？ and 2,720 persons; 7 enterprises and institutions with a building area of and 235 persons; 12 shops with an area of 1,966.87？ and 38 persons; 100 mu land to be temporarily acquired for construction; 34,210 scattered trees to be removed and some special facilities, etc.. The following is the details of the two affected districts:

- The land acquisition and demolition activities for PPZ of the Project will involve 1 district (PPZ), 1 street (under Yuanyi street office), 2 communities (Xiyuan Communities and Xinglong Communities), 4 groups (the 1st and 2nd groups in Xiyuan Community and the 1st and 2nd groups in Xinglong Community). The acquisition of collective land covers an area of 1,189.18 mu, involving 376 households and 1,126 persons. Demolition area is 87,245.5 ？, including individual buildings, collective buildings, enterprises and shop buildings, of which, 68,101.21 ？ farm houses involving 434 households and 1,290 farmers, 17,677.42 ？ building area, 6 enterprises with 190 employees, 500？ buildings of 9 shops with 25 persons will be removed. Temporary land used for construction is 35.44mu. There are 31,210 trees and special facilities, etc to be removed.
- The land acquisition and demolition activities for EDZ of the Project will involve 1 district (EDZ), 1 street (under Chengnan Street Office), 1 village and 1 community (Qunwen Village and Nanta Community), 5 communes (No. 2,3,4 communes in Qunwen Village and No. 2 communes in Nanta Community). Acquisition of collective land covers an area of 1,266 mu, affecting 508 farming households and 1,265 persons. EDZ requires demolition of an area of 83,931, involving 79,262 ？ area of farm houses, 569 farming household and 1430 persons, 4,169 ？ area of land occupied by enterprises, 1 enterprise and its 45 staff, 500 ？ area of land occupied by 9 shops with 13 persons. The temporary land used for construction covers an area of 64.56 mu. And there are 3,000 trees and special equipment, etc. to be removed.

Detailed description based on classification is presented as below:

2.3.1 Land acquisition

Land acquisition required by the Project involves 2,415.18 mu of collective land in total, including 1,206.58 mu of cultivated land, 383.29 mu of wood land, and 825.31 mu of land of other types (such as flood land, wasteland, road and foundation of old building and so on.).

The detailed information on land acquisition in the two districts is given as follows:

- Land acquisition required by PPZ involves 1,189.18 mu of various kinds of collective land, including 789.56 mu of cultivated land, 353.29 mu of wood land,

and 46.33 mu of land of other types.

- Land acquisition required by EDZ involves 1,226 mu of various kinds of collective land, including 417.02 mu of cultivated land (Paddy field), 30 mu of wood land, and 778.98 mu of land of other (types such as flood land, wasteland, road and foundation of old building and so on.).

For the general statistic information on land acquisition, refer to table 2-1:

Table 2-1 Land Acquisition Statistics

No.	Items	PPZ (mu)			STDD (mu)	Total (mu)
		Sub-total	For Infrastructure	For 2nd ring road		
1	Cultivated land	789.56	201.76	587.8	417.02	1206.58
1.1	Paddy field	/	/	/	417.02	417.02
1.2	Dry land	789.56	201.76	587.8	/	789.56
2	Wood land	353.29	177.35	148.94	30	383.29
3	Other land	46.33	46.33	/	778.98	825.31
3.1	Wasteland	30.33	30.33		150	180.33
3.2	Flood land	/	/		330	330
3.3	Road	10	10		90.54	100.54
3.4	Foundation of old building	6	6		208.44	214.44
4	Total	1189.18	425.44	736.74	1226	2415.18

Source: Feasibility Study and Field Survey data

2.3.2 Temporary land

There is 100-mu temporary land to be used for the Project, including 35.44 mu in PPZ and 64.56mu in EDZ.

2.3.3 Project affected population

There are 1,003 households and 2,720 persons to be affected by land acquisition and building demolition according to FS and field survey. There are 7 enterprises and units involving 235 persons to be demolished or affected. There are 12 shops with 38 persons to be affected by the Project. So the total affected persons are 2,993. The following is detailed information:

- There are 434 households and 1,290 persons to be affected by land acquisition and building demolition in PPZ. 6 enterprises and units with190 persons will be removed and affected. There are 3 shops with 25 persons to be affected by the Project. So the total affected persons are 1,505.
- There are 569 households and 1,430 persons to be affected by land acquisition and building demolition in EDZ. There is 1 enterprise and units with 45 persons will be removed and affected. There are 9 shops with 13 persons to be affected by the Project. So the total affected persons are 1,488.

2.3.4 Building demolition

The total building demolition area is 171,176.5 m^2 for the Project, including farmer houses with an area of 147,363.21？, enterprises and units with an area of 21,846.42？ and shop with an area of 1,966.87？. There are 894 households and 7 enterprises and 12 shops that will have structures demolished. The following is the detailed information of the two districts.

- PPZ: The total building demolition area is 87,245.5m^2, including farmer houses with an area of 68,101.21？, enterprises and units with an area of 17,677.42？ and shop with an area of 1,466.87？. There are 325 households and 6 enterprises and 3 shops to be affected by the Project;
- EDZ: The total building demolition area is 83,931 ？, including farmer houses with an area of 79,262？, enterprises and units with an area of 4,169？ and shop with an area of 500？. There are 569 households and 1 enterprise and 9 shops to be affected by the Project.

Refer to table 2-2 for detailed building demolition information.

Table 2-2 List of Building Demolition

District	Structure Type	Brick-concrete (m^2)	Brick-wood (m^2)	Earth-wood (m^2)	Others (m^2)	Frame (m^2)	Total (m^2)
PPZ	Infrastructure in park	31351.77	7908.44	2090	3740	/	45090.21
	2nd ring road	13221	6500	3290	/	/	23011
	Sub-total of living houses	44572.77	14408.44	5380	3740	/	68101.21
	Enterprises (none on 2nd ring road)	4829.59	11527.83	/	/	1320	17677.42
	Shops (none on 2nd ring road)	1466.87	/	/	/		1466.87
Total:		50869.23	25936.27	5380	3740	1320	87245.50
EDZ	Living houses	53200	22033	3029	1000	/	79262
	Enterprises	2100	1200	/	869	/	4169
	Shops	350	100	/	50	/	500
Total		55650	23333	3029	1919	/	83931
Grand total		106519.23	49269.27	8409	5659	1320	171176.5

Source: Feasibility Study and Field Survey data

2.3.5 Enterprises and institution

There are 7 enterprises and institutions with 235 persons to be affected by the Project, involving 6 enterprises with 190 persons and state-owned land of 22 mu in PPZ, and 1 enterprise with 45 persons and state-owned land of 7 mu in EDZ. See Appendix 1 for the detail information of the affected enterprises and institutions.

2.3.6 Shops

There are 12 shops with 38 persons and 1,966.87 m^2 to be affected by the Project, including 3 shops with 25 persons and 1,446.87 m^2 in PPZ and 9 shops with 13 persons and 500 m^2. See the following table 2-3 for detail data.

Table 2-3 Affected Shops

Unit: persons, m^2, Yuan

District	Shop of shop keeper	Employee	Nature	Monthly income	Demolition area			
					Brick-wood	Others	Brick-Concrete	Total
PPZ	Li Fujun	1	Rent	300			10	10
	Wang Lan	3	Rent	800			60	60
	Xili super thin material	21	School-Operated Factory	20000			1396.87	1396.87
Subtotal: 3		25						1466.87
EDZ	Chen Qinghong	1	Grocer's	300			50	50
	Chen Ruiting	1	Grocer's	200			50	50
	Zhang Jiabao	1	Grocer's	300			50	50
	Zhang Yuanfu	1	Grocer's	300			50	50
	Yan Shaocheng	1	Grocer's	300			50	50
	Li Tianguo	2	Grocer's	500			50	50
	Li Tiande	1	Grocer's	300			50	50
	Hu Jiacai	3	Bicycle repairing	3000		50		50
	Fan Qishan	2	Tea gardening	1000	100			100
Subtotal: 9		13			100	50	350	500
Total: 12		38			100	50	1816.87	1966.87

Source: Feasibility Study and Field Survey data

2.3.7 Scattered trees and tombs

Trees to be cut mainly are those scattering in front of and behind the houses to be removed, in the fields and along the roads. The total number of trees to be cut will be 34,210. 6,469 tombs will be removed See table 2-4 for details.

2.3.8 Special facilities

The special facilities to be affected by the Project mainly include power lines, telecom lines and communication cable lines, aqueducts water pipes, oil pipes and rural roads. All of these will be protected and, if damaged, rehabilitated during construction. See table 2-4 for details.

2.3.9 Socially vulnerable group

Socially vulnerable groups involved in the Project are classified into 3 types: the first type includes vulnerable groups in the traditional sense, such as the household enjoying the five guarantees[1], the disabled, female single-parent family and so on. The second type includes

1 The five guarantees refers to the government's minimum guarantee to the poor of food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

the households and groups who rely heavily on farming, those households for whom more than 75% of total income comes from agriculture. The third type includes the groups who become unemployed after being turned from rural residents into urban residents, especially couples who both lose their jobs or the family in which no one has job. During the survey on the impact of the Project, information about members of the families who are affected by the demolition work in the Project (covering areas such as nationality, age structure, education level, employment status, income and so on.) was collected household by household and recorded village by village. Through investigating the actual conditions of these families and comparing this with the data that have been acquired by local civil administration department previously, the structure of socially vulnerable groups can be precisely determined. Investigation shows that land acquisition and demolition for the project influenced 40 households of the first type (traditional vulnerable). and 63 households fall into the second type (heavy reliance on agriculture) of socially vulnerable groups. (For detail information, see Table 2-5) The information about the third type social vulnerable households will be classified and reported later, after the construction of the Project is implemented.

Table 2-4 Affected Special Facilities and Belongings

Item	Unit	PPZ	EDZ	Total
Underground structures	m	2000	3500	5500
Well	Set	761	66	827
Tomb	Set	6469	/	6469
380V electric pole		123	/	123
Bridge	Set	30	/	30
Water supply pipe	m	43500	/	43500
Vegetable shed	Set	10	/	10
Bush		5260	/	5260
10KV electric pole		700	/	700
Transformer	Set	11	/	11
Open channel	?	26700	/	26700
Item	?	101750	/	101750
Road	?	125700	11750	137450
Tele cable	m	4500	/	4500
Border	?	4000	/	4000
Drainpipe	m	7600	/	7600
Electrical cable	m	81550	30300	111850

Source: Feasibility Study and Field Survey data

Table 2-5 Socially Vulnerable Groups to Be Affected

District	The first kind (traditional)						Total	Second kind	All-in total
	Village or community	Chronically Sick	Disabled	Single old	Single young	Female single-parent family		the family whose above 75% of income comes from the agriculture	
PPZ	Xiyuan	/	2	5	/	2	9	30	39
	Xinglong	/	1	3	/	4	8	26	34
	Total	/	3	8	/	6	17	56	73
EDZ	Qunwen	1	5	3	1	4	14	5	19
	Nanta	1	2	2	1	3	9	2	11
	Total	2	7	5	2	7	23	7	30
Grand Total		2	10	13	2	13	40	63	103

Source: Field Survey data

2.4 Analysis of the Influence of Land Acquisition for the Project on the Regional Social and Economic Development

Acquisition of cultivated land will have an influence on the contribution of agriculture to farmers' incomes, with the greatest impact felt by households whose livelihood relies on cultivated land. Fortunately, farmers in PPZ and EDZ are generally not dependent on farming income, with an average of 80% of their income coming from non-agriculture-related sources. Income from land and that from animal husbandry only counts for 20% of the total income in households in the project area. In the long term, with the commencement of the construction and the establishment of various facilities in the project affected districts, the flow of population and pace of outside investment will accelerate. Employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors will increase significantly, and the non-agricultural income of local residents will represent an even greater proportion of total income. For a detailed explanation, refer to Chapter 3.

3. Social and Economic Situation

3.1 Basic Benefits of the Project for Mianyang City and Districts

(1) Mianyang City and Overall Development Prospects

Mianyang City is located in the northwest part of the Sichuan Basin, crossed by the Baoji-Chengdu Railway and No. 108 National Highway.

The Mianyang City with a total area of 20,249 k? and a total population of 5.20 million has jurisdiction over 6 counties (Anxian, Beichuan, Pingwu, Zitong, Santai and Yanting), 1 city (Jiangyou City) and 2 districts (Fucheng District and Youxian District), including 57 districts under the jurisdiction of county government, 121 towns, 127 townships, 3,458 administrative villages and 11 street offices. Mianyang Municipal People's Government is located in the central downtown area of the city. The city proper of Mianyang City had an area of 46 km^2 and urban population of 570,000 in 2001.

Mianyang, a newly emerged comprehensive industrial city with electronics as the leading industry, is the economic, cultural, information and traffic center in Northwest Sichuan Province, as well as an important Sci-Tech Research Base in Sichuan Province. GDP of Mianyang City in 2002 was 37 billion RMB Yuan, which took a leading position in West China. GDP per capita was over 6,700 RMB Yuan, which ranked 4th place in Sichuan Province (Chengdu, Panzhihua and Deyang rank one, two and three, respectively). Urban residents' disposable income per capita was 7,023 RMB Yuan. Financial incomes of the city have totaled up to 2.662 billion RMB Yuan. Mianyang ranks second in Sichuan Province in terms of comprehensive economic power. See table3-1 for details.

Table 3-1 Main National Economy Data from 2001 to 2004

Year	Total Population (10^4)	The Employed (10^4)	GNP (100 million Yuan)	Financial Incomes (100 million Yuan)	Net Incomes of Farmers (Yuan)	Net Incomes of Urban Residents (Yuan)
2001	520.16	302.98	330.1	26.61	2257	7450
2002	522.21	314.08	340.5	28.54	2382	7600
2003	524.36	307.92	357.88	28.93	2487	7808
2004	526.16	302.98	370.1	26.62	2557	8100

Data Source : *Mianyang Statistics Yearbook* (Year2001-2004)

Mianyang City possesses extensive infrastructures, such as a complete communications network, sufficient electricity and gas resources and distribution systems. Wastes are disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner air quality is good and the proportion of land devoted to greenbelt is 32.48%. Such foreign-trade related agencies as customs and inspection and quarantine bureau have been set up. A Category-2 railway port has been opened and the first public bonded warehouse in West China has been established. Furthermore, there are complete transportation facilities, and the city is the important traffic junction of Northwest Sichuan. A developed transportation network has been established, with Baoji-Chengdu Railway, Chengdu-Mianyang Expressway, Mianyang-Guangyuan Expressway and Mianyang-Chongqing High-grade Highway, as well as 5 High-Class Highways providing access to the counties (cities) extending in all directions. Mianyang South Suburbs Airport, which has recently become operational, provides flight services to many large and medium domestic cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

During the period of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the society and economy of Mianyang City will undergo accelerated development. These developments will entail the following aspects:

- 2005-2010 Development Plan for Mianyang Science and Technology City has been approved by the State Council [Ref. GH (2005)-83], and Sichuan Provincial Government [Ref. CF (2005) -75]. It points out the direction for the development of Mianyang City. In 2004, the Science and Technology City covered a constructed area of 60 square kilometers, with a population of 600,000, 111 large key enterprises, and 821 small-medium high-tech enterprises. GDP of the town reached 21.28 billion RMB Yuan, and 34,600 RMB Yuan per capita and financial revenue was 1.68 billion RMB Yuan. By 2010, GDP of Mianyang Science and Technology City will reach 60 billion RMB Yuan, per-capita GDP 60,000 RMB Yuan and population 1,000,000. The ratio among the primary, secondary and tertiary industries will be 1:50:49, with industrial value added and financial revenue amounting to 30 billion RMB Yuan and 6 billion RMB Yuan respectively.
- The about to be completed Chengdu-Mianyang Expressway will be helpful in taking advantage of the expanding effect of Chengdu's economy, and will help to drive the rapid economic development in Mianyang.. According to the agreement reached between Ministry of Railways and Sichuan Province,

Emei-Mianyang Intercity Express Railway will be constructed next year. As the design speed is 200 kilometer/hour, it will only take some 20 minutes from Chengdu to Mianyang.

? National Development Bank will provide a loan of more than 5 billion RMB Yuan for Mianyang to develop infrastructure construction and special industries in order to further promote socio-economic progress in Mianyang.

? Agricultural Bank of China plans to invest 5 billion RMB Yuan in building up the industrial chain in agriculture and promoting the modernization of agriculture. This will further enhance the general economic strength of Mianyang City.

(2) Science & Education Pioneer Park Zone

The Science & Education Pioneer Park of Mianyang Sci-Tech City, located in the northwest part of Mianyang proper, was inaugurated on August 15, 2001, with a planned area of 4.98km^2. The management model of "Unified Leadership for Three Different Parks" is adopted for the "Pioneer Park, Mianyang National Military-to-Civil Science Park" and "State University Science Park of Southwest University of Science & Technology" (under construction), all of which are important vehicles and integral parts in the construction of Mianyang Sci-Tech City. Infrastructures representing an investment of 120 million RMB Yuan have been completed. Roads, street lamps and sewage and water pipe network construction in the East Zone have been completed and infrastructure construction in PPZ will be completed by the end of this year.

Integrating scientific research, incubation of industries and industrial production into one process and area, the park gathers together a group of high-tech enterprises. Today over 300 hi-tech enterprises such as Xinya Technology, Maytech and Liangfang Pharmaceutical Company have located in the park.

The park cooperates with Shenzhen Tsinghua Research Institute in operating a special incubation management company—Mianyang Lihe Science and Invention Incubation Management Company. With the support of well-known universities (such as Tsinghua University) and relevant scientific research institutes, professional incubations of various

kinds have been established, which will provide all-around, one-stop service for enterprises searching for strategic cooperation partners, market exploration, information exchange, management consultation, access to operating capital, professional training and setting up of public technology platforms and so on. Covering an area of 22,000 square meters, the completed incubation complex is one of the finest intelligent building complexes in the country, boasting advanced equipment within the building and complete and efficient supporting facilities. At present more than 170 small-medium sized hi-tech enterprises such as Cellon, Feda Tech, SiTe Software, and Future Cell Tech have entered the incubation center. In addition, standard plants covering area of 20,000 square meters have been constructed and enterprises like Fude Tech, Jiudajineng, Xinwei Electronics, Jinguan Tech and Boke biological Corp have established plants.

Statistical information for the past 3 years shows the economy in the park is developing rapidly. Detailed information is as follows:

GDP:

Year 2002: 7.57 million RMB yuan; Year 2003: 208.58million RMB yuan;

Year 2004: 300.11 million RMB yuan; Year 2005, Jan.~Oct. 413.15 million RMB yuan.

More and more enterprises will settle in the park upon the completion of the Project and improvement of infrastructure facilities.

Enterprises that have located or are about to locate in the park are specified in the following table3-2.

Table 3-2 Enterprises or Projects

Planned to Settle in PPZ, Mianyang Sci-Tech City

No.	Enterprise	Nature of Enterprise	Land Use	Investment (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Output Value (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Amount of land (mu)	Time of Signing of Contract
1	Enterprise in cooperation with Changhong Co. Ltd. (LED)	Stock Co.	Industrial	30000	10000	220	2004
2	Enterprise in cooperation with Changhong Co. Ltd. (PCB mnfr)	Stock Co.	Industrial	30000	10000	180	2004
3	Changhong Zhaohua Information Products Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	30000	15000	260	2004

No.	Enterprise	Nature of Enterprise	Land Use	Investment (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Output Value (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Amount of land (mu)	Time of Signing of Contract
4	Changxin New Material Develop. Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	12000	15000	380	2004
5	Changhong Network Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	10000	5000	80	2005
6	Changhong Information Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	10000	5000	30	2005
7	Sichuan Mianyang Bailing Bio-health Product Develop. Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	1000	800	25	2004
8	Creator Electronic Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	50000	20000	1200	2004
9	Valscer Chinese Division	Stock Co.	Industrial	2000	1000	20	2005
10	Hangzhou Chuangye Vacuum Freeze Drying Equip. Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	4000	1000		2005
11	Sichuan Xianyi Technology Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	3500	1200	35	2005
12	Feida Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	800	1000	15	2004
13	Australia Scien. & Industry Research Institute	Foreign-capital enterprise	Industrial	500	500	15	2004
14	Datang Telecom Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	500	500	15	2004
15	Golden Jasmine Technology Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	300	300	15	2003
16	Chengdu Eldo Development Co., Ltd.	Foreign-capital enterprise	Industrial	16500	2000	200	2004
17	Mianyang Shanhui Silicon Material Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	1000	800	20	2004
18	Mianyang Jiahe Xinhuashen Sci-Tech Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	500	500	15	2004
19	Mianyang Shijin Electronics Co., Ltd.	Private	Industrial	500	500	15	2004
20	Sichuan Hengtai Environ. Techn. Co., Ltd, Environ. Protection Center, China Academy of Engineering Physics	Stock Co.	Industrial	1000	600	150	2003
21	Sichuan Yijing Changyun Superhard Material Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	3000	3000	160	2004
22	Sichuan Science Town, Ruifeng Gen. Co.	Stock Co.	Industrial	2000	1500	87	2004
23	Sichuan Zhongkecheng Environmental. Protection Engineering Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	1000	800	120	2004
24	Sichuan Mianyang Sanli Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	1000	800	100	2004
25	Sichuan Daming Keruide Co.	Stock Co.	Industrial	800	800	70	2003

No.	Enterprise	Nature of Enterprise	Land Use	Investment (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Output Value (10^4 RMB Yuan)	Amou nt of land (mu)	Time of Signing of Contract
26	Mianyang Hansen Sci-Tech Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	800	800	155	2004
27	Sichuan Xianglong New Digital Bronzing Material Co., Ltd	Stock Co.	Industrial	800	300	100	2004
28	Mianyang Tailong Biomedicine Technology Co., Ltd	Stock Co.	Industrial	500	150	50	2004
29	Mianyang Weibo Electronics Co., Ltd.	Stock Co.	Industrial	2000	800	400	2005
30	Institute of Electronic Engineering, China Academy of Engineering Physics	National Engineering Center	Official business, R&D	2000	1000	150	2004
31	Beijing Jianyi	Stock Co.	Real estate	15000	4000	300	2004
32	Mianyang Jinge Real Estate Company	Private	Real estate	8000	4000	120	2004
33	Sichuan Fulin Group	Stock Co.	Real estate	8000	4000	600	2003
34	Huali Supermarket	Private	Commercial	8000	4000	50	2003
35	Five-star Hotel	Private	Commercial	8000	4000	200	2005
36	Other	Private	Commercial			200	2005
	Total					5752	

In order to accelerate the construction of the park, the Mianyang Vocational Education Base will build and locate in the Pioneer Park with the support of the National Development Bank. With an area of 18 k? , Mianyang Vocational Education Base is divided into two parts, Mianyang Vocational Education Park (with a planned area of 7,720?) and a commercial and residential district supporting vocational education (with a planned area of 10,280 ?).

The total investment for Mianyang Vocational Education Base is 2.3 billion RMB Yuan (of which 1.6 billion RMB Yuan will be towards the Vocational Education Park and 0.7 billion RMB Yuan towards the commercial and residential district). The loan from National Development Bank used for the Project is 1.35 billion RMB Yuan (of which 1 billion RMB Yuan is for Vocational Education Park and 350 million RMB Yuan for the commercial and residential district). Mianyang Science and Education Pioneer Investment Co., Ltd provides self-finance of 950 million RMB Yuan (of which 600 million RMB Yuan is for Vocational Education Park and 350 million RMB Yuan for the commercial and residential district).

After the completion of infrastructure construction for Vocational Education Park, the first 10 colleges and universities will be move into the area. . The district for the campuses of

colleges and universities will be constructed in three phases, with a total investment of 3.5 billion RMB Yuan, an area of land acquisition of 11,150 mu and a building area of 1.95 million？, capable of holding 115,000 students. The first colleges and universities that will locate their campuses in Mianyang Vocational Education Base are specified in Appendix 2.

In addition, the Sichuan Jiuzhou Electrical equipment group company invested several hundred million yuan to found Jiuzhou International Software Garden on 24th April, 2005 in PPZ of Mianyang city. The Software Garden will total 1,200 mu in area, with the first phase 485mu. The total output value of the garden is 100 million yuan and this will increase to 5 billion yuan in 2010.

The construction of Vocational Education Base and a group of enterprises entering into the Base can not only provide employment opportunities for the persons who have converted turned to urban residents from rural residents, but will also greatly promote the economic strength and the revenue generating ability of PPZ, laying a solid economic foundation for, among other things, paying monthly living allowances to the APs.

(3) Economic Development Zone

The Economic Development Zone is located in the south suburb of Mianyang City, 2 km away from the central downtown area. The Zone covers an area of 22.7km^2, including land area of 17.64km^2 and water area of 5.06km^2. Economic & Technological Development Zone was started on August 28, 2000. Development and construction works began in September, 2001.

Economic & Technological Development Zone is adjacent to the city proper of Mianyang. Sanjiang River and Nanhu Lake, located in the Economic & Technological Development Zone, help create a sound and picturesque ecological environment. The Zone also boasts convenient transportation, adjacent to Mianyang Airport, conveniently connecting with Chengdu-Mianyang Expressway and Mianyang-Guangyuan Expressway, Mianyang-Santai Class-I Highway, Baoji-Chengdu Project and Jiuzhai Looping Highway. All in all, the investment environment is quite favorable here. According to the positioning of Urban Basic Industry Base of the district in *Development Plan of Mianyang Sci-Tech City*, the district places special emphasis on the development of electronic and information industries focusing on the supporting industry for Changhong, machine building industry emphasizing special car assembly & manufacture, manufacture of spare parts for cars, and new materials industries with magnetic materials development as its focus, as well as fine chemicals, environmental

and ecological protection, and tourism.

By the end of 2004, the development district had already introduced 114 projects and attracted investment through agreements amounting to 5.21 billion RMB Yuan. It had 21 scaled enterprises in the jurisdiction area, and achieved 758 million RMB Yuan in GDP and 1.46 billion in gross industrial output value. In April 2005, the development zone made adjustments in its size and divisions, enlarging its area from 22.7 k? to 47.7 k? . After adjustment, it reached 1.206 billion RMB Yuan in GDP, had 31 scaled enterprises in the jurisdiction area and realized gross industrial output value of 1.627 billion RMB Yuan.

In order to further adjust the structure of industries in Mianyang City, industrial enterprises in the urban area will be moved to the development zone as soon as practical. Changhong is constructing a manufacturing base for its electronic information and display industry in the zone. Meanwhile, Changhong is going to cooperate with the Korean government in investing to build a Korean Industrial Park in the development zone. The Park, which is planned to start officially in August 2005, will be located in the south of Airport Road, adjacent to South Suburbs Airport in the west and Mianzhou Road in the east. Its planned area is 3.25 k? , including a 1k? area as the starting zone. Detailed information for investment is as follows:

- Project of personal mobile products: investment of 200 million RMB Yuan; land area of 200 mu;
- Air-conditioning compressor project: investment of 200 million RMB Yuan; land area of 400 mu;
- PDP Project: investment of 800 million RMB Yuan, land area of 600 mu;
- CRT, OLED Project: investment of 600 million RMB Yuan; land area of 600 mu.

In addition to the enterprises that have moved into EDZ and those planning to move in, the government of the development zone takes advantages of all incentives that can be utilized to introduce enterprises of a variety of types into the zone. For detailed information, see table 3-3-1 and 3-3-2.

Table 3-3-1 Enterprises Anticipated to Start Business in EDZ, Mianyang City

No.	Company	Business Scope	Area (mu)	Total Investment (10^4 RMB YUAN)	Date to Start Business
1	Mianyang Zhonglian Machine Mfring Co., Ltd.	Oil press	15	800	2006.2
2	Mianyang Xinkang Packing Co.	Aseptic packaging	60	6000	2005.12 Commissioning

3	Mianyang Liyuan Technology Co., Ltd.	Ternary catalyst	100	2500	2006.2
4	Sanli Packing Company	Material for external packaging	43	4500	2006.6
5	Sichuan Hengwang Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Veneered aluminium electrolytic capacitor	Phase I, No. 9 Plant	1500	2005.12
6	Sichuan Tianchen Holdings Group	Biological glycerine	150	12000	2006.6

Table3-3-2 Projects Anticipated to Start Construction in EDZ, Mian yang City

No.	Company	Business Scope	Area (mu)	Total Investment (10^4 RMB YUAN)	Date to Start Construction
1	Sichuan Huatian Special Car Co.	Special car	200	30000	2005.12
2	Xinlianyi Technology Co.	Aluminum alloy processing	17	2000	2905.12
3	Mianyang Laisihao Tech and Trade Co.	4S car store	? 9	800	2005.11
4	Xicheng Steel Products Market	Material sales	60	2000	2006.3
5	Mianyang Chenlong Construction Co.	Light wallboard	60	3500	2005.12
6	Tangxu Hospital	Extension	5	98	2005.12

Table 3 -3-2 (Continued)

No.	Investor	Project	Type	Investment	Land acquisition	Notes
1	Korea ORl0N Co.	PDP (Plasma TV) project	Industry	800 million US Dollar	600mu	Korea Industrial Park Project is mainly followed up by Fucheng district, with cooperation of EDZ.
2	Korea ORl0N Co.	CRT (Teletron)	Industry	80 million US Dollar	400mu	
3	Korea ORl0N Co.	OLED project	Industry	400 million RMB Yuan	200mu	
4	Taiwan Teco Group	Air-conditioned compressor project	Industry	200 million RMB Yuan	400mu	
5	Guohong Commun. And Digital Co., Ltd	Mobile phone project	Industry	200 million RMB Yuan	200mu	
6	Xinhua Internal Combustion Engine Group	Light car	Industry	1 billion RMB Yuan	1200-1500mu	
7	Huafeng Company	Removal of Huafeng Co.	Industry	120 million RMB Yuan	150mu	
8	Shenzhen Kanglishen Co., Ltd	Loudspeaker	Industry	30 million RMB Yuan	Renting 6000 m^2 plants	

No.	Investor	Project	Type	Investment	Land acquisition	Notes
9	Changhong Met al Ornaments Factory	Metal ornaments	Industry	35 million RMB Yuan	50 mu	
10	Changhong Die castings Factory	Die castings	Industry	15 million RMB Yuan		
11	Changhong Surface Treatment Factory	Removal in	Industry	30 million RMB Yuan	25mu	
12	Jiuzhou Digital Communication Co., Ltd	Removal in	Industry	50 million RMB Yuan	100mu	
13	Ginde Pipe Industry Group	Plastic Pipe Industrial Park Project	Industry	1.3billion RMB Yuan	500mu	
14		Oil Drilling Valve Project	Industry	10 million RMB Yuan	10mu	
Total				10.430 billion RMB Yuan	4144 mu	
All together, there are 22 industrial projects, with 10.430 billion RMB Yuan of investment and 4,144 mu in area of land acquisition.						

Table 3-3-2 (Continued)

No.	Investor	Project	Industry	Investment	Area of land acquisition
1	Chengdu Hi-Te Co., Ltd.	West airways project	Tertiary industry	300 million -500 million RMB Yuan	
2	Miangyang Xingyu Real Estate Develop. Co., Ltd.	No. 2 block Real estate project	Tertiary industry	10 million RMB Yuan	200mu
3	Mianyang Sanhui Real Estate Develop. Co., Ltd.	1. Sanhui Green Island 2. Sanhui Hardwares and Electromechanical Market	Tertiary industry	1. 350 million RMB Yuan 2. 30 million RMB Yuan	Triangular land:179mu, No.2 block 200 mu
4	Chengdu Xintiandi Industrial Develop. Co., Ltd.	High-rise building	Tertiary industry	50 million RMB Yuan	150mu
5	Sichuan Ruihe Real Estate Develop. Co., Ltd.	Ruihe Heart Project	Tertiary industry	20 million RMB Yuan	179mu
6	Sichuan Jiuzhou Electrical Real Estate Develop. Co., Ltd.	1. Jiuzhou No.1 living area, phase? 2. Jiuzhou No. 102 house	Tertiary industry	200 million RMB Yuan	Triangular block:179mu, No.2 block: 200 mu
7	Fujian Huashuo Co., Ltd.	Fujian Fusheng Garden, Xinhuijia Garden	Tertiary industry	300 million RMB Yuan	Triangular block:179mu, No.2 block: 200 mu
8	Xiamen Jinge Industry Co., Ltd.		Tertiary industry		179mu
9	Hongkong Hongli Battery Company	Electronic Shopping Mall	Tertiary industry	100 million RMB Yuan	planning to rent10000 ? area of commercial buildings
Total				1.56 billion RMB Yuan	1846 mu
All together, there are 14 tertiary industrial projects, with 1.56 billion RMB Yuan of investment and 1,846 mu in area of land acquisition.					

The entry of Changhong into the district, the construction of Korea Industrial Park and the entry of various kinds of other enterprises make EDZ the real industrial center of Mianyang City. The center not only brings in a large number of employment opportunities for people who convert to be urban residents from rural residents, but also can promote the economic strength and the viability of financial revenue of EDZ, so as to place a solid economic foundation for the payment of monthly living allowances to the project affected people.

The Project affects Chengnan street office, whose social and economic information in the past 3 years is presented in Table 3-4. The table shows the per capita income of farmers under the administration of the street office increases year by year, with agricultural revenue as a proportion of total revenue steadily decreasing.

Table **3-4** **Basic Information of Chengnan Street Office in Past 3 Years**

Item		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Village		5	5	5
Commune		41	41	41
Household		5208	5185	5567
Total population		12851	13012	13455
Agricultural population		9986	6249	5665
Cultivated area(mu)		5825	5056	4193
Per capita net income of farmer (Yuan)		3595	3827	4236
Total financial revenue of rural area (Yuan)		317,447,700	101,929,100	317,505,100
In which	Agriculture	23,104,800	12,237,000	11,814,300
	Forestry	543,200	222,000	
	Animal husbandry	23,293,800	10,219,800	10,289,200
	Fishery	136,200	202,900	2,405,700
	Industry	27,143,600	15,656,800	28,680,000
	Construction industry	174,408,600	7,962,000	185,155,000
	Transportation industry	21,051,000	11,766,000	30,480,000
	Commerce	43,595,600	40,685,800	43,870,000
	Service industry	1,913,300	1,436,400	2,392,000
	Others	2,257,600	1,540,400	2,418,900

3.2 Socio-Economic Surveys

This Section presents information on the socio-economic characteristics of the population likely to lose land or property due to the Project. The information comes from the following sources:

(1) Field survey conducted by Southwest Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute in 2004 for preparation of Feasibility Study Report;

(2) 50-days actual situation field survey conducted, under the guidance of resettlement experts, by 40 team members of Demolition and Resettlement Office of each district, specially entrusted by the Employer, between September and October, 2004;

(3) 20-days field social economy and public opinion survey conducted, under the guidance of resettlement experts, by 20 team members of Demolition and Resettlement Office of each district in November, 2005;

(4) A great deal of first-hand data and information obtained through 4 field surveys in Mianyang by resettlement experts of the World Bank and Southwest Jiaotong University in December, 2005;

The surveys mentioned above are all designed carefully and arranged beforehand. The methods of survey include: (1) village-level questionnaire; (2) questionnaire for farmers; (3) informal discussion with village cadres, (4) informal discussion with villager of various kinds; (5) visits to socially vulnerable groups; (6) visits to local Poverty Alleviation Office, the Women's Federation, statistics bureau, local Development and Reform Commission, local Bureau of Ethnic and Religious Affairs and other functional departments; gathering second hand information and data. The surveys not only cover the project affected villages, groups and farmers, but also deal with people who have previously turned to be urban residents from rural residents in the neighboring villages and communes so that there will be adequate data and parameters for comparison.

3.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Affected Group

3.3.1 General

The data collected in several socio-economic surveys have been analysed using the Household Livelihood Framework. The framework involves further analysis of four socio-economic characteristics of households:

- Human Resources: demographic and education/skill characteristics;
- Natural Resources: land, forests and water sources;
- Physical Resources: ownership of productive and consumer assets;

- Financial Resources: household incomes and expenditure (including credit).

All above sections are discussed in their given order. Besides, APs' attitudes towards the Project are described

3.3.2 Human Resources

There are, on average, 2.7 persons in every visited household (See table 8). A majority of households (85%) have 2 to 3 members and 10% of households have 1-2 members. Only 5% of households have over 4 members.

Around 24% of the population are aged below 18 and 8% are over 60. 32% of the population is aged at 18~35 and 36% between 36 - 59. Of the population over 18, nearly 90% is employed; 5% are students and the remaining are the retired, sick or disabled. The overall dependency ratio is 1.27 (persons per worker/labourer); this ratio varies a little with household size, indicating that larger households reflect extended families under one roof (e.g., two or more nuclear families with one common elderly parent). The survey data on occupation indicated the employment rate of females is equal to that of males. There are 329 persons in non-agricultural status, such as local schoolteachers and workers. 12% of the population interviewed are farmers relying on farming only, almost 90% are farmers with a second occupation (80% of these are migrants) and 10% are wholly engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Persons who are engaged in second occupations and non-agricultural occupations are mainly male and female ranging from 18 to 55. The old, between 55-70, are exclusively involved in agricultural labor, because they are not capable of working as migrants any more. There are still farmers engaged in individual operations such as small businesses, transportation, and craft works, working as carpenters and silversmiths, and so on.

Generally speaking, among the farmer households interviewed, except for those consisting exclusively of an old couple, there is one person in every two households working out of home on a long term or short term basis to earn their livings every year. 85% of these work in the urban area of Mianyang City and about 15% of them go to Chengdu, other cities in the province or other provinces, searching for jobs. Local officials estimate that when farm work is light and pressure is less, 10 % of people working outside of their villages will leave their home and work in big city for 1-3 months, 20% work for 4-9 months and 70% work for 10-12 months (working outside on a long-term basis and coming back only in harvest time and on spring festival).

Over 95% of the population aged 7 and over receives at least primary education; 41% have attended middle school, but only 10% have been to high school or college. Over half of households have at least one member with high school or tertiary education. Proportionately more women receive no education at all, but the incidence is low and the situation is improving (i.e. most illiterate people are elderly).

Amongst the adult population, illiteracy (no formal education) is concentrated amongst those aged between 50 and 60 and over 60. In contrast, most of those aged from 17 to 39 years have been to middle school or beyond. The household data suggest that for most villager groups on the alignment, around half of the adult APs have completed middle school education or more. This represents a considerable foundation on which to strengthen the skills-base through vocational and technical training, or simply facilitating off-farm opportunities.

Allied to the prevalence of households engaged in non-agricultural activities (95%), and despite the relatively low proportion with high school or tertiary education, the results suggest that a large proportion of APs (such as electricians, carpenters, masons) have the skills and education to either assimilate improved cultivation techniques or to engage in off-farm employment opportunities. For those who have no professional skill but are literate to some extent, some basic training would effectively make up their deficiency in skills.

3.3.3 Natural Resources

3.3.3.1 Land Tenure

In the mid-1980s, the collective form of agriculture introduced in the 1950s was replaced by the household contract responsibility system, in which land is divided equally amongst households in the collective on the basis of their size. Where there were marked variations in the quality of land within the same village, households were allocated plots in each category; many households therefore have fragmented land holdings. Households were given contracts (originally for 15 years, but since 1998 contract have been for 30 years) giving them user rights to cultivate this land; ownership of the land however remained with the original land owning group – administratively the land owning group is also called the villagers' group. In some villages, 5-10% of lands were not divided among households, being held as collective reserve land.

The original distribution of land was extremely equitable. With the passage of time, the

household situation changes – some die, others are born, some leave to marry out, others marry in, and reserve land can be used to accommodate new arrivals. However, given the fact that population is increasing (albeit slowly), the general trends are: (1) for land per capita to decrease; and (2) a growing mismatch between household size and the amount of cultivable land – in the survey nearly half (48.6%) of households had per capita land holdings below the average, and a total of 98 new born and married-in persons (4%) who have no cultivated land in wealthy, intermediate and poor households due to that they have to wait in a queue to get land after 1-3 years when the land adjustment takes place (i.e., redistribution on a small scale that basically keeps the 30-year land contract unchanged).

Table 3-5 Structure of APs of SMUEP

Unit: person

Item	PPZ			EDZ	Total
	Infrastructure in the park	2nd ring road	Sub total		
Number of Household	242	192	434	569	1003
Population	707	583	1290	1430	2720
1.Sex					
1) Male	351	288	639	753	1392
2) Female	356	295	651	677	1328
2? Age					
1) <18	139	109	248	343	591
2) 18~35	244	190	434	457	891
3) 36~55	228	192	420	371	791
4) 56~60	48	34	82	143	225
5) >60	48	58	106	116	222
3? Nationality					
1) Han	707	583	1290	1430	2720
2) Yi	0	0	0	0	0
3) Buyi	0	0	0	0	0
4) Dai	0	0	0	0	0
5) Bai	0	0	0	0	0
6) Others	0	0	0	0	0
4. Nature of registered permanent residence					
1) Rural	603	523	1126	1265	2391
2) Urban	100	64	164	165	329
5. Education level					
1) Preschool	21	22	43	56	99
2) Kindergarten	21	7	28	30	58
3) Elementary school	199	155	354	365	719
4) Junior school	360	320	680	720	1400
5) Senior school	50	23	73	89	162

Item	PPZ			EDZ	Total
	Infrastructure in the park	2nd ring road	Sub total		
6) Technical secondary school and above	15	6	21	50	71
7) Illiterates and Semi-illiterates	41	50	91	120	211
6. Occupation	520	416	936	971	1907
1) Farmer	488	416	904	910	1814
2) Herder	0	0	0	0	0
3) Worker	0	0	0	20	20
4) Cadre	1	0	1	5	6
5) Teacher	3	0	3	10	13
6) Doctor	0	0	0	2	2
7) Business men	3	0	3	2	5
8) Soldier	0	0	0	10	10
9) Other	25	0	25	11	36

Source: FS and Social-economic Survey, 2004

3.3.3.2 Cultivated Land, Orchard/Economic Forest

The households surveyed cultivated a total of over 1206.58 mu land. Almost all households had some irrigated land and some dry land. There is no economic forestland.

3.3.3.3 Forest Land

Of the total surveyed households, there is 353.29 mu forest land, all belonging to the community.

3.3.3.4 Water source

All cultivated lands have sufficient water sources, as does the economic development district. Most of cultivated lands are paddy field, having a great output value per mu. But in PPZ, because cost of irrigation facilities is high and only part of land can be irrigated, some cultivated lands are classified as dry land. For these cultivated lands, common rainfall is an unreliable source of water and cannot guarantee the harvest of agricultural products, thus output value per mu in the district is relatively low.

3.3.4 Physical resources

3.3.4.1 Houses and belongings

A majority of houses in the affected villages are brick-concrete or brick-wood structure, reflecting the traditional building styles. Infrastructure condition is good: all houses have electricity and 80% have tap water in the house or yard. About 90% households have home

telephone and 70% have mobile phone. Refer to table 3-6 for details.

3.3.4.2 Productive means

Productive assets are not substantial within the affected villages, with 95% of households having hand threshing machines, 5% of households having tractors, 3% of households having power engines (diesel or electric), and 50% of households having motorcycles. There is little evidence of capital equipment related to off-farm/ non-agricultural activities. However, there will be greater potential for such equipment after the transportation infrastructure is improved. Refer to table 3-6 for details.

- **Table 3-6 Physical Resources**

House Conditions				**Water Supply**		
Material	Number of household	%		Pattern	Household	%
Concrete/brick	703	70		Tap water--in room	200	20
Brick+wood	100	10		Tap water –in yard	301	30
Clay+Wood	100	10		Well in yard	301	30
Other (wood)	100	10		Other outside sources	201	20
All surveyed households	1003	100		All surveyed households	1003	100
Durable consumer product				**Productive means**		
Item	% Owned by households			Item	% owned by household	
Washing machine	50			Agricultural Truck	1	
Refrigerator	30			Tractor	5	
Telephone (immobile)	90			Thresher	95	
Mobile phone	70			Power engine	3	
TV-colored	85			Handcart	5	
TV-black & white	14			Water pump	10	
VCD etc machine	80			Tricycle	13	
Electric fan	98			Motorcycle	50	
Solar water heater or water heater of other type	40			Car/taxi	1	

Source: Social-economic field survey, 2004

3.3.4.3 Household durables

The ownership levels of selected household durables are good indicators of relative wealth. Color TV ownership is nearly 85% (many are connected to the cable network), and 65% have a VCD or similar video equipment. Around 50% households have washing machines. 30% households have refrigerators. Refer to table 3-6 for details.

3.3.5 Financial resources

3.3.5.1 Farmer Household Incomes

Investigation indicates that around 70% of the households have annual per-capita net incomes above 3,000 RMB Yuan and around 10% have annual per-capita net incomes of less than 1,500 Yuan. The annual per capital net income of the remaining 30% farmers are between 1500 and 3000 RMB Yuan.

3.3.5.2 Income Sources

Villages affected by the Project derive their income from a wide variety of sources. The relative importance of these is shown in Table 3-7. Grain production and animal husbandry is not the most important income source in the majority of villages, while off-farm activities and doing manual work are the most important income sources of 80% households.

The cash crops grown vary considerably within the project area. The most common are fruit and vegetable production, particularly plum, pear, and other fruits. Other cash crops include tobacco and mulberry tree cropping (for silkworm production). Grain (rice and corn) is of vital importance to the local economy, virtually every household cultivates it, but it is used mainly for domestic consumption (and to help fatten pigs) rather than as a cash crop traded in market.

Animal husbandry mainly includes poultry, pig, cattle and goat raising in the project district. There is no large-scale animal husbandry. Products are usually consumed by households themselves. The off-farm activity includes local transportation services and businesses are common.

Table 3-8 shows the different income sources in the surveyed households. The Table reinforces the variety of economic activity carried out in the proposed project range. In the

gross income of the sample households, income from secondary and tertiary industries accounted for nearly 60%; and when added to the migrant labour income, the non-agricultural incomes accounted for over 80%. Incomes from grain and cash crop production are 15%, plus the fruit production. The income share from cropping is just around 20%.

- To determine the extent of AP's dependency on agricultural income, the two districts organized a large number of persons to carry out a survey on the income of APs in Dec., 2005. APs are divided into four groups according to their agricultural income. Table 3-9 presents degree of AP's dependency on agricultural income.

- **Table 3-7 Relative Importance of Income Sources in Surveyed Villages (2004 figure)**

District	Village	Grain	Cash crop	Animal husbandry	Do manual work	Off-farm activities
PPZ	Xiyuan	3	4	5	1	2
	Xinglong	3	4	5	1	2
EDZ	Nanta	4	3	5	1	2
	Qunwen	4	3	5	1	2

Note: 1=ranked first, the highest rank. Source: Social Economic Survey, 2004

- **Table 3-8 Income Sources and Per Capita Net Income of Surveyed Farmer Households**

Income (gross) per household in 2004(RMB Yuan)	Sample Average	%	PPZ	EDZ
Grain and cash crops	1605.6	15%	1399.74	1,708.5
Fruit & animal husbandry	535.2	5%	466.58	569.5
Doing manual work	6422.4	60%	5598.96	6,834
Second and tertiary industries	2140.8	20%	1866.32	2278
Total	**10,704**	100	**9,331.6**	**11,390**
Production cost[1]	1,200	-	1,200	8,00
Net income (RMB Yuan)	9,504	-	8,131.6	10590
Average person of each household	2.7	-	2.9	2.5

Per capita net income (Yuan)	**3,520**	**-**	**2,804**	**4,236**

[1] includes costs for chemical fertilizers, seeds, pesticide, tax and fees and other costs for animal husbandry and non-farm activity costs.

Source: Household Survey, 2004, 2.7 persons of one family.

- **Table 3-9 Degree of Dependency of Project Affected Villages and Communes on Agricultural Income**

District	Affected Village or Communes	Number of Household	Ratio of Agricultural Income to Total Income				Notes
			Less than25%	25-50%	50-75%	Above 75%	
EDZ	Qunwen village	313	257	43	8	5	Ratio of households below 25% of total households is 75%; ratio of households between 25 to 75% of total is 16%; ratio of 50-75% households of total is 4%; ratio of households above 75% of the total is 5%.
	Nanta Community	256	219	26	9	2	
Total		569	476	69	17	7	
PPZ	Xiyuan Community	185	78	58	19	30	
	Xinglong Community	259	200	31	3	26	
Total		434	278	89	22	56	
All in total		1003	754	158	39	63	

Source: Social Economic Survey, Dec. 2005

3.3.5.3 Expenditure Patterns and Savings

Based on data of the expenditure of the affected households, each member in sampled families spent an average of CNY1,833 in 2004. As is shown in Table 3-10, great discrepancies in expenditure per capita exist in different areas. The maximum expenditure in EDZ is CNY2166 per capita. In regard to expenditure patterns of APs the largest single item is for basic living needs, such as food and housing, which represent nearly 54% of total consumption expenditure, of which the highest expenditure is for housing. The per capita net income minus the per capita expenditure equals to the per capita savings (3,183–1,833 =

1687), which varies from household to household. Of the total surveyed households, 56 households have borrowed from banks or borrowed cash from friends and relatives with total amount up to1.50 million Yuan. 31 households borrowed more than 1,000,000 Yuan, mainly for off-farm activities; accounting for about 66% of total amount borrowing. 25 households borrowed less than 10,000 Yuan each, mainly for farming activities or other emergencies.

- **Table 3-10Per Capita Expenditure Distribution of Sampled Households**

Living Expenditure	EDZ(1,430 persons)		PPZ(1,290 persons)		Sample H.H.	
	Total (10^4yuan)	Per capita	Total (10^4yuan)	Per capita	Per capita	%
Food	74.34	519.84	46.44	360	439.92	24
Clothes	34.07	238.26	21.29	165	201.63	11
Housing	74.34	519.84	46.44	360	439.92	24
Education	40.27	281.58	25.16	195	238.29	13
Healthcare	40.27	281.58	25.16	195	238.29	13
Traffic cost	21.27	151.62	13.55	105	128.31	7
Others	24.78	173.28	15.48	120	146.64	8
Total	**309.74**	**2166**	**236.46**	**1500**	**1833**	100

Source: Calculated based on household survey data, 2004

3.3.6 Project Related Issues

3.3.6.1 Knowledge of and Attitude towards the Proposed Project

By the time the socio-economic survey was undertaken, only a small proportion of households (less than 5%) did not know of the proposed project, mainly the illiterate old. The information on the Project is known through meetings of the local officials at various levels, local newspapers and TV stations, and field survey conducted by Southwest Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute. Also there have been notices posted in villages, public discussions as well as visits to and interviews with a number of households so villages get more knowledge about the Project. About 95% of the surveyed households agreed that the SMUEP Project is necessary. Amongst the beneficiaries, the Project affected collectives as well as with individuals will generally benefit from the Project. The construction of the

Project will accelerate the flow of people, resources and information as well as bring significant economic and social benefits. Of those surveyed, less than 5% are worried that they would lose land or properties and find it difficult to gain employment; nearly 3% thought that the Project would create some negative impacts but that they would be minor compared with the benefits generated, and around 95% believe it would be purely beneficial.

3.3.6.2 Information on demolition and resettlement

The surveyed households were asked to rank their information needs in respect of the land acquisition and house demolition. They were asked to choose only one of seven options. Table 3-11 provides the results of their preferences mentioned.

- **Table 13 Selected Information of Demolition and Resettlement**

Information	District		Total	
	PPZ	EDZ	Farmer Household	%
1. Compensation rates	392	512	904	90
2. Time of land acquisition	4	5	9	1
3. Procedure of land acquisition	4	5	9	1
4. Time of compensation payment	4	5	9	1
5. House relocation help	4	5	9	1
6. Income rehabilitation help	22	32	54	5
7.Others	4	5	9	1
Total	***434***	***569***	***1003***	***100***

The highest option of APs was knowledge about the compensation rates with a ratio of 90%. The income rehabilitation help is the only option over 5% among remaining options, and 5% of farmers are eager to know the time of compensation payments and information on house relocation help.

3.3.6.3 Preference in the measures for Compensation, demolition and income rehabilitation

Survey and analysis indicate that the majority of farmer households losing lands will pay their compensatory payment for living, houses construction and doing small businesses; only

about 15% of the households are willing to buy endowment insurance. For detailed information, see table 3-12

- **Table 3-12 Sampled APs Plan References for Compensation Measures**

Item	PPZ	EDZ	Total	%
a. Subsistence expense	322	358	680	25
b. Improve housing condition	194	214	408	15
c. Improve housing conditions + business	194	214	408	15
d. Do small-scale businesses	257	286	543	20
e. Purchasing endowment insurance	194	214	408	15
f. Miscellaneous items	129	144	273	10
Total	1290	1430	2720	100

Source: Social Economic Survey, 2004.

3.3.7 Useable Land

All land of the affected villages and groups will become requisition land, and then turned into nonagricultural land. Therefore, after land acquisition, there will be no useable land available for farmers.

In order to help the development of communities, in the development district, 0.1? area of land per each household to build collective shops and 0.03 mu area per each person to develop collective economy (such as constructing standard plants, free market of agriculture products and warehouses and so on) are reserved.

4. Policy Guidelines for Resettlement

The preparation of RAP and the implementation of resettlement for the Project shall be strictly subject to relevant requirements given in the World Bank Operational Directive-OP 4.12 while the implementation of resettlement to compensation standards in RAP and must be approved by the World Bank in case of any change during implementation.

4.1 Policy Basis

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

A. The Law of Land Administration of the people's Republic of China (Approved in the Forth Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People' Congress on Aug. 29, 1998);

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

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

D. Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Tax on Land Occupation (No. 27 (1987) Notification of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)

E. Enforcement Regulations on Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 278 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)

F. Control Regulations on Planning and Construction of Villages and Towns, Decree No. 116 promulgated by the State Council in 1993

G Implementation Procedures of Sichuan Province for Law of Land Management of People's Republic of China;

H. Regulation of Sichuan Province On Demolition of Urban Housing

I Reply of Sichuan Provincial People's Government Regarding Compensation Criteria for Attachment Involved in Land Requisition and Young Crops In Mianyang, Ref. CFH[2001]-57;

J Interim Procedures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land, Ref. MFF[2003]-12;

K Interim Procedures of Mianyang City for Land Acquisition and Demolition and Resettlement in Economic & Technology Development District, Ref. MJQF [2003] -101;

L Decision of the State Council for Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Administration, Ref. GF (2004)-28

M Operational Policy < Involuntary Resettlement>, OP 4.12 of World Bank

4.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations

4.2.1 Relevant provisions on Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

Ownership of Land and Right to the Use of Land

Article 8 Land in the urban areas shall be owned by the State.

Land in rural and suburban areas shall be owned by farmer collectives, except for those portions which belong to the Slate as provided for by law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land shall also be owned by farmer collectives.

Article 10 Land owned by farmer collectives that belongs lawfully to farmer 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 farmer 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 farmer collectives of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

Article 11 Land owned by farmer collectives shall by registered and recorded by people's governments at the district level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificates to confirm the ownership of such land.

Land owned by farmer collectives to be lawfully used for non-agricultural construction shall be registered and recorded by people's government at the district level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificates to confirm the right to the use of the land for such construction.

State-owned land to be lawfully used by units or individuals shall be registered and recorded by people's governments at or above the districts level, which shall, upon verification, issue certificates to confirm their right to the use of such land. The specific organs for registration and issue of certificates for state-owned land to be used by central state organs shall be determined by the State Council.

The ownership or the right to the use of forest land or grassland and the right to the use of water surfaces or tidal flats for aquaculture shall be confirmed respectively in accordance with the relevant provisions on the Forestry Law, the Grassland Law and the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 12 Any change lawfully made in land ownership and use of land shall be registered.

Article 13 The lawfully registered ownership of land and right to the use of land shall be protected by law and may not be infringed upon by any units or individuals.

Article 14 Land owned by farmer collectives shall be operated under a contract by members of the economic organizations of the farmer collectives for crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry of fishery. The duration of such contract is 30 years. The party that gives out a contract and the party that undertakes it shall sign a contract in which the rights and obligations of both parties shall be set forth. A farmer 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 farmer 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 districts for approval.

Overall Plans for Land Utilization

Article 19 Overall plans for land utilization shall be drawn up in accordance with the following principles:

(1) To strictly protect the capital farm land and keep land for agriculture under control lest it shall be occupied and used for non-agricultural construction;

(2) To increase the land utilization ratio;

(3) To make overall planning for the use of land for different purpose and in different areas;

(4) To protect and improve ecological environment and guarantee the sustainable use of land; and

(5) To maintain balance between the amount of cultivated land used for other purpose and the amount of land developed and reclaimed.

Article 22 The amount of land to be used for urban construction shall conform to the norm set by State regulations. Attention shall be paid to making full use of the existing land for construction and using little or no land for agriculture.

The overall plans of cities and the plans of villages and towns shall be dovetailed with the overall plan for land utilization, and the amount of land to be used for construction fixed in the former shall not exceed the amount fixed in the latter for the cities, villages and towns.

In areas covered by the plans of cities, villages and towns, the amount of land to be used for construction shall conform to the amount as is fixed in such plans.

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 26 Any revision of an approved overall plan for land utilization shall be subject to approval by the organ that originally approved the plan; without such approval, no change may be made for the purposes of land use as prescribed in the overall plan for land utilization.

Where a change needs to be made in an overall plan for land utilization to meet the demand of land for the construction of such large infrastructure projects as energy, communications or water conservancy projects that have been approved by the State Council, it shall be made in accordance with the document of approval issued by the State Council.

For lands for construction of infrastructures such as energy, traffic, water conservancy projects approved by the People's Government of province/city/autonomous region, if it is necessary to change overall plan of land utilization and the approval jurisdiction is under provincial-level overall plan for land utilization, the overall plan of land utilization shall be changed according to document approved by provincial-level People's Government.

Protection of Cultivated Land

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

The State adopts 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 already 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 and the money shall exclusively be used for reclamation.

Article 32 People's Government(s) at county or higher level may ask units requisitioning land to use cultivable layer soil on acquired land for soil improvement of newly cultivated land, poor-quality land or other land.

Article 33 People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall strictly implement the overall plans and annual plans for land utilization and take measures to ensure that the total amount of cultivated land within their administrative areas remains unreduced. Where the total amount of cultivated land is reduced, the State Council will order the government concerned to reclaim land of the same quality and amount as is reduced within a specified time period, and the land administration department together with the agricultural administration department under the State Council will inspect the land reclaimed before acceptance. If individual provinces or municipalities directly under the Central Government, for lack of land reserves, cannot reclaim enough land to make up for the cultivated land they used for additional construction projects, they shall apply to the State Council for approval of their reclaiming less land within their respective administrative areas, and of their reclaiming land in other areas.

Article 36 In non-agricultural constructions, attention shall be paid to economizing on the use of land. Where wasteland can be used, no cultivated land may be used; where land of inferior quality can be used, no land of superior quality may be used.

Article 41 The State encourages land revitalization. People's governments at district and township (town) levels shall make arrangements for rural collective economic organizations to conduct, in accordance with overall plans for land utilization, all-round improvement of the farmlands, water conservancy, roads and forests and development of the villages in order to improve the quality of the cultivated

land, increase the efficient area of cultivated land and improve the conditions of agricultural production and the ecological environment.

Local people's governments at all levels shall take measures to improve the medium and low yield fields and utilize idle and waste lands.

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 land re-cultivation, which shall be used exclusively for the purpose of land re-cultivation. The land re-cultivated shall be used in priority for agriculture.

Land to be used for construction

Article 43 All units and individuals that need land for construction purposes shall, in accordance with law, apply for the use of State-owned land, with the exception of the ones that have lawfully obtained approval of using the land owned by peasant collectives of their own collective economic organizations to build township or town enterprises or to build houses for villagers and the ones that have lawfully obtained approval of using the land owned by peasant collectives to build public utilities or public welfare undertakings of a township (town) or village.

"The State-owned land" mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes land owned by the State and land originally owned by peasant collectives but requisitioned by the State.

Article 44 Where farmland is to be used for construction purpose, the formalities of examination and approval shall be gone through for the conversion of such use.

Where farmland is to be converted to land for the construction of road, pipeline or large infrastructure projects approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, or for the construction of project approved by State Council, such conversion of use shall be subject to approval by the State Council.

Where farmland is to be converted to land for construction of projects in different periods in order to carry out the overall plan for land utilization within

the limits of the amount of land fixed in the plan for the construction of cities, villages or towns, the conversion of land use shall, in accordance with the annual plan for land utilization, be subject to approval in batches by the organ that originally approved the overall plan for land utilization. Approval for the use of land for construction of specific projects within the limits of the amount of land for agriculture, conversion of the use of which has been approved, may be obtained from people's governments of cities or counties.

Where farmland is to be converted to land for construction projects other than what is provided for in the second and third paragraphs in this Article, the conversion shall be subject to approval by respective people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

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

(1) basic land;

(2) cultivated land, other than basic farm land, which exceeds 35 hectares; and

(3) other land that exceeds 70 hectares.

Requisition of land other than that provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and be submitted to the State Council for the record.

Land for agriculture shall be requisitioned after conversion of land use has been examined and approved in accordance with the provisions in Article 44 of this Law. Where conversion of land use has been approved by the State Council, the formalities for examination and approval of land acquisition will be gone though at the same time, without the need to go through formalities of examination and approval for the requisition separately. Where conversion of land use is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government within the limits of their approval authority over land acquisition, the formalities for examination and approval of land acquisition will be gone though at the same time, without the need to go through formalities of examination and approval for the requisition separately; if the land to be requisitioned is beyond the limit of their approval authority, it shall be examined and approved separately in accordance with the

provisions of the first paragraph hereof.

Article 46 Where land is to be requisitioned by the State, the requisition shall, after approval is obtained through legal procedure, be announced and executed by people's governments at or above the district level.

Units and individuals that own or have the right to the use of the land under requisition shall, within the time limit fixed in the announcement, register for compensation with the land administration department of the local people's government by presenting their certificates of land ownership or land-use right.

Article 47 Land acquisitioned 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 to be resettled. The agricultural population 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 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.

Where vegetable plots in the suburb are to be requisitioned, the units requiring such land use shall, as per relevant provisions of the State, make payment for development and construction of new vegetable plots.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph in the Article fail to maintain the original living standards the resettled peasants, 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 in the three years before 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 and the peasants, the land of which is requisitioned.

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 acquisition.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land acquisitioned 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 51 The standard of compensation for requisition of land to build large or medium-sized water conservancy or hydroelectric projects and the measures for resettling relocated people shall be prescribed separately by the State Council.

Article 52 During the feasibility study of a construction project, land administration department may, in accordance with the overall plan for land utilization, the

annual plan for land utilization and the standard amount of land for the use of construction, examine the matters related to land for construction and offer its comments and suggestions.

Article 53 Where a construction unit needs to use State-owned land for construction of its approved projects, it shall apply to the land administration department of the people's government at or above the districts level that has the approval authority by presenting the relevant documents as required by laws and regulations. The said department shall examine the application before submitting it to the people's government at the corresponding level for approval.

Article 54 A construction unit to use state-owned land shall get it by means of compensation, such as assignment. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the approval of the people's government at or above district 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 55 A construction unit that has obtained rights to the use of state-owned land by means of paid assignment shall, according to the standards and measures prescribed by the State Council, pay charges such as charges for the assignment of land-use right and other costs, before it can use the land.

As from the date of enforcement of this Law, 30 percent of the compensation paid for the use of additional land for construction shall go to the Central Government and 70 percent to the local people's governments concerned, both of which shall be used exclusively for developing cultivated land.

Article 56 A construction unit that uses state-owned land shall use the land in agreement with the stipulations of the contract governing compensation for the use of land such as the assignment of the land-use right or the provisions in the documents of approval for allocation of the land-use right. Where it is definitely necessary

to change the purposes of construction on this land, the matter shall be subject to approval by the land administration department of the people's government that originally approved the use of land. Where the land the use of which need to be changed is located in the area under urban planning, the matter shall be subject to approval by the urban planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval.

Article 57 Where lands 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 districts level. However, if the land to be temporarily used is located in the area covered by urban planning, the matter shall be subject to approval 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 the purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and shall not build permanent structures on it.

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

Article 58 Under any of the following circumstances, the land administration department of the people's government concerned may, with the approval of the people's government that has originally approved the use of land or that possesses the approval authority, take back the right to the use of the state-owned land:

(1) The land is needed for the interests of the public,

(2) The use of the land needs to be readjusted for renovating the old urban area according to the urban planning;

(3) At the expiration of the period stipulated in the contract for use of the land by such means of compensation as land assignment, the land user fails to apply for extending the period or such application of extension is not

granted,

(4) The use of the originally allocated State-owned land is terminated for such reasons as cancellation and relocation of the unit concerned;

(5) Projects, highways, airports or ore fields are abandoned with approval.

The user granted with the land-use right shall be compensated as appropriate when its right to the use of state-owned land is taken back according to the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) and (2) in the preceding paragraph.

Article 61 Where land to be used for the construction of township (town) or village public utilities or public welfare undertakings, the matter shall be subject to examination and verification by the township (town) people's government, which shall submit an application to the land administration department of the local people's government at or above the districts level for approval by the said people's government within the limits of approval authority as defined by the province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central 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 provisions in Article 44 hereof.

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

Villagers shall build residences in accordance 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 people's government at township (town) level. 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 in Article 44 hereof.

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

Article 63 No right to the use of land owned by peasant collectives may be assigned, transferred or leased for non-agricultural construction, with the exception of

enterprises that have lawfully obtained land for construction in conformity with the overall plan for land utilization but have to transfer, according to law, their land-use right because of bankruptcy, merge or other reasons.

Article 64 No building or structure built before the overall plan for land utilization is drawn up and at variance with the purposes defined in such a plan will not be allowed to be rebuilt or expanded.

Article 65 Under any of the following circumstance, a rural collective economic organization may, with the approval of the people's government that originally approved the use of land, take back the land-use right:

(1) The land is needed for constructing township (town) or village public utilities of public welfare undertakings;

(2) The land is used at variance with the approved purposes; or

(3) The use of land is terminated because the unit concerned is dissolved or relocated

The user granted with the land-use right shall be compensated appropriately when the land owned by the peasant collective is taken back according to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of the preceding paragraph in this Article.

4.2.2 Relevant stipulations of "Temporary Regulation of Farmland Possession Tax of the People's Republic of China"

Article 2 For the purpose of this regulation, farmland 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 are taxpayers of for land possession tax, and shall pay such 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 at one time.

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

(1) If the average farmland per capita within the county (same hereinafter) is

below 1 mu (included), the land possession tax is 2-10 Yuan per square meter;

(2) If the average farmland per capita is between 1-2mu (included), the land possession tax is 1.6-8 Yuan per square meter;

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

(4) If 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 be responsible to levy the land possession tax. Land management department should inform in time the financial department after approval of land use by the unit and individual. The unit or individual who got the approval to requisition 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 Relevant Regulations on Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land[2]

Article 4 For the purpose of the Measures, "Uniform Expropriation of Land" refers to the administrative behaviour that People's Government at municipal and county levels, for the purpose of satisfying public demand, apply to Provincial People's Government or the State Council for expropriating collective-owned land, and turn the collective-owned land into state-owned land after compensation has been made to the collective economic organization and the peasants concerned by the Land and Resources Administration at municipal and county level in accordance with legal procedures.

Article 11 Land compensation and resettlement allowance shall be paid as per *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* and *Measures of Sichuan Province for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's*

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

Republic of China, etc.

Article 12 As for the annual production value of expropriated farmland (cropland, vegetable plots, same hereafter), it is calculated as per Items (1) and (2) in Article 40 of *Measures of Sichuan Province for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*.

Article 13 Standard of land appendage and young crops compensation shall be in accordance with *Approval of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Compensation Standard for Land Appendage and Young Crops in Land Expropriation in Mianyang City* (CFH [2001] No.57).

Plant compensation shall be 1.2-3 times of the annual production value for fruit garden, tea garden, mulberry tree garden and plant garden.

In case any villager needs to build a house in other places but within the planned area for urban construction and rural construction, house site shall be demarcated according to Article 52 of *Measures of Sichuan Province for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*.

Article 15 As for the buildings (structures) of those units with title deed and other legal certificates, demolition compensation shall be paid as per *Approval of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Compensation Standard for Land Appendage and Young Crops in Land Expropriation in Mianyang City* (CFH [2001] No.57). Removal loss (relocation expense and loss due to work stoppage), transportation expenses and expense on water and electricity facility reinstallation of relevant units shall be compensated as per 10-15% of total compensation for the buildings (structures) of such units.

Article 16 As for roads and water infrastructures that are required to be retained according the planning, the land expropriation unit shall restore these facilities into normal condition or make up for the losses.

Article 17 All compensations and allowances for the expropriated land shall be paid in full amount within 3 months after approval of the compensation and resettlement proposal, and shall be managed and used in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) Land compensation shall be paid to collective economic organization, for

production development, re-employment of surplus rural laborers and subsidizing those unable to work. Resolution on use of land compensation shall be made by Villagers' Meeting or Representatives' Meeting and shall be approved by People 's Government at township (town) level.

(2) For those who shall be resettled by collective economic organization, the resettlement allowance shall be paid to collective economic organization for management and use.

(3) For those who shall be resettled by other units, the resettlement allowance shall be paid to the unit responsible for resettling.

(4) In case farmlands of the collective economic organization have all been expropriated, establishment mechanism of collective economic organization has been legally cancelled and rural populations have all been resettled, land compensation and resettlement allowances shall be used by resettlement unit for resettling those whose land has been expropriated. Property of collective economic organization shall be registered and announcement shall be made to villagers. The properties shall be used for resettling members of the collective economic organization.

(5) Land appendage and young crops compensation shall be paid to the owner of land appendage and young crops.

Use of land compensation and resettlement allowance and other relevant fee shall be proclaimed to villagers, the land of whom is expropriated. No unit or individual is allowed to impropriate the land compensation or resettlement allowance for self-use.

Article 18 In case farmlands of collective economic organization have been totally expropriated, establishment mechanism of collective economic organization shall be legally cancelled and rural populations shall become urban residents. In case the farmland has been partially expropriated, the number of rural-to-urban population shall be fixed in this way: dividing quantity of expropriated farmland by quantity of farmland per capita before expropriation; number of laborers to be resettled shall be fixed in this way: dividing quantity of expropriated farmland by quantity of farmland for each labor before expropriation.

Article 19 Category of rural-to-urban residents:

(1) Male peasants aged 18-60 and female peasants aged 18-50, who are able to participate in laboring work, are rural-to-urban residents who shall be resettled for employment.

(2) Males over 60 years old (inclusive of 60) and females over 50 years old (inclusive of 50) shall be resettled for retirement.

(3) Rural-to-urban residents under 18 years old shall be taken care of.

As for the age of rural-to-urban residents, it shall be calculated as of the day when local land expropriation proposal is approved in accordance with law.

Article 20 Proportion and number of to-be-resettled rural-to-urban labors, the retired to-be-resettled and the rural-to-urban population that shall be taken care of, shall be fixed as per total number of the above 3 types of residents permanently registered in collective economic organization before land expropriation.

Article 21 For resettlement of rural-to-urban laborer, such ways as self-employment and resettlement by units shall be adopted.

If rural-to-urban laborers intend to be self-employed, he/she can apply for payment of resettlement allowance. If certain unit intends to accept rural-to-urban laborers, resettlement allowance shall be paid to the unit in question.

Article 22 With the written application of the retired to-be-settled resident, the Land and Resources Administration can transfer full or half amount of the resettlement subsidies of such applicant to the insurance company approved by Insurance Regulatory Commission to effect deposit-type endowment insurance for the said applicant, or transfer that to Social Security Department to effect minimum social security.

Article 23 For those rural-to-urban residents that shall be taken care of, they can get RMB 6,000 Yuan living subsidies at one time.

Article 24 Among rural-to-urban population, resettlement allowance, for households enjoying the “five guarantees” and those certified unable to work and those without guardians, shall be paid to local people’s government, which shall

resettle these residents as required.

Article 25 For rural-to-urban soldiers on service whose registered permanent residence is in the land area expropriated, the resettlement allowance shall be paid to local government. After he/she retires from the army, local government shall arrange for resettlement as required.

Article 26 For those who are in prison or under re-education through labor, the resettlement allowance shall be paid to local government; local government shall be responsible for resettling them after they are free from prison or re-education through labor.

Article 27 As of the day when land expropriation proposal is announced, new migrants, except those newly married or newly born, will not get settled.

Article 28 The retired who come back to live at their native place, those who migrated to this place due to illegal marriage or fostering (support) and have no contract land, and those whose permanent registered residences are here but they are not here any longer, they can only enjoy rural-to-urban policy but not resettlement.

Article 29 The collective economic organization shall, through certain democratic procedures, put forward and announce the list of rural-to-urban residents. If there's no objection, the list shall be, within 7 days, submitted to people's government at township (town) level and local public security agency for review and submitted to superior security agency bureau for approval, as well as submitted to Land and Resources Administration for the record.

Rural-to-urban population shall transact rural-to-urban procedures within 6 months after the land expropriation proposal is approved. Those who fail to conduct such procedures within the specified time limit shall be deemed to have waived their rights and shall not be counted as rural residents during next-time land expropriation.

4.2.4 Relevant regulations in Decision of the State Council Regarding Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Administration Ref. GF(2004)-28

(12) Consummate methods of compensation for land acquisition. The local people's government at or above the county level shall adopt practical measures to ensure that living standards of peasants who lose land will not be lowered due to land

acquisition. It shall also be guaranteed according to laws that payment of following items is made sufficiently and timely, namely, land compensation, and compensations for structures attached to ground and young crops. People's governments of province, autonomous region and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall give approval for increase of resettlement subsidies if, after payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidy as per current laws, the peasants who have lost land cannot maintain the original living standards and the compensations granted are not sufficient enough to pay the social security fees incurred for lost of land. In case the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy reach the statutory limit, but the original living standards of the peasants can still not be maintained, the local government can subsidize them with the income from paid use of state-owned land. People's governments of province, autonomous region and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate and proclaim the unified standard of annual output value for use of land acquisition in all cities and counties, so that same price for same land can be realized in land compensation process. For State Key Construction Project, compensation for land acquisition must be listed in budget sufficiently. Standards of compensation for land acquisition in large and medium sized water projects and hydraulic power projects as well as the resettlement methods shall be stipulated by the State Council.

(13) Properly resettle peasants who have lost land through land acquisition. The local people's government at or above county level shall work out detailed methods to ensure long term sustenance of peasants lost of land. These residents can become shareholders of projects with stable earnings by using the legally approved land-use right of the construction site thereof. The local people's government shall also include those peasants within the urban planning area and lost of land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish the social security system. For those outside of the urban planning area, the local people's government shall reserve necessary amount of cultivated land in its administrative region for peasants lost of land or arrange corresponding jobs for them. For these landless residents without basic living and production conditions, resettlement at other places shall be carried out. Department of Labour and Social Securities shall, together with relevant department, work out the guiding suggestions on establishing the system of employment training and social security for peasants lost of land as

soon as possible.

(14) Perfect procedure of land acquisition: During land acquisition, peasants' property ownership of the collective land and their managerial right for contracted land shall be guaranteed. Use and location of proposed land to be requisitioned as well as the compensation standard and resettlement method shall be informed to peasants prior to reporting of land acquisition for approval in accordance with laws. Survey results of current conditions of land proposed to be requisitioned shall be confirmed by the rural collective economic organization and rural residential households. Land Resources Management Department shall organize hearings in accordance with law when necessary. Materials confirmed by and informed to peasants lost of land shall be listed as the necessary materials for application for approval of land acquisition. Step to establish and perfect the coordination and arbitration mechanism for disputes arouse during land acquisition and compensation shall be sped up, which will protect the legal rights and interests of land users and the peasants lost of land for land acquisition. The approved land acquisition shall be announced publicly except under special conditions

(15) Strengthen monitoring and control on implementation process of land acquisition. In case compensation for land acquisition and resettlement are not carried out, land acquisitioned must not be used forcedly. People's governments of province, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, based on the principal that land compensation is mainly used for peasants whose lands are requisitioned, work out the distribution methods of land compensation within the rural collective economic organization, which shall make receipt, expenditure and distribution conditions of land compensation known to its members, subject to their monitoring. Agricultural Department, Civil Affair Department and other departments shall enhance monitoring on the use and distribution of land compensation within the collective economic organization.

4.2.5 OP 4.12 of WB

Policy Objectives

(1) The objective of the Bank's resettlement policy is to ensure that the population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. Involuntary resettlement is an integral part of project design and should be dealt with from the earliest stages of project preparation (para. 28), taking into account the following policy considerations:

(a) Involuntary resettlement: should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. For example, realignment of roads or reductions in dam height may significantly reduce resettlement needs.
(b) Where displacement is unavoidable, resettlement plans should be developed. All involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as development programs, with resettlers provided sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be:

(i) compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to the actual move;

(ii) assisted with the move and supported during the transition period in the resettlement site;

(iii) assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least to restore them. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled.

(c) Community participation in planning and implementing resettlement should be encouraged. Appropriate patterns of social organization should be established, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts6 should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible.
(d) Resettlers should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. The best way of achieving this integration is for resettlement to be planned in areas benefiting from the project and through consultation with the future hosts.
(e) Land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title to land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation.

Resettlement Planning

(2) Where large-scale population displacement is unavoidable, a detailed resettlement plan, timetable, and budget are required. Resettlement plans should be built around a development strategy and package aimed at improving or at least restoring the economic base for those relocated. Experience indicates that cash compensation alone is normally inadequate. Voluntary settlement may form part of a resettlement plan, provided measures to address the special circumstances of involuntary resettlers are included. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for people dislocated from agricultural settings. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost.

Community Participation and Integration with Host Population

(3) Most displaced people prefer to move as part of a preexisting community, neighborhood, or kinship group. The acceptability of a resettlement plan can be increased and the disruption caused by resettlement can be cushioned by moving people in groups, reducing dispersion, sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and retaining access to cultural property (temples, pilgrimage centers, etc.), if necessary, through the relocation of the property.

(4) The involvement of involuntary resettlers and hosts in planning prior to the move is critical. Initial resistance to the idea of involuntary resettlement is to be expected. To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback, the affected hosts and resettlers need to be systematically informed and consulted during preparation of the resettlement plan about their options and rights. They should also be able to choose from a number of acceptable resettlement alternatives. These steps can be taken directly or through formal and informal leaders and representatives. Experience has shown that local NGOs can often provide valuable assistance and ensure viable community participation. Moreover, institutionalized arrangements, such as regular meetings between project officials and communities, should be provided for resettlers and hosts to communicate their concerns about the resettlement program to project staff throughout planning and implementation. Particular attention must be given to ensure that vulnerable groups such as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are represented adequately in such arrangements.

(5) The plan should address and mitigate resettlement's impact on host populations. Host communities and local governments should be informed and consulted. Any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers should be promptly rendered. Conflicts between hosts and resettlers may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services, etc., or if the resettlers are provided services and housing superior to that of the hosts. Conditions and services in host communities should improve, or at least not deteriorate. Providing improved education, water, health, and production services to both groups fosters a better social climate for their integration. In the long run, the extra investment will help prevent conflicts and secure the project's aims.

(6) Successful resettlement requires a timely transfer of responsibility from settlement agencies to the settlers themselves. Otherwise, a dependency relationship may arise, and agency resources may become tied up in a limited number of continually supervised schemes. Local leadership must be encouraged to assume responsibility for environmental management and infrastructure maintenance.

Socioeconomic Survey

(7) Resettlement plans should be based on recent information about the scale and impact of resettlement on the displaced population. In addition to describing standard household characteristics, socioeconomic surveys should describe:

(a) the magnitude of displacement;

(b) information on the full resource base of the affected population, including income derived from informal sector and nonfarm activities, and from common property;
(c) the extent to which groups will experience total or partial loss of assets;
(d) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected;
(e) formal and informal institutions (such as community organizations, ritual groups, etc.) that can assist with designing and implementing the resettlement programs;
(f) attitudes on resettlement options.
Socioeconomic surveys, recording the names of affected families, should be conducted as early as possible to prevent inflows of population ineligible for compensation.

Alternative Sites and Selection

(8) The identification of several possible relocation sites and the demarcation of selected sites is a critical step for both rural and urban resettlement. For land-based resettlement, the new site's productive potential and locational advantages should be at least equivalent to those of the old site. The Bank encourages "land for land" approaches, providing replacement land at least equivalent to the lost land. For rural settlers, irrigation, land reclamation, tree crop development, intensification of production, and other innovations often can provide adequate production potential on limited amounts of land to resettle agriculturalists, even in countries with high population densities. In selecting sites, attention must be paid to the availability of sources of off-farm income (fishing, gathering forest products, seasonal wage employment) to complement farm income. For urban resettlers, the new site should ensure comparable access to employment, infrastructure, services, and production opportunities. For both rural and urban resettlement, the borrower needs to:

(a) develop institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, e.g., pooling together small plots, wasteland reclamation, land leveling, and terracing;
(b) draw up timetables and budgets for site preparation and transfer;
(c) make legal arrangements for transferring titles to resettlers;
(d) consider, when necessary, a temporary freeze on land transactions within the relocation area to prevent land speculation.

Though the Bank does not normally disburse against land acquisition, it can finance land improvement to accommodate resettlers.

Valuation of and Compensation for Lost Assets

(9) Valuation of lost assets should be made at their replacement cost. Compensation is facilitated by:

(a) paying special attention to the adequacy of the legal arrangements concerning land title, registration, and site occupation:
(b) publicizing among people to be displaced the laws and regulations on valuation and compensation;

(c) establishing criteria for determining the resettlement eligibility of affected households, e.g. households that have only partially lost their assets but are no longer economically viable should be entitled to full resettlement;
(d) developing mechanisms to prevent illegal encroachers and squatters, including an influx of nonresidents entering to take advantage of such benefits, from participating in the compensation arrangements, by an early recording of the numbers and names of affected populations entitled to compensation/rehabilitation.

(10) Some types of loss, such as access to (a) public services; (b) customers and suppliers; and (c) fishing, grazing, or forest areas, cannot easily be evaluated or compensated for in monetary terms.
Attempts must therefore be made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

(11) Vulnerable groups at particular risk are indigenous people, the landless and semi-landless. and households headed by females who, though displaced, may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. The resettlement plan must include land allocation or culturally acceptable alternative income-earning strategies to protect the livelihood of these people.

Shelter, Infrastructure, and Social Services

(12) To ensure the economic and social viability of the relocated communities, adequate resources should be allocated to provide shelter, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health care centers). Site development, engineering, and architectural designs should be prepared for shelter, infrastructure, and social services. Since community or self-built houses are often better accepted and more tailored to the resettlers' needs than contractor-built housing, provision of a building site with suitable infrastructure, model plans, building materials, technical assistance, and "construction allowances" (for income foregone while resettlers build their houses) is an option communities should be offered. Planning for shelter, infrastructure, and services should take into account population growth.

Implementation Schedule, Monitoring, and Evaluation

(13) The timing of resettlement should be coordinated with the implementation of the main investment component of the project requiring the resettlement. All resettlement plans should include an implementation schedule for each activity covering initial baseline and preparation, actual relocation, and post-relocation economic and social activities. The plan should include a target date when the expected benefits to resettlers and hosts would be achieved.

(14) Arrangements for monitoring implementation of resettlement and evaluating its impact should be developed by the borrower during project preparation and used during supervision. Monitoring provides both a warning system for project managers and a channel for the resettlers to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.
Monitoring and evaluation units should be adequately funded and staffed by specialists in resettlement. In-house monitoring by the implementing agency may need to be supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Annual and midterm reviews are desirable for large-scale resettlement. The borrower should be required to continue impact evaluation for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed. The borrower should also be required to inform the Bank about the findings.

Preparation

(15) During project preparation, the feasibility of resettlement must be established, a strategy agreed upon, the resettlement plan drafted, and budget estimates prepared. The full costs of resettlement should be identified and included in the total cost of the main investment project, regardless of financing source. The costs of resettlement should also be treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the investment project that causes the relocation. Any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the "without project" circumstances) should be added to the benefit stream of the main investment. While the resettlement component or free-standing project need not be economically viable on its own, it should be the least- cost approach consistent with the policies laid out above.

Implementation and Supervision

(16) Resettlement components should be supervised throughout implementation. Supervision that is sporadic or left until late in implementation invariably jeopardizes the success of resettlement. Bank supervision missions should be staffed with the requisite social, economic, and technical expertise. Annual reviews of large-scale resettlement and in-depth Bank reviews of midterm progress are highly desirable. These reviews should be planned from the outset to allow the Bank and the borrower to make necessary adjustments in project implementation. Complete recovery from resettlement can be protracted and can often make it necessary to continue Bank supervision until well after populations have been relocated, sometimes even after a project has been closed.

5. Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

The Resettlement Action Plan was prepared based on the opinions and suggestions brought

by project-affected villages and groups resettlement proposal and in accordance with present policies, laws and regulations and the resettlement policy of the World Bank.

5.1 Target and Task

5.1.1 Reference year for plan

According to the general construction progress Mianyang Components will be commenced in 2006 and fully completed in 2009, totaling 4 years of construction period. According to construction schedule for the Mianyang Component and in order to match with the construction schedule, the resettlement in the project affected area is planed to start in the first half year of 2006 and end completely before Dec. 2007. The year 2006 is the reference year for resettlement planning.

5.1.2 Target

The general objective of the resettlement program is to guarantee the AP's living subsidies and employment opportunities, so the production and living levels will be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.

Based on the fact that most of the affected persons are peasants, and in accordance with the actual living standard of the APs in 2003 and the 11th five-year plan for national economy and social development as well as the Perspective Objectives in Year 2015, the resettlement objectives set through analysis are:

1) The annual net income per capita on average shall not be lower than that before relocation and shall be increased to some extent in a short time.

2) Special aid shall be provided to the disadvantaged groups so that their living standards will not be lowered but improved to some extent whenever possible.

3) The public infrastructures, school, hospitals, social welfare level, natural environment and traffic conditions, etc. shall be improved as compared with that before resettlement. Enrollment rate of school age children and coverage rate of basic medical treatment shall be kept at least at the previous levels.

5.2 Principle and Policy for Resettlement

5.2.1 Policy for resettlement

Guidelines of resettlement of the Mianyang Components are: to respect and care for local APs' production and living habits and customs, to give full consideration to APs' willingness, to exercise, in principle, "rural-to-urban" resettlement to all the APs, to develop secondary and tertiary industries energetically by taking advantage of concentrated enterprises in the development districts, and to help APs in vocational transition and to arrange employment for them. For a minority of APs who want to continue agricultural production, appropriate land-based resettlement shall be proposed for them. For disadvantaged groups, specific arrangements shall be made to solve their living and production problems with respect to their different conditions so as to ensure that no household or person suffers from poverty or deterioration of living standards due to land acquisition And/or resettlement

5.2.2 Principles of resettlement planning

(1) The project will undertake construction on a section by section basis.

(2) The World Bank and the external monitoring organization will undertake a resettlement assessment in the middle period of the construction.

(3) The other projects of the PPZ and EDZ will operate according to the same principles as set forth in this RAP and as outlined in the Resettlement Policy Framework in Annex 3.

(4) The resettlement plan shall be based on the inventory for land acquisition and demolition, the compensation standard and subsidy standard.

(5) The resettlement shall be coordinated with the local construction, resource development, and economic development and environmental protection. Practical measures for recovery and development of AP's production and living levels shall be worked out in accordance with the actual conditions, and necessary conditions for self-development of the APs shall be provided.

(6) The planning and layout of resettlement areas shall be prepared according to the principle of "convenient for production and living".

(7) The re-construction standard and scale shall be based on the principle of recovery to the original standard and original scale. In combination with the local development, the cost for enlarging the scale, improving the standard and future planning shall be addressed independently by local government and relevant department.

(8) With overall plans made, and all factors taken into consideration, the relations among the

state, collective and individual shall be handled with care and in a timely fashion.

(9) Methods, such as making compensation and paying subsidies initially while continuing to provide support in later periods, shall be employed, and efforts shall be made actively to arrange AP's employment in order to help APs maintain their original production level and living standards.

5.3 Analysis for Environmental Capacity

5.3.1 Natural conditions and land resources

The project-affected area is located in a suburb of Mianyang City. After completion, it will become an industrial and commercial center, able to accommodate more urban population.

5.3.2 Resettlement characteristic and relations between population and land

The villagers from the project affected villages are gradually merging into the urban society in recent years and are gradually turning into urban residents from peasants. It is planned to resettle APs of project affected villages within the original villages or original communities. In this way, the forms of the original communities will not be damaged and the social and neighborhood relationships will not be affected after resettlement.

5.3.3 Infrastructure conditions for production and living

(1) Traffic conditions

The construction of the project provides more convenient transportation conditions to the local residents, speeds up the circulation of goods and people, and promotes greatly the development of local economy. With the implementation of the resettlement plan, the residential environment and infrastructure will also be improved at different levels. Therefore, traffic congestion will not be a limiting factor in relocation. .

(2) Water supply condition

The Mianyang Components affected area has high ground water level. The local residents all have access to tap water. Water supply for production and living purposes is convenient, and construction of the Mianyang Components will not produce any impact on water supply to local residents. Therefore, the water quantity and sources will not serve as restrictions to the relocation of the population. With the economic development in the project affected area, the production and living condition will also be improved step by step.

(3) Power supply condition

The electric transmission and distribution facilities affected will be reconstructed according to the original standards thereof, therefore power supply in the Mianyang Components affected area will not be affected by project construction.

(4) Medical, cultural and educational condition

The Mianyang Components do not directly affect the medical, educational and social service facilities. The original medical and educational facilities of each village and town can be used as usual. Moreover, after completion of the PPZ and EDZ areas, these facilities will be upgraded

(5) Fuel supply

Now residents in Mianyang Components affected area take coal as the main fuel, but after completion of the Mianyang Components, resettled people will use natural gas and electricity as main fuel and energy, which are much more convenient and clean.

5.3.4 Economic development and potential in project affected area

The rural economy in the PPZ and EDZ affected area depends mainly on working outside, the secondary and tertiary industries; therefore, the economic condition is relatively good. In the future, advantageous resources and improved traffic conditions in the zones can be fully utilized to develop new methods of production that are better adapted to the local conditions, strengthen high-tech input and allow development of AP's capacities and promote overall development in various, industries, commerce and transport services in the project affected areas. Introduction of investment will be utilized to provide more job opportunities to the APs and to improve their living standards. Moreover, the environmental standards of the project affected areas can also be expanded with the economic development in these areas.

5.4 Practical Measures for Resettlement

5.4.1 LAR measures

1. To guarantee subsistence of rural residents who lose land, each of them will be compensated with lifetime allowances granted by PPZ and EDZ every month. Standards of granting subsistence allowances are: 110 RMB Yuan/person/month for each person 16 years old or older, and 55 RMB Yuan/person/month for each person under 16 years old. Whether they have job or not, income or not, they shall all be granted with these allowances until they die. Measures to ensure APs getting subsistence allowances on time, in full amount and for their full lifetimes are:

A To list subsistence allowances in government budget so as to make the AP be paid directly by the Department of Finance;

B To open independent accounts for APs so that the bank will directly transfer money to these accounts without any intermediate process;

C To protect AP's legal right to obtain lifetime allowances by signing a "Notarial Deed" with legal binding force between all villages and the Mianyang Government;

D To clearly define AP's right to get monthly lifetime allowances on time and in full amount in the form of policy and regulations issued by People's Government of Mianyang City;

E People's Government of Mianyang City will be directly responsible for granting AP subsistence allowances in case of any changes to the current administrative units or any inability of the development zone or other responsible agency to continue paying the allowances.

F A basic guarantee of the source of subsistence allowances of APs will be the increasing financial revenue of the development zone year on year as a result of the economic growth resulting from the location of many enterprises, firms and schools in the development zone areas;

G To ensure the sustainability of the lifetime payment of the living allowance, a land compensation agreement between the Municipal Government and the affected village will be signed. If there is inflation during the lifetime payment, the living allowance will be increased in every two years according to the inflation factor, so as to keep the real value of the living allowance at a constant rate.

H The basic standard of subsistence allowances is dynamic. It has increased from 70 RMB Yuan to 90, to 100, and to 110 gradually in recent years, and may increase in the future, too.

Income of AP from previous cultivated land: 300-500 RMB Yuan net income/mu/year for dry land, and 500-1000 RMB Yuan net income/mu/year for paddy land, totaling 800-1500 RMB Yuan in case of two crops a year. Area of cultivated land per capita in PPZ is 0.67mu or 0.74mu. If subsistence allowances is granted based on 1.35 person or 1.49 person per mu, 1.35/1.49persons *110 RMB Yuan/person/month*12 months=1782/1966.8 RMB Yuan. Area of cultivated land per capita in EDZ is 0.28/0.37m u. If subsistence allowances is granted based on 3.57/2.7

persons per mu, 3.57/2.7 persons*110 RMB Yuan/person/month*12 months=4712.4/3564 RMB Yuan. From the analysis above, it can be seen that by granting only the subsistence allowances, it has already been guaranteed that income per capita after land acquisition will not be lower than that before

2. Efforts will be made to help more rural residents who lose land find stable jobs at the same time they receive 110 RMB Yuan/month allowances through "Mianyang Re-employment Training Base", through free vocational training carried out in citizen schools for rural residents turning to urban residents, through free recommendation for job positions, and through more employment channels identified by Mianyang Municipal Government and two district governments. More than 100 enterprises will be attracted to the two districts within 5 years and Vocational Education Base, Korea Industrial Park and Changhong Industrial Park will be constructed as well. During the construction period itself approximately 50 thousand job opportunities will become available and APs will be given priority whenever possible. This number of job opportunities available will be far more than the number of APs; therefore, as long as they are willing to work, they should all find employment, particularly with the skill training available. After completion of enterprise construction, over 100 thousand job positions will become available over the next several years.

3. Self-employment will be encouraged and more people can be provided with free training for computer, household services, cooks, electricians and other services. The government will also provide a three-year preferential tax policy to employers hiring resettled people, supporting employment in secondary and tertiary industries. In addition, the ground floor of each household building is reserved for shops, for self-business or for hire.

4. A house of 200-300 ? can be built on the house site offered to every household by the government. With a house of that size, about half the area can be leased. Based on the 2 RMB Yuan/? rent, income from house rent per household per year can be several thousand RMB Yuan.

5. During construction period of the Project, APs can directly benefit from the Project since many skilled and unskilled laborers as well as sellers of sand and stones and commodities will be needed.

6. The Owner of EDZ and PPZ will build community office facilities, provide free land for markets for agricultural products, storehouses, plant buildings etc for the communities free of charge. APs can engage in public welfare or business work there.

7. Displaced PAPs are entitled to the subsistence allowances for urban poor people of Mianyang City, that is, relief fund of 160 RMB Yuan (to be increased to 173 RMB Yuan/person/month in 2006), for which they would not have qualified before turning to urban residents from rural residents.

8. APs can apply for social insurance, unemployment insurance and medical insurance at their own will. The premium thereof will be assumed jointly by the state, the collective and individuals, with the state contributing a large part, the collective a medium part, and individuals a small part respectively.

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

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

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

The above said resettlement proposals and measures with multiple combination and choices can ensure that APs who have lost land can quickly blend into the urban society. They can choose employment types at their own will and based on their skills and hobbies, and finally increase family income and improve living quality.

5.4.2 Measures for house demolition and resettlement

1. The government will plan new residential communities in a uniform way and provide water, electricity, road, gas, land, phone & TV cables, decoration tiles for external walls, and other amenities.

2. The community government will also build community office facilities, free land for agricultural markets and 1 ? public-interest shop per capita; the resettlement department will construct the market and shops to satisfy residents' demands for holding meetings, entertainment and shopping.

The average benefit to each household of improvements in infrastructure and other services and amenities is from 38, 225 RMB Yuan to 87, 274 RMB Yuan. Please refer to Table 5-1 for details of costs.

Table 5-1 List of Subsidies from House Demolition and Resettlement Department

District	Type of subsidzing	Items of subsidzing	Subsidy per household (RMB Yuan)	Remarks
EDZ	Resettlement by self-building house	Cost during construction period	1100	
		Infrastructure	24000	10 items
		Subsidy for supporting facilities	10650	1,500 RMB Yuan for water, 1,150 RMB Yuan for electricity, 1,180 RMB Yuan for gas
		Collective-equity subsidy	2475	Office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.
	Total		38225	
	Resettlement through council house	House construction subsidy	56800	
		Infrastructure subsidy	3750	
		Collective-equity subsidy	2475	Office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.

District	Type of subsidzing	Items of subsidzing	Subsidy per household (RMB Yuan)	Remarks
	Total		63025	
PPZ	Resettlement through self-building house	Infrastructure	73986	Roads, subgrade (resettlement site of this district is located on waste hill, relatively far from the main trunk road; thus cost is high.
		Supporting facilities	4338	1,500 RMB Yuan for water, 1838 RMB Yuan for electricity, 1000 RMB Yuan for gas
		Greening	1432	
		Decoration of external walls	5418	
		Collective-equity subsidy	2100	Office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.
	Total		87274	

Data source: Relocation Office of two districts.

3. The government provides free, fully serviced house site for the relocated household, no less than 25? per capita, together with relocation compensation. Relocation households are allowed to self-build a 2-4 floors buildings with full ownership. In the past, rural residents did not have full ownership of the house, so they could not sell the house or use it to gain credit or loans, but now their new buildings can be sold as urban commercial house, with the house of each household appreciated by approximately100 thousand RMB Yuan.

4. Those who are not able to build new houses, or who have the ability but are not willing to build houses, can get a 25 ? area per person in a multistory council building free of charge, in addition to all the relocation compensation granted. They also have full ownership of the house. PAPs are not responsible for any taxes and/or fees incurred during relocation.

5. In order to relieve residents' burden, government will bear all estate management

costs so that AP will not be charged.

6. The ground floor of the council housing is to be constructed as shops, so residents can manage their own business or let them to others.

7. For those poor APs who want to build new houses by themselves, the government can subsidize each household 3000-6000 RMB Yuan based on level of poverty, or loan them 5000 RMB through the credit cooperatives. The rest of costs shall be raised by APs themselves from the payments made for their old housing or from other sources if they choose. All residents in PPZ have stated that they choose to self-build houses, and 90% of APs in EDZ choose to build houses by themselves, with the remaining 10% choosing council houses.

8. Since the prices of public products in urban area are cheaper than that in rural area, such as water, electricity, gas, transport, etc, the living burden of the APs is actually relieved.

9. In case relocation families are of limited economic conditions, they are allowed to build 2-floor buildings at first, which can be further constructed to 4 floors in compliance with the unified standard in the future when they are ready to do so.

The House resettlement proposal is universally supported by APs. They say that their vital interests are considered in terms of self-built house and council house and every family can choose different relocation ways based on their actual situations. Investigation shows that in general 3 types of APs are willing to choose council houses. The first type is the senior citizen. They are mostly willing to choose council house because they want to reserve the money as pension. The second type is the family with children in school, since they want to use the money to pay for children's tuitions and other costs. The last type is business people who are in need of cash flow.

5.4.3 Resettlement measures for business shops

1. The projected affected shops are mostly of "Living and Business" houses, that is to say, a portion, usually the rear part, of the house is for living and the front part for business. Some shops are not formally registered as commercial enterprises and do not pay taxes. Their income is small, and sometimes nonexistent for periods. Twelve small shops are affected in total by the Project.

2. On the ground floor of the new residential buildings are shops, which are surrounded with a large number of people in residences which should be good for business. APs willing to engage in shop management can continue their business there.

3. There are over 10 free markets of agricultural products in the community, such as

Jinqiao Market, Nanshan Market, Nanta Market, Huayuan Market, Chengnan Market. More new free markets are to be built, and families running shops are given priority in the allocation of stands in nearby free markets.

4. Shop renters will be subsidized by the shop leaser if the contract of the shop is still valid at the time of relocation. An advance notice will be provided to the shop renter for finding a replaced house and continuing the business. Compensation of business loss during the relocation will be paid by the project owner. This compensation will be paid based on the average monthly income over the previous year and will be paid for a maximum of three months or until the shopkeeper finds a new location, whichever comes first.

5. A shop of 1? per capita will be reserved in the community, provided by the government with the income being used for public welfare, such as, paying property management costs for community residents. APs unwilling to run their own shops can lease shops owned by the community.

Please refer to Table 5-2 for detailed plan for relocation of business shops.

Table 5-2 List of Relocation Plan for Project Affected Business Shops

District	Shop name and owner name	Resettlement method	Remarks
PPZ	Li Fujun	Managing business on ground floor of his own building	
	Wan Lan	Managing shop on ground floor of his own building	
	Xili Extra-fine Material	Rebuilt after completion of school construction	
EDZ	Chen Qinghong	Managing shop on ground floor of his own building	
	Chen Ruiting	Managing shop on ground floor of his own building	
	Zhang Jiabao	Managing shop on ground floor of his own building	
	Zhang Yuanfu	Managing shop on ground floor of his own building	
	Yan Shaocheng	Managing business in shop leased from community	
	Li Tianguo	Managing business in Nanta Market	
	Li Tiande	Managing business on ground floor of his own building	
	Hu Jiacai	Carrying out vehicle repair serve in shop leased from community	

	Fan Qishan	Running a tea business in house leased from community	

Data source: Resettlement Department and suggestions of APs

5.4.4 Resettlement measures for enterprises and public institutions

Seven enterprises and public institutions are affected by the project. Detailed resettlement measures are as follows:

1. These enterprises and public institutions are to be relocated in two development zones respectively, enterprises will all move to Industrial Park, the school will move to the Vocational Education Base, and governments at grass roots level will move to selected locations nearby.
2. The enterprise workers will continue production in the relocated enterprise as the relocation site is still within the original zones. The temporary workers will get a chance to convert to full-time formal workers in case the relocated enterprise is upgraded or be subsidized by the enterprise owner in case the temporary worker looses his job due to the relocation. If workers lose their jobs or have their jobs interrupted during the relocation, they will be paid up to three months wages or salaries or be paid such wages or salaries until they find a new job, whichever comes first.
3. Principle of "construction of new location comes before demolition of old" will be followed whenever possible in the relocation process of enterprises and public institutions so as to reduce impact of the Project to the lowest level.
4. In case demolition is needed before construction, resettlement department shall be responsible for payment of transition cost and any business losses incurred until the business can reopen. .

Please refer to Table 5-3 for relocation of enterprises and public institutions.

Table 5-3 List of Relocation of Enterprises and Public Institutions.

District	Name of enterprise or public institution	Resettlement method	Remarks

PPZ	Warehouse for special siding No. 208 of Sichuan Dongcai Enterprise Group	Rebuilt in Industrial park of the Zone	
	Mian Yang Zhongnong Farming Goods Co., Ltd.	Rebuilt in Industrial park in the district	
	Mianyang Agricultural School	Rebuilt in Vocational Education Base in the district	
	Gongqiu Street Office of Fucheng District	Rebuilt nearby	
	Pumping Station of Chengjiao Village, Fucheng District	Rebuilt nearby	
	Village Committee of Paifangcun, Chengjiao Village	Rebuilt nearby	
EDZ	Yixin Machine Works	Rebuilt in Industrial Park of this district	

Data source: Resettlement Department and suggestions of affected enterprises and public institutions

5.4.5 Resettlement measures for disadvantaged groups

Disadvantaged groups in the Project area consist of three types of people. The first is the traditional disadvantaged people, such as household enjoying the five guarantees, the disabled, single female-headed family, etc. The second is the people from farm households with strong dependence on land, that is, families with 75% or more of their total income from agriculture. The third is the people who become un-employed people after converting from rural to urban residence, especially those from families with both the husband and the wife unemployed. Detailed and practical resettlement measures are as follows.

? Farm households with strong dependence on land

Measure 1: There are over 50 km^2 land in the development district, and development of the land is to be completed in 5 to 10 years. Thus land temporarily undeveloped can be rented to farmers for cultivation to help them get used to urbanized life after going through an adaptation period.

Measure 2: They can arrange to contract cultivated land in the Agricultural Park at

south Development District and still retain their status of urban resident and urban houses ownership. They can engage in agricultural production all the time if they are willing to do so, and may, at any time, come back for city life if they want to give up cultivation.

Measure 3: They are encouraged to continue planting, fish breeding and poultry raising on contracted waste hills, less productive sands and waste land within the Development District, with their status of urban resident and urban house owners being retained.

Measure 4: They can go to industrialized agricultural enterprises to do work similar to their original work, such as, to work in landscaping companies.

Measures 5: They are given priority in allocation of stands in free market of agricultural products so as to help them engage in work related to agriculture.

Measure 6: Investigation show that those who completely depend on land for living are almost senior citizens over 60 years old and are not living with children. They continue cultivation only with difficultly to gain some food and vegetables for their own subsistence. They are not eager to continue farming because it is hard work and they are old and are tired of working so hard. They are the group most willing to become urban residents from rural residents, for once they become urban residents, they are entitled to subsistence allowances of 110 RMB Yuan/person/month. In such case, they can obtain much more income without hard farm work, and in the same time, they will no longer be troubled to ask for money from their children. The above measures can help families with strong dependence on land find appropriate way of resettlement. In addition, these resettlement measures are dynamic and can be combined in many ways depending on the desires of the APs.

? People who become unemployed after converting from rural residents to urban residents

Measure 1: Skill training is to be strengthened so as to help unemployed people

master a proper skill before recommending them to local enterprises to work. Management offices of EDZ and PPZ have worked out the training plan for the next 3 years. Evidence shows that their past training work has led to very high levels of employment of those they have trained.

Measure 2: Government of the development district is responsible for entering partnership with developed areas in Guangdong Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province, etc., in order to help the trained unemployed people find jobs in coastal areas if they should desire to do so. If they choose the y can travel to those areas for high paying employment and rent out all or part of their housing in Mianyang, thereby earning a substantial income.

Measure 3: Great efforts are to be put on development of social and public welfare services, such as household services, community cleaning and sanitation, vocational instructing and training, caring for senior citizens, child care and other public services that unemployed people could be hired to do, with priority given to those families with husband and wife both unemployed.

Measure 4: Unemployed APs can also be resettled through training in areas like cosmetic and hairdressing, food and entertainment. Training to open small businesses will be provided In general, APs are encouraged to be self-employed.

Measure 5: During the construction period of the Project, more unemployed APs can be employed with priority given to people from families in which both wife and husband are unemployed so that they can engage in simple labour work and directly benefit from the Project.

Measure 6: APs are to be granted the subsistence allowances of Mianyang City, which is 160 RMB Yuan/person/month at presently and will increase to 173 RMB Yuan/person/month in 2006. APs with special difficulties can also apply for one-time social relief, the highest amount of which approvable by the street office is 2000 RMB Yuan/family/year.

Measure 7: Government will provide a subsidy to enterprises/institutions employing people from families with husband and wife both unemployed or Zero Employment Families, that is, the government will pay enterprises/institutions 155 RMB Yuan every month for employing each person who fits one of those categories.

The above measures can help APs who lose land and unemployed APs find suitable jobs as soon as possible. Experience from past resettlement work of PPZ and EDZ shows that the districts are able to help them find appropriate jobs as long as these project affected rural residents are willing to work outside. (Housewives of some rich families in the districts are not willing to work outside.)

? The aged, weak, sick, disabled AP and the female single families

Measure 1: is targeted at solving the problem of insufficient income. Poor families with annual income per capita lower than 1920 RMB will be granted the subsistence allowances for urban poor (160/mo, soon to be 173/mo.) and are entitled to one-time social relief.

Measure 2: is targeting at solving the problem of inadequate housing. APs are to be provided with houses in a multistory council building free of charge, area per capita being no less than 25 ? . If it is one-person family, the family can be provided a 75 ? suite. Families of the aged, the weak, the sick and the disabled have the priority of choosing floors first in addition to the relocation compensation being fully paid.

Measure 3: is targeted at solving the difficulties in seeking medical care. APs are exempted from paying doctor's fee for visit or the registration fee, and their costs of medical treatment and hospital bill are subsidized at 50% of the cost. If serious diseases occur, they can turn to the community for special aid for serious disease.

Measure 4: is targeted at solving the difficulty in attending school. Students from families of the aged, sick, weak and disabled can be exempted from tuition and fees and are subsidized in living and boarding at school. Those with extreme difficulties will get special help from the labor union, the youth organization and the women's federation.

Measure 5: is targeted at solving difficulties of households enjoying the five guarantees. Before turning into urban residents, each of these household in rural areas could only get a subsistence allowance of 49 RMB Yuan per month. However, after becoming the urban residents, a one person household will receive the 110 RMB Yuan lifetime allowance each month. If they do not have any other income source, they are also entitled to subsistence allowances for urban poor of 160 RMB Yuan. Moreover, government will provide them with free grain and oil, clothes, beddings and other daily necessities, as well as free medical treatment, monthly pocket money, free funeral handling and free new houses construction.

Measure 6: The disabled can, in addition to above said preferences, be exempted from business administration fee and business tax if they engage in business operation of individual ownership nature. They are granted free bus riding, free TV installation and signal service, etc.

Measure 7: Single female-headed families can get help from the community for building their self-built houses. In case they choose council houses, they are given priority in choosing floors. For the disadvantaged group from traditional point of view, the government has established a complete and practical support system; moreover, after they become urban residents, they will be granted with subsistence allowances for urban poor, thus ensuring proper care and help to them.

5.4.6 Planning for relocation of special facilities

The local department in charge of special projects is responsible for proposal and implementation of relocation planning for project affected 110KV, 10KV, 380/220V electric power lines as well as the optical fiber cables and power cables for communications. The underground communications fiber cables will be laid in pipeline when crossing roads during construction period of the Project.

6. General Estimate of Investment in Compensation for Land Acquisition and Relocation

The total budget for SMUEP is 186.130 million RMB Yuan, among which the resettlement compensation is 107.986 million RMB Yuan, 58.02% of the total; the reconstruction compensation for special items is 4 million RMB Yuan; 2.15% of the total, the contingency sum is 11.22 million RMB Yuan; 6.03% of the total, others are 1.832 million RMB Yuan, 0.98% of the total; fee for temporarily-used land is 0.2 million RMB Yuan; 0.11% of the total; subsidies for resettlement sites and council house are 61.4 million RMB Yuan, 32.79% of the total. Please refer to Table 6-1 for details.

Table 6-1 Summary of Investment Estimate of Compensation for Land acquisition and Relocation

No	Item	PPZ	EDZ	Fees (million RMB Yuan)	rate (%)
1	Resettlement compensations	57.11	60.86	117.97	63.38
1.1	Land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy	37.811	41.805	79.616	
1.2	Young crops and trees	0.20	0.40	0.60	
1.3	Compensation for house and accessory structure	18.015	18.045	36.06	
1.4	Removal fees	0.0868	0.1132	0.20	
1.5	Other fees (including enterprises removal, losses of shops and enterprises)	1	0.50	1.50	
2	Temporary land using fees	0.0709	0.1291	0.20	0.23
3	Compensation for reconstruction of special items	3	1	4	2.15
4	Other fees	0.903	0.929	1.832	0.98
5	Contingency	0.553	0.529	1.082	0.58
Total			61.64	63.45	125.09
?	Subsidies for resettlement sites and council house	37.88	23.16	61.04	32.79
	Total investment	99.52	86.61	186.13	100

Source: "Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land" and field survey

6.1 Basis for Estimate

1. *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" (effective as of Jan. 1, I999)*

2. *Decision of the State Council Regarding Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Administration Ref. GF (2004)-28*

3. *Measures for Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Sichuan Province" (1999);*

4. *"Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land" MFF [2003]-12;*

5. *Inventory Index for Land acquisition and Resettlement of SMUEP*

6. *Interim Resettlement Measures of Economic & Technology Development District of Mianyang city for Land acquisition and Housing Demolition" MJQF[2003]-101.*

6.2 Compensation principles

(1) The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crops compensation will be computed and finalized according to relevant provisions in *Measures for Implementation of The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Sichuan Province, Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land* MFF[2003]No12; The land acquisition and resettlement compensation is paid in a way of monthly living allowances for the lifetime of all the affected people. The Municipal Government committed the provision of sufficient funds of payment.

(2) The compensation standards of house and affiliated facilities thereto shall be set in accordance with the provisions in the Report for Approval of Ground Attachments and Young Crops Affected by Land Acquisition in Mianyang which will be approved by the Provincial Government. The houses are subsidized by replacement cost and paid in cash and in kind. The affiliated facilities shall be compensated according to their actual values;

(3) As to compensation for special items, the investment required to recover the original functions of such special items shall be estimated on the basis of "three originals"(original scale, original standard and original function).

(4) The compensation standard of scattered trees shall be determined according to its actual value or actual cost for transplanting.

6.3 Compensation Standard and Compensation Cost

6.3.1 Rural resettlement compensation

A. Land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy

a. Compensation for cultivated-land acquisition and resettlement subsidy

The production mode in the project affected area is mainly of two crops per year. According to the statistical report and the market purchasing price of main crops in Mianyang City in 2004, the average output during the preceding 3 years were 1,833 RMB Yuan/mu for paddy land and 1,080 RMB Yuan/mu for dry land.

All rural residents in the two districts will be resettled by rural-to-urban method, thus each person is to be granted with 55 to 110 RMB Yuan for living every month for life. The final cost of land acquisition is far beyond the 30 times of output value per mu based on the age structure (110 RMB Yuan/month per capita, for a period of 25 years), amount of land acquisitioned and area of cultivated land per capita. Please refer to Table 6-2 for details.

Table 6-2 List of Compensation for Land Acquisition

Item	EDZ			PPZ		
Affected villages and groups	Qunwen Village (Groups 2,3, 4, 5)	Nanta Community 2	Total	Xiyuan Community (Group 1 and 2)	Xinglong Community (Group 1 and 2)	Total
Area of existing cultivated land (mu)	258.26	158.76	417.02	371.48	418.08	789.56
Existing population	763	667	1430	622	668	1290
Area of cultivated land per capita (mu)	0.37	0.28		0.74	0.67	
Area of land acquisitioned (mu)	258.26	158.76	417.02	371.48	418.08	789.56

Item	EDZ			PPZ		
Affected villages and groups	Qunwen Village (Groups 2,3, 4, 5)	Nanta Community 2	Total	Xiyuan Community (Group 1 and 2)	Xinglong Community (Group 1 and 2)	Total
Population for resettlement	698	567	1265	502	624	1226
Resettlement cost per capita (Thousand RMB Yuan)	33.0	33.0		33.0	33.0	
Land compensation computed based on population for resettlement (thousand RMB Yuan)	698*33=23034	567*33=18711	41745	502*33=16566	624*33=20592	37158
Average land compensation per mu (thousand RMB Yuan)	89.2	117.9		44.6	49.3	
Average output value per mu in last 3 years (thousand RMB Yuan)	1.833	1.833		1.080	1.080	
Converted to number of times	49	64		41	46	
Excess over 30 times of output value	19	34		11	16	

b. Wood-land acquisition compensation

The compensation of woodland shall be computed as per 2000 RMB Yuan/mu. The woods compensation is listed under the item of scattered tree compensation in accordance with actual size and number of trees.

B. Compensation for houses and affiliated structures

In order to formulate a correct compensation standard and give the relocated household the compensation equivalent to the house replacement cost, a detailed survey of replacement cost of brick-concrete house, brick-wood house and earth-wood house (only for the first floor) was made while carrying out the inventory investigation. In accordance with relevant documents about house compensation standard of Mianyang City, the replacement cost for brick-concrete house will be 230 Yuan/m^2, brick-wooden house 170 Yuan/m^2, and earth-wood house 60 Yuan /m^2. During reconstruction of the replaced houses, building materials such as wall tiles and roof tiles will be provided by the local government free of charge. The estimated cost for the provided building materials is about Y30/m^2, hence Y260/m^2 for the brick-concrete houses, Y200/m^2 for the brick-wood houses, and Y90/m^2 for the earth-wood houses which were built dozens of years ago and are endangered now (most of the earth-wood houses are not actually occupied, but are used for livestock or storage purposes). Please refer to Table 6-3, Table 6-4 and Table 6-5 for details. The unit price of compensation for all kinds of houses and attachments are provided in Table 6-3.

In addition, the Resettlement Department will bear the costs of following work: decoration of roof and external wall, house site leveling, access and connections to infrastructure such as power, broadcasting and television, running water, roads, etc. Government has made a huge investment on this infrastructure project. Details are as follows:

(1) Conditions of subsidies for each household in EDZ:

- 38,225 RMB Yuan/household for self-built house. Details are as follows:
  - 1,100 RMB Yuan/household during construction period,
  - 24,000 RMB Yuan/household for infrastructure (10 items);
  - 10,650 RMB Yuan/household for supporting facilities (1,500 RMB Yuan for water, 1,150 RMB Yuan for electricity, 1,180 RMB Yuan for gas, etc);
  - 2,475 RMB Yuan/ household for their collective equity (office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.)
- 63,025 RMB Yuan/household for council house. Details are as follows:

- ? 56,800 RMB Yuan/household during house construction.
- ? 3,750 RMB Yuan/household for infrastructure;
- ? 2,475 RMB Yuan/ household for their collective equity (office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.).

(2) Conditions of subsidies for each household in PPZ:

- ➢ 87,274 RMB Yuan/household for self-built house. Details are as follows:
  - ? 1,432 RMB Yuan/household for greening;
  - ? 73,986 RMB Yuan/household for infrastructure (Resettlement site of this district is located on waste hill, relatively far from the main trunk road; thus investment in infrastructure such as roads, subgrade, etc. is higher than that of EDZ);
  - ? 4,338 RMB Yuan/household for supporting facilities (1,500 RMB Yuan for water, 1,150 RMB Yuan for electricity, 1,180 RMB Yuan for gas, etc);
  - ? 2,475 RMB Yuan/ household for their collective equity (office, 1m^2 shop of public welfare per household, 0.03 mu private plot, 150 RMB Yuan/person for developing collective economy, etc.).
  - ? 5,418 RMB Yuan/ household for decoration of external walls.

Table 6-3 Unit Price of Compensation for House Relocation and Affiliated Structures

No	Items	Units	Price (Yuan)
1	Houses	m^2	
1.1	Brick-concrete	m^2	230
1.2	Brick-wood	m^2	170
1.3	Earth-wood	m^2	60
2	Wall	m^2	
2.1	Brick wall	m^2	10
2.2	Earth wall	m^2	8
3	Concrete ground	m^2	10
4	Stove	Nr.	100
5	Dung pit	M^3	
5.1	Concrete, brick dung pit	M^3	8

No	Items	Units	Price (Yuan)
5.2	Earth pit	M^3	5
6	Methane-generating pit		200-300
7	Well		60-150
8	Fence	M^3	8
9	Tomb	Nr.	
9.1	Earth tomb	Nr.	100
9.2	Concrete tomb	Nr.	300
10	Pig shed	Nr.	160

Source: *Official Reply of People's Government of Sichuan Province on the Compensation Standards of Attachment and Young Crops Affected by Land acquisition in Mianyang City* CFH [2001] No57

C. Relocation compensation

The relocation compensation includes transportation fee, material loss fee and work delay subsidies. Because the most of the APs will be settled down locally and transportation distance is within 500m. and the house will be build before demolition, the temporary house subsidy and transition fees are not considered. In case transition is required, a compensation of 50 Yuan/month/person will be made, and such transition usually will not exceed 6 months. The relocation compensation for transportation cost is paid at a standard of 200 Yuan/household.

D. Compensation for infrastructure

Project will affect some infrastructures such as roads and public utilities. In the construction contract, the project office will require the construction unit to protect the public infrastructures by setting up temporary facilities. The infrastructures damaged during construction will also be rehabilitated, and the cost thereof will be included in the contract budget, and no infrastructures compensation is listed in the budgetary estimate.

E. Other compensations

a. Compensation for scattered trees: see Table 6-4 for details.

Table 6-4 Compensation Standards for Trees and Flowers

Types	Items	Scale	Unit	Price (RMB Yuan)	Types
Fruit trees in a small number	Sprout	0.5m	Nr.	1	
		0.8m	Nr.	1.5	
		1m	Nr.	2.2	
	Young tree	Died	Nr.	2.2	
		Ordinary	Nr.	3.6	
		Flourishing	Nr.	4.8	
	Small tree	Primary fruit period	Nr.	18	
	Middle tree	Middle fruit period	Nr.	55	
	Big tree	Flourishing fruit period	Nr.	100	
Trees in a small number	Sprout	0.5m	Nr.	0.5	
		1m	Nr.	0.8	
	Small young tree	1.2m	Nr.	2.0	
		2.0m	Nr.	2.5	
	Big young tree	2.2m	Nr.	12	
		3.0m	Nr.	16	
	Tree	3-5m	Nr.	25	
		6-8m	Nr.	30	
	Bamboo	1-4m	Nr.	0.3-1.2	
		Above 4m	Nr.	1.2-1.6	
Flowers	Woody flower	Died	Nr.	1-2	
		Ordinary	Nr.	3-5	
		Flourishing	Nr.	5-8	
	Expensive flowers in a large area	Died	mu	3000-3500	
		Ordinary	mu	3500-4000	
		Flourishing	mu	4000-4500	
	Commodity flower in a large area	Died	mu	2500-2800	
		Ordinary	mu	2800-3500	
		flourishing	mu	3500-4200	

Source: *Official Reply of People's Government of Sichuan Province on the Compensation Standards of Attachment and Young Crops Affected by Land acquisition in Mianyang City* CFH [2001] No57

b. Compensation for young crops: It is computed based on the average output value in the last three years. The compensation therefore is 1,833 RMB Yuan/mu for paddy land and 1,080 RMB Yuan/mu for dry land and will be paid according to the actual conditions during land acquisition.

c. Grave removal cost: Compensation for graves removal will be calculated

according to the standard of compensation. Please see Table 6-3.

d. Losses of enterprises and individual units of industry and commerce due to relocation and business stoppage: Because it is very difficult to compute accurately the business incomes of such enterprises and individual units, compensation for their losses due to business stoppage during relocation period will be estimated according to the area of business houses and paid as per certain standards. The budgetary estimate for relocation and losses therefrom is 1.5 million RMB Yuan.

6.3.2 Temporary land occupation compensation

According to the provision in Article 57 of "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China": "If the project construction and geological prospecting need temporary use of the state-owned land or peasant collective land. the land user shall sign temporary-use land contract with the relevant land administrative responsible department or rural collective economic organization and village committee according to the land jurisdiction, and pay the compensation for temporary-use land according to the contract. The user shall use the land according to the temporary-use land contract, and must not construct permanent structure on the temporary land. The time limit for temporary-use land is not over two years normally." Notwithstanding the stipulation of the land law that "The time limit for temporary-use land is not over two years normally", this project, however, is an infrastructure project, which requires long-term temporary land use for its long construction period. The ownership of such temporary land remains unchanged. After completion of service period, the temporary land shall be reclaimed according to the law.

All output or income from this land shall be compensated to the land owner according to the annual output and period of land use. The rural labor that manages this land can participate in project construction or other labor services in the construction period; and the temporary land shall be reclaimed after completion of service period by the construction unit. The compensation standard of temporary land use and requirement will be stipulated clearly in the project construction contract. The cost will be covered by the contract price. The compensation for temporary land use will be paid to the villages by the construction unit according to the actual area of land used. So the amount of compensation listed here is 200,000 RMB Yuan.

6.3.3 Reconstruction compensation for special items

The detail plan of relocation for special item has not been worked out by relative department. In this budgetary estimate, based on the number of special items affected by the Project and their unit price, the estimated investment for such purpose is 4 million RMB Yuan.

A. Compensation for relocation of electric transmission and transformation facilities

The compensation for relocation of wood-pole power line, concrete-pole power line, heightened wood-pole power line, and heightened concrete-pole power line is 100,000Yuan/km

B. Compensation for relocation of telecommunications project

The compensation for wood-pole telecommunications line, concrete-pole telecommunications line, heightened wood-pole telecommunications line, and heightened concrete-pole telecommunications line is 100,000 Yuan/km.

C. Compensation for reconstruction of water pipe

The compensation for reconstruction of water pipe is 100,000 Yuan/km.

6.3.4 Other cost

A. Technical training cost

The technical training cost, 0.1% of the sum of 6.3.1 - 6.3.2, is used for raising the productive capacity, cultural diathesis of the APs and management level of cadres.

B. Implementation management fee

The implementation management fee, 1% of the sum of 6.3.1 - 6.3.3, is used mainly for the resettlement organization to purchase equipment, housing, wages, official business, travel and administration fee, etc.

C. Monitoring and evaluation cost

The monitoring and evaluation cost is 0.1% of the sum of 6.3.1 - 6.3.3, mainly used the cost for external monitoring and evaluation unit to carry out monitoring and evaluation during the implementation period.

D. Administrative fee for land acquisition

Administrative fee for land acquisition is 0.3% of the total sum of land compensation, subsidy, compensation for young crop and other attachment. It will be used as the cost needed by the land acquisition department during the process of land

acquisition.

6.3.5 Contingency

A. Basic contingency

It is the physical contingency

6.3.6 Relevant tax

All the taxes will be exempted according to relevant polities.

6.3.7 State-owned land

According to the relevant policies, state-owned land will be resettled by means of appropriation; therefore, it is not taken into consideration in the budget, for there is no cost incurred.

6.4 General Estimate of Compensation

In combination with the costs from 6.3.1 - 6.3.6 above, the total investment in compensation for land acquisitioned is 186.13 million RMB Yuan, 99.52 million RMB Yuan for resettlement of residents in PPZ (57.83 million RMB Yuan for infrastructure project in the district and 41.69 million RMB Yuan for the 2nd Ring Road); and 86.61 million RMB Yuan for resettlement of residents in EDZ. See Table 6-5, 6-6, and 6-7 for details.

Table 6-5 General Estimate of Resettlement Cost in SMUEP

S/N	Item	Unit	Qty	Unit price (yuan)	Total (million yuan)
?	Resettlement compensation				117.97
1	Land acquisition and subsidies				79.616
1.1	Collective land	Person	2391	33000	78.903
1.2	State-owned land	Mu	330	Allocated	None
1.3	Wood land	Mu	383.29	2000	0.7126
2	Young crops and trees				0.60
3	Compensation for house demolition and accessory structures				36.059
3.1	Houses	m^2	171176.5		34.059
3.1.1	Brick-concrete	m^2	106519.23	230	24.499
3.1.2	Brick-wood	m^2	49269.27	170	8.376
3.1.3	Earth-wood	m^2	8409	60	0.505
3.1.4	Other	m^2	5659	50	0.283
3.1.5	Frame construction	m^2	1320	300	0.396
3.2	Accessory structures				2.0
4	Compensation for rural household relocation	Household	1003	200	0.20
5	Other compensation (including cost of enterprises removal and the losses to shops and enterprises)				1.50
?	Compensation for temporary land use	Mu	100	2000	0.20
?	Compensation for reconstruction of special facilities				4.0
?	Other costs (I+II+III)%	1.5%			1.832
1	Technology training fees	0.1%			0.122
2	Implementation Management fees	1%			1.22
3	RAP compilation and M&E fee	0.1%			0.122
4	Management fees of land acquisition	0.3%			0.366
?	Contingency cost				1.08
Total					125.09
?	Subsidies for resettlement sites and council house				61.04
All-in-Total					186.13

Source: FS and "Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land" and field survey

Table 6-6 General Estimate of Resettlement Cost in PPZ

S/N	Item	Unit	Amount			Unit price (RMB Yuan)	Cost (RMB 10,000 and RMB Yuan)		
			For infrastructure in park	2nd Ring Road	Total		For infrastructure in park	2nd Ring Road	Total
?	Resettlement fees						2961.7	2258.9	5711.2
1	Land acquisition and subsidy						1870.27	1910.79	3781.1
1.1	Collective land (based on population for resettlement)	Nr.	556	570	1126	33000	1834.8	1881	3715.8
1.2	State-owned land	mu	22	0	22	Allocated	0	0	0
1.3	Wood land	mu	177.35	148.94	326.29	2000	35.47	29.79	65.26
2	ng crops and trees						15	5	20
3	Housing demolition and attachment						976.4	339.3	1801.4
3.1	Houses	m^2	64234.5	23011	87245.5		906.4	309.3	1701.4
3.1.1	Brick-concrete	m^2	37648.23	13221	50869.23	230	865.9	304.0	1169.9
3.1.2	Brick-wood	m^2	19436.27	6500	25936.27	170	330.4	110.5	440.9
3.1.3	Earth-wood	m^2	2090	3290	5380	60	12.5	19.8	32.3
3.1.4	Other	m^2	3740		3740	50	18.7		18.7
3.1.5	Steel and concrete	m^2	1320		1320	300	39.6		39.6
3.2	Attachment						70	30	100
4	Removal fees	Nr.	242	192	434	200	4.84	3.84	8.68
5	Other fees(including enterprises removal and the lost of shops And enterprises)						100	0	100
?	Temporary land using fee	mu	25.44	10	35.44	2000	5.09	2	7.09
?	Special facilities fees						250	50	300
?	Other fees (I+II+III)%			1.5%			53.8	36.5	90.3
1	Technology training fees			0.1%			3.6	2.4	6.
2	Implementation Management fees			1%			35.8	24.5	60.3
3	RAP compiling and Resettlement M&E			0.1%			3.6	2.4	6

S/N	Item	Unit	Amount			Unit price (RMB Yuan)	Cost (RMB 10,000 and RMB Yuan)		
			For infrastructure in park	2nd Ring Road	Total		For infrastructure in park	2nd Ring Road	Total
	fee								
4	Management fees of land acquisition			0.3%			10.8	7.2	18
?	Contingency sums						35	20.3	55.3
Total							3587	2577	6164
?	Subsidies for resettlement sites and council house	Nr.	242	192	434	87274	2112	1676	3788
All-in-Total							5699	4253	9952

Source: FS and "Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land" and field survey

Table6-7 General Estimate of Resettlement Cost in EDZ

S/N	Item	Unit	Amount	Price (yuan)	Fees (10000yuan)
?	Resettlement fees				6086.3
1	Land acquisition and subsidy				4180.5
1.1	Collective land	Person	1265	33000	4174.5
1.2	State-owned land	Mu	7	Appropriate	0
1.3	Wood land	Mu	30	2000	6
2	Young crops and trees				40
3	Housing demolition and attachment				1804.5
3.1	Houses	m^2	83931		1704.5
3.1.1	Brick-concrete	m^2	55650	230	1280.0
3.1.2	Brick-wood	m^2	23333	170	396.7
3.1.3	Earth-wood	m^2	3029	60	18.2
3.1.4	Others	m^2	1919	50	9.6
3.2	Attachment				100

S/N	Item	Unit	Amount	Price (yuan)	Fees (10000yuan)
4	Removal fees	Nr.	569	200	11.38
5	Other fees (including enterprises removal and the lost of shops and enterprises)				50
Ⅱ	Temporary land using fee	mu	64.56	2000	12.91
III	Special facilities fees				100
IV	Other fees (I+II+III)%	1.5%			92.9
1	Technology training fees	0.1%			6.2
2	Implementation Management fees	1%			61.9
3	RAP compilation and Resettlement M&E fee	0.1%			6.2
4	Management fees of land acquisition	0.3%			18.6
V	Contingency				52.9
Total					6345
?	Subsidies for resettlement sites and council house				
1	Self-built house subsidy	Nr.	512	38225	1957
2	Council house subsidy	Household	57	63025	359
Total					2316
All-in-Total					8661

Source: FS and "Interim Measures of Mianyang City for Compensation and Resettlement for Uniform Expropriation of Collective-owned Land" and field survey

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 relevant organizations; the typical procedures are as followings：

a. The SMEDRI (Southwest Municipal Engineering Design &Research Institute, the project design unit) provides detailed drawings of land acquisition scope, indicating expressly the scope and quantity of land acquisition and houses relocation;

b. The Project Owner files the land acquisition application with relevant land administrative department;

c. Examination and approval of application for land acquisition;

d. The Project Office consults with the land administrative department on compensation for land acquisition, signs the compensation agreement for land acquisition and goes through formalities for land use;

e. The land administration in relevant districts, together with personnel from relevant town(ship) and villages and teams, defines the range and quantity of land acquisition at site;

f. The land administration of relevant districts signs the "Land acquisition Agreement" with each relative town (township) and villages;

g. Appropriation of compensations;

h. Legal formalities;

i. Project land acquisition.

B. Production restoration and granting of subsidies

Production restoration shall be implemented by the village committee according to the following procedures.

a. Hold villagers' representatives' conference to study the allocation scheme;

b. Give publicity to the allocation scheme, and ask for the opinions of all villagers;

c. Grant living subsidies;

C. Houses relocation and inhabitants resettlement

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

a. The Project Design Unit, SMEDRI, provides the scope where houses are to be relocated under the influence of the Project;

b. The district, township, villages and teams make investigation of the quantity and quality of houses affected;

c. The district authorities negotiates with relevant township, villages and teams concerned about compensation standards of house and house attachments, and signs the compensation agreements for house relocation with them;

d. The district authorities and township authorities sign the compensation agreements for house relocation with relevant villages and teams;

e. The resettlement working groups at township level puts up a notice of house quantities to be relocated, compensation standards and relocation time, so as to ask for opinions of the APs;

f. The resettlement working groups at township level, villages and teams sign the House Relocation and Reconstruction Agreement with the APs.

g. Districts and villages organize house site allocation;

h. The APs receive the compensations;

i. The APs built and move into new houses;

j. The APs dismantle the old houses.

D. Restoration of special facilities

a. The Project Design Unit provides impact scopes of special facilities;

b. PRO, together with the authorities in charge of such special facilities, conduct an investigation of classes and quantities of the special facilities affected thereby;

c. PRO consigns relative departments in charge of such special facilities to make restoration plan for the special facilities based on the resettlement plan;

d. PRO consults and decides compensation standard of special facilities with relative departments in charge of special facilities, and sign "Compensation Agreement for Restoration of SpecialFacilities";

e. Relative departments in charge of special facilities to carry out reconstruction of special facilities;

f. Special Facilities are put into use respectively.

7.2 Schedule

The schedule for land acquisition and inhabitant resettlement on the basis of project construction will be controlled as per the following principles:

(1) House demolition will be carried out in stages, but must be completed prior to the commencement of project construction in this area. The detailed plan shall be implemented according to the construction process. Please refer to Table 7-1 and Table 7-2.

(2) The date for House demolition shall be informed to the APs at least 3 months ahead of such date, and moreover, at least 3 months will be given to the APs to build new houses from that date to the deadline of relocation. The APs can stay in their old houses until completion of the new ones;

(3) The relevant authorities shall carry out sufficient consultation with the APs about the time for the house building, and such time may be prolonged, if necessary.

(4) The land acquisition shall be completed before construction commences on relevant bid sections.

(5) Prior to the land acquisition, the arrangement for labor force shall be completed.

(6) Reconstruction and restoration of special facilities shall be completed before the construction of the project and the APs' removal.

The schedule of land acquisition and house relocation is as shown in Table 7-3.

7.3 Financial Allocation Plan

7.3.1 Allocation Principle

A. All costs related to the requisition and removal will be listed in the general estimate of the Project. Compensations for land acquisition and relocation as well as other costs will be paid by the Project Office through coordination offices at district or municipal levels.

B. Prior to construction of the new houses, the compensations shall be paid to APs; the final payment shall be paid in installment to the APs prior to the reconstruction of

houses.

C. The other compensations for other facilities (primarily infrastructure and services) shall be paid three months before the land is acquired.

D. In order to ensure smooth implementation of the resettlement, PRO will set up a supervisory mechanism in the resettlement offices at all levels, to guarantee that all the money is paid to the APs as specified.

Table 7-1 Sub-contracted Works of World Bank Funded Project under Mianyang Science and Education Pioneer Investment Co., Ltd.

S/N	Contract No.	Contract description	Estimated construction cost(RMB Yuan)	Mode of procurement	Date of commencement to Date of completion	Retrospective loan amount (RMB Yuan)	Remarks
l	MK1	Interchange (including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting)	24.2509 million	NCB	2007.1--- 2008.7	NO.4	Civil works
2	MK2	K22 Road (including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting)	116.0302 million	NCB	2008.2--- 2009.12	NO.5	Civil works
3	MK3	K15——K2l(including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting)	29.3968 million	NCB	2006.3--- 2008.8	NO.1 includes 3.5 million RMB Yuan retrospective loan.	Civil works
4	MK4	Kl, K2, K5, K6, K9, K12 (including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting)	21.6256 million	NCB	2006.5--- 2007.12	NO.2 includes 9 million RMB Yuan retrospective loan.	Civil works
5	MK5	K3 K4, K7, K8, K1O, K11 (including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting)	36.404l million	NCB	2006.5--- 2007.12	NO.2 includes 12.50 million RMB Yuan retrospective loans.	Civil works
6	MK6	Kl3, K14 (including road, bridge, pipeline and lighting), Pipe network works and traffic control system for Yingbin Avenue	27.9674 million	NCB	2006.8--- 2009.6	NO.3	Civil works, installation, equipment
7	MK7	Road greening	12.1527 million	NCB	2008.1--- 2009.12	NO.5	Landscape greening

S/N	Contract No.	Contract description	Estimated construction cost（RMB Yuan)	Mode of procurement	Date of commencement to Date of completion	Retrospective loan amount（RMB Yuan)	Remarks
	Total		267.8277 million				

Table 7-2 Summary of Investment in Subcontracted Works for EDZ under World Bank Funded Mianyang Environment Improvement Project

S/N	Contract No.	Contract description	Estimated construction cost（RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Retrospective loan amount（RMB 10 thousand Yuan)	Date of commencement to Date of completion	Mode of procurement	Remarks
1	MY-JC-01	S1, S2, S3, S1l, S12, S13, S14 (including road subgrade and pavement, pipeline and lighting)	4545.97		2008.9——2009.12	NCB	Civil works
2	MY-JC-02	S8-1, S10-1 (including road subgrade and pavement, pipeline and lighting)	4152.00	2860.00	2006.5——2007.12	NCB	Civil works
3	MY-JC-03	S8-2, S10-2 (including road subgrade and pavement, pipeline and lighting)	6439.72		2007.9——2008.12	NCB	Civil works
4	MY-JC-04	S6, S7, S9 (including road subgrade and pavement, pipeline and lighting)	3071.57		2007，5——2008.12	NCB	Civil works
5	MY-JC-05	S15, S16, S17 (including road subgrade and pavement, pipeline and lighting)	4655.76	740.00	2006.5——2008.5	NCB	Civil works
6	MY-JC-06	Diverted trench and storm water channel of Fuwengyan	1126.47		2007，1——2009.9	NCB	Civil works
7	MY-JC-07	Square	2033.19		2008，4——2009.12	NCB	Civil works
8	MY-JC-08	Road greening	937，06		2007，4——2009.12	NCB	Civil works
9	MY-JC-09	Traffic control system	381.6		2006.12-—2009.12	NCB	Equipment & installation
	Total		27343.34				

Table 7-3 Schedule for Land Acquisition and House Relocation

Item	PPZ		EDZ	
	Xinlong V.	Xiyuan V.	Qunwen V.	Nanta V.
1. Land acquisition				
- announcement of land acquisition	05/2006	06/2007	05/2006	06/2007
- consultation	05/2006	06/2007	05/2006	06/2007
- negotiation of land compensation	05/2006	06/2007	05/2006	06/2007
- signing of land agreement	07/2006	08/2007	07/2006	08/2007
- start payment of the living allowance	08/2006	08/2007	08/2006	08/2007
2. House demolition				
- negotiation of compensation	06/2006	07/2007	06/2006	07/2007
- payment of 1st 50% of compensation	07/2006	08/2007	07/2006	08/2007
- start construction of new houses	10/2006	08/2007	07/2006	08/2007
- relocation	02/2007	03/2008	02/2007	03/2008
- payment of 2nd 50% of compensation	02/2007	03/2008	02/2007	03/2008

Source: project offices and FS

7.3.2 Units responsible for resettlement finance

A. The Project Resettlement Office (project office), Project Coordination Office at district and city levels, and villager committees are the departments in charges of funds for land acquisition compensations.

B. For houses demolition compensations, the responsible departments are the Project Resettlement Office (project office), Project Coordination Office at district and city levels.

C. The resettlement compensations are transferred from higher level to lower level; correspondingly, each department implements strictly the stipulations on financial accounting and audit system. The utilization and transferal of compensations are periodically checked and reported; moreover, rectification and remedial measures will be raised if any unexpected event is encountered, thus guaranteeing that the

compensations are transferred in a timely fashion and properly used. The cash flow is as shown in Fig.1.

7.3.3 Funds Flowing Procedures

A. Based on the compensation policy and standards stipulated in the resettlement plan, the project office shall sign "Houses Demolition Agreement" and "Land Acquisition Agreement" (using the forms attached to this RAP as annexes) with Project Coordination Offices at district and city levels"

B. The Project Coordination Office at district and city levels (project resettlement office) shall sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition with the village committees concerned.

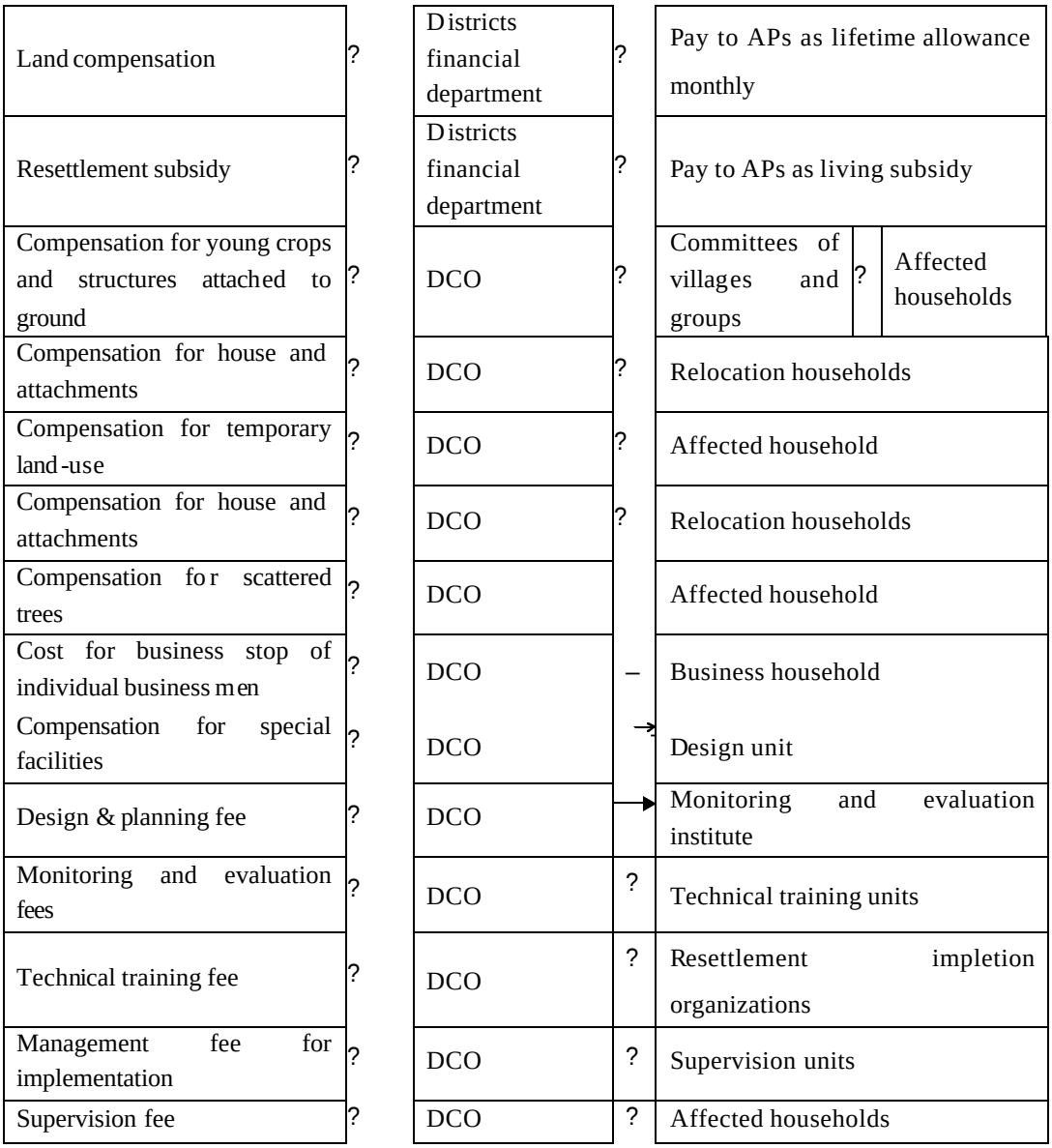
C. In accordance with the contents, quantities and time stipulated in the demolition compensation agreement, the compensation will be transferred through the bank to the Project Coordination Office at district and city levels (project resettlement office), then through the Project Coordination Office at district and city levels (project resettlement office) to individuals in installments.

D. Compensation for young crops and for other attachments will be paid to the city coordination office at district level (project resettlement office), then through the Project Coordination Office at district and city levels (project resettlement office) to the districts land administration and the districts land administration will finally pay to the affected people.

E. Lifetime allowances shall be transferred to the private accounts of people who have lost land by the bank entrusted by the financial department of the development zone on a monthly basis.

The funds flowing procedures are as shown in the following table:

Figure 3 Cash Flow Chart of Land Acquisition and House Relocation



8. Implementation Organization

8.1 Framework of Organization

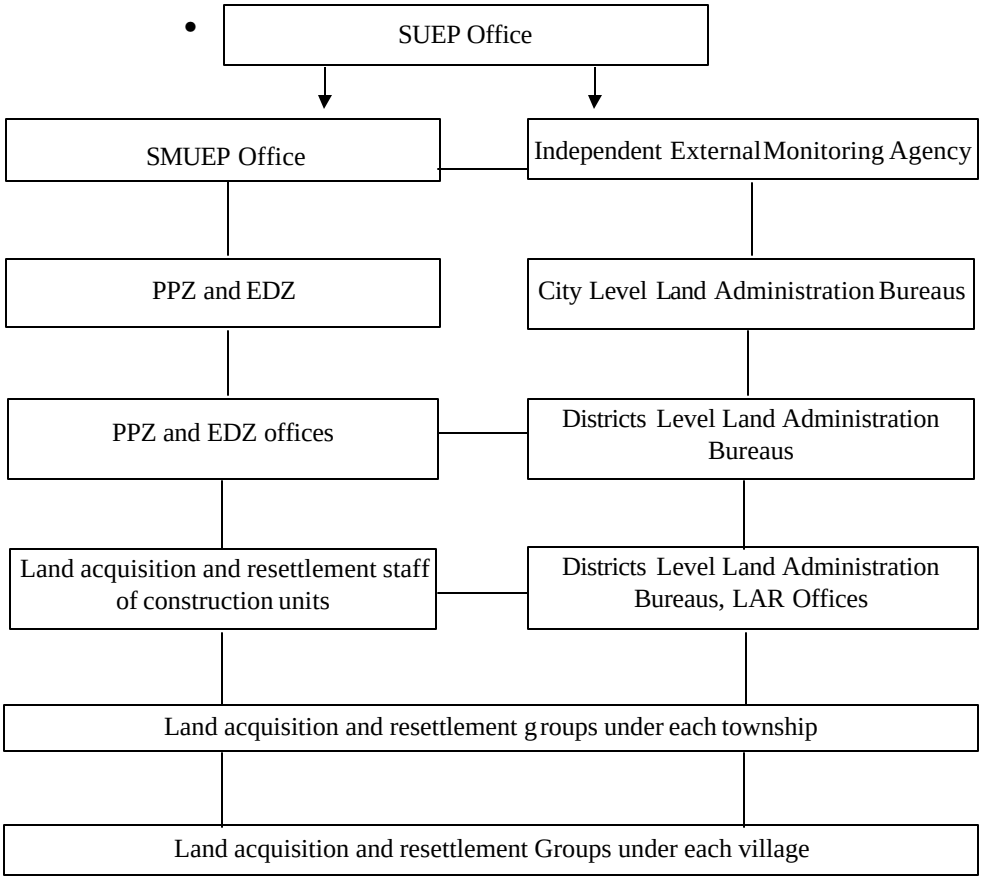
A strong resettlement organization is the mechanism to ensure effective and efficient implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. For this reason, an organizational network system from top to bottom for resettlement has been established in Mianyang City. A Project Leading Group has been established in Mianyang City while project offices have been established in EDZ and PPZ. The offices of the two sub-districts affected have also established resettlement groups with full-time staff. The resettlement task will be accomplished through the joint efforts of all organizations at various levels.

8.2 Resettlement Organization

The governments in affected areas shall be responsible for arrangement and implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. The Employer of the Project shall be responsible for coordination, monitoring and complaint handling. Please see Figure 4 for the resettlement organization.

In accordance with Ref. MFH[2005]99 issued by People's Government of Mianyang City, a SMUEP Leading Group is established in Mianyang City together with a World Bank funded Project Office, under which a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office equipped with 3 full-time staff is provided. In addition, Resettlement Offices are also located in the two affected development zones, lead by the Deputy Director of each development zone and consisting of personnel from Development and Reform Commission, Traffic Bureau, Land Administration Bureau, the Environmental Protection Bureau, and others as necessary. To strengthen communication between higher level organizations and the grass roots, the affected townships have been requested to assign two persons to work in the Resettlement Offices. The Resettlement Office will also take responsibility for all daily work relevant to land acquisition and resettlement as well as providing coordination between the township office and village committee during their work.

Figure 4 Land acquisition and Resettlement Organization.



8.3 Accountability

8.3.1 Responsibility of SMUEP Leading Group

SMUEP Leading Group will perform the duty of the project owner on behalf of the project owner, keep close contact and cooperate with the affected districts, towns and villages, and instruct its subordinate offices to handle issues in relation to land acquisition, house demolition and relocation.

SMUEP Leading Group will be responsible for the following work:

- To organize and coordinate, following the decision made by the Executive Agency

(EA), the land acquisition and resettlement work and compensation payment, and to sign resettlement agreements with Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) working offices at local level;

- To investigate and study the resettlement assignments, and to consult the affected agencies and individuals as well as to make quick responses to various grievances and appeals thereof;
- To supervise and inspect the payments and utilization of resettlement fund.
- To provide guidance to the prefecture, districts/counties, townships and villages on the preparation of rehabilitation plans.

Please refer to Table 8-1 for members of the Leading Group.

Table 8-1 List of Members of SMUEP Leading Group

Position title in the Leading Group	Name	Current position
Director	Yang Wenjie	Vice mayor of the Municipal Government
Vice director	Xie Guofan	Vice secretary-general of the Municipal Government
Vice director	Li Zhengshou	Director of Municipal Planning Committee
Vice director	Liuwenbang	Director of PPZ Management Committee
Vice director	Zhang Wei	Vice director of EDZ Management Committee
Vice director	Luo Fuzhang	Vice director of Municipal Construction Commission
Vice director	Huang Yuandong	Vice director-general of the Municipal Finance bureau
Vice director	Chen Li	Vice director-general of the Municipal Land Administration Bureau
Vice director	Zheng Zhiheng	Vice director-general of the Municipal Water Authority
Vice director	Gu Shiwei	Chief Engineer of Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau
Member	Zhao Kexiong	Vice director of Municipal Planning Committee
Member	Liu Jiang	Vice director of PPZ Management Committee
Member	Jing Wei	Director of Science and Economy Bureau under PPZ Management Committee
Member	Guan Peilin	Director of Economic Development Bureau under EDZ Management Committee
Member	Guo Xudong	General Manager of Mianyang Sanjiang Construction Investment Co., Ltd.
Member	Liang Yong	Board chairman of Mianyang Science and Education Pioneer Investment Co., Ltd.

Position title in the Leading Group	Name	Current position
Member	Liang Xin	Section Chief of Investment and Inspection Section under Municipal Planning Committee
Member	He Lintai	Chief Planner of Municipal Planning Bureau
Member	Wang Kaizhi	Section Chief of Foreign Capital Section under the Municipal Finance Bureau
Member	Zhang Jian	Section Chief of Project Environment Management Section under Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau
Member	Wu Xiuquan	Section Chief of Planning Section under Municipal Land Resources Management Bureau
Member	Guo Wenbin	Section Chief of Administrative Management and Resource Management Section under the Municipal Water Authority
Member	Yang Yulin	Vice Section Chief of Investment and Inspection Section under Municipal Planning Committee

Under the Leading Group, an office located in the office building of the Municipal Development & Planning Commission is established, with Li Zhengshou, Director of the Municipal Planning Committee, working as the Office Director, and Liang Xin and Yang Yulin as the staff responsible for resettlement.

8.3.2 Responsibility of Districts Level LAR Office

The Districts level LAR Office (District Resettlement Office - CRO) is primarily responsible for RAP preparation, implementation and supervision. Principal tasks of the LAR Office include:

- Preparing the Resettlement Action Plan based on the statistical data of affected land and houses as well as the quantity and scale of special facilities.
- Appraising the value of the land to be acquired and houses to be demolished for setting the compensation standard.
- Signing land acquisition and resettlement agreements with affected enterprises, Villagers Committee and individuals.
- Supervision and inspection of the granting of compensation and utilization of resettlement fund.
- Monitoring execution of RAP in township and villages.
- Making periodic reports to the SUEP Office and SMUEP Office on resettlement

situation, organizing and preparing the internal monitoring reports;

- Handling complaints of APs and dealing with various unexpected events during work.

8.3.3 Responsibility of Township Resettlement Office

Street Offices are the most important units in land acquisition and resettlement, responsible for implementation of large amount of daily work, including post-resettlement work. They are also the units that have most communications with APs on a day to day basis and know most about them. Therefore, the quality of their work will directly affect the final results of resettlement. Work and responsibilities of Township Resettlement Office are:

- To survey, check the quantity and types of material losses and to file statistical data by category;
- To survey and check detailed information of APs and to file statistical data by category;
- To organize investigation on social and economic conditions of project affected villages and groups;
- To organize investigations on attitudes of APs on the Project, their opinions about compensation and resettlement, and their suggestions;
- To organize public colloquiums, visit and interview APs, administer questionnaires and to solicit and listen to the opinions of APs;
- In charge of AP training and employment recommendations;
- To provide help to disadvantaged groups to ensure that their living standards and productive capacity will not be affected unfavorably;
- Responsible for site selection of self-built house and construction of the foundation as well as the construction of council housing;
- Responsible for making compensation to project affected families, enterprises and institutions;
- In charge of timely handling of people's complaints;

Please refer to Table 8-2 and Table 8-3 for relocation unit under Street Office and its

personnel.

Table 8-2 List of Personnel of Relocation Unit under Yuanyi Street Office in PPZ

Name	Position title	Educational background	Contact phone No.	Annual hours of working among grass roots
Peng Shaoqiang	Director	Junior college	2541888	6 months
Wang Xiongfei	Vice director	Master degree	2544228	10 months
Yan Meng	Vice director	Junior college	2546256	6 months
Li Daixin	Vice director	Junior college	2544550	10 months
Yang Shanyou	Staff	High school	2544551	3 months
Ren Wanbing	Staff	Undergraduate college	2544551	12 months
Zhang Quanmin	Staff	High school	2544551	12 months
Zhou Kaiqi	Staff	High school	2546118	12 months
Gou Chengli	Staff	High school	2546118	12 months
Yang Jun	Staff	Junior college	2546118	12 months
Chen Shihu	Staff	High school	2545228	12 months

8.3.4 Responsibility of Village Committee

Villagers Committees and Villagers Groups are the units at the grass roots level for execution of land acquisition and resettlement. Although they do not decisionmaking power, they play important roles in the execution process. The quality of their work will directly decide and affect the quality of the land acquisition and resettlement processes. Villagers Committees and Villagers Groups have the following responsibilities:

- To carry out survey of material losses of every family and investigations on APs;
- To assist in payment of compensation and assistance work of disadvantaged group;
- To operate well the $1m^2$ per capita public-welfare areas and to develop and use the

0.03mu per capita reserved land;

- To report in a timely fashion the difficulties met in implementation to units of upper level and then pass down responses;
- To assist in labour training and employment recommendation;
- To assist in site selection and construc tion of self-built houses and council housing?

Table 8-3 List of Personnel of Chengnan Street Office in EDZ

S/N	Name	Age	Gender	Educational background	Position title	Date of starting work in relocation area	Annual hours of working among grass roots	Remarks
1	Li Zheng	44	Male	Complete master degree courses	Secretary of the Party Development Advisory Committee of the Street Office & Director of Relocation Office	Sept.2001	6 months	
2	Yang Hua	40	Male	Complete master degree courses	Director of Street Office & Vice Director of Relocation Office	June 2004	10 months	
3	Tao Jian	42	Male	Complete master degree courses	Deputy Secretary of the Party Development Advisory Committee of the Street Office & Vice Director of Relocation Office	Jan.2002	6 months	
4	Dai Shungui	37	Male	Complete master degree courses	Vice Director of Street Office & Vice Director of Relocation Office	Sept.2001	10 months	
5	Yin Daojin	46	Male	Complete master degree courses	Director of Party and Administrative Office	Sept.2001	3 months	

S/N	Name	Age	Gender	Educational background	Position title	Date of starting work in relocation area	Annual hours of working among grass roots	Remarks
6	Xu Rong	42	Female	Undergraduate college	Director of Financial Department	Feb.2002	12 months	
7	Wang Dashu	33	Male	Undergraduate college	Group leader of Relocation Group	Jan. 1994	12 months	
8	Wen Wu	29	Male	Undergraduate college	Group leader of Resettlement Group	July 2001	12 months	
9	Zhao Jinhu	33	Male	Undergraduate college	Group leader of Rural House Administrative Group	Feb.2005	12 months	
10	Wei Qingrong	39	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Office	Aug. 2001	12 months	
11	Zheng Chenggong	52	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Relocation Group	July 2001	12 months	
12	Wei Xihai	52	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Relocation Group	July 2001	12 months	
13	Wu Lang	23	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Relocation Group	Jan. 2005	12 months	
14	Chen Tao	30	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Relocation Group	July 2001	12 months	
15	Ma Yinfu	33	Male	Junior college	Staff of Relocation Group	Dec. 2001	12 months	
16	Xie Congtai	47	Male	Junior college	Staff of Relocation Group	Oct.2004	12 months	
17	Wei yuanqing	43	Male	Junior college	Staff of Resettlement Group	Aug. 2001	12 months	
18	Zhu Yongqing	42	Male	Junior college	Staff of Resettlement Group	April 2002	12 months	
19	Luo Rongming	49	Male	Junior college	Staff of Resettlement Group	July 2001	12 months	
20	Wen Renyin	40	Male	Undergraduate college	Staff of Relocation Group	July 2002	12 months	

The two resettlement units both have rich experience in resettlement. See Annex 4 and 5 hereto for

summery of past work.

8.4 Capacity Building and Staff Training

In order to strengthen capacity of resettlement staff, training must be carried out frequently and systemically and monitoring and inspection on resettlement units must be enhanced.

1) Resettlement units in PPZ and EDZ are units with rich practical experience. During recent years as a result of participating in the urbanization process, they have accumulated much experience and lessons, and their achievements also have earned the praise of local people and authorities at higher levels.

2) Both the PPZ and EDZ offices and the local governments have carefully chosen professional personnel with practical experience in land acquisition and resettlement, and with managerial skills and data processing skills to form full-time resettlement units. These personnel are kept stable through the course of the construction period.

3) To increase the efficiency of the units, the government at higher level equips the resettlement units with special offices, cars, computers, telephones, facsimile machines, and other needs.

4) At the preparation stage, both PPZ and EDZ offices will entrust the systematic training of main staff engaged in land acquisition and resettlement to the care of qualified training units to help these people learn and have a good grasp of China's resettlement policies, WB's requirements and the successful cases of other administrative sectors in China and to master the skills of collecting and processing data, and other responsibilities. The following is the detailed plan:

   A. The City Project Office will ask training units to carry out training for main resettlement staff over a three year period, twice a year for 2-3 days a time. The estimated cost is 30 thousand RMB Yuan. Please refer to Table 8-4 for the detailed plan. In addition, the resettlement staff will organize self-training once every 2 months in order to summarize and share experience and lessons and to learn relevant polices and documents.

Table 8-4 Training Schedules of Training Units

Time	Training unit	Cost (RMB Yuan)	Contents
First half year of 2006	Undetermined	5000	Peculiarity of involuntary resettlement
Second half year of 2006	Undetermined	5000	Complexity of resettlement of rural residents turning to urban residents in development districts
First half year of 2007	Undetermined	5000	System for assisting disadvantaged group
Second half year of 2007	Undetermined	5000	Plan and measures for restoring AP's income
First half year of 2008	Undetermined	5000	Methods to handle resettlement disputes
Second half year of 2008	Undetermined	5000	Methods to help AP blend into city life

B. The City Project Office will organize relevant work staff to study and investigate similar projects in developed and undeveloped areas to assess the experiences in other areas which they will use to improve the quality of work under the project, expand their views and help them learn more advanced experiences related to resettlement. Please refer to Table 8-5 for detailed plan.

Table 8-5 Plan of Study and Investigation Outside of Mianyang

Time	Cost (RMB Yuan)	Destination	Contents
First half year of 2006	10000	Guangdong Province	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures
Second half year of 2006	10000	Shanxi Province	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures

First half year of 2007	10000	Zhejiang Province	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures
Second half year of 2007	10000	Jiangsu Province	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures
First half year of 2008	10000	Chongqing Autonomous Municipality	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures
Second half year of 2008	10000	Yunnan Province	To learn experience of successful resettlement and lessons of failures

5) Internal monitoring and assessment shall be reinforced since resettlement is a complicated process and concerns the vital interests of the APs. The resettlement units shall carry out monitoring and assessment continuously during execution of the Project based on the following five key questions.

A. Is compensation granted on time and in full?

B. Are houses for resettlement built on time and in compliance with quality requirements?

C. Do the skill training and employment recommendations solve AP's employment problems efficiently?

D. Does assistance to disadvantaged groups have the intended effect?

E. Are APs satisfied with the resettlement?

6) To avoid occurrence of embezzlement and misappropriation of resettlement funds, authorities at higher level shall enhance monitoring and auditing by working out a strict system of monitoring and auditing. The resettlement units shall be asked to report to authorities at higher levels once a month, especially detailing the utilization of funds. Authorities at higher levels shall also carry out random checks on resettlement units regularly and irregularly. The commission for discipline inspection, the audit department and other special authorities shall perform specific inspection of resettlement work.

9. Public Participation and Grievance Procedures

9.1 Identification of Project Affected Person

Primary affected persons are identified as those directly adversely affected and those who purely benefit from the Project, mainly including: (1) persons directly affected by land and property losses; (2) enterprises, institutions and shops affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (3) two affected villager groups and two subordinate street offices;

The purpose of identifying the Project affiliated person is to guarantee extensive public participation of and consultation to APs, particularly those adversely affected, in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on APs, and that when such adverse effects occur they are properly and promptly resolved. The following paragraphs describe what has been done and what remains to be done in the process of achieving this goal.

9.2 Consultation during Project Preparation

9.2.1 Public Consultation

The public consultation process for the Project began in March and May, 2004 with a series of surveys conducted by SMEDRI (the design team). Subsequently, in-depth investigations and consultations were carried out by the Urban Housing Demolition Office between Aug. and Oct., 2004, entrusted by the Employer. The site survey served principally to inform villages around the proposed project area of affairs relating to the preparation of Mianyang Urban Environment Improvement Project. Another purpose was to make the design team aware of local conditions and of farmers' concerns, including the needs of establishing an adequate number of cross channels and the importance attached to ensuring that the existing irrigation systems would be maintained. A majority of the affected population became aware of the Project at that time.

The socio-economic survey revealed a high degree of support for the Project. Major concerns raised by the villagers related to (i) fair compensation; (ii) resettlement plan and measures,

and (iii) assistance for livelihoods. Table 9-1 shows the consultation meeting and issues discussed.

The policies contained in the RAP have been heavily influenced by the results of these meetings and survey conclusions. The consultations proved especially important for the confirmation of compensation rates, resettlement measures and implementation of training and guidance on re-employment work.

- **Table 9-1 Public Consultation Plan**

Purpose of Event	Task	Time Schedule	Implementing Agencies	Participants	Remarks
1. Announcement of RP program	Distributing resettlement Booklets	June 15- 30, 2005	IA, District/ City and Community Resettlement Agencies	All APs	To be distributed to all APs
2. Announcement of exposure draft of the RP	Distribution of Chinese version of draft RP	October, 2005	IA, District/Districts and Community Government	All APs	Distribution of final RP to all affected villages
3. Conduct Detailed Measurement and Survey (DMS); Announcement of RP updated as per detailed survey	Face-to-face meetings with APs	August-October, 2005	EA, IA, Resettlement Offices at district and community levels and community officials	All APs	(i) inventory of all assets and land holdings; (ii) Creation of definitive list of APs; (iii) Prepare basic information for (signing of) peasant household compensation contracts.
4. finalization and implementation of Village-level RP	Villager meetings	Oct. 2005 onward, (involving several meeting to deal with all RP issues)	City/Districts and Community-level Resettlement Offices and village leaders	All APs	(i) Identification and allocation of new housing sites; (ii) Finalization of land redistribution and compensation disbursement options in each village; and (iii) Discussion of and decisions on how to

Purpose of Event	Task	Time Schedule	Implementing Agencies	Participants	Remarks
					invest/use compensation funds not distributed to individual APs
5. Establishment of mechanisms for addressing grievances and information publicity	Posters and leaflets	Oct. 2009	IA, District and Community Resettlement Offices, local officials	All APs	(i) Explain procedure for APs to air their grievances; (ii) Establish system for grievance handling; and (iii) Publicize in affected villages.

Source: project offices and FS report

9.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

Notwithstanding repeated public consultations already carried out, both the Employer and local government accept that various kinds of public participation activities are required during the process of preparation and implementation of the resettlement and land acquisition plans. The principal activities to be undertaken involve:

- Using standard Chinese to print resettlement booklets, publicizing relevant policies, rights, compensation standards, appeal procedures and resettlement action plan to the affected people;
- Formal villager meetings to ratify the methods of compensation disbursement and plan of house reconstruction.
- Detailed site measurement and survey to measure and reach agreement for the final loss in real terms of land and property suffered by each affected household/enterprise.
- Issuance of questionnaires, convocation of public symposia and in-house interview of disadvantaged households, etc.
- Issuance of the Resettlement Implementation Plan framework to base-level governments for their comments...

Table 9-2 contains a schedule and activity arrangement of the consultation plan.

- **Table 9-2 Affiliated Person Participation and Consultation Record**

Agency	Date	Participants	No. of Persons	Purpose	Responses/Main issues discussed/concerns
SMEDRI	3-5March-May,,2004	Farmers, village leaders, local officials	170	Site verification of, basic information collection for project proposal for engineering feasibility study. Consultation with local government around the site area	• Held symposium with local government and related sectors (about 80 officials attended the meeting). Introduce scope of the Project, major technical standards and significance of the Project, comprehensive and detailed design issues and planned implementation schedule, etc. Local government publicized and reported the symposium via TV, radio, and newspaper to local masses in order to inform local people of details on this project. • In selection of project schemes, wherever possible, any disturbance on the existing villages/buildings was avoided in order to minimize resettlement. • During the field survey, the villages/buildings to be affected under the project scheme was surveyed in details, and discussions with local government institutions were conducted for comprehensive comparison and selection in terms of project orientation, engineering arrangement and reduction of disturbance on buildings. • The cultivated land in the Project area is relatively small in area; thus in selection of project schemes, the scheme with less amount of cultivated land/farmland occupation was preferred as could as possible.
EA, IA and author of RP	Aug.-Oct., 2004	Farmers, village leaders, local officials	500	Preparation for resettlement influence survey,	• Participants included village and villager group representatives. • EA and local governors preside over

Agency	Date	Participants	No. of Persons	Purpose	Responses/Main issues discussed/concerns
				the working out of resettlement plan and income restoration	the meetings. Technical suggestions and assistance had been provided by LAB, EA and other governmental institutions • Advantages and disadvantages of compensation options had been discussed. • The consultation meetings were participatory and transparent; villagers participated in the meeting had expressed their preference towards compensation options. • All the participants expressed that they support this project. • Local governmental officials explained the view on their economic development after the Project implementation. • Reasonable compensation will be adopted in order to ensure APs can restore their livelihoods.
Local government, affected Household survey teams	8-10,2004	Farmers, village leaders and community officials	890	SE survey during the preparation of RAP	• Probed into the attitude of local people; • Completed questionnaires containing multiple-choice questions on understanding of the construction project and environmental issues. • Conducted group interviews in 44 groups affected by the Project . • Conducted peasant household interviews in 44 groups affected by the Project . • Water/soil conservation, compensation and resettlement issues were discussed with APs.
Total number of consultation persons			1560		

*NB. In addition to the above meetings, numerous meetings were held (during June-September, 2004) between SMEDRI, the Employer, RP preparation unit and local officials to discuss details of the RP, including WB policy and requirements, information needed, relocation and income restoration policies and the implementation programme.

9.4 Disclosure of Draft of the RAP

Resettlement is a critical social activity. The information dissemination work must be adequately performed in advance to ensure that all people concerned understand the goal of the Project and the policies and procedures relating to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and provision of appeal procedures, etc. The EA already distributed information booklets between June 15 and 31, 2005. The draft of RAP was published on Mianyang Evening Paper on September 24 (for EDZ) and September 30 (for PPZ) respectively. All affected units and individuals can access district websites and libraries for details.

9.5 Public Participation in the Process of Modification of RAP

All resettlers have been encouraged to participate in the process of comment on and modification of the RAP.

A. Participation in House Reconstruction

a. Housing compensation criteria

The compensation criteria for housing will directly affect the interests of the resettlers. Hence, before the relocation of any house, the relevant resettlement authority has consulted the resettlers on the compensation criteria for their houses. The consultation results have been declared publicly before the agreement is signed, in order to put the resettlement process under public supervision.

b. Resettlement house sites and house reconstruction mode

During the stage of preparation and compilation of the RAP, relevant departments have carried out surveys on the house relocation sites and construction modes. According to the result of surveys among APs, most of the APs are willing to have the resettlement house site arranged in the current village, and house rebuilt by themselves. There are about 10% of APs in SEDZ, who indicate they will select Council Housing. The local governments at all levels will provide assistance at all stages of house relocation.

c. Disposal of Old House;

All the old houses to be relocated will be compensated at replacement cost. Within a specified time period, resettlers can, on their own will, demolish their old houses first and then rebuild the new houses or vice-versa. The salvageable materials from the

old houses shall be reused by resettlers themselves if they choose.

B. Participation in Production Rehabilitation

The bread-and butter issue of finding appropriate productive activities faced by resettlers who convert to urban residency from rural residency after loss of their land is not only the main concern of all APs, but also an issue to which primary consideration is to be given by resettlement agencies. Since there exists considerable uncertainty and risk in the process of conversion from rural to urban residency, inadequate arrangements will result in adverse influences on social stability and the livelihood of the person concerned. To this end, the resettlement agency organized extensive public participation activities in which resettlers' comments and proposals were solicited on productive rehabilitation through various modes, to establish a variety of approaches and strategies to ensure success in the transition from rural to urban life (See Chapter 5 for details.). Following are the main strategies by which those who are converting to urban residency will be provided with productive opportunities during and after the resettlement process.

C. Participation in Project Construction

The project construction phase will have major impacts on the local community. In order to ensure that the APs can directly benefit from the construction of the Project they will be encouraged to take part in the construction through the supply of construction materials, unskilled and skilled labor and other activities to ensure they share the benefits generated in the construction process.

9.6 Public Participation after Project Pre-Appraisal

9.6.1 Survey of social economy and public opinion after project pre-appraisal

According to the requirements of the WB, the Employer and resettlement organization has, after the pre-appraisal, carried out detailed survey again for affected households under the guidance of resettlement experts. The content of survey is show in table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Questionnaire of Social economy, Public Opinion and Suggestion

City/County/District: Township/Street:

Village/Resident's committee: Name of informants: Date of survey:

I. Basic information of informants		
1	Gender	(1) Male (2) Female
2	Age	_____
3	Education background	(1) Illiteracy (2) Elementary school (3) Junior high school (4) Senior high school (5) Junior college and above
4	Main skill	(1) Planting (2) Breeding (3) Work for others (4) Trade (5) Others (Please denote)
5	Family members and laborers	_____ person(s)/ _____ person(s)
6	Main sources of income and its proportion	(1) Agriculture % (2) Work for others % (3) Trade % (4) Others %
II. Support and understanding of the Project		
7	Do you support the construction, the land acquisition, and demolition works for the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No
8	Are you acquainted with the land acquisition, the demolition and the resettlement policies for the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No
9	In what way you acquaint yourself with the policy of land acquisition and demolition for the Project?	(1) Meeting (2) Newspaper (3) Propagate booklet (4) TV/Broadcasting (5) Introduced by acquaintance (6) Other
10	How do you think of the influence of the land acquisition and demolition works for the Project on yourself?	(1) Good influence (2) Bad influence (3) Both good and bad influence
III. Expectation and opinion about land acquisition and resettlement		
11	What do you think of the main difficulties in reemployment after land acquisition?	(1) Lack of education (2) Lack of effective skill

		(3) Lack of financial support (4) Fierce competition of labor market (5) Other
12	Do you want to turn into urban residents after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No
13	After turning into urban residents (1) Do you want to contract for land and continue farming works outside the development district? (2) Do you want to be engaged in farming works on underdeveloped land within the development district temporarily?	 (1) Yes (2) No (1) Yes (2) No
	(3) Do you want to be engaged in grass and tree planting in area nearby?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(4) Would you like to sell vegetables and food in the food market?	(1) Yes (2) No
	(5) Other suggestions	(1) Yes (2) No
14	Are you good at nonagricultural work?	(1) Yes (2) No
15	Do you think it's easy to find a job suitable for you?	(1) Yes (2) No
16	Would you prefer self-employment?	(1) Yes (2) No
17	How much money do you think is reasonable for the allowance of the self-employed persons?	_____Yuan/month
18	Do you agree with getting living expense?	(1) Yes (2) No
19	Do you think it's reasonable to pay 55 Yuan/month living expense to people under 16 year old?	(1) Reasonable (2) Unreasonable
20	Do you think it's reasonable to pay 110 Yuan/month of living expense to ordinary laborers?	(1) Reasonable (2) Unreasonable
21	How much money do you think is reasonable for the standard of living expense?	_____Yuan/month
22	Do you believe that living expense could keep being paid all the time?	(1) Yes (2) No
23	Will you buy endowment insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No
24	Will you buy hospitalization insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No
25	Will you buy unemployment insurance?	(1) Yes (2) No
26	Do you hope for training class held for reemployment?	(1) Yes (2) No
27	Which kind of reemployment training do you think should be held?	(1) (2) (3)
28	Do you expect that relevant department would help and provide a job for you?	
29	If you meet with difficulties in living, what will you	(1) Enjoy the lowest urban life security

30	do? What's your special request if you are a woman?	(2) Apply for once-for-all subsidy from civil affairs department (3) Request the settlement department to solve the problem of employment for you: (4) Other options
31	Do you have any special request for the land acquisition and demolition works if you are in a terribly poor household or in household enjoying the five guarantees?	
IV.	**Other suggestions**	
32	After land acquisition, what kind of measures would you plan to take to increase household income?	
33	Write out other suggestions if there is any:	

9.6.1.1 Analysis on the result of socio-economic survey

All APs, all together 1,003 households, are involved in the socio-economic survey. The survey's main content is the composition of income. The result of survey shows the household's dependence on land. The detailed result is shown in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 Proportions of agricultural income to the gross income of households

District	Village and community	Number of households	The proportion of agricultural income to the gross income of household			
			Under 25%	25-50%	50-75%	Above 75%
Economic Development District	**Qunwen Village**	313	257	43	8	5
	Nanta Community	256	219	26	9	2
Total		569	476	69	17	7
The Pioneer Park	**Xiyuan Community**	185	78	58	19	30

	Xinglong Community	259	200	31	3	26
Total		434	278	89	22	56
Grant total		1003	754	158	39	63

According to the result of survey, the numbers of households whose agricultural incomes account for lower than 25%, 25~50%, 50%~75% and above 75%, compared with their gross incomes, are respectively 75%, 16%, 4% and 5% of the total households. Generally speaking, the APs' dependence on land is rather low.

The result of survey also shows that, the households with a proportion of agricultural income to household gross income above 75% nearly all consist of older couples above 60 years old incapable of working for others in the urban area or holding positions in either secondary or tertiary industry. Therefore, they have to make their living through farming on small amount of land.

9.6.1.2 Analysis of results of public opinion and suggestion survey

The public opinions and suggestions are mainly composed of three parts: support to and acquaintance with the Project, the opinions and attitudes to land acquisition and resettlement, and other suggestions. Following analysis is carried out according to the results of each part of the survey.

- Support and acquaintance of the Project
  - 953 affected households support the project construction, land acquisition and demolition, accounting for 95% of all 1003 households; the other 50 households adopt an indifferent attitude, accounting for 5% of the total households. No household is against the Project
  - As many as 983 affected households are acquainted with the policies of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement for the Project, accounting for 98% of all; only 20 households know little about the policies, accounting for 2% of all households.
  - Approaches of acquainting with the policies of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement for the Project: 950 households achieve the acquaintance through meetings held within the group, making up 95% of all households; 30 households become acquainted with the policies through newspaper, making up 3% of all

households; 10 households become acquainted with the policies through introduction of acquaintances, making up 1% of all households; the rest 13 households become acquainted with the policies through other approaches, and they account for 1% of all households.

- Opinions on the influence to be exerted by land acquisition and demolition: 983 households, or 98% of all households, think it shall bring in good effect, 20 households or 2% of all households think there will be both positive and negative influence; no household think there is only negative influence.

- Opinions and attitudes to land acquisition and resettlement
  - Major difficulty in reemployment after land acquisition: 100 households, or 10% of all households, believe that their difficulty is the lack of education. 900 households, or 89% of all households, believe it is the lack of effective skill; 3 households, about 1%, think the difficulty comes from other factors;
  - All affected households are willing to be turned into urban residents;
  - After turning into urban residents from rural residents: no household wants to contract for land and continue to do farming works outside the development district, and no household wants to temporarily engage in farming works on underdeveloped land within the development zone; 10 households, 1% of all, want to engage in the work of grass and tree planting nearby; 30 households, 3% of all, are willing to sell food and vegetables in the food market or do some other small retail businesses; the rest of 96% of households are willing to engage in nonagricultural works such as works for enterprise in urban area or running little stores by themselves.
  - Opinions on finding a new job: 90% of the affected households think it's easy to find a job, 5% of them think it's hard to find one; and still other 5% think since it's very difficult to find a job, and recommendation and helps from resettlement department are required;
  - Opinions on self-employment: 98% of the affected households are unwilling to be self-employed; only 2% of them are willing to do so;
  - Opinions on providing living expense: 98% of the affected households agree with providing living expense; only 2% are against it. They prefer self-employment and

once-for-all payment;

- Opinions on providing living expense of 55 Yuan/month to people under 16 year old: All affected people agree with providing living expense, considering it as reasonable;
- Opinions on paying living expense of 110 Yuan/month to laborers: All affected people agreeing with providing living expense, considering it reasonable; living expense consider it as reasonable;
- Opinions on the reasonable standard of living expense: All affected households agree with providing living expense and consider the amount of 55-110 Yuan/month as reasonable;
- Belief in maintenance of providing living expense: All affected households agreeing with providing living expense are confident in the aspect, because they believe in the financial guarantee of the government they could set their hearts at ease;
- Opinions on endowment insurance: 550 households, 55% of all, choose to buy endowment insurance, because many households haven't changed their traditional attitude to insurance and are unaware of the importance of insurance. With the progress of urbanization and change of concepts, more and more affected households will choose to buy endowment insurance;
- Opinion on medical insurance: Because many households haven't changed their ideas and are lack of consciousness of insurance, 489 households choose to effect medical insurance, which takes 49% of all. With the progress of urbanization and change of ideas, more affected households shall elect medical insurance;
- Opinions on electing unemployment insurance: 356 households, 35% of all choose to buy unemployment insurance. Many households haven't changed their traditional attitude towards insurance and are unaware of the importance of insurance. With the progress of urbanization and change of concepts, more affected households will buy unemployment insurance;
- Opinions on holding reemployment-training course: All affected households are willing to attend the reemployment training. The unemployed persons want to be employed with the help of the training, and the already employed want to find a

better job;

- Opinions on the structure of training courses: the affected households think that training in hairdressing, catering and entertainment, plumber/electrician skills, computer and housekeeping shall be held;
- Opinions on relevant department's help in providing jobs: Since most people have gone out to provide labor service in urban area or to do business, only 320 households, 30% of all households, demand relevant department's help in job offer;
- Opinions when encountering difficulty in living: 90% of the affected people hope to enjoy the lowest urban life security polity; 5% choose to apply for once-for-all subsidy from the civil affairs development; 2% choose to request the resettlement department's help to get reemployed; and 3% chooses other methods;
- Opinions of family made up of women or mothers of sing parent families: they hope for special care of the government in reemployment, demolition and resettlement;
- Request of destitute household or household enjoying the five guarantees: They hope for social care and assistance provided by the government, while the government actually has special resettlement measures for them.

- Other suggestion
  - Measures to be taken to increase household income after land acquisition: Generally speaking, it is believed that the best methods to increase income are doing works for others in urban area and running business on one's own.
  - They hope that the Project could be started as soon as possible and the speed of development and construction could be accelerated. More enterprises could settle in, which could provide more employment opportunities and improves living standard.

According to the survey result of public opinion, the affected households support the construction of the Project and basically agree with the arrangement of turning from rural residents into urban residents and the arrangement of demolition and resettlement. They are hopeful about the future life. With the acceleration of project construction and development of the park, the living quality of APs will certainly be improved.

9.6.2 Resettlement consultation meeting of APs after pre-estimation of the Project

Following the suggestion of estimation experts of the WB, the Employer, under the guidance of the consultant expert, held the Consultation meetings for different groups of people in December 2005. In every affected village and community, consultation meetings have been held for 4 times respectively with the participation of the socially vulnerable group, the households whose more than 75% of income came from land, the people who became unemployed after turning to be urban residents from rural residents and the households none of whose family members had a job (the households in neighboring villages and groups that have turned to be urban residents from rural residents), and community cadres.

9.6.2.1 Consultation meeting for the APs in Xiyuan Village

On December 5th, 2005, the Employer, the implementation department of resettlement, and the consultation institution of resettlement held the 4th Consultation meeting of resettlement in Xiyuan Community.

1. Consultation meeting for social vulnerable group

   Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultant experts of resettlement, and representatives of vulnerable group in Xiyuan Community (the disabled, household enjoys the five guarantees, and the mothers of single parent families). The Employer and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the approaches of resettlement, especially each preferential policy and social security system for the vulnerable group.

   After hearing these resettlement measures, the representatives of the vulnerable group showed that they were no longer worried about their livelihood, and thought their lives could be better than the current. They would firmly support the Project construction, and expect the coming of better life. Some typical cases are shown below:

   Example 1: All poor families with the annual income per capita less than 1920 Yuan shall be brought into the scope of the lowest urban security polity; they could also enjoy once-for-all social relief. The family of Yang Demin in the community belongs to this group.

1. Yang Demin, Male, 45-year-old, Illiteracy, in Group 2

There are 3 members in this family, including his wife and son. The whole family is retarded and lack of working capability. They currently possess 3 mu of paddy field and an annual income less than 2000 Yuan, and enjoy the lowest rural security. They could draw 3960 Yuan of living expense each year after turning into urban residents, which is much higher than their present agricultural income. If there are no other sources of income, they could enjoy the lowest urban security policy, which provides them 160 Yuan/month. The actual living expense shall reach 5760 Yuan; and their living standard shall be largely improved. The current house is of wooden structure; and the community will help them to build a new house after the removal. The first floor of their new house could be rented to increase their income. Therefore, the land acquisition and removal will bring radical change to the family, and there won't be further anxiety for future life.

Example 2: Measure taken for household enjoying the five guarantees: offering free commodities, like food and oil, clothes, and bedding; offering free housing, and medical treatment; offering spending money every month; offering funeral processing. Jiang Changdong, living in this community, belongs to this group.

2. Jiang Changdong, Male, 58-year-old, Illiteracy, in Group 2 He is the only member in the family. Unmarried and retarded, he enjoys the five guarantees. The old house was provided by the community; all living expense is paid by the government and the community; he enjoys the lowest rural security and draws a subsidy of 49 Yuan/month. He could enjoy the lowest urban security after turning into urban residents; the living expense could reach 160 Yuan/month, which is three times of his original living expense, therefore the turning into rural residents is very helpful to him. At the same time, he could enjoy other resettlement measures for the households enjoying the five guarantees.

2. Consultation meeting for households whose 75% and above of income comes from agriculture

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultant expert of resettlement, and representatives whose 75% and above of income came from agriculture in Xiyuan Community (This group, according to the result of survey, was of less people and mainly made up of households of old couples older than 60 and few exceptional households totally depending on farming). The Employer and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, especially many selectable land-oriented resettlement schemes.

After hearing relevant introduction, these representatives showed that they were delighted of the owner and resettlement department's concern. They all expressed that they were unwilling to engage in farming any more and would like to draw living expense each month. The young people could go out and work for others, while the old ones could rent house or run small shops, through which the income could be increased. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Engage in works similar to the past works at industrialized agricultural

enterprises, for example, working at the landscape firm.

1. Peng Yong, Male, 36-year-old, Junior High School, in Group 2

There are 3 persons in their family including the wife and son. They possess 2 mu of paddy field, and they cultivate field for others as well—at most the total field they cultivate reached 12 mu. They are a local major household specialized in farming. But their highest annual income never reached 10,000 Yuan. They have to work from dawn to night; due to the dependence on weather, the income couldn't be ensured; in some bad years, the income of the whole family is only slightly higher than 3000 Yuan. Therefore he doesn't want to engage in farming any more. The couple is going to work in the landscaping firm in this district. They have contacted the firm and they will go to work immediately after the Project starts. They could earn as much as 500~600 Yuan each month, which could add up to 10,000 Yuan around each year. There is also annual living expense of 3,300 Yuan each year. Therefore their lives could be easier and richer than the past.

Example 2: Get a distributed stall in the trading market of farm products and continue relevant work of farming at the same time.

2. Cui Ruyou, Male, 55-year-old, Elementary School, in Group 2

There is currently one member in this family. The wife has died of disease, and the family was broken up since the children began to live apart. There is currently 0.6-mu paddy field. Cui engages in farming and the income is not more than 500 Yuan, which could only maintain the supply of his own food. The son would give him some spending money some times, which could only help to solve the problem of his dressing and eating. Now he could draw living expense of 1320 Yuan/year after turning into urban residents, and the he will run a shop. Then his life could be improved.

3. Consultation meeting for then unemployed person and zero-employment family

Main participants of this consultation meeting in Xiyuan Community were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultant experts of resettlement and unemployed person, and zero-employment family who had turned into urban residents from rural residents. The Employer and resettlement department got informed of the process from unemployment to employment in detail, especially their attendance into the training and recommendation for employment. The presented representatives said, with the construction of the Project, more enterprises would settle in the area, and more posts could be provided. They hope the park could speed up the progress of construction and they could find posts suitable to themselves. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Resettle unemployed personnel through the training of hairdressing and catering and entertainment; Create employment outlet like self-employment, featured rural entertainment service and barbershop

Tang Shirong, living in this community, belongs to this group.

1. Tang Shirong, Female, 35-year-old, Junior High School, in Group 1

She was employed after turning into urban residents. She attended the hairdressing training and now runs a barbershop within the community. Every month, she can earn 300-500 Yuan herself, and has 110-Yuan living expense. Her income is much higher then before. She feels very gratitude to the resettlement department for actively providing her free training and a space to run a little shop.

Example 2: Making great efforts to develop social commonwealth, e.g., housekeeping, cleaning, post recommendation, post training, service for the elderly, kindergartens and nursery, medical station and so on. Resettle unemployed persons, especially couples both unemployed. The couples of Jiang Yunchuan, Lin Maogang, and Xie Xiaopingin this community, belong to this group.

2. Jiang Yunchuan, Male, 42-year-old, Elementary school, in Group 1

He was unemployed after turning into the urban residents, and now works as guard for an enterprise within the community through the recommendation of resettlement department. His monthly income is 500 Yuan and also enjoys a living expense of 110 Yuan. He is satisfied with the job provided by the resettlement department.

3. Lin Maogan and Xie Xiaoping couple

The couple lost their jobs after turning into urban residents. Through the training and recommendation of the resettlement department, Lin Maogang currently works as a security guard for an enterprise in this community, and earns 500 Yuan/month. Xie Xiaoping works as a cleaner for another enterprise and earns 500 Yuan/month. They also enjoy monthly subsidy for living expense. The current income is much higher than before, and they are satisfied with the resettlement.

4. Consultation meeting of cadres within the community

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultation experts of resettlement, and representatives of cadres in Xiyuan Community. The Employer and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, and the cadres of the community also expressed their attitudes.

Gong Changlin, one of cadre representatives of the community thought that:

1) The current paddy field within the community covered a small area and has bad quality. There was mostly dry land. The agricultural income took only 20% of the total income.

2) Most villagers had gone out doing works for others, which caused many separated families and brought many social problems.

3) The construction of the park brought many opportunities. Many enterprises, especially the construction of Vocational Education Base and Jiuzhou International Software Development Park, would provide many employment posts to them and bring along the development of the Tertiary Industry. The villagers could work locally, which increased the income and at the same time maintained the stability of the families and the society.

4) After turning into urban residents, the couple could go out together to do work for others. They wouldn't be encumbered with troubles concerning the paddy field, and

they could enjoy the living expense for security.

5) After demolition, the community should be located at a better place near Jiuzhou International Software Development Park and Lingchuang School. Part of residents' houses could be rented or used to run shops. Therefore the residents could improve their living conditions and increase the income at the same time.

6) The construction of the Project should be beneficial on every aspect. The cadres and residents of the community both support the construction of the Project. At the same time, the resettlement measures were proper. Gong Changlin believed that all affected people could live happy urban lives several years later.

All the rest cadres agreed with his point of view, and hoped that the loan of the WB could be obtained as fast as possible and the Project could be started earlier.

(Consultation meeting of Xiyuan Community)

9.6.2.2 Consultation meeting for the APs in Xinglong Community

On December 6th, 2005, the Employer, implementation department of resettlement and the consultation institution of resettlement held the 4 consultation meetings for resettlement in Xinglong Community.

1. Consultation meeting for social vulnerable group

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultant experts of resettlement, and representatives of vulnerable group in Xinglong Community (the disabled, the households enjoying the five guarantees, and

the single parent family with only the mother). The Employer and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, especially all preferential policies and security measures for the vulnerable group.

After hearing these resettlement measures, the representatives of the vulnerable group showed that they were no longer worried about their livelihood, and thought their lives could be better than the current. They would firmly support the Project construction, and expect the coming of better life. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Measures taken for the households enjoying the five guarantees: offering commodities, like food and oil, clothes, and bedding for free; offering housing and medical treatment for free; offering spending money every month; offering funeral processing. After the demolition, the community should build houses concentrated, where all households enjoying the five guarantees will be resettled together so that of the community could take better care of these households. Liu Qiyong, the couple of Liyun and Liu Shuqing in this community, belongs to this group.

1. Liu Qiyong, Male, 63-year-old, Elementary school, in Group 1
He is the only member in the family. He is unmarried and enjoys the five guarantees. He is currently suffering from hearing handicap. He enjoys the lowest rural security and a monthly living expense of 49 Yuan. After turning into urban residents, he could enjoy the lowest urban security and 160 Yuan/month, and his life will be largely improved. He possesses 2 civil construction houses at present; after the demolition, the community shall build house council for all households enjoying the five guarantees and resettle them together. He also enjoys other preferential measures for the households enjoying the five guarantees.

(The house of Liu Qiyong)

2. Liuyun, Male, 61-year-old, Elementary school, in Group 2

There are two members in this family. He himself is blind in the left eye. His wife, though 57 years old and mental retarded, is able to take care of herself. The couple enjoys the policy of lowest security. After turning into urban residents, they could enjoy the lowest urban security, which will provide them 160 Yuan per month, largely improving their living standard. New houses will have been built for the people like the couple, after demolition, and all of them will live together. They could also enjoy other resettlement measures for the households enjoying the five guarantees at the same time.

(The house of Liuyun)

3. Liu Shuqing, Male, 81-year-old, Elementary school, in Group 1

He is the only member in this family. He is unmarried and enjoys the five guarantees and the policy of providing lowest rural security of 49 Yuan/month. After turning into urban residents, he could enjoy the lowest urban security of 160 Yuan/moth, and his life will be largely improved.

Example 2: Measures for the mothers of single parent families with. There will be training courses for them to grasp a skill, or she could then run her own shop to increase

income. Furthermore, the community shall provide them help in building new houses. Zuo Tianxiu belongs to this group.

1. Zuo Tianxiu, Female, 38-year-old, Junior high school, in Group 1

Her husband passed away in 1999. Her son is in Grade 3 in junior high school. She works for others outside in the slack-farming season. Her monthly income is about 500 Yuan. She possesses 0.8 mu field, and she plants corn and fruit tree. The annual agricultural income is about 800 Yuan. Currently she possesses a house of three floors, which is of brick-concrete building and was built when his husband was alive. She can maintain the family's living. After turning into urban residents, she will receive as much as 1920 Yuan/year of living expense, which is higher than before. She hopes she could attend occupational training, learn some skills and run a shop locally after turning into urban residents. By doing so, she thinks she could take care of the child in education and increase the family income as well. The community promises that they will provide her helps when she builds a new house.

2. Consultation meeting for the households whose 75% or above income comes from agriculture

Main participants of this Consultation meeting were the Employer, the resettlement department, consultant experts of resettlement, and representatives in Xinglong Community whose 75% or above income comes from agriculture (This group, according to the result of survey, is of less people and mainly made up of households of old couples older than 60 and few households exclusively live on farming). The Employer and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, especially many selectable land-oriented resettlement schemes.

After hearing relevant introduction, these representatives showed that they were delighted of the owner and resettlement department's concern. They would choose proper resettlement scheme according to their own conditions. Generally they didn't want to engage in farming any more; they would prefer to stay at home and pass the remaining years in a quiet manner, or engage in some works they are capable of, for example, house renting, or running small shop. They said that their lives could be

ensured if the subsidy of subsistence expense could be fully distributed each month. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Engage in works similar to the past works, at industrialized agricultural enterprises, for example, a job at the landscape firm. Xie Jincai in this community belongs to this group.

1. Xie Jincai, Male, 59-year-old, Elementary school, in Group 2

There are two members in the family, including the wife. They currently possess 3 mu field and earn an income of 2500 Yuan/year from farming. After turning into urban residents, they could draw as much as 2640 Yuan/year for their subsistence cost. They could work for the landscaping firm. Their income is higher than before. They possess a house of brick-wooden structure with an area of 120 m2, and they are going to build a new house after demolition. Their lives will be improved after the land acquisition and demolition. He agrees with the resettlement plan.

Example 2: Get a stall in the trading market for farm products and continue relevant work of farming.

2. Liu Xianhong, Female, 36-year-old, Junior high school, in Group 2

There are currently 3 members in this family, including the husband and son. The couple engages in farming at home. At present, they possess 2 mu field to plant foodstuff. The income from farming is not more than 1,500 Yuan, and their total income, including that from big breeding, is less than 3000 Yuan/year. After turning into urban residents, they could fetch living expense as much as 3300 Yuan/year. The couple also plans to engage in vegetable trading at the food vegetable trading market. Their lives will be improved.

3. Consultation meeting for unemployed person and zero-employment family

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, consultation experts of resettlement, and unemployed persons and

zero-employment family who had turned into urban residents in Xinglong Community. The Project owner and resettlement department got informed of the process from unemployment to employment in detail, and asked carefully about the stability and income of their jobs. They obtained a lot of valuable information. These representatives thought that their experience could in some way be used for reference of future resettlement works. They expressed that, there would be no worries about employment, if the construction could be accelerated and more enterprises could enter in the district. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Grasp a skill through training. Create employment outlet as self-employment, like featured rural entertainment location and shop. Li Xiaohong and Cheng Deshun, in this community, belong to this group.

1. Liu Xiaohong, Female, 30-year-old, Junior high school, in Group 2

She was unemployed after turning into urban residents. She attended the training of dining service and now has managed a featured entertainment location. The business is fairly flourishing, and she earns as much as 1000 Yuan more each month. She also enjoys a living expense as much as 110 Yuan each month. Now her income is much higher. She greatly thanks the resettlement department for their free training and providing shop front for location of feathered entertainment.

2. Cheng Shunde, Male, 37-year-old, Junior high school, in Group 2

He was unemployed after turning into urban residents. He learnt how to mend watch and bicycle through training. Now he runs a watch and clock shop in the community and the same time repairs bicycle. His income is 500~800 Yuan/month, and he enjoys a living expense as much as 110 Yuan. His income is much higher than before. He greatly thanks the resettlement department for their free training and providing shop front for his shop.

Example 2: Make great efforts to develop social commonwealth, e.g., housekeeping, cleaning, post comment, post training, service for the elderly, kindergartens and nursery,

medical station. Resettle unemployed persons, especially then couple both unemployed. Zhang Tianzheng and the couple of Hujun and Limin, in this community, belong to this group.

1. Zhang Tianzheng, Male, 30-year-old, Junior high school, in Group 2

He was unemployed after turning into urban residents. Now he works as the administrator of property management department of the development zone. His income is 500 Yuan each month and he enjoys a living cost as much as 110 Yuan. He is satisfied with the work provided by the resettlement department.

2. The couple of Hujun and Limin

The couple lost their jobs after turning into urban residents. Through the training and recommendation of the resettlement department, Hujun now works as the stevedore of Changhong Company, and earns 700 Yuan/month. Linmin works as the storage keeper for a private enterprise and earns 500 Yuan/month. They also enjoy monthly subsidies, as much as 110 Yuan/month for each person, for living cost. The current income is much higher than before, and they are satisfied with the resettlement.

4. Consultation meeting of cadres within the community

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, and consultant experts of resettlement and representatives of cadres in Xiyuan Community. The Project owner and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, and the cadres of the community also expressed their attitudes. Zhang Lixin, one of the representatives of the community thought: The construction of the development zone would attract investments of many enterprises and companies, especially investment for the construction of Vocational Education Park, which could bring peasants losing their fields many opportunities to get employed and earn money. They could run cookshop, canteen, or barbershop cleaners and so on. Their income would surely increase.

All the rest cadres agreed with Zhang Lixin's point of view, and hoped that the loan of the WB could be obtained as fast as possible and the Project could be started earlier.

(Symposium at Xinglong Community)

(The conversation between consultant expert and villager)

9.6.2.3 Consultation Meeting for the APs in Qunwen Village

On December 7th, 2005, the Project owner, implementation department of resettlement and the consultation institution of resettlement held the 4th consultation meeting of resettlement.

1. Consultation Meeting for Social Vulnerable Group

   Main participants of this consultatio n meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, the consultant expert of resettlement, and representatives of vulnerable group in Xiyuan Community (deformity, household enjoys the five guarantees, and single parent family with only the mother). The Project owner and the resettlement

department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, especially each preferential policy and social security system for the vulnerable group. After hearing these resettlement measures, the representatives of the vulnerable group said they hoped the government could fully consider their difficulties, and provide actual help for building of new house, resettlement, employment and so on. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: All poor families with the annual income per capita less than 1920 Yuan shall be brought into the scope of the urban minimum security, and enjoy one-time social relief. The family of Li Haiquan within the community belongs to this group.

1. Li Haiquan, male,45-year-old, junior high school, in the fourth commune

Deformity, nerve was injured in 1992. His lower half body is handicapped. There are four members in his family. He and his wife sell vermicelli. Two children study in school. The family possesses 1.7mu paddy field. The annual income is 3,000 Yuan/year. The house is of two-floor building with an area of 94 m2. After turning into urban residents, the family enjoys the urban minimum social security, and each member gets 160 Yuan per month, therefore the living standard is improved. After demolition, they would like to live in the first-floor of council house for convenience.

（Consultant expert is talking with Li Haiquan）

Example 2: Measures taken for household enjoys the five guarantees: getting free

commodity, like food and oil, clothes, and bedding; getting free housing, and medical treatment; monthly taking spending money; free funeral processing. Liang Huifang within the community belongs to this group.

1. Liang Huifang, female, 75-year-old, elementary school, in the fourth commune

The old woman lived along and enjoyed the five guarantees; there are the supplies of 40 Yuan per, 20 kg rice, 10kg flour each month in the past. The government provided free clothes, beddings and medical charge. Her children died in a traffic accident in 1998. Now she is living in her children's house. She selected the council house to live in after the demolition. She can receive 160 Yuan every month as the minimum living security, and her living standard is partly improved.

2. Resettlement consultation meeting for household with 75% above of the income from farming

Most people in this group are old men. Farming is only the way of satisfying their living requirements, and their products are not sold in the market. The government offers two resettlement modes for them to select, that is, turning into urban residents and land-oriented arrangement mode. However, according to the investigation, the land-oriented arrangement mode is not favored by the old, and the younger farmers don't want to further engage on farming neither. In their opinions, farming is painstaking, and the agricultural products cannot be sold at a good price, so they prefer the resettlement mode of turning into urban residents. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1 Old couple over 60, who don't want to engage on any work after turning into urban residents, Deng Tianli and Wang Heqian within this community belong to this group.

1. Deng Tianli, male, in the fourth commune, elementary school, 62-year-old

There are two members in the family. His wife is 56 years old and finished elementary school. He farms on 0.8mu paddy field, with 0.4mu per capita. Their net income is over 1000 Yuan/year. After turning into urban residents, his living cost is 110 Yuan for each person, and the total living cost is 2640 Yuan/year, which is higher than the original

annual net income. Furthermore, they have time to take care of children's kids, and their children will give them 1000 Yuan every year as for their care of the kids, so their net income is 3620yuan/year. After turning into urban residents, they can enjoy a free life; meanwhile their living standard improves. So they want to be urban residents as soon as possible. They had to completely live on farming in the past, and now they think the turning into urban residents shall certainly improve their living standard. Now they live in a house with two floor and 9 rooms. The first floor is of brick-concrete structure, and the second floor is of half-timbered structure. After demolition, they will live in council house in the street office in Banqiao Village near the Nanhu Station, where there are convenient traffic, good supporting facilities and pleasant environment.

2. Wang Heqian, male, 64-year-old, junior high school, in the sixth commune

There are two members in the family including his wife (57, elementary school). They have 1.2 mu paddy field. They engage on food planting at normal time and the income is 1500 Yuan/year, and they gain 500 Yuan from raising cattle, so the total income is 2000 Yuan. Their income is completely from agriculture. After turning into urban residents, they can receive 2640 Yuan /year, which is higher than the agricultural income. Therefore they are willing to select the resettlement mode of turning into urban residents. Now they are living with their son, after the demolition, they select council house to live in the street office in Banqiao Village near the Nanhu Station, where there are convenient traffic, good supporting facilities and environment.

Example 2: Get a distributed stall in the trading market for farm products and continue works related to farming. Yang Wanxing within this community belongs to this group.

3. Yang Wanxing, male, 55-year-old, elementary school, in the fourth commune

There is only one person in the family. His wife died of ill. And his children live apart. He possesses 0.4mu paddy field for cultivating crops. Income from agriculture is less than 500 Yuan/year, and his son can give him some pocket money. So only the requirements in food and clothing can be met. After turning into urban residents, he can receive 1320 Yuan/year as living cost. Meanwhile, he intends to sell vegetable in the trading market of faming goods. His living standard will be improved.

3. Consultation meeting for unemployed person and zero-employment family after turning into urban residents

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, consultant expert of resettlement, and unemployed person and zero-employment family after turning into urban residents in Qunwen Village. The resettlement department, consultant expert and presented resettlement representatives discussed from the following aspects: how to find suitable job after leaving the land, how to perform various training work and how to establish relation in job recommendation with the enterprises in the development zone. After the consultation, much beneficial enlightenment was obtained, which could provide good reference for future resettlement works. Some typical cases are shown below

Example 1: Solve the AP's employment problem by recommending the trained person to the enterprise. Luo Bizhen within this community belongs to this group:

1. Luo Bizhen, female, 40-year-old, junior high school, in the first commune

She is unemployed after turning into urban residents, and she attended the training for cleaner held by the community, and got the certificate. Then she is recommended to ChangHong by the community, and is employed. Now, she becomes a jobbing worker of Changhong who engages on the cleaning work for the factory. She can earn 700 Yuan every month, and get 110 Yuan as living cost. Now her income is much higher. She greatly thanks the resettlement department for their free training and recommendation of employment post.

Example 2: Make great efforts to develop social commonweal for the resettlement of the unemployed, e.g., housekeeping, cleaning, post comment, post training, service for the elderly, kindergartens and nursery, medical station. There is no couple both unemployed in this village. Chen Qingbin in the village belongs to this group.

2. Chen Qingbin, male, 34-year-old, junior middle school, in the first commune
After turned into urban residents, currently, he is proposed by resettlement department and acts as security personnel of an enterprise in this community, with monthly income of 500 yuan plus 110 yuan living charge. He expressed satisfaction with work of resettlement department.

4. Consultation meeting for cadres within the community

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, consultant expert of resettlement, and cadre representatives of Qunwen Village. The Project owner and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, and the cadres state their own ideas. In the cadres' opinions, the main work at present is to select the address of self-built house and council house; meanwhile, begin to pay more attention to occupational training for the young. We shall help them learn some skills and change their ideas and shift from rural life to urban life. During this shift rural cadres shall spend more time in helping the vulnerable group, and try their best to let them enter into urban life successfully.

(Consultation meeting for the AP's in Qunwen village)

9.6.2.4 Consultation Meeting for the AP's in Nanta Community

On December 8th, 2005, the Project owner, implementation department of resettlement and the consultation institution of resettlement held the 4 consultation meetings of resettlement.

1. Consultation Meeting for Social Vulnerable Group

Main participants of this consultation meeting were the Project owner, the resettlement department, consultant expert of resettlement, and representatives of vulnerable group in Nanta Community (deformity, household enjoys the five guarantees, and single parent family with only the mother). The Project owner and resettlement department introduced the situation of the Project and the method of resettlement, especially each preferential

policy and social security system for the vulnerable group. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: All poor families with the annual income per capita less than 1920 Yuan shall be brought into the scope of the urban minimum social security and enjoy one-time social relief. The family of Zhang Kexiang within the community belongs to this group.

1. Zhang Kexiang, male, 60-year-old, elementary school, in the fourth commune

He is disabled. There are two members in the family, and his wife is 60 year old. They have 0.6mu paddy field, and they cultivated crops for self-need. They are especially in need of money. They live in a three-room flat house. After turning into urban resident, they can enjoy urban minimum social security and each member will get 160 Yuan each month. After the demolition, they could obtain a suite of council house of 75m2 for free. Therefore their income increases, and the living standard improves as well.

Example 2: Measure taken for household enjoys the five guarantees: getting free commodity, like food and oil, clothes, and bedding for free; getting housing, and medical treatment; monthly getting spending money; free funeral processing. Li Yongfang in this community belongs to this group.

2. Li Yongfang, female, 80-year-old, illiteracy, in the fourth commune

There is one member in the family. She is unmarried, retarded and she enjoys the five guarantees. She lives in a house the community rented for her. All living cost is provided by the government and community. She enjoys the minimum rural social security, and gets 49 Yuan per month. After turning into urban resident, she could enjoy the minimum urban social security, and get 160 Yuan per month; her living cost is much higher than before. She also enjoys other preferential policies for household enjoys the five guarantees.

3. Consultation Meeting for household with 75% above the income coming from

agriculture

The situation of Nanta Commune is the same as the situations of the communities above. Families largely depend on land are mainly families made up of old men. They want the policy of turning into urban residents to be implemented immediately, and they don't need to engage on farming anymore. As a result, they could live an easy life on the subsidy of living cost each month. Some typical cases are shown below.

Example 1 Old couple over 60, who doesn't want to engage on any work after turning into urban residents, Deng Minhua within this community belongs to this group.

1. Deng Minhua, male, 65-year-old, elementary school, in the second commune

He lives alone. He possesses 0.34mu paddy field, and cultivates grain for self-need. He also raises some chickens and ducks. The annual income is less than 500 Yuan, and he is frequently in need of the children's relief through cash. Now he lives in a house in some ten square meters. After the demolition, he selects to live in the council house. After turning into urban residents, he will not work any more. He will enjoy the minimum social security, and get 160 Yuan each month; his annual income shall be 1920 Yuan, which is higher much than that before turning into urban residents; he won't need the help from his children. Therefore he is willing to accept the resettlement.

Example 2: Get a distributed stall in the trading market for farm products and continue works related to farming. Xu Daming wit hin this community belongs to this group.

2. Xu Daming, female, 56-year-old, elementary school, in the second commune

There is only one member in the family. Her children live apart. She has 0.3 mu farming land for cultivating vegetable. The Income from agriculture is less than 500 Yuan/yr. Her son helps her with some cash. Only basic requirement can be met. After turning into urban resident, she can get 1320 Yuan/year for living. She plans to sell vegetable in trading market. So her living standard will be improved.

3. Consultation meeting for unemployed person and zero-employment family after turning into urban residents

A further discussion was carried out between the resettlement department of the Project and part of persons already turned into urban residents. The resettlement department inquired their working and living condition, and let them introduce their experience and lessons, which provides much reference for the success of future resettlement works. Some typical cases are shown below:

Example 1: Attend the training and engage on works entrusted by the enterprise. Chen Sumei in the community belongs to this group.

1. Chen Sumei, female, 35-year-old, junior high school, in the first commune

She is unemployed after turning into urban resident, and she attends the training provided by Weiqi Company (a private enterprise in Mian Yang). Now she makes small fittings for Weiqi Company at home. She can make about 300 fittings every day, and earn 7 cents for each one. Now her income per month is more than 600 Yuan. She also receives additional 110 Yuan as living cost. Her income is higher than before. (Weiqi company has signed similar contracts with more than 200 residents nearby.)

Example 2: Solve the AP's employment problem by arranging job in govemment. Hu Jiacai in the community belongs to this group.

2. Hu Jiacai, male, 40-year-old, elementary school, in the first commune

The government of the Development District advocates that each department shall try their best to employ APs, and provide them with works they are capable of in the government. Hu Jiacai is a beneficiary of the policy. At present, he works at the mailroom and is responsible for mail incoming and outgoing of the Development District, he is also the security guard of the district. He can earn more than 600 Yuan every month and additional living cost at 110 Yuan. His living standard is much improved than before.

4. Consultation meeting for cadres in the community

Main participants of this consultation meeting are the Project owner, the resettlement department, consultant expert of resettlement, and cadres representatives of the Nanta community. The discussion content is in accordance with contents for the communities above, therefore no more description shall be made here.

(Consultation meeting for the APs in Nanta Community)

9.7 Grievances and Appeal

During the implementation of the land acquisition and the resettlement of displaced population, if the affected population have any trouble, problem, grievance or discontent regarding land acquisition, housing demolition, compensation payment or any part of the resettlement process, they can appeal to either (1) the village committee meeting and communities committee meeting;(2) the Employer; (3) the independent monitoring institution; (4) the street office; (5) the petition- letter handling departments of city and district government,(6) the discipline check committee and the audit section ; (7) the court through legal proceedings.

(1) Appealing to the village or community committee meeting

Each village affected by the project will establish a suggestion box which is easily accessible to all villagers so they can express their views, opinions and questions. Any question asked through the suggestion box must be answered by the village committee within a two day period. .

(2) Appealing to the Employer

The Employer is the eventual user of the land acquired, and has the obligation to solve problems arising from land acquisition, housing demolition and resettlement. The Employer of this project is Mianyang Tech-innovation Investment Co., Ltd. and Mianyang Sanjiang Construction Investment Co., Ltd., which are supposed to exercise their obligation of construction during the project construction period PPZ and EDZ will exercise the managerial duty after the Project is completed. Therefore, appeals to the Employer may refer to Mianyang Tech-innovation Investment Co., Ltd. and Mianyang Sanjiang Construction Investment Co., Ltd.

Mianyang Tech-innovation Investment Co., Ltd.

Contact Person: Songbin Contact Tel.:0816-6336160

Postal Code: 62100 Mail Address: middle section of Yingbin Large Road in Mianyang city

Mianyang Sanjiang Construction Investment Co., Ltd.

Contact Person: Zhangtao Contact Tel.: 0816-6391276

Postal Code: 62100 Mail Address: No 13 north section of Mianzhou large road

This contact information will be posted in a prominent place in each village as well as in a public location at the Street Offices in each development zone.

(3) Appealing to the External Monitoring Institution

The external monitoring institution conducts in-stage follow-up investigation on the living and production conditions of affected villages and APs several times every year within the monitoring period, evaluates the resettlement result and submits its M&E conclusion to the Employer, the local institutions for executing land acquisition, housing demolition and the WB. The affected persons, therefore, may forward their discontent and grievances to the external monitoring institution, which is obligated to listen to and find out the dissentient and grievances.

Contact Person: Gaoqiang Contact Tel.: 028-87613413

Postal Code: 610031 Mail Address: foreign capital institute of public

administration school of Southwest Jiaotong university

This contact information will be posted in a prominent place in each village as well as in a public location at the Street Offices in each development zone.

(4) Appealing to the street office

According to the regulation on administrative management responsibility of the local government, the discontent and grievances rising from land acquisition and resettlement should first be dealt with by the local government. The street office lies in the most important position in the overall process of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement all the time, and it is obligated to timely solve all problems raised by APs.

Yuanyi street office of PPZ

Contact Person: Yanmeng Contact Tel.: 0816-2546256

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address : No 35 of Yuanyi street in Mian Yang city

Chengnan street office of EDZ

Contact Person: Lizheng Contact Tel.: 0816-6391180

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address : No 13 north section of Mianzhou large road

The relevant contact information will be posted in a prominent place in each village in each development zone.

(5) Appealing to the petition-letter handling departments of City/ Districts Government

If the discontent of a declarant can not be resolved, it can be dealt with by **petition-letter handling departments** of local governments, set up to handle various complaint and discontent from the masses. The "petition Letter" mechanism plays a positive role in China's government administrative organizations at all levels. The appealer may express his discontent orally or in writing to the petition-letter handling departments of city and district, which can coordinate departments concerned to have the matter resolved. If again the discontent cannot be resolved, **the petition-letter handling department** will report the matter to the leaders of the local government.

The petition-letter handling department of Mianyang city

Contact Person: Petition-letter office Contact Tel.:0816-2335505

Postal Code : Mail Address:Huixian road of Mianyang city

The petition-letter handling department of PPZ

Contact Person: Baiyongxu Contact Tel.:0816-6336487

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address : middle section of Yingbin Large Road in Mianyang city

The petition-letter handling department of EDZ

Contact Person: Shiyang Contact Tel.:0816-8130068

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address : No 13 north section of Mianzhou large road

The relevant contact information will be posted in a prominent place in each village in each development zone.

(6) Appealing to the discipline check committee and the audit section

If be subjected to affect the person to feel in the emigrant process the existence problem, can reflect toward city, the area discipline check committee and the audit sections, the related section will investigate the problem to combine as soon as possible to be subjected to affect the person to reply.

Discipline check committee of Mianyang city

Contact Person: Wangyongmou Contact Tel. : 0816-2222326

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address:No 193 of Bucheng road in Mianyang city

Discipline check committee of PPZ

Contact Person: Xuehaiyun Contact Tel. :0816-6336357

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address: middle section of Yingbin Large Road in Mianyang city

Discipline check committee EDZ

Contact Person: Huxiaotao Contact Tel.: 0816-813002

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address : party and people section of EDZ

The audit section of Mianyang city

Contact Person: Chenzuguo Contact Tel.:0816-2218671

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address :Hongxing street of Mianyang city

The audit section of PPZ

Contact Person: Yuanchunmei Contact Tel.: 0816-6336238

Postal Code : 62100 Mail A ddress : middle section of Yingbin Large Road in Mianyang city

The audit section of EDZ

Contact Person: Xiamingyan Contact Tel. :13808119965

Postal Code : 62100 Mail Address: No 13 north section of Mianzhou large road

The relevant contact information will be posted in a prominent place in each village in each development zone.

(7)Legal proceedings

If discontent and grievances cannot be resolved through the above 6 channels, the appealer may resort to legal action by bringing the case to the local court.

(a) According to the judicial interpretation recently issued by Supreme Court, the collective can bring administrative litigation against the government for the decision on land compensation standard;

(b) Based on the contract signed by the EDZ Authority and the collective on land compensation and resettlement, the collective on behalf of the farmers, or the farmers themselves, can bring civil case against the EDZ Authority for defaults on the payment obligation;

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System

In order to ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan complies with relevant requirements, the monitoring of implementation, both "internal" and "external", will be carried out during and after the implementation of the Project. The important monitoring contents: (whether the land acquisition and housing demolition work is implemented according to phases; (2) the middle resettlement effects assessment; (3) the plan and monitoring work of the following projects of the development zone

The "internal" and "external" elements will be combined to provide an assessment of the process of RAP implementation (e.g. disbursement of funds, settlement of grievances, progress on house relocation and land redistribution) and the extent to which the primary objective of the RAP, i.e. the maintenance or enhancement of the current social and economic conditions of all APs, are achieved in the years following the acquisition of their land or property.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The overall objective of internal monitoring or supervision is to ensure that resettlement implementation is in accordance with the approved RAP. Specific objectives are to: (i) check the achievement of milestones in the acquisition and resettlement process, including preparatory phases, against the planned time schedule and budget; (ii) ensure that the channels of communication and consultation between the administrators and affected persons have been established and operated smoothly; (iii) ensure that compensation payments due to affected persons are paid in full and in a timely manner; (iv) verify that the processing of grievances has taken place within the set time limits; and (v) closely watch the adherence to

lawful, approved allocation of acquisition and resettlement money so as to ensure the absence of corruption.

Internal monitoring/supervision will be the overall responsibility of the resettlement implementing agency. It will be undertaken by the Resettlement Officers at village, community and district levels.

Because prompt action reduces escalation of problems, and in the longer run saves money, the emphasis will be put on promptly resolving issues at local level with interventions by higher level officers only when absolutely necessary. Village and community level reports will be prepared on a monthly basis so that prompt action can be taken, if necessary, by higher-level officials without adversely affecting the resettlement execution. District Resettlement Officers will provide quarterly reports to the internal monitoring section of the Employer. Copies of these reports will be submitted to the WB. These reports should include: name of reporting agency, date of reporting, details on the implementation of the resettlement programs scheduled for that year, reasons for any delays, problems encountered, corrective actions and their results, and problems that need to be resolved at a higher level.

In addition to the above arrangements, the traditional financial supervision body - the Audit Bureau – will, at each level of Government, perform monitoring and auditing over the fund use in the compensation program.

10.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of the external monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) confirm whether or not the benefit level of the APs is restored or reaches up to the former level after completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities.; (ii) if not, identify its reason; (iii) assess the overall efficiency, effectiveness, impact (including behavioural responses) and sustainability of the policy and practice of land acquisition and resettlement involved in the Project; (iv) deduce lessons for future projects in Mianyang City.

10.2.1 Methodology and Content

The general methodology will involve a mix of one-to-one questionnaires administered to households, and participatory rapid appraisal techniques (PRA) repeated on a six-monthly or yearly basis during the resettlement and construction activities associated with the Project.

The household surveys will concentrate on the changes in economic activity, incomes and other social conditions of individual households. Key indicators will include: household composition, ethnicity, education and skill levels, experience in positions of influence, pre-acquisition rights over land, size and condition of house, accumulated assets, annual income, relative mix of productive activities, marketing channels, access to utilities and

services (including social services and irrigation systems), and nature and frequency of major social and cultural activities. This survey will provide a series of socio-economic indicators which can subsequently be monitored in order to evaluate the success of the resettlement and income restoration process.

In addition, the baseline survey, undertaken as soon as possible after the DMS will ask questions on:

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring will focus on the following items:

- Quarterly tracking of the employment status of the affected households with a rate of land dependency greater than 75% after they turn to be urban residents from rural residents;

- Semi-annual monitoring of the livelihood status and resettlement implementation status of disadvantageous groups based upon the survey conducted before commencement of the Project;
- Semi-annual monitoring of restoration status of shops;
- Monitoring of the employment status of rural residents that have become urban residents and quarterly tracking of the change in employment indices;
- For skill training, semi-annual monitoring of training content and effect;
- For payment of living expenses, monthly monitoring of the timeliness and the amount of payment;
- For progress in self-built house, semi-annual monitoring of the implementation of relocation and resettlement measures;
- For relief measures of unemployed persons, semi-annual monitoring of the implementation status of such measures.

10.2.2 Sampling method

As required by the WB policy, the baseline survey for launching monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities should cover 10 percent of the APs. By the time the ROW is marked and the DMS commences the exact identity of the APs and the extent of their individual losses and the losses of the land owning groups will be known. At this stage, it is anticipated that around 5,361 households will be affected. Hence, the total sample size shall be around 530 households.

A two-stage stratified random sample should be used. The first stage sampling will involve the selection of 15 of the affected villages (approximately 1/3). The initial selection of villages should involve those villages which will be most affected by land and property losses. This selection can be modified if it is considered that it omits any villages with particular characteristics that are significantly different from those originally selected: e.g. higher proportions of ethnic minorities, poor people, different cropping patterns or non-agricultural activity.

Around 50 households should be sampled in each selected village. The sample will be chosen randomly from the schedule of affected households obtained during the DMS.

In order to improve comparability, households selected for the baseline survey will be interviewed in all subsequent surveys.

10.2.3 Arrangement of survey Timing

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

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

The monitoring survey during the land acquisition and resettlement implementation will concentrate on (1)the extent to which the procedures laid down in the RAP have been followed, (2)the effectiveness of these processes and the level of satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of APs with these processes.

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

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

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

10.2.4 Independent Monitoring Organization

An institute or organisation totally independent of the Employer and independent of the local governments of the Project, will be contracted as the leading agency to carry out the external monitoring and evaluation work under this RAP. The SUEP and SMUEP offices has entrusted Research Institute of Foreign Capital Introduction & Utilization of Southwest Jiaotong University (SWJU) in Chengdu to undertake this work

10.3 Reporting System and Distribution

The results of the M&E survey shall be reported to the Provincial SUEP and Municipal SUDP SMUEP offices and the WB on an annual basis. Copies sent to the WB must be in English.

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

A mid-term assessment will be undertaken for the purpose of improving resettlement implementation in the project area. The report on the post-construction survey will constitute a final assessment report on the resettlement process and elaborate the extent to which the compensation paid and other measures have enabled APs to maintain or enhance their pre-project social and economic living conditions.

11. Reporting Plan

11.1 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report

The RAP is the last draft and shall be submitted to the WB for pre-review.

11.2 Report of Progress for RP Implementation

A. Periodicity

Starting from the resettlement implementation, report on resettlement progress shall be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices. According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and every 6 months, i.e. prior to every June. 30 and Dec. 31, the PRO shall submit a report to WB, indicating the resettlement progress.

B. Format and Contents

The format of the resettlement progress report submitted by the PRO will be prepared as per the requirements of the WB. The report usually consists of two parts: a) the text part that describes in details the resettlement progress, payment and use of compensation, showing the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolution and measures; and b) forms and lists that mainly show statistical data of the previous six (6) months, reflecting the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land requisition, house demolition, reconstruction and use of compensation. Some formats are provided in Tables11-1 and 11-2.

Table 11-1 Progress Schedule for Land Requisition and Resettlement

Department:_____:

Deadline for Reporting Contents: ____Date ____Month ____Year:

Fill-up Date: ____Date ____Month ____Year:

Items	Unit	Planned amount	Completed in the Current Quarter	Accum. total	Proportion
Fund allocation					
Private houses rebuilding					
APs moved to new housing					
Old houses demolition					
Reconstructed public buildings					
Electric line restoration					
Communication lines restoration Land requisition					
Land readjustment					

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

Table 11-2 Statistic Table for Usage of Compensation Fee

For Land Requisition and Relocation and Resettlement Subsidy

Districts (City) _____ Township_____

Data up to: _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year

Fill-up Date : _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year:

Affected unit	Description	Unit/Quantity	Investment required (?)	Compensation /Subsidy received (?)
Village and Group				

Reporter: Signature(person-in-charge): Official seal:

Notes: "Description" involves construction of irrigation facilities (canal (m), pump station (Nr.), etc.), domestic animals farming (such as pigs (Nr.), chickens (Nr.), ducks (Nr.), etc.), newly reclaimed plowland (mu)), construction of public welfare items, construction of infrastructure and establishment of enterprises (Nr.), etc.).

11.3 Independent M&E Report

The external monitoring agency shall submit its monitoring and appraisal report within one month of starting work, which shall be attached to the report on resettlement progress to be furnished annually to the WB by the resettlement office.

A. Periodicity

In accordance with the WB's requirements and the arrangement made by the external monitoring agency, after commencement of the resettlement, the monitoring and evaluation investigations will be carried out twice a year in April and October respectively and the resettlement monitoring and appraisal report will be submitted prior to June 30 and November 30 every year. The work on land requisition, housing

demolition and resettlement involved this project will be completed before 2007, so the work on independent monitoring and evaluation will be conducted 6 times in three years. The M&E outline will be submitted and selection of the samples and collection of base-line data for the samples will also be completed by the end of 2005, with database for the M&E to be established at the same time.

B. Contents

(1) Resettlement base-line survey

(2) Progress on land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement

(3) Production restoration and rehabilitation

(4) Housing demolition, relocation and reconstruction

(5) Resettlers' living standards

(6) Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds

(7) Assessment for operation and benefit of resettlement implementing agency

(8) Support to vulnerable group

(9) Problems and recommendations.

12. Table of Entitlement

All responsibilities to be assumed by the project owner and all rights enjoyed by objects affected by the Project are shown in Table 12.

Table 12 Entitlement Matrix

Category	Compensation & Rehabilitation Policy	Rate
Loss of Land	1. To get living standard of affected population restored and improved; 2. To convert from rural residency to urban residents and enjoy project benefits in the project area; 3. To have options selected for rehabilitation, e.g. continuing farming on land or conducting non-agricultural activities; 4. To receive land compensation which shall cover income from the lost land; 5. The land compensation agreement will be signed between the Government and Village. The resettlement compensation fees shall be directly paid to he resettlement office at district level involved, and the office shall open accounts in the local Construction Bank of China for each village and each resettler for land and property compensation, thus the compensation fees for land and property of resettlers will be protected from being occupied or peculated; 6. The compensation for land and property of resettlers will be publicized through meeting and announcement, involving area of land acquisition, compensation standard and compensation amount. The information handbook will be distributed to each village, group and household affected. 7. Vulnerable family will receive certain amount of difficulty subsidy or be registered as urban poor who will receive a Minimum Living Allowance of Y160/person/month in 2005 and enjoy preferential policies in rehabilitation. The cost incurred will be borne by the project owner; 8. Vocational training and recommendation of job opportunities will be provided to those who	A life time payment of living allowance every month, i.e. Y110 for those between the age of 16 and 60, but Y55 for those under 16 or above 60; The monthly living allowance will be adjusted by the official inflation every two years.

	heavily rely on land and who are vulnerable.	
Loss of Houses	1. All houses will be compensated at replacement price without deducting depreciation; 2. The payment of house compensation is in cash and in kind. In PPZ wall and roof tiles will be provided and foundation of the house-plots will be prepared for construction of the new houses. In EDZ, wall and roof tiles will be provided and a lump-sum compensation for construction of the new houses is paid; 3. The resettlers will receive a house construction notice 3 months before the construction, and have a minimum of 3 months for construction. The construction time shall be fully consulted with village, group, town and resettlers, and arranged in the idle season as could as possible. 4. The resettlers will receive 200Yuan/household of transport fee during removal period. 5. A compensation handbook will be distributed to each affected household and the resettlement office at district/city level will be appointed to open accounts for resettlers in the local Construction Bank of China for land and property compensation. The compensation fee will be paid, one month before the house construction, to the affected families. If the payment is made in installments, the final amount of fund shall be paid before completing the house construction. Therefore, the compensation fees for land and property of resettlers will be protected from being occupied or peculated; 6. Vulnerable groups will either request grant or credit for construction of their new houses. In PPZ and EDZ, 25 sq.m/person is free.	230 Yuan/m^2 for concrete-brick structures; 170 Yuan/m^2 for brick-wood structure d houses and Y60/sq.m for earth-wood houses.
Relocation of shops	1. Shop business will be continued; 2. Compensation of business loss due to relocation will be paid; 3. New shops or vendor stands in market are available in the relocated communities	
Relocation of enterprises	1. Enterprise production will be continued and no workers will lose jobs due to relocation; 2. New site for relocation is planned. The enterprise will move after completion of the new one; 3.	

	Compensation of production loss during relocation will be paid.	
Affected public infrastructures and service facilities	All affected public infrastructures and service facilities will be subsidized at replacement cost to the owner and be reconstructed if needed.	

Annex 1: Tables of the Affected Enterprises and Units

(1) Affected enterprises and units in EDZ

Units: m^2, yuan, persons

Names	Units nature	Areas	Per capita income (yuan/month)	Persons				Demolition areas					
				Total	At post	Retired	temporary	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Simple	Steel-concrete	Frame
Yixing machinery plant	IR	7	450	45	6	/	39	4169	2100	1200	869	/	/

(2) Affected enterprises and units in PPZ

Units: m^2, yuan, persons

Names	Units nature	Areas	Per capita income (yuan/month)	Persons				Demolition areas					
				Total	At post	Retired	temporary	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Simple	Steel-concrete	Frame
storehouse of 208 railway	SR	2156.62	560	29	11		18	2643.72	1208.39	1435.33			
Zhongnong agricultural material company	SR	10684.7	600	36	21		15	10684.7	102.2	9262.5			1320
Mianyang agriculture school	institution	876	600					3249	3249				
Street office of industry garden	administration	120						270	270				
Pump station in Fucheng district	Administration	130						130		130			
Paifang village	collective	700						700		700			

Notes: IR=individual running SR=state running

Annex 2 introduction schools and investment situation of the profession education base

Units:100,000,000yuan, m^2, mu, persons

Item		Mianyang Profession Techinc school	Mianyang water science of electricity school (southwest water conservancy electric power occupation technical college)	Mianyang agriculture school(southwest agriculture science and technology occupation college)	Mianyang finance and economics school(the southwest Jiaotong college of Mianyang)	Mianyang Broadcast Open University (occupation technical college)	Jiangyou normal school(big sun primary education college of Mianyang of teacher of Sichuan)	Jiangyou industry school (technical expert's college of Mianyang)	Nine state the day remits to educate the company(nine state jobs teach the base)	Mianyang high school (occupation education center)	South mountain high school of Mianyang (occupation education center)	**Total of the schools**
1	Totalinvestment	**1.865**	**1.18**	**2**	**1**	**5.16**	**1.783**	**1.25**	**0.192**	**1.246**	**1.38**	**17.056**
	Raise by oneself the funds	**0.56**	**0.36**		**0.3**	**1.55**	**0.5349**	**0.29**	**0.0576**	**0.376**	**0.414**	**4.4425**
	Anticipate loan	**1.305**	**0.82**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**3.61**	**1.2481**	**0.96**	**0.134**	**0.87**	**0.966**	**12.0131**
	Land acquisition	**1200**	**800**	**1500**	**300**	**1000**	**500**	**300**	**200**	**400**	**350**	**6550**
	Construction areas	**75000**	**52100**	**71000**	**70000**	**286116**	**121500**	**50100**	**45640**	**104400**	**55000**	**930856**
	Finish time	**2006.12.**	**2006.12.**	**2007.12.**	**2006.12.**	**2008.7.**	**2007.8.**	**2007.8.**	**2006.8.**	**2006.7.**	**2006.8.**	
	Students	**4000**	**3500**	**5000**	**2000**	**12000**	**5000**	**1000**	**3000**	**6000**	**2000**	**43500**
2	Total investment	**1.615**	**1.03**	**1.53**	**1.4**	**1.34**	**1.55**	**2.75**	**0.8079**		**0.88**	**12.9029**
	Raise by oneself the funds	**0.484**	**0.315**		**0.42**	**0.4**	**0.465**	**0.63**	**0.2423**		**0.264**	**3.2203**
	Anticipate loan	**1.131**	**0.715**	**1.071**	**0.98**	**0.94**	**1.085**	**2.12**	**0.5655**		**0.616**	**9.2235**
	Land acquisition		**800**		**800**	**400**	**400**	**500**	**300**			**3200**
	Construction areas	**90000**	**45600**	**96000**	**70000**	**71529**	**115000**	**132580**	**43000**		**55000**	**718709**
	Finish time	**2007.12.**	**2007.12.**	**2009.12.**	**2008.12.**	**2011.7.**	**2009.8.**	**2008.8.**	**2009.8.**		**2008.5.**	
	Students	**8000**	**3000**	**6000**	**10000**	**3000**	**5000**	**2000**	**4000**		**6000**	**47000**

World Bank Loan Project

Continue table

Item		Mianyang Profession Technical school	Mianyang water science of electricity school (southwest water conservancy electric power occupation technical college)	Mianyang agriculture school(southwest agriculture science and technology occupation college)	Mianyang finance and economics school(the southwest Jiaotong college of Mianyang)	Mianyang Broadcast Open University (occupation technical college)	Jiangyou normal school(big sun primary education college of Mianyang of teacher of Sichuan)	Jiangyou industry school (technical expert's college of Mianyang)	Nine state the day remits to educate the company(nine state jobs teach the base)	Mianyang high school (occupation education center)	South mountain high school of Mianyang (occupation education center)	**Total of the schools**
3	Total investment		**0.99**	**0.698**	**0.6**		**1.335**	**1.61**				**5.233**
	Raise by oneself the funds		**0.297**		**0.18**		**0.4005**	**0.37**				**1.2475**
	Anticipate loan		**0.693**	**0.4886**	**0.42**		**0.9345**	**1.24**				**3.7761**
	Land acquisition		**400**		**400**		**400**	**200**				**1400**
	Construction areas		**72300**	**40000**	**28000**		**100000**	**63100**				**303400**
	Finish time		**2008.12.**	**2010.12.**	**2010.12.**		**2011.8.**	**2009.8.**				
	Students		**3500**	**4000**	**8000**		**5000**	**4000**				**24500**
total	Total investment	**3.48**	**3.2**	**4.228**	**3**	**6.5**	**4.668**	**5.61**	**0.9999**	**1.246**	**2.26**	**35.1919**
	Raise by oneself the funds	**1.044**	**0.972**		**0.9**	**1.95**	**1.4004**	**1.29**	**0.2999**	**0.376**	**0.678**	**8.9103**
	Anticipate loan	**2.436**	**2.228**	**2.9596**	**2.1**	**4.55**	**3.2676**	**4.32**	**0.6995**	**0.87**	**1.582**	**25.0127**
	Land acquisition	**1200**	**2000**	**1500**	**1500**	**1400**	**1300**	**1000**	**500**	**400**	**350**	**11150**
	Construction areas	**165000**	**170000**	**207000**	**168000**	**357645**	**336500**	**245780**	**88640**	**104400**	**110000**	**1952965**
	Finish time	**2007.12**	**2008.12.**	**2010.12.**	**2010.12.**	**2011.7.**	**2011.8.**	**2009.8.**	**2009.8.**	**2006.7.**	**2008.5.**	
	Students	**12000**	**10000**	**15000**	**20000**	**15000**	**15000**	**7000**	**7000**	**6000**	**8000**	**115000**

Annex 3 Resettlement Policy Frame work

Sichuan Urban Development Project

Resettlement Policy Framework For Land Development Component In Mianyang and Suining

A. Project Introduction

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

2. Mianyang

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

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

2.3 The proposed project components entail the provision of basic infrastructure and access improvements for two major urban development and expansion areas: Pioneer Park in the north-west and the Southern Economic Development Area. The area under the two land development schemes, about 12 km^2, will increase the urbanized area of Mianyang by 22%. The residential areas will provide housing for a population of about 150,000 over 10 years. In fact a number of new residents in the proposed new schemes will come from the dense inner city. The average population density in the two schemes is 126 people per hectare, significantly lower than the current average density in Mianyang built-up area (213 p/ha). This lower density reflects higher environmental standards in terms of open space and community facilities and a significant increase in floor space consumption per person, corresponding to the past trend in urban China to Central government policy. 27% of the land developed will be under industrial use.

Suining

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

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

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

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

3.1 Pioneer Park Area: US$ 45.53 million

The component consists of the construction of:

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

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

The component comprises of the construction of:

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

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

4.1 Xining District Area: US$60.19 million

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

4.2 Xining Road: US$6.89 million

The Xining Road is proposed as a link northwards from Xining District Area to the rail station to improve access and connectivity for the new development area.

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

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

B. Definition of Terms

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

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

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

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

Replacement Cost refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for real

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

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

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

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

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

C. Principles and Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Acquisition of land and other assets and resettlement of people should be

minimized as much as possible and will be phased to the extent possible. When land acquisition for the land development scheme is necessary, the project will be designed to minimize adverse impact on the Project Affected People (PAPs), especially the vulnerable groups;

(b) The baseline survey done for each subproject will constitute the cut-off date for future claims for compensation or other assistance under the resettlement program;

(c) Persons whose houses are in part or in total affected by the subprojects will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels;

(d) All PAPs whose businesses are affected in part or total (permanently or temporarily) will be compensated, relocated and rehabilitated, if required, so as to improve their standard of living, income earning capacity and production capacity, or at least to restore them to pre-Project levels;

(e) All PAPs residing in, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the components area of the socioeconomic survey are entitled to compensation for their losses and/or income rehabilitation. Lack of legal right to the assets lost will not bar the PAP from entitlement to such compensation, rehabilitation and relocation measures;

(f) The rehabilitation measures to be provided are (i) compensation at full replacement cost for houses and other structures; (ii) compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidy for the affected villages and farmers; (iii) dislocation allowance and transition subsides; (iv) full compensation for crops, trees and other similar agricultural products at market value; and (v) other assets, and appropriate rehabilitation measures to compensate for loss of livelihood;

(g) Replacement house-plots, place of business and agricultural land will be as close as possible to the land that was lost, and acceptable to the PAP;

(h) For the land development scheme, the non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. Cash compensation is accompanied by appropriate rehabilitation measures which together with project benefits results in restoration of incomes to at least pre-subproject levels;

(i) The resettlement transition period will be minimized, compensation in cash and in kind provided to the PAPs shall be completed prior to the expected start-up date of works in the respective components;

(j) Resettlement plans will be implemented following consultations with the PAPs, and will have the endorsement of the PAPs;

(k) The previous level of community services and access to resources will be maintained or improved after resettlement;

(l) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to resources owned or managed by PAPs as common property will be mitigated by arrangements ensuring access of those PAPs to equivalent resources on a continuing basis;

(m) Financial and physical resources for resettlement and rehabilitation will be made available as and when required;

(n) Resettlement program will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation measures;

(o) Adequate arrangements for effective and timely internal and external monitoring will be made on implementation of all resettlement measures;

(p) Wherever possible the components will ensure that local residents in the affected areas benefit from the services and facilities created for, or by, the components.

(q) Adequate processes and procedures, consistent with those established in the

RAP for the project, will be developed to enable PAPs to make grievances if they are not satisfied with any aspect of the resettlement process, with the ultimate right of appeal to the court system.

D. Process for Preparing and Approving Resettlement Plans

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

(a) Component sponsor furnishes preliminary information report on the proposed component to the Project Management Office of Sichuan Province (PPMO) and the City PMOs in Mianyang and Suining at the earliest possible stage. The preliminary information report would contain basic information on: (i) the proposed location of the subproject; (ii) the total area of land required for the subproject, the type of land, current land use, possible impacts of land use changes, and the proposed strategy for land acquisition; and (iii) the people to be affected by the subproject including those losing home, land or livelihoods; and those deriving benefits (employment, electricity, etc.) from the subproject;

(b) PPMO will, after its review and consultation with the CPMO, direct the subproject sponsor to prepare a resettlement document according to this RPF;

(c) For each subproject that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires a satisfactory resettlement action plan or an abbreviated resettlement action plan that is consistent with the provision of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval since the land development component is closely linked with the infrastructure component financially supported by the Bank. When the number of persons affected by the subproject exceeds 200, a resettlement plan shall be prepared. Where impacts on the entire affected population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are affected, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower. Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost;

(d) Planning and implementation for the acquisition of land and provision of compensation for resettlement and resettlement related activities will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs to ensure minimal disturbance and transparency in transactions between the project implementers and PAPs;

(e) The subproject sponsor prepares the RAP or ARAP and submits it to the CPMO, PPMO and the task team of the World Bank for review/concurrence;

(f) The reviewers shall verify the adequacy of the report in light of policies, principles and procedures set out in this RPF, and convey the decision to the subproject sponsor;

(g) After obtaining concurrence of the World Bank, the subproject sponsor executes the RAP or ARAP which would also contain terms and conditions related to implementation of the plans agreed in the RPF.

(h) Entitlements will be provided to PAPs no later than one month prior to expected start-up of works at a particular subproject site and construction work will not begin until PAPs are compensated or adequately relocated;

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

(a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;

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

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

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

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

E. Estimated Population Displacement

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

Resettlement Factors	Items	EDZ in Mianyang	Pioneer Park in Mianyang	Xingning Area in Suining	Sub-Total
1. Land Acquisition (mu)	Developed Area (DA)	6526	9090	5370	20986
	Project Area (PA)	1226	395	1996	3617
	% of PA to DA	19%	4%	37%	17%
2. House Demolition (m^2)	Developed Area (DA)	419,828	151,371	280,000	599,199
	Project Area (PA)	83,931	87,246	128,306	299,483
	% of PA to DA	20%	58%	46%	50%

Resettlement Factors	Items	EDZ in Mianyang	Pioneer Park in Mianyang	Xingning Area in Suining	Sub-Total
3. Number of People Affected	Developed Area (DA)	4921	5958	6000	16879
	Project Area (PA)	1265	707	1787	3759
	% of PA to DA	26%	12%	30%	22%
4. Resettlement Cost (Y million)	Developed Area (DA)	19,998	21,025	25,300	66,323
	Project Area (PA)	4,702	2,745	14,123	21,570
	% of PA to DA	24%	13%	56%	33%

F. Eligibility Criteria

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

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

(a) For the majority of schemes, all farmland in a village will be expropriated once. Farmers who lose land and are converted from rural to urban residency will receive a monthly living allowance based upon their ages. The living allowances shall cover the income from land for the remaining years of life of each individual and ensure the restoration of the livelihood of the affected person, otherwise the minimum living allowance applied for urban residents, which is higher than the monthly living allowance applied for the farmers, shall be paid.

(b) In addition to the living allowances, the social security system, such as pension, unemployment subsidies, minimum living allowance for urban residents, medical insurance, etc., is encouraged along with the development of the system in the two cities;

(c) In the project area, about 20% of the PAP undertake agricultural activities and about 20% of the household income come from agricultural undertakings. The local government shall provide opportunities for vocational training and employment to these people. Jobs in relation to land are encouraged, such as continue farming on the marginal land and planting flowers or grasses in the residential area. Jobs in relation to unskilled occupation are encouraged for those who prefer to do physical labor, such as sanitation workers or

security personnel. Market booths and shops are available for those who are willing to do business. Options of job opportunity will be provided and all the able-bodied people may either find jobs by themselves or get jobs with the assistance of the local government or community;

(d) Villages with a high land-holding capacity, say, around one mu per person, will select another option of not receiving the monthly living allowance, but a lump-sum of land acquisition and resettlement compensation instead. The usage of the land compensation will be determined through consultation with the community members. The land compensation for the part of the community will be used for (i) development of non-agriculture based income generation activities; (ii) supplement of social security for all the residents in the community; (iii) public service facilities, etc.

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

(a) PAPs whose houses are being acquired by the subproject will be provided replacement house-plots (in Mianyang) or with new apartments (in Suining) within easy communing distance of their existing homes;

(b) The new residential areas shall be fully equipped with public infrastructures and service facilities, as well as a comfortable environment for residing;

(c) PAPs will be provided with cash compensation at full replacement value, without any deduction for depreciation, for any structures and fixed assets affected by the subproject;

(d) A pre-determined dislocation allowance according to the prevailing rates of the subproject areas, and a transitional compensation will also be provided;

(e) Poor people and vulnerable groups shall enjoy special treatment or preferential policies, such as a minimum floor space per person or household free of charge.

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

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

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

G. Legal Framework

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

H. Organizational Procedures

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

I. Implementation Process

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

J. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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

23. The channels and procedures are as follows:

(a) To the local government - any person aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement document can lodge an oral or written grievance to the local community of village or township and/or the Residents' Committee or the Sub-district Office. The staff shall keep records of any grievances made and collect information from the PAPs as required to verify the grievances;

(b) To the land administration bureaus at the Community, District and City level – the person may also appeal the case to the professional authorities who are in the position to explain all the issues in relating to land policies;

(c) If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the local government and/or professional authorities, s/he can present the case to the higher level government, specifically to the relevant departments of the District and City Governments;

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

K. Participation and Consultation

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

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

respective resettlement plan.

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

L. Funding Arrangement

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

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

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

M. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

(a) Verification that the baseline information of all PAPs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, the provision of compensation and other entitlements, and relocation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Policy.

(b) Verification and follow-up action to ensure that funds for implementing the inventory and resettlement plan are provided in a timely manner and in

amounts sufficient for the purpose, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the inventory and resettlement plan.

(c) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

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

Annex 4 Work Experience in the Science & Education Pioneer Park District

Administrative Commission of Scie nce & Education Pioneer Park District in Mianyang Sci-Tech City

Report on Resettlement of Farmers from the Park Districts

The Science & Education Pioneer Park District (hereinafter referred to as "SEPPD") was officially opened in August 2001. In the past 4 years, in the spirit of the important thought of the "Three Represents", SEPPD has taken it as one of its main tasks to safeguard, realize and develop the interests of the masses in the park district. With the unremitting efforts, farmers who have lost their land because of the park district (hereinafter referred to as the "Affected Farmers") have been well resettled, and their interests properly maintained. The following is a report on the conditions of resettlement of the Affected Farmers.

I Basic conditions of the Affected Farmers

1. Distribution of the Affected Farmers

The Affected farmers are distributed mainly in 5 communities: Shangma, Bajiao, Yuantong, Xinmiao and Xiyuan. According to the general planning of the park district, the first phase settlements in Shangma and Bajao as well as a farm product market in Shangma have been built; the second phase settlements in Shangma and Bajao (Xinmiao) and the settlement in Yuantong are under construction at this moment. With the completion of such settlements, all the Affected Farmers will be able to live in new houses.

2. Households and population of the Affected Farmers

The Affected Farmers involve 2,216 households, and a total population of 5,354.

3. The area of land requisitioned is 3820mu (1mu=0.0667 hectares).

4. Income and income structure of the Affected Farmers

Incomes of the Affected Farmers consist of four parts: monthly living subsidies, business income of some farmers, income from work outside and house rental.

5. Current living conditions of the Affected Peasant and the conditions of supporting the old.

In order to ensure that the monthly living subsidies of the Affected Peasant can reach their hands at the time and in the amount specified, the Standards and Policies for dispensing living subs idies of the Affected Peasant are put in publicity to accept public surveillance. In the same time, the living subsidies of the Affected Farmers are brought into financial budget of the park district in the beginning of a year. A separate bank account is opened for each household of the Affected Peasant, and the monthly living subsidies are dispensed at a specified time by the Bank. Up to now, the accumulated amount of living subsidies dispensed has reached RMB 21,571,215Yuan. The dispensing standard is as follows: 110 Yuan for each person over 16 years (included) old, 55 Yuan for each person under 16 years old.

II. Basic methods adopted to safeguard the interests of the Affected Farmers

1. Combination of active publicity and public participation

1) Before land requisition and demolishing, give publicity to policies, laws and regulations regarding demolishing and resettlement issued by the state, province, city and district by means of broadcasting, cable TV, slogans, assemblies, informal discussions, etc., thus making them known by every household in real meaning.

2) Let community cadres and resident representatives jointly participate in demolishing and resettlement work. Clean, measure and verify the houses and plants of the farmers within the scope of land requisition under the leadership of the Demolishing and Resettlement Office and with the joint participation of community cadres, leaders of resident teams, resident representatives and the Affected Farmers, thus achieving equity, openness and justness in real meaning, protecting interests of the Affected Farmers.

3) Before any compensation for resettlement is made, the standards of resettlement compensation, amount of such compensation and the method for resettlement are posted on the wall for residents' surveillance. In the same time, complaint and tip boxes are provided, and supervisory telephone numbers, office address and unit in charge also rendered. Any resident who has complaints may directly contact the Demolishing and Resettlement Office by telephone or writing letters, or have leaders of the resident team or cadres of the resident's committee bring such complaints to the Demolishing and Resettlement Office. The officer who has accepted the complaint must record the problem(s) reflected by the resident, and settle such problem(s) within a specified time. Should the resident feel unsatisfactory with the handling results thereof, he may further complain to the Section for Receiving Letters and Visits under the General Office of the park district.

2. Making payment for land requisition and demolishing compensation strictly in accordance with the policies

1) Compensation standards for land leasing by the Affected Farmers and the conditions of compensation distribution and use

Compensation Standards for Annexes and Young Crops Affected by Land Requisition for the Science & Education Pioneer Park District in Mianyang Sci-Tech City (MFH [2001] Doc #140) issued by the Municipal Government is implemented. Compensation received by the Affected Farmers is fully at their disposal, the amount of which, on an average, is about RMB 60,000 Yuan for each household.

2) Compensations for house demolishing of the Affected Farmers

The total number of households receiving house demolishing compensation is 1,568, and the total amount of compensation is RMB 58,021,300 Yuan, which is paid in accordance with the municipal government's replay on the compensation standards.

3) Work arrangement for the Affected Farmers actively coordinated.

In a view to providing employment to the Affected Farmers, a Labor Security Center and a Citizen School were established in July 2005. According to the educational level and work skills of the Affected Farmers, 160 of them have been employed to perform street sanitation work or to work in enterprises in the park district. Through investigating and understanding the employment requirements of the enterprises, the Social Development Bureau and Subdistrict Offices have provided directional training

to the Affected Farmers according to the will of the farmers. Up to now, about 500 persons have received such free re-employment training. At present, 1, 286 Affected Farmers are engaged in long-term work outside, while about 900 engaged in short-term work.

4) Policies ensuring long-term livelihood of the Affected Farmers

The major policies for the first phase include: (I) Building house sites for the Affected Farmers at the cost of the SEPPD. Now, house sites for 1,500 households have been completed and that for another 1100 households are under construction. SEPPD provides color roof tiles and external wall tiles (paint) for free. SEPPD spends money to complete auxiliary works such as community roads, greening, water facilities and power facilities, etc. Shangma settlement, for instance, where 419 households are resettled, consumes RMB 31,000,000 Yuan of investment on only capital construction and road construction, RMB 2,270,000 Yuan on external wall paints and color roof tiles, 600,000 Yuan on greening, 900, 000 Yuan on power supply facilities, RMB 420,000 Yuan on water supply facilities, and RMB 630,000 Yuan on gas supply facilities. The accumulated investment on this settlement is about RMB 35,820,000 Yuan, which is, on an average, 85,000 Yuan on each household, 33,000 Yuan on each person. (II) SEPPD is to negotiate with the project units to let the Affected Farmers provide labor services which are simple in technology. (III) Seeking property management jobs in the build-up area for the Affected Farmers, e.g., jobs to provide environmental sanitation, greening and security services, etc. (IV) Guaranteeing the minimum standard of living. According to the *Regulation of Mianyang City on Guaranteeing the Minimum Standard of Living*, 89 households, involving 177 Affected Farmers who comply with the conditions specified in the regulation above, have been brought under guarantee for urban minimum standard of living. (V) Guaranteeing nine-year compulsory education for children of residents in the park district. It has been planned to build 3 middle school and primary schools in this precinct. Before completion of such schools, all the students in the precinct who are in the ages to go to primary school or middle school will be arranged to study in Nanshan Bilingual School; in the same time, an annual subsidy of 1,200 Yuan is granted to each primary school student, and 1,800Yuan to each middle school student. (VI) Establishing and consummating social security system for the Affected Farmers, which includes preferential polities on re-employment (e.g., tax exemption, preference in registration and certificate application), supporting polities on development of community economy (e.g., allocating certain amount of land to the collective to build shops, developing collective economy by building markets, practicing the Project of "Two Leading"), polities on education, medical care, insurance, and policies on supporting the weak group (e.g., support to most needy families, support to families suffering from accidents, medical support, education support, support to the wound and the disable, family planning support, housing support, employment support and legal support).

Through implementation of the measures above, up to now, no objection to the polities and work of demolishing and resettlement has been be raised by any resident, according to an investigation made among the residents. Residents whose lands have not been requisitioned are requesting the SEPPD to speed up the process of development, and are requiring land requisition on them as soon as possible. According to a comparison between the social economy in 2003 and that in 2005, and informal discussions with the residents, the living standard of the Affect Farmers has been generally improved. Up to now, we have not found any resident who has to make

a living by selling its own house.

III. Major problems concerning the livelihood of the Affected Farmers at present

Low educational level and weak working skills of the Affected Farmers in the park district have caused certain difficulties to the work of re-employment.

Dec. 16, 2005

Annex 5 Work Experience in the Economic Development Zone

Mianyang Economic & Technology Development Zone

Work Summary of Compensation and Resettlement in Land Requisition and Relocation

The Economic & Technology Development Zone is a county-level industrial park under the jurisdiction of Fucheng District, Mianyang City. This development zone (the "Zone"), with an approved development area of 15.12 km^2, is one of the industrial park retained with the approval of the People's Government of Sichuan Province after the tide of development zone rectification. The development zone was formed in August 2000, and has formally entered the stage of development and construction since September 2001. Under the thought of "centralized planning, phased development and rolling development", the accumulated build-up area had reached about 4.5km^2 by the end of October 2005.

During development and construction, we actively and reliably solved the problems of land requisition, relocation, compensation to and resettlement of the farmers who have lost their land for the development zone (hereinafter referred to as the "Affected Farmers") strictly in accordance with relevant stipulations of the *Law of Land Management*, received general recognition of the residents in the Zone and sufficient affirmation of leaders at provincial and municipal levels.

I Basic conditions

1. Conditions of compensation for land requisition

1) Conditions of compensation for land requisition

During the four years from August 2000 to October 2005, 5,363mu collective land has been requisitioned, involving 20 agricultural cooperatives whose land are fully requisitioned and people fully transferred (to non-agricultural status), 2,192 households relocated, 2,260 households resettled, 7,563 persons turning from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration, among which 5,547 persons are the Affected Farmers, 2,016 persons are because of the transform from village committees to resident's committees. The actual land compensation paid is RMB171,400,000 Yuan.

2) Self-resettlement by rural collective economic organizations and the conditions of dispensing land compensation and resettlement subsidies

As to the rural collective land requisitioned in the Zone, two modes, i.e., self-resettlement by rural collective economic organizations and resettlement by the unit conducting land requisition, are practiced. Among the 20 agricultural cooperatives the land of which has been requisitioned, except one agricultural cooperative (the former 2nd Banqiao Cooperative), the rest 19 are resettled by the Administrative Commission of Mianyang Economic Development Zone. The actual methods are: for rural cooperatives resettled through their own efforts, the Administrative Commission of Mianyang Economic Development Zone (the "Administrative Commission") will work out the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies in accordance with the compensation standards provided in the Law of Land Management, and effect payment to the cooperative collective in full

amount; in the mean time, measures such as land reservation and project granting, etc. will be adopted to ensure the living standard of the Affected Farmers. For rural cooperatives resettled by the Administrative Commission, the Administrative Commission will be responsible for house resettlement of the Affected Farmers, extending living (unemployment) subsidies to the members of such rural cooperatives, providing subsidies to public welfare undertakings of the communities so as to guarantee expenditure of the Affected Farmers on public welfare undertakings.

The former 2nd Banqiao Cooperative (now the 6th team of Banqiao Community), the only rural cooperative resettled in our district, has 59 households and 182 residents. The Administrative Commission has acquisitioned 67.7mu of land from this cooperative, paid the full amount of land compensation and resettlement subsidies, i.e., RMB 2,100,000 Yuan, to the cooperative, and guided the cooperative to establish "Jinqiao Trading Company", the shares of which are held by all the members of the cooperative. In the same time, the Administrative Commission has reserved 13.7mu of land for the cooperative, and guided Jinqiao Trading Company to invest RMB 3 million Yuan on three projects, i.e., construction of a market, shops and warehouses, which bring the cooperative an annual rental of about RMB 240,000 Yuan. Therefore, the Administrative Commission has not only extended the living subsidies (annual living subsidies totals RMB 220,400 Yuan) to the cooperative in accordance with the current policies and standards of living settlement in the Economic Development Zone, but also brought about funds resources to the management of public welfare undertakings of the community.

3) Resettlement of Fully Requisitioned and Fully Transferred Households

Currently, there are 19 rural cooperatives in this zone, which, after an agreement is reached through free discussion within such collective economic organizations and after the Land Requisition Agreements have been signed and notarized by relevant municipal notary body, will be resettled by the Administrative Commission. The detailed resettlement measures are as follows:

(1) From the date of signing the land requisition agreement, each member of the rural cooperative can enjoy living (unemployment) subsidies (adult 110Yuan/person. month, the only child of a family 55 Yuan/person. month, non-only-child 40 Yuan/person. month) until his/her death. The Administrative Commission will also pay 500 Yuan of funeral subsidy for each person dead.

(2) Provide the resettled members, for free, uniformly built houses at a standard of 25m^2/person, or house sites with complete infrastructures, thus solving housing problem of the Affected Farmers.

(3) Provide the rural collective organizations whose land have been requisitioned houses for public welfare undertakings of the community, and shops at a standard of 1m^2/person, thus solving the problem of expenditure of the community of the Affected Farmers on public welfare undertakings.

By Sep. 2005, an accumulative amount of RMB 67,570,000 Yuan has been spend in the past 4 years on construction of uniform houses and completion of auxiliary facilities for house to be built by the Affected Peasant themselves; 2,260 households that are required to relocate or without houses have been resettled; 5,365 persons have come to enjoy living (unemployment) subsidies. The total amount of subsidies extended each month is 540,000 Yuan, and the total living (unemployment) subsidies extended in the past 4 years is RMB28,010,000 Yuan.

2. Conditions of Farmer House Relocation and Resettlement

1) Conditions of relocation and compensation

During the four years of development and construction, altogether 2,192 households have been relocated, involving a farmer house area of 465,400m^2, for which 87,740,000 Yuan of relocation compensation has been paid.

2) Conditions of house resettlement

As this Zone is located in Mianyang Urban Planning Area, the party labor committee and the higher administrative commission have attached great importance to house resettlement of relocated households since the beginning of the establishment of the Zone. Under the general idea of meeting all the requirements at one time, altogether 26 settlements of two types (self-built, uniformly built) in three districts (Banqiao, Nanta and Nanqu Garden) have been planned, covering an area of 2,086mu, capable to accommodate 5,061 households. By sep. 2005, infrastructures for 17 settlements have been completed, capable to settle 2,724 households.

(1) Conditions of self-built houses: in the past 4 years, 2,076 households that are required to be relocated or without houses have build (or been building) houses by themselves in the planned settlements after completion of formalities for examination and approval of house building applications. By the end of October 2005, 1,911 relocated households have completed their house building and moved into new houses; 165 households have basically completed the main body construction of their houses; and the rest house sites is capable to accommodate 465 households.

(2) Conditions of uniformly built houses: for those relocated households unwilling or unable to build house by themselves, they are provided with uniformly built houses for free at a standard of 25m^2/person. The first-phase Nanta Mansion, with a building area of 18,500m^2, has been completed and put into use in year 2003, accommodating 186 households. The designed second-phase project, with an area of 15,600m2, has been commenced, which is expected to be completed in May 2006, and capable to accommodate 157 relocated households then.

All such relocated households, households without houses, newly increased households due to family division as comply with the conditions set out can enjoy relevant house sites or uniformly built houses. Up to now, there have been no households that require to be resettled by converting house rights into cash.

3) Efforts to guarantee the minimum living standard of landless and unemployed farmers

During the 4 years of development and construction, there are altogether 7,563 person in the Zone who have been changed from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration, among which 5547 persons are the Affected Farmers, 2,016 persons are because of the transform from Village Committees to resident's committees. We have conducted a thorough investigation into the living status and economic conditions of the Affected Farmers, strictly in accordance with the requirements of relevant files and polities issued by the central government, the provincial and municipal government. The results of such investigations have, according to relevant procedures, been audited by the resident's committees, civil administration at street and district levels, and posted, letting those Affected Farmers, who conform to the conditions to enjoy minimum living standard of urban residents, have the benefit of such policy, thus achieving the target the all those should be

guaranteed have been brought under guarantee. At present, 87 households or 156 persons have been brought under national or municipal guarantee of minimum living standard. Each month, the amount of money extended for minimum living standard guarantee is 6,273 Yuan, with each person receiving 40.2 Yuan. 48 households, or 92 persons complying with the standard above have been added to the list in the second half of year 2005 only. In the same time, measures to provide fixed-person support and re-employment support to 118 households, or 237 persons have been adopted; and dynamic management on the minimum living standard guarantee of the Affected Farmers has been practiced, thus effectively ensuring the minimum living standard of the Affected Farmers.

4) Conditions of training and re-employment of the Affected Farmers

1) According to stipulations made by the higher authorities and combining actual conditions of our districts, we have issued the *Opinions on Implementation of Work of Re-employment and Social Security of Landless Farmers*, and *Work Proposal on Re-employment Training of Landless and Unemployed Farmers (Plan)*; the Labor Security Service Center was established by the Administrative Commission, labor security stations and labor security communication station established in various streets and villages (settlements). Such organizations are provided with full-time staff, who will issue Unemployment Certificates to and apply Certificate of Re-employment Preference for the Affected Farmers. By Oct. 30, 2005, they have issued Unemployment Certificate to 150 landless farmers, and obtained Certificate of Re-employment Preference for 71 persons who have been changed from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration.

2) Citizen schools and urban vocational education & training institutes have been fully utilized to provide various types of vocational training to the Affected Farmers in this district. (12) terms of vocational training on computer, housekeeping, hairdressing, welding, and skills relating to water and electricity work have been provided, and about (340) persons have accept such training. In the same time great efforts have been made to recommend job opportunities to and develop job opportunities of public welfare nature for the Affected Farmers. In the past 4 years, (913) person times of job recommendation have been made to the Affected Farmers, and (537) person have been finally employed.

II Measures and methods

1. Strengthen guidance through publicity, create a harmonious development atmosphere

From the establishment of the Economic & Technology Development Zone, whenever there is a project which wants to enter the development zone and requires land requisition, we always make planning therefore at first, then convene mobilization meetings at the levels of district, street, village (settlement), and cooperative (team) respectively, to make it clear the state polities, purpose and meaning of such development and construction, to give publicity to the policies and methods of compensation and resettlement, and to let known the construction planning. Our purpose by doing so is to let each person affected by land requisition and relocation know that such development and construction will provide a better life for him, and to let him see the bright future by himself; thus calling forth his voluntary support to the development and construction.

2. Strictly implement policy provisions, carry out land requisition and relocation according to laws

Whenever a intention agreement is reached for a project to enter the Zone, we would, in accordance with the scale of investment, prepare a land requisition and relocation plan, and calculate meticulously how much land has to be requisitioned, how many farmers have to be relocated, how many funds are required for resettlement, how long it will take to complete such work, thus forming a complete work plan. Moreover, land requisition shall abide by the provisions of the Law of Land Management, and the area of land requisitioned shall fit the needs so as to ensuring no waste to the limited land resources. Meanwhile, application and approval procedures for land requisition must be implemented strictly in order to ensure legal land requisition. If the area of land requisition reaches 80% of the total land area of the cooperative collective, centralized requisition and transformation (of the status of the farmers) will be carried. The monthly living subsidies will be extended in time, which provides living guarantee to Affected Farmers and ensures their living standard will not decline.

3. Properly resettled the Affected Peasant, ensure their good live and work conditions

Because our practice in land requisition, relocation and resettlement is to make planning at first, before any relocation is made, the infrastructures (e.g., water facilities, power facilities, gas facilities, cable TV, roads, facilities for sewage discharge, living facilities, public greening, etc.) at the settlement have been completed under the investment of the Administrative Commission. Any relocated household that wants to build a house by itself will be provide with a house site at a standard of 25m^2/person. For those relocated households unwilling or unable to build houses by themselves, they will be resettled by moving to the uniformly built houses at the cost of the Administrative Commission. As to the self-built houses, the regulations of "Five Centralized", centralized planning of flat types for two-person households, three-person households, four-person households, and five-person households and the external appearance of the household. The surface tiles for the external walls will be provided by the Administrative Commission for free. Thus the settlements in this zone can be constructed, planned and united as a whole and the grade and construction level of the new urban area can be improved accordingly.

4. Timely effect relocation compensation, ensure smooth house demolishing and construction

Relocation and resettlement work in our zone are carried out in the procedures of "signing the relocation agreement? allocating house sites? effecting compensation and starting to relocate", which is good for the relocated households to made use of the material from their old houses, reduce the cost of house construction, and alleviate their economic burdens. Upon signing of the agreement therefore, Demolishing and Resettlement Office will effect timely the first sum of compensation, that is 50% of the total compensation, and will provide certain subsidies for relocation and house rent during the process of relocation and house building. After completion of old house demolishing, the rest 50% of compensation will be made in time. Such method has accepted recognition from the majority of the relocated households. In the past 4 years, the compensations for 2,192 relocated households have been fully effected. During the specific activities to investigate and rectify the malpractice in

compensation and resettlement for land requisition and relocation across the province in October, we received sufficient affirmation and high opinions of the special inspection team sent by the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

5. Attach great importance to re-employment of the Affected Farmers and Support to weak groups

For the Affected Farmers who have lost the land that they live by, to find a job is a pressing issue. Therefore, we have made more efforts to conduct vocational training to the landless and unemployed farmers. Through citizen schools, and training courses established jointly with vocational training institutes, we provide free trainings to the said group in such aspects as computer operation, housekeeping service, hairdressing service, welding skills, and skills related to water and power work (electrician), in a view to improving their vocational skills. Meanwhile, by rendering job opportunities to carry out public welfare work in the development zone, the employment problem of some "4050 personnel" (men over 50 years old, women over 40 years old) has been solved, and their stable incomes guaranteed. The idea of "people foremost" is set up. For people who are old, weak, sick and unable to get employed, they will be brought under guarantee of minimum living standard if they met relevant conditions thereof. Social support system is utilized to provide social support to the most needy families and families with no member being employed and ensure such families will not live under the poverty line, thus achieving overall harmony of the society.

III Existing problems

As a closed operation system is adopted in our zone, there is no input by the state, the provincial or municipal government. All the operating funds come from the land resources approved to develop. Now we are in a starting stage, in which the tense conditions of funds is the major problem we are facing in our work. Besides, during the process of turning the countryside into cities (urbanization) and the farmers into city citizens, idea transformation of the affected farmers and improvement of their vocational skills are also the problems pressing for solution. Meanwhile, as the Zone is located in the transitional part between the city and the countryside, there are a lot of problems left over by history, the solutions of which require great efforts.

IV Planning for the future

This year, the Party Labor Committee and the Administrative Commission of the Zone has put forward the strategy of great-leap-forward development, and set out the planning for long-term development target, that is, by year 2010 the population in the Zone will reach 100thousand , the GDP will realize 5billion Yuan, financial taxation attain 0.1billion Yuan. To achieve such target, great effort will be made to improve the existing system and mechanism, to introduce large and strong enterprises, to form backbone enterprises. The strategic target, we believe, can be fully realized if we are of one heart and one mind, and shake ourselves together. As to compensation and resettlement for land requisition and relocation, we will, as of old, strictly abide by national polities and laws, made innovations in work methods, draw on and absorb the successful experiences in advanced development zone (e.g., Tianjin Development Zone, Kunshan Development Zone, etc.), learn from their strong points to offset our weakness, strengthen the work to solve the feedback problems during relocation. As to the problems reflected during the relocation, we will handle them properly

according to relevant laws. We will not avoid any problem related to the interests of the Affected Farmers, and will solve such problems actively and properly without sharpening the conflicts. Therefore, by such measures, we hope that we will create a harmonious and agreeable social environment and economic environment for attracting investment and realizing great-leap-forward development in the Zone.

Dec. 10, 2005

Annex 6 the per capita pure income of the affected households in Mianyang city

? 1? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
1	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2266	266	2000	12	1320
2	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
3	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3125	625	2500	20	1320
4	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1300**	**1000**	**300**	**77**	**1320**
5	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1833	833	1000	45	1320
6	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**100**	1320
7	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1833	1167	666	64	1320
8	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1767	467	1300	26	1320
9	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1100**	**1100**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
10	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	700	1800	28	1320
11	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	500	2500	16	1320
12	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	800	1200	40	1320
13	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1400**	**1200**	**200**	**86**	**1320**
14	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	250	3250	7	1320
15	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	500	1833	21	1320
16	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2250	250	2000	11	1320
17	? ? ? ?	? ?	3200	960	2240	30	1320
18	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	900	2400	27	1320
19	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2666	666	2000	25	1320
20	? ? ? ?	? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
21	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1050**	**1050**	**0**	**100**	**1320**

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
22	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	1260	840	60	1320
23	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1250**	**1250**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
24	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2166	1166	1000	53	1320
25	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1250	750	63	1320
26	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	1250	850	60	1320
27	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1200**	**1000**	**200**	**83**	**1320**
28	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	1000	1800	36	1320
29	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
30	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	200	1800	10	1320
31	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1200**	**1000**	**200**	**83**	**1320**
32	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1250	750	63	1320
33	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1250	750	63	1320
34	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1250	750	63	1320
35	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1200**	**1000**	**200**	**83**	**1320**
36	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2125	875	1250	41	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
37	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1166**	**1050**	**116**	**90**	**1320**
38	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2375	875	1500	37	1320
39	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2250	750	1500	33	1320
40	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1000	1500	40	1320
41	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
42	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
43	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
44	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2375	825	1550	35	1320
45	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**950**	**50**	**95**	**1320**
46	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
47	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	1000	400	71	1320
48	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1100**	**1000**	**100**	**91**	**1320**
49	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
50	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	666	2334	22	1320
51	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1250	1250	50	1320
52	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	1200	1200	50	1320
53	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	1100	1233	47	1320
54	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	750	1750	30	1320
55	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	833	677	56	1320
56	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**900**	**900**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
57	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
58	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	1000	1333	43	1320
59	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
60	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	875	1125	44	1320
61	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	333	1667	17	1320
62	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	533	1667	24	1320
63	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320
64	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	500	1500	25	1320
65	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2666	1000	1666	38	1320
66	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	1000	1333	43	1320
67	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	500	1000	33	1320
68	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
69	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320
70	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2250	1250	1000	56	1320
71	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	1000	1333	43	1320
72	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1166	1334	47	1320

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No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
73	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
74	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2166	1200	966	55	1320
75	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1100**	**1100**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
76	? ? ? ?	? ?	2000	750	1250	38	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
77	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
78	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
79	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	1000	2200	33	1320
80	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1250	750	63	1320
81	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1750	1000	750	57	1320
82	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
83	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1000	1500	40	1320
84	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1000	1500	40	1320
85	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	1000	1500	40	1320
86	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
87	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**850**	**850**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
88	**? ? ? ?**	**? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
89	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320
90	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2250	933	1317	41	1320
91	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	1000	1333	43	1320
92	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320
93	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	666	1667	29	1320
94	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2250	1250	1000	56	1320
95	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1500**	**1200**	**300**	**80**	**1320**
96	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
97	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	666	3334	17	1320
98	? ? ? ?	? ?	2250	1000	1250	44	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
99	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
100	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2666	666	2000	24	1320
101	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	1200	1000	55	1320
102	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	800	600	57	1320
103	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
104	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	0	4500	0	0
105	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
106	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
107	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
108	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	0	2000	0	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
109	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	0	2000	0	1320
110	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
111	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
112	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	0	3100	0	1320
113	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	0	3400	0	1320
114	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
115	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	0	4100	0	1320
116	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	0	4200	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
117	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3150	0	3150	0	1320
118	? ? ? ?	? ?	3240	0	3240	0	1320
119	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3320	0	3320	0	1320
120	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3010	0	3010	0	1320
121	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2980	0	2980	0	1320
122	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2880	0	2880	0	1320
123	? ? ? ?	? ?	3320	0	3320	0	1320
124	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3210	0	3210	0	1320
125	? ? ? ?	? ?	3503	0	3503	0	1320
126	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3504	0	3504	0	1320
127	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3302	0	3302	0	1320
128	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3205	0	3205	0	1320
129	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3422	0	3422	0	1320
130	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3502	0	3502	0	1320
131	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3603	0	3603	0	1320
132	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3435	0	3435	0	1320
133	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3101	0	3101	0	1320
134	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1833	500	1333	27	1320
135	? ? ? ?	? ?	1833	500	1333	27	1320
136	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
137	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
138	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
139	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	0	2500	0	1320
140	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
141	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
142	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320
143	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2430	1000	1430	41	1320
144	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2375	1000	1375	42	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
145	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	666	1334	33	1320
146	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2700	500	2200	19	1320
147	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**600**	**600**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
148	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
149	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1900	1000	900	53	1320
150	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	800	1000	44	1320
151	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3120	998	2122	32	1320
152	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3210	600	1610	19	1320
153	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2450	490	1960	20	1320
154	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2340	702	1638	30	1320
155	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2230	736	1494	33	1320
156	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3520	0	3520	0	1320
157	? ? ? ?	? ?	3321	0	3321	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
158	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3214	0	3214	0	1320
159	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2988	0	2988	0	1320
160	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2901	0	2901	0	1320
161	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2876	0	2876	0	1320
162	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3190	0	3190	0	1320
163	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3210	0	3210	0	1320
164	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3112	0	3112	0	1320
165	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3219	0	3219	0	1320
166	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3302	0	3302	0	1320
167	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3218	0	3218	0	1320
168	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3421	0	3421	0	1320
169	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3647	0	3647	0	1320
170	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3876	0	3876	0	1320
171	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3902	0	3902	0	1320
172	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	600	3200	16	1320
173	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2600	520	2080	20	1320
174	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	500	1000	33	1320
175	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	600	1700	26	1320
176	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	200	2300	8	1320
177	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	700	1500	32	1320
178	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	0	4200	0	1320
179	? ? ? ?	? ?	3400	0	3400	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
180	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
181	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	700	1800	28	1320
182	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	600	2400	20	1320
183	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2600	650	1905	25	1320
184	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	1000	1200	45	1320
185	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320
186	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2350	0	2350	0	0
187	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	0	2800	0	0
188	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2900	0	2900	0	0
189	? ? ? ?	? ?	2904	0	2904	0	0
190	? ? ? ?	? ?	2850	0	2850	0	0
191	? ? ? ?	? ?	3100	0	3100	0	0
192	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	0
193	? ? ? ?	? ?	3300	0	3300	0	0
194	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
195	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3021	0	3021	0	0
196	? ? ? ?	? ?	3103	0	3103	0	0
197	? ? ? ?	? ?	3104	0	3104	0	0

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
198	? ? ? ?	? ?	2450	0	2450	0	0
199	? ? ? ?	? ?	2560	0	2560	0	0
200	? ? ? ?	? ?	3459	0	3459	0	0
201	? ? ? ?	? ?	3509	0	3509	0	0
202	? ? ? ?	? ?	3680	0	3680	0	0
203	? ? ? ?	? ?	4102	0	4102	0	0
204	? ? ? ?	? ?	4200	0	4200	0	0
205	? ? ? ?	? ?	3800	0	3800	0	0
206	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
207	? ? ? ?	? ?	3400	0	3400	0	0
208	? ? ? ?	? ?	3200	0	3200	0	0
209	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	0	3100	0	0
210	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	0	2100	0	0
211	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0
212	? ? ? ?	? ?	5400	0	5400	0	0
213	? ? ? ?	? ?	5500	0	5500	0	0
214	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	0
215	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	0
216	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
217	? ? ? ?	? ?	2800	0	2800	0	0
218	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2900	0	2900	0	0
219	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2700	0	2700	0	0
220	? ? ? ?	? ?	2980	0	2980	0	0
221	? ? ? ?	? ?	2809	0	2809	0	0
222	? ? ? ?	? ?	2650	0	2650	0	0
223	? ? ? ?	? ?	2300	0	2300	0	0
224	? ? ? ?	? ?	2200	0	2200	0	0
225	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	0	2100	0	0
226	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3205	0	3205	0	0
227	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3356	0	3356	0	0
228	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3210	0	3210	0	0
229	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3240	0	3240	0	0
230	? ? ? ?	? ?	3320	0	3320	0	0
231	? ? ? ?	? ?	3112	0	3112	0	0
232	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3212	0	3212	0	0
233	? ? ? ?	? ?	3456	0	3456	0	0
234	? ? ? ?	? ?	3257	0	3257	0	0
235	? ? ? ?	? ?	3565	0	3565	0	0
236	? ? ? ?	? ?	4590	0	4590	0	0
237	? ? ? ?	? ?	5102	0	5102	0	0
238	? ? ? ?	? ?	2100	0	2100	0	0

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
239	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
240	? ? ? ?	? ?	9000	0	9000	0	0
241	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1300**	**1000**	**300**	**77**	**1320**
242	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	100	3900	3	1320
243	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	333	3667	8	1320
244	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	500	6500	7	1320
245	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	1000	4000	20	1320
246	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	200	2300	8	1320
247	? ? ? ?	? ?	3400	200	3200	6	1320
248	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	1200	2000	38	1320
249	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	600	2400	20	1320
250	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	300	3000	9	1320
251	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
252	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	500	2500	17	1320

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No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
253	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	1000	1400	42	1320
254	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	800	2200	26	1320
255	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2533	233	2300	9	1320
256	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
257	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
258	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1833	167	1666	9	1320
259	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2875	375	2500	13	1320
260	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	700	2400	23	1320
261	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	500	3000	14	1320
262	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	1000	2000	33	1320
263	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	200	2000	9	1320
264	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	1000	2000	33	1320
265	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	133	3067	4	1320
266	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2666	333	2333	12	1320
267	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	666	1834	27	1320
268	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	666	2834	19	1320
269	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	333	2667	11	1320
270	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2333	250	2083	11	1320
271	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1250**	**1000**	**250**	**80**	**1320**
272	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
273	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	1000	2000	33	1320
274	**? ? ? ?**	**? ?**	**1500**	**1200**	**300**	**80**	**1320**
275	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
276	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	1000	500	67	1320
277	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	500	3500	13	1320
278	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1100**	**1100**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
279	? ? ? ?	? ?	3140	500	2640	16	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
280	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1000**	**1000**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
281	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3650	400	3250	11	1320
282	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
283	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4700	275	4425	6	1320
284	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2900	500	2400	17	1320
285	? ? ? ?	? ?	3230	930	2300	29	1320
286	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	330	2870	11	1320
287	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	250	2750	8	1320
288	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3320	800	2520	24	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
289	? ? ? ?	? ?	3750	1200	2550	32	1320
290	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
291	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
292	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
293	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
294	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	1000	2500	29	1320
295	? ? ? ?	? ?	2400	900	1500	38	1320
296	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	600	2500	20	1320
297	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1400**	**1200**	**200**	**86**	**1320**

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
298	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
299	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
300	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
301	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
302	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3420	0	3420	0	1320
303	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
304	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	0	2800	0	1320
305	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
306	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
307	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
308	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	0	4200	0	1320
309	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	0	3100	0	1320
310	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2600	0	2600	0	1320
311	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	0	3600	0	1320
312	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	0	4100	0	1320
313	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3420	0	3420	0	1320
314	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
315	? ? ? ?	? ?	3100	0	3100	0	1320
316	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
317	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	0	3400	0	1320
318	? ? ? ?	? ?	4300	0	4300	0	1320
319	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	0	4500	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
320	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2369	0	2369	0	1320
321	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2453	0	2453	0	1320
322	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2900	0	2900	0	1320
323	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
324	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	0	4200	0	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
325	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
326	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2700	1200	1500	44	1320
327	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	800	2200	27	1320
328	? ? ? ?	? ?	4450	700	3750	16	1320
329	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**900**	**900**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
330	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	750	750	50	1320
331	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320
332	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	4000	11	1320
333	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2325	1100	1225	47	1320
334	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
335	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
336	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	700	2300	23	1320
337	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
338	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
339	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**600**	**600**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
340	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
341	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3375	375	3000	11	1320
342	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	900	2300	28	1320
343	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	900	900	50	1320
344	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
345	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**820**	**820**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
346	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
347	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
348	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1500**	**1200**	**300**	**80**	**1320**
349	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**850**	**850**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
350	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
351	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
352	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
353	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
354	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
355	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	1100	1100	50	1320
356	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	750	1750	30	1320
357	? ? ? ?	? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
358	? ? ? ?	? ?	2800	800	2000	29	1320
359	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	800	1000	44	1320
360	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
361	? ? ? ?	? ?	2100	1200	900	57	1320
362	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
363	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	400	0	1320
364	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1900	900	1000	47	1320
365	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1080	0	1080	0	1320
366	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1080	0	1080	0	1320
367	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2280	0	2280	0	1320
368	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	0	2000	0	1320
369	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
370	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
371	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
372	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	30000	0	30000	0	1320
373	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	20000	0	20000	0	1320
374	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
375	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
376	? ? ? ?	? ?	8000	0	8000	0	1320
377	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
378	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
379	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
380	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
381	? ? ? ?	? ?	2900	0	2900	0	1320
382	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
383	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
384	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	0	4500	0	1320
385	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
386	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	800	2000	29	1320
387	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	300	2900	9	1320
388	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
389	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
390	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2900	0	2900	0	1320
391	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
392	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	900	1300	41	1320
393	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	800	1300	39	1320
394	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	700	2400	23	1320
395	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
396	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	900	1600	36	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
397	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
398	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	350	3150	10	1320
399	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
400	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	500	2500	17	1320
401	? ? ? ?	? ?	1140	0	1140	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
402	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	800	2200	27	1320
403	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2160	0	2160	0	1320
404	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2660	500	1160	19	1320
405	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1080	0	1080	0	1320
406	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	900	2400	27	1320
407	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
408	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
409	? ? ? ?	? ?	4760	400	4360	8	1320
410	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
411	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
412	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
413	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	250	2950	8	1320
414	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
415	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
416	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	0	3300	0	1320
417	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	0	4500	0	1320
418	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	10000	0	1320
419	? ? ? ?	? ?	30000	0	30000	0	1320
420	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
421	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
422	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	800	2200	27	1320
423	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
424	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
425	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	400	2800	13	1320
426	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	800	2200	27	1320
427	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
428	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
429	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
430	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
431	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
432	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-A griculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
433	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	0	1400	0	1320
434	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1320	0	1320	0	1320

? 2 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
1	**? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
2	**? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1100**	**1100**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
3	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
4	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	0
5	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
6	? ? ?	? ?	7000	0	7000	0	0
7	? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
8	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	200	7300	3	1320
9	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	500	4500	10	1320
10	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
11	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
12	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
13	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	500	3000	14	1320
14	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320
15	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	500	2500	17	1320
16	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
17	? ? ?	? ?	10000	0	10000	0	1320
18	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	4000	12	1320
19	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	500	7000	7	1320
20	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	500	4500	10	1320
21	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	10000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
22	**? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
23	? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	500	6000	8	1320
24	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	400	6600	6	1320
25	? ? ?	? ? ?	4600	500	4100	11	1320
26	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
27	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	900	2100	30	1320
28	? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
29	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	600	6900	8	1320
30	? ? ?	? ? ?	7800	500	7300	6	1320
31	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	1000	800	55	1320
32	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	0	7500	0	1320
33	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	500	9500	5	1320
34	? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	600	5000	11	1320
35	? ? ?	? ? ?	4900	600	4300	12	1320
36	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
37	? ? ?	? ? ?	4300	600	3700	14	1320
38	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	1000	0	0
39	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
40	? ? ?	? ? ?	4400	400	4000	9	1320
41	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
42	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	100	3900	3	1320
43	? ? ?	? ? ?	15000	0	15000	0	0
44	? ? ?	? ?	7500	0	7500	0	0
45	? ? ?	? ?	5000	600	4400	12	1320
46	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	1200	1800	40	1320
47	? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	900	1500	38	1320
48	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
49	? ? ?	? ?	4500	200	4300	4	1320
50	? ? ?	? ? ?	3900	400	3500	9	1320
51	? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
52	? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	700	1600	30	1320
53	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	600	1400	30	1320
54	? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	700	1500	32	1320
55	? ? ?	? ? ?	1600	600	1000	38	1320
56	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	800	1000	44	1320
57	? ? ?	? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
58	? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
59	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	4000	11	1320
60	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	900	1600	36	1320
61	? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	1000	1200	45	1320
62	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	800	1000	44	1320
63	? ? ?	? ?	1500	850	650	57	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
64	? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
65	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	600	1200	33	1320
66	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
67	? ? ?	? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
68	? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
69	? ? ?	? ?	10000	0	10000	0	1320
70	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	400	4600	8	1320
71	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
72	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	10000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
73	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
74	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
75	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
76	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
77	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
78	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
79	? ? ?	? ? ?	15000	0	15000	0	1320
80	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
81	? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
82	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	300	6700	4	1320
83	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	800	1200	40	1320
84	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	900	1100	45	1320
85	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
86	? ? ?	? ? ?	3700	200	3500	5	1320
87	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	510	2490	17	1320
88	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	750	1750	30	1320
89	? ? ?	? ? ?	6300	300	6000	5	1320
90	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	510	2490	17	1320
91	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
92	? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
93	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	500	6500	7	1320
94	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
95	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	600	2800	18	1320
96	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
97	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	700	1100	39	1320
98	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
99	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	600	1400	30	1320
100	? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	700	1700	29	1320
101	? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	500	1000	33	1320
102	? ? ?	? ? ?	1600	500	1100	31	1320
103	? ? ?	? ? ?	1900	800	1100	42	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
104	? ? ?	? ?	5500	0	5500	0	0
105	? ? ?	? ?	3800	0	3800	0	0
106	? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	600	1600	27	1320
107	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
108	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
109	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
110	? ? ?	? ?	4300	300	4000	7	1320
111	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320
112	? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	700	1600	30	1320
113	? ? ?	? ?	3800	600	3200	5	1320
114	? ? ?	? ?	3800	400	3400	11	1320
115	? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0
116	? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	0
117	? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
118	? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	500	5000	9	1320
119	? ? ?	? ?	4200	400	3800	9	1320
120	? ? ?	? ?	8000	400	7600	5	1320
121	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
122	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	300	3500	8	1320
123	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
124	? ? ?	? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
125	? ? ?	? ?	4200	0	4200	0	1320
126	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1000	1000	50	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
127	**? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**800**	**800**	**0**	**800**	1320
128	? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	500	600	9	1320
129	? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
130	? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	500	5000	9	1320
131	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	400	3800	9	1320
132	? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	400	7600	5	1320
133	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
134	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	300	3500	8	1320
135	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
136	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
137	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
138	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
139	? ? ?	? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
140	? ? ?	? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
141	? ? ?	? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
142	? ? ?	? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
143	? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
144	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
145	? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	1000	500	66	1320
146	? ? ?	? ?	1600	900	700	56	1320
147	? ? ?	? ?	3500	500	3000	14	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
148	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	200	4300	4	1320
149	? ? ?	? ? ?	1300	800	500	62	1320
150	? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	0
151	? ? ?	? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
152	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
153	? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	700	1600	30	1320
154	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	600	1200	33	1320
155	? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	500	600	9	1320
156	? ? ?	? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
157	? ? ?	? ?	5500	500	5000	9	1320
158	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	400	3800	9	1320
159	? ? ?	? ?	8000	400	7600	5	1320
160	? ? ?	? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
161	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	300	3500	8	1320
162	? ? ?	? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
163	? ? ?	? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
164	? ? ?	? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
165	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
166	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
167	? ? ?	? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
168	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
169	? ? ?	? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
170	? ? ?	? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
171	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0
172	? ? ?	? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
173	? ? ?	? ?	7000	500	6500	7	1320
174	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
175	? ? ?	? ?	3400	600	2800	18	1320
176	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
177	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	700	3100	18	1320
178	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
179	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	600	2400	20	1320
180	? ? ?	? ? ?	3300	400	2900	12	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
181	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	500	6500	7	1320
182	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
183	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	600	2800	18	1320
184	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
185	? ? ?	? ? ?	5800	700	5100	12	1320
186	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
187	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	600	3400	15	1320
188	? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	800	700	53	1320
189	? ? ?	? ? ?	1200	800	400	67	1320
190	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	400	2800	12	1320
191	? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	500	600	9	1320
192	? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
193	? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	500	5000	9	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
194	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	400	3800	9	1320
195	? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	400	7600	5	1320
196	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
197	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	300	3500	8	1320
198	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
199	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
200	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
201	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
202	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
203	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
204	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
205	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
206	? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
207	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
208	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	800	1200	40	1320
209	? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	900	1100	45	1320
210	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
211	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
212	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
213	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
214	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
215	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
216	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
217	? ? ?	? ?	6500	500	600	9	1320
218	? ? ?	? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
219	? ? ?	? ?	5500	500	5000	9	1320
220	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	400	3800	9	1320
221	? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	400	7600	5	1320
222	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
223	? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	300	3500	8	1320
224	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
225	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
226	? ? ?	? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
227	? ? ? 2	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
228	? ? ?	? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
229	? ? ?	? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
230	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
231	? ? ?	? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
232	? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
233	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
234	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
235	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
236	? ? ?	? ?	3600	200	3400	6	1320
237	? ? ?	? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
238	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
239	? ? ?	? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
240	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
241	? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
242	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0
243	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	0
244	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
245	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	0	7000	0	0
246	? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	0
247	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	7300	32	1320
248	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	500	4500	10	1320
249	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
250	? ? ?	? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
251	**? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**1200**	**1200**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
252	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	500	3000	14	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
253	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
254	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
255	? ? ?	? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
256	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	0	7000	0	0
257	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
258	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	200	7300	3	1320
259	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	500	4500	10	1320
260	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
261	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
262	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
263	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	500	3000	14	1320
264	? ? ?	? ? ?	7500	0	7500	0	1320
265	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	500	9500	5	1320
266	? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	600	5000	11	1320
267	? ? ?	? ? ?	4900	600	4300	12	1320
268	? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	1320
269	? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	800	2700	23	1320
270	? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	600	22	21	1320
271	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320
272	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
273	? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	700	1600	30	1320
274	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	600	1200	33	1320
275	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	200	5000	4	1320
276	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
277	? ? ?	?	3400	300	3100	9	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
278	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
279	? ? ?	? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
280	? ? ?	? ?	3800	0	3800	0	0
281	? ? ?	? ?	4500	0	4500	0	0
282	? ? ?	? ? ?	4600	0	4600	0	0
283	? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	0	4800	0	0
284	? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	0	5600	0	0
285	? ? ?	? ? ?	6900	0	6900	0	0
286	? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	10000	0	0
287	? ? ?	? ? ?	12000	0	12000	0	0
288	? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	0

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
289	? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	500	600	9	1320
290	? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	600	5400	10	1320
291	? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	800	1700	32	1320
292	? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	700	1600	30	1320
293	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	600	1200	33	1320
294	? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
295	? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	500	1300	28	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
296	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
297	? ? ?	? ?	5000	450	4550	9	1320
298	? ? ?	? ?	1600	600	1200	38	1320
299	? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	600	1600	27	1320
300	? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	300	3300	8	1320
301	? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
302	? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	800	3700	18	1320
303	? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	900	2400	28	1320
304	? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	800	3800	26	1320
305	? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
306	? ? ?	? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
307	? ? ?	? ?	4200	0	4200	0	0
308	? ? ?	? ?	3300	0	3300	0	0
309	? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	0
310	? ? ?	? ?	6500	0	6500	0	0
311	? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	0	7000	0	0
312	? ? ?	? ? ?	5400	0	5400	0	0
313	? ? ?	? ? ?	5200	0	5200	0	0
314	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3833	233	3600	6	1320
315	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**200**	**200**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
316	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
317	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
318	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
319	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
320	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	200	3900	5	1320
321	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3900	250	3650	6	1320
322	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
323	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
324	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
325	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	100	3500	3	1320
326	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	300	4700	6	1320
327	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
328	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
329	? ? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
330	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
331	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
332	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	200	3900	5	1320
333	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	0
334	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	0
335	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
336	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
337	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	500	4000	11	1320
338	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	1320
339	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
340	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
341	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
342	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	600	3400	15	1320
343	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	600	3400	15	1320
344	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	700	2800	20	1320
345	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	600	2400	20	1320
346	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	525	2975	15	1320
347	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	600	3400	15	1320
348	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	700	2800	20	1320
349	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	500	4500	10	1320
350	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	400	11	1320
351	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	300	5700	5	1320
352	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
353	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	300	4500	9	1320
354	? ? ? ?	? ?	2400	300	2100	13	1320
355	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	500	3300	13	1320
356	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3529	600	2929	17	1320
357	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4166	500	3666	12	1320
358	? ? ? ?	?	6200	200	6000	3	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
359	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	200	3000	6	1320
360	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	500	2000	20	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
361	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	500	3300	13	1320
362	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3529	600	2929	17	1320
363	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4166	500	3666	12	1320
364	? ? ? ?	? ?	6200	200	6000	3	1320
365	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	400	3400	11	1320
366	? ? ? ?	? ?	2200	300	1900	14	1320
367	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	400	1600	20	1320
368	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	600	4400	12	1320
369	**? ? ? ?**	**? ? ?**	**750**	**750**	**0**	**100**	**1320**
370	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	500	3100	14	1320
371	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	600	4200	13	1320
372	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
373	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	0	4800	0	1320
374	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	400	2800	12	1320
375	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	500	4300	11	1320
376	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	400	3100	11	1320
377	? ? ? ?	? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
378	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	300	2200	12	1320
379	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
380	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	100	5900	2	1320
381	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
382	? ? ? ?	? ?	3100	300	2800	9	1320
383	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	400	2600	13	1320
384	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
385	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
386	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
387	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	400	4100	9	1320
388	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
389	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
390	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
391	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
392	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	200	2800	7	1320
393	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	200	5800	3	1320
394	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5300	300	5000	6	1320
395	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	600	1900	24	1320
396	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	800	1200	40	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
397	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2200	800	1400	38	1320
398	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	400	3200	12	1320
399	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
400	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	300	5200	5	1320
401	? ? ? ?	? ?	4300	300	4000	7	1320
402	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
403	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	100	6400	2	1320
404	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	400	4600	8	1320
405	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	500	7500	6	1320
406	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	0	5500	0	1320
407	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
408	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	500	200	20	1320
409	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	600	5000	11	1320
410	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	500	5500	8	1320
411	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2300	300	2000	13	1320
412	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2800	300	2500	11	1320
413	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	400	5200	7	1320
414	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
415	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	500	2700	16	1320
416	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	0	2000	0	0
417	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	10000	0	10000	0	0
418	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2700	600	2100	22	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
419	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	150	2250	6	1320
420	? ? ? ?	? ?	3800	800	3000	21	1320
421	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	400	11	1320
422	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6800	500	6300	7	1320
423	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	300	3900	7	1320
424	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	0	5500	0	1320
425	? ? ? ?	? ?	4800	0	4800	0	0
426	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	0	4500	0	0
427	? ? ? ?	? ?	3400	0	3400	0	0
428	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6600	0	6600	0	0
429	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	0
430	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4200	0	4200	0	0
431	? ? ? ?	? ?	3900	0	3900	0	0
432	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1350	750	600	56	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
433	? ? ? ?	? ?	3600	500	3100	14	1320
434	? ? ? ?	? ?	4800	600	4200	13	1320
435	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
436	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	0	4800	0	1320
437	? ? ? ?	? ?	3200	400	2800	12	1320
438	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	500	4300	11	1320
439	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	400	3100	11	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
440	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
441	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	300	2200	12	1320
442	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	400	3100	11	1320
443	? ? ? ?	? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
444	? ? ? ?	? ?	2500	300	2200	12	1320
445	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
446	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	100	5900	2	1320
447	? ? ? ?	? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
448	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	300	2800	9	1320
449	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	400	2600	13	1320
450	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
451	? ? ? ?	? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
452	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
453	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	400	4100	9	1320
454	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
455	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
456	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
457	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
458	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	200	2800	7	1320
459	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	200	5800	3	1320
460	? ? ? ?	? ?	5300	300	5000	6	1320
461	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	800	600	57	1320
462	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	1100	700	61	1320
463	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1300	800	500	62	1320
464	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	1200	800	60	1320
465	? ? ? ?	? ?	1600	880	720	55	1320
466	? ? ? ?	? ?	1700	900	800	53	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
467	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1200	840	360	70	1320
468	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1000	650	350	65	1320

? ?

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
469	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	400	3100	11	1320
470	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
471	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	300	2200	12	1320
472	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
473	? ? ? ?	? ?	6000	100	5900	2	1320
474	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
475	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3100	300	2800	9	1320
476	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	400	2600	13	1320
477	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
478	? ? ? ?	? ?	4100	300	3800	7	1320
479	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	300	3700	7	1320
480	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	400	4100	9	1320
481	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
482	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
483	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	200	4800	4	1320
484	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	500	3500	12	1320
485	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	200	2800	7	1320
486	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	200	5800	3	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
487	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5300	300	5000	6	1320
488	? ? ? ?	? ?	2100	700	1400	33	1320
489	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	900	1600	36	1320
490	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3600	500	3100	14	1320
491	? ? ? ?	? ?	4800	600	4200	13	1320
492	? ? ? ?	? ?	3600	600	3000	17	1320
493	? ? ? ?	? ?	4800	0	4800	0	1320
494	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3200	400	2800	12	1320
495	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4800	500	4300	11	1320
496	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	400	3100	11	1320
497	? ? ? ?	? ?	3800	200	3600	6	1320
498	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	300	2200	12	1320
499	? ? ? ?	? ?	4300	0	4300	0	0
500	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	0
501	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	0	3000	0	0
502	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5000	0	5000	0	0
503	? ? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	0
504	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	7000	0	7000	0	0

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
505	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	300	3200	9	1320
506	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
507	? ? ? ?	? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
508	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
509	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
510	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4100	200	3900	5	1320
511	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
512	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
513	? ? ? ?	? ?	3600	400	3200	11	1320
514	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
515	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4500	500	4000	11	1320
516	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	8000	0	8000	0	1320
517	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
518	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3400	300	3100	9	1320
519	? ? ? ?	? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
520	? ? ? ?	? ?	3200	0	3200	0	1320
521	? ? ? ?	? ?	3500	0	3500	0	1320
522	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320
523	? ? ? ?	? ?	4500	0	4500	0	1320
524	? ? ? ?	? ?	4300	0	4300	0	1320
525	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4400	0	4400	0	1320
526	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4600	0	4600	0	1320
527	? ? ? ?	? ?	5000	0	5000	0	1320
528	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5600	0	5600	0	1320
529	? ? ? ?	? ?	5200	0	5200	0	1320
530	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5500	0	5500	0	1320
531	? ? ? ?	? ?	5800	0	5800	0	1320
532	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
533	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6500	0	6500	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
534	? ? ? ?	? ?	5100	0	5100	0	1320
535	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	5300	0	5300	0	1320
536	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	7200	0	7200	0	1320
537	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	7800	0	7800	0	1320
538	? ? ? ?	? ?	4900	0	4900	0	1320
539	? ? ? ?	? ?	4800	0	4800	0	1320
540	? ? ? ?	? ?	5600	0	5600	0	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
541	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2600	780	520	30	1320
542	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	468	1332	26	1320
543	? ? ? ?	? ?	1500	465	1035	31	1320
544	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	476	924	34	1320
545	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	756	1524	36	1320
546	? ? ? ?	? ?	2200	572	1628	26	1320
547	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2500	700	1800	28	1320
548	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	792	1608	33	1320
549	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1900	608	1292	32	1320
550	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1700	765	935	45	1320
551	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1200	504	696	42	1320
552	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1500	615	985	41	1320
553	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1300	420	880	40	1320
554	? ? ? ?	? ?	1700	493	11207	29	1320

No	Village/ Community	Name of HH	Annual Average Income per Person (Y)	From Agriculture (Y)	For Non-Agriculture (Y)	% of Agricultural Income to Total Income (%)	Annual Living Allowance (Y)
		?					
555	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	540	1460	30	1320
556	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2000	700	1300	35	1320
557	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	693	1407	33	1320
558	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2400	816	1584	34	1320
559	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1800	576	1224	32	1320
560	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	1400	378	1022	27	1320
561	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	2100	546	1554	26	1320
562	? ? ? ?	? ?	2300	667	1633	29	1320
563	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3500	200	3300	6	1320
564	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
565	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	4000	200	3800	5	1320
566	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	3000	300	2700	10	1320
567	? ? ? ?	? ?	4100	200	3900	5	1320
568	? ? ? ?	? ? ?	6000	0	6000	0	1320
569	? ? ? ?	? ?	4000	0	4000	0	1320

Annex7 Sample Survey of Affected Households

(?)? ? ? ?

1. ? ? ? ? 4 ? ? ? ? ? 62 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? ? , ? ? 56 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2.9 ? , ? ? ? ? 0.8 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 0.4 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? : ? ? 1600 ? , ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? 0.8 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 2880 ? ; ? ? ? ? 500 ? ; ? ? 7-8 ? , ? ? 100 ? /? , ? ? 800 ? ; ? ? ? ? ? 4180 ? , ? ? ? 2500 ? /? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 110 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3620 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 100%? ? ? ? ? ? , ? 2 ? 9 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , 2 ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

2. ? ? ? ? 61 ? 9 ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? ? , ? (? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?)? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1 ? (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?), ? ? 0.3 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3500 ? , ? ? ? ? 2000 ? /? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 30000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 32000 ? /? ,? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 7%,? ? ? ? ,? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? ,? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,? ?

3. ? ? ? ? 58 ? 9 ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? ? , ? (? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?)? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1.4 ? , ? ? ? ? 0.3 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 1500 ? , ? ? ? ? 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 300 ? , 3600 ? /? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 20000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 24600 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4%, ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ?

4. ? ? ? ? 58 ? ? ? ? ? 13 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.96 ? , ? ? 1500 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2500 ? / ? ? ? ? 23 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 10000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 12500 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 20%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 300 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

5. ? ? ? ? 59 ? ? ? ? ? 4 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.8 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1000 ? / ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 10000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 11000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 9%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? 10 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , 2 ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 370 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

6. ? ? ? ? 64 ? ? ? ? ? 6 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? (57 ? , ? ? ? ?)? ? ? ? ? 1.2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1500 ? / ? , ? 2 ? ? , ? ? 500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 100%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

7. ? ? ? ? 63 ? ? ? ? ? 5 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? (61 ? , ? ? ? ?)? ? ? ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ,

? ? ? 1500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 3500 ? , ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 45%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 1000 ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
8. ? ? ? ? 50 ? ? ? ? ? 14 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? (48 ? , ? ? ? ?) ? ? ? (24 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ?)?
? ? ? ? 1.2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000 ? /
? , ? ? ? ? 8000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ?
13500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 12%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? ? ?
? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
? ? ? ,? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,? ? ? 400 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
9. ? ? ? ? 32 ? ? ? 3 ?
? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? (27 ? , ? ? ? ? ,)? ? ? (2 ?) ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
1 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000 ? /? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? , ?
? ? ? ? 24500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 6%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ?
/? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
10. ? ? ? ? 36 ? ? ? ? ? 9 ?
? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? ? ? , ? ? (30 ? , ? ? ? ?) ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 30000 ? /
? , ? ? ? ? ? 32000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 6%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?
5280 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 500 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
11. ? ? ? ? 42 ? ? ? ? ? 11 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? (48 ? , ? ? ? ?) ? ? ? (18 ? , ? ? ?)? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 15000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 400 ? , ?

12. ? ? ? ? 61 ? ? ? ? ? 13 ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1.7 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 15 ? ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 100 ? ? ? , 600 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 152000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , ?

13. ? ? ? ? 51 ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1.5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 10000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? 12500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 12%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5280 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

14. ? ? ? ? 52 ? ? ? ? ? 1 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2003 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 5000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10640 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ,, ? ? ? 400 ? , ?

15. ? ? ? ? 45 ? ? ? ? ? 4 ?

? ? ? , 92 ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , 1.7 ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , 94㎡, ? ? ?

16. ? ? ? ? 44 ? ? ? ? ? 5 ?

1.5 ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600-700

? , ? ? 22 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 400 ? , ? ? 3 ? ? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? ? ? , 150m², ? ? ? ? ?

17. ? ? ? ? 37 ? ? ? ? ? 5 ?

1.5 ? , ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? , ? ? 12 ? , ? ? ? ? , 200m², ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

18. ? ? ? ? 39 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

3 ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 30 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 3000-4000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 7000-8000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 16 ? ? ? 250m², ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , 125m², ? ? ? ? ? ?

19. ? ? ? ? 62 ? ? ? ? ? 3 ?

2 ? 3 ? ? , 1.3 ? ? ? , 1 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 600 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 300m², ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

20. ? ? ? ? 75 ? ? ? 7 ?

? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? 40 ? ? , 20 ? ? ? , 10 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

21.

? ? ?				10 ?

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

22.

? ? ?	80	?		14 ?

? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ?

23.

? ? ?	51	?	? ?	8 ?

1.65 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 3000-4000 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 5 ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 400-500 ? , ? ? 500-600 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 280m², ? ? 3 ? ? 1.65 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 3000-4000 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ?

? ? , ? ? 5 ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 400-500 ? , ? ? 500-600 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 280㎡, ? ? 3 ? ?

24.

? ? ?	58	?	? ? ?	8 ?

3.6 ? , 6 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1000 ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 170㎡? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 13 ? , ? ? ? ?

? ? ?	60	?	? ?	11 ?

25.

? ? ? ? , ? ? 110 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 900 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 700 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 700 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5 ? 650㎡, ? ? 22 ? , ? ? 2 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?

26.

? ? ?	47	?	? ?	? ?

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 1.5 ? ? ? , ? ? ? 4000 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? 1000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? 3 ? ?

27.

? ? ?	45	?	? ?	12 ?

0.9 ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? 3000 ? , 3 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000-4000 ? /? , ? ? 3000-4000 ? /? , ? ? 22 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 500 ? , ? ? ? ? 200㎡? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?

28.

? ? ?	56	?	? ?	8 ?

? ? ? , 1.1 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , 8 ? ? ? , ? ? 100 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 300㎡? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? 2 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1000 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200㎡? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? 70-80㎡? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 29.

30.

? ? ?	56	?	? ?	? ?

1 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 800 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 50㎡, ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1.5 ? ? ?

31.

? ? ?	50	?	? ?	12 ?

1.5 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4000 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1000 ? ? ? , ? ? 2 ? ? , ? ? 200㎡, ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 12 ? ? ? , ? ? ? 100 ? ?

32.

? ? ?	62	?	? ?	7 ?

? ? ? , 1 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 5000 ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 2000 ? ——3000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

33.

? ? ?	59	?	? ?	3 ?

1.5 ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , 4000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? , 5000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

34.

? ? ?	52	?	? ?	14 ?

2.2 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 7000 ? /? , ? ? ? 4000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600-700 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2000 ? ? ?

? 7 ? ? ? , ? ? 300m², 2 ? , ? ? ? ?

35.

? ? ?	42	?	? ?	14 ?

? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? 24 ? , ? ? ? ? , 1.5 ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 4000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 250m², ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

36.

? ? ?	53	?	? ?	12 ?

? 0.9 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 600-700 ? , ? ? 26 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , 400-500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ?

(?)? ? ? ? ?

1. ? ? ? ? 65 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 1 ? ? ? ? 0.2 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? 500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 110 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 160 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 160 ? , 1920 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

2. ? ? ? ? 37 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 1 ? , ? 2005 ? 9 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 50 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.9 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2000 ? /? , ? ? 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 33%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1320 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 5320 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 100 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

3. ? ? ? ? 40 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? (? , 40 ? , ? ? ? ?) ? ? ? (18 ? , ? ? ? ?)? ?

? ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 8000 ? , ? ? ? 9000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 11%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 12000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 15960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ?

4. ? ? ? ? 53 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 4000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 7960 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , 200 ? /? , ?

5. ? ? ? ? 29 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? (4 ?) ? 2005 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.6 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 4 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 0, ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1980 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

6. ? ? ? ? 46 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.3 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 300 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2 ? ? , ? ? ? 20300 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1%, ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5280 ? /? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , 90 ? , ?

7. ? ? ? ? 56 ? , ? ? ? ? , 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.9 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 1500 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 5000 ? /? , ? ? ? 6500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 25%, ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

8.

? ? ?	49	?	? ?	2 ? , ? ? ?

09？？，？？，？？？？？ 2000？，？？？？？？，？？？？，？？？？？？，？？？？？？ 700？，？？？？？？，？？ 300？，？？ 15？，？？？？，？？ 100？？？，？？？？？？？？

9.

？？？	50	？	？？	？？

1.3？？，？？？，？？？？ 1200？？？？，？？？？？？？，？？ 800？，？？？？？？？，？？ 150？，？？？？？？？，？？ 1000？，？？？ 11？？？？？？？？，？？？ 13？？，350㎡，？3？？？？？？？？？？？？，？？？？？？，？？？ 200㎡？？？？？？？

10.

？？？	73	？	？？	？？

0.7？？，？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？，？？？？？？ 400？，10？？？？？，120㎡，？？？

11.

？？？	55	？	？？	2？

0.9？，？？？，？？？ 2000？，？？？？，？？ 300？？，？？？？？？？，？？？？？？ 20？，？？？？？，？？？？？？，？？？，？？ 400㎡

12.

？ ？	41	？	？？	？？

0.6？？，？？？？？？，3？？，？？？？？？ 400？，？？？？？，？？ 18？，？？？？，？？？？？？？？，？？ 400？，？？ 400㎡，？？？？？，？？，？？？？？？？？，？？？，？？？，？ 110？，？？？？？

13.

？？？	38	？	？？	？？

？？？，0.5？？，？？？？？，？？？？？？ 700-800？（？？），？？？？？？？？ 800？？？？？？？，？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？？ 80㎡，？？？？？？？？？

14.

? ?	31	?	? ?	? ?

? ? ? , 0.5 ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 400 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 500-600 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 80㎡? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ?

15.

? ? ?	34	?	? ?	? ?

? ? ? , 0.5 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 1500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 80㎡, ? ? ? ?

16.

? ? ?	78	?	——	? ?

5 ? ? , ? 30.6 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 720 ? , 2004 ? ? , ? ? ? 80 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 51 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? 600 ? , ? ? 22 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 1500 ? ?

17.

? ? ?	60	?	? ?	? ? ? ?

? ? ? , ? ? , 0.6 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

18.

? ? ?	38	?	? ?	? ?

0.3 ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 600-700 ? , ? ? ? ? 400 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 150m^2 ? ? ? ? 0.3 ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 600-700 ? , ? ? ? ? 400 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 150m^2 ? ? ? ?

19.

? ? ?	29	?	? ?	? ?

0.25 ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ; ? ? ? ? ? ? 600 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 400 ? , ? ? ? 120m^2,? ? ? ? ? ?

20.

? ? ?	65	?	? ?	? ?

0.34? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?

(?)? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

1. ? ? ? ? 43 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 6 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2.5 ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 5000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? 15000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 21500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 7%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 7260 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 250 ? ? ? , 2002 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ?

2.? ? ? ? 38 ? ? ? ? ? , 2 ?

? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 10 ? , ? ? ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , ? ? 39 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 3000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 6000 ? /? , ? ? ? 13000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 30% , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 70 ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

3. ? ? ? ? 69 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 400 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1320 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

4. ? ? ? ? 66 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 30 ? , ? ? 22 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 15000 ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? ? 17000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 12%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? /? , ? ? ?

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 240 ? ? ? , 92 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?
? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
5. ? ? ? ? 45 ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? ? ? ,
? ? ? ? ? 2000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? / ? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 160 ? , ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? 5760 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? , ?
6. ? ? ? ? 62 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 5 ? ? , ?
? ? 7 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
7. ? ? ? ? 52 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? , ? ? ? 15000
? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? 2000 ? / ? , ? ? ? 17000 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? 11%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8. ? ? ? ? 39 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 0.5 ? , 2002 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? 500 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 25000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?
10000 ? , ? ? ? 35500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
3300 ? / ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
9. ? ? ? ? 62 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ?
? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 2500 ? / ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 6000 ? , ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 18500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? 15%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

10. ? ? ? ? 42 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?

15000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

11. ? ? ? ? 62 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ?

? ? 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 8000 ?

/? ,? ? ? 14000 ? /? ,? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 21%?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940

? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

12. ? ? ? 36 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?

? 12 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 2004 ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,

700 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , 500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1000

? , ? ? ? 15000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 7%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 10000

? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3300 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ? ? ?

13. ? ? ? ? 53 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? , ? ? ? 15000 ? ?

? ? ? ? 1.9 ? , ? ? ? ? 1500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 12000 ? ,

? ? ? 28500 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? , ?

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

14. ? ? ? ? 53 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? 2000 ? /

? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 25000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? , ? ?

? 37000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 6%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? /? , ?

? ?

15. ? ? ? ? 35 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? 2000 ? /? , ? ? ? ?

? ? , 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , 6000 ? /? , ? ? ? 11000 ? /? , ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? 19%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3300 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
16. ? ? ? ? 42 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? 1500 ? ; ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? 10000 ? ; ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 20000 ? ; ? ? ? 31500 ? /? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4%? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? , ?
17. ? ? ? ? 50 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?
? , ? ? ? 5000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , ? ? ? 6000 ? ; ? ? ? ? ? ? ,
? ? ? 7000 ? , ? ? ? 18000 ? /? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? /? , ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
18. ? ? ? ? 58 ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

(?)? ? ? ? ?
1. ? ? ? ? 63 ? ? ? ? ? 1 ?
? ? ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , 90
? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 160 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? 2 ? , ?
? ?

2. ? ? ? ? 65 ? ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 1 ? , ? ? 1 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? 700 ? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? 500
? , ? ? ? 1200 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1320 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ,? ?
? ?

3. ? ? ? ? 51 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 55 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 20 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 8000 ? / ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? 2.4 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? : ? ? 800 ? , ? ? 3000 ? , ? ? 1000 ? , ? ? 500 ? , ? 5300 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? 13300 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 40% ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? / ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 5000 ? , ? ? ? ? 8960 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

4. ? ? ? ? 32 ? ? ? ? ? 6 ?

? ? ? ? 5 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 2000 ? / ? ; ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 20000 ? / ? ; ? ? ? 22000 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 9% ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 5940 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

5. ? ? ? ? 40 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 40 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? ? ? ? 15 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? 5000 ? / ? , ? ? ? 15000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 33% ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3300 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 5000 ? / ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 8300 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? , ?

6. ? ? ? ? 40 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?

? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 20 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 8000 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? 5000 ? / ? , ? ? ? 13000 ? ,

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 38%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 5000 ? /? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 8960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , ?
? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

7. ? ? ? ? 43 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 19 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? 2000
? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 6000 ? , ? ? ? 8000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? 25%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? 200 ? ? ? , ?
8. ? ? ? ? 56 ? ? ? ? ? 1 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 8000 ? ? ? ? ? ?
3 ? , ? ? ? ? 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? 14000 ? /? , ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 21%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ,
? 200 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
9. ? ? ? 34 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , ?
? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 10000 ? , ? ? ? 14000 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 28%? ? ?
? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 4620 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 3000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ?
? 7620 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 80 ?
? ? ? , ?
10. ? ? ? ? 40 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 19 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? 8000 ? ? ?
? ? ? 4 ? , ? ? ? ? 4000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? , 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? 13000 ? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 30%? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3960 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ,
? ? 6000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? 9960 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
150 ? ? ? , ?
11. ? ? ? ? 59 ? ? ? ? ? 2 ?
? ? ? ? 2 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 3 ? , ? ? ? ? 2500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? , ? ?

? ? ? ? 2640 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 120 ? ? ? , ?

12.

? ? ?	35	?	? ?

2 ? ? , ? 0.7 ? , ? 1.4 ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 500-600 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 400-500 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? 700-800 ? , ?

13.

? ?	61	?	? 2 ? ?

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , 4 ? ? ? ? , 4 ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 57 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

14.

? ? ?	34	?	? ?

? ? ? ? , 2004 ? ? ? , 30 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 700-800 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , 400-500 ? , ? ? 12 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2*110 ? , 1*55 ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ?

15.

? ? ?	38 ?	? ?	

? ? 99 ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? 8 ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 700 ? /? ?

16.

? ? ?	27	?	? ?	

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 1000 ? /? , ? ? ? ? ? 55 ? , 1.2 ? ? , ? ? ? ?

17.

? ? ?	36	?	? ?	

? ? ? ? , ? ? 110? /? , 3? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 3000? , ? ? ? ? ? ,
? ? ? , 10? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 500m^2, 4? ? , 98? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? 20? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

18.

? ? ?	40	?	? ?	

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ?
? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 4000? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 500? , ? ? 20? ? , ? ? ? ,
? ? ? 600m^2, ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 55? /? ? ?

19.

? ? ?	35	?	? ?	

? 8? ? , 5? ? ? ? , 2? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 3000
? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 500? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ,
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 200m^2, ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

20.

? ? ?	50	?	? ?	

? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1000? ,
? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ?
700-800? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 900? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , 99?
? , ? ? ? ? ? ?

21.

? ? ?	82	?		

? ? , ? ? ? ? ?

22.

? ? ?	53	?	? ?	

7? 3? ? , 2.5? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 2000? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 500-600? , ?
? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , 30? ? ? , 20? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 600? ? ,

? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , $120m^2$? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

23.

? ? ?	66	?	? ?	

? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 6? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? 67 ? ? ? ? ? $170m^2$, ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 1-2 ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? ? ?	60	?	? ?	

24. ? ? 9? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 55? , ? ? 64? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? $140m^2$, ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

25.

? ? ?	44	?	? ?	

? ? , ? ? ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? 200? , ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? 55? , ? ? 15? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ?

26.

? ? ?	38	?	? ?	

? ? ? , ? ? ? , ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? 1? ? ? , 3? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 700-800 ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , ? ? 700-800 ? , ? ? ? ? 55? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? , $500m^2$? ? ? ? , ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Annex 8 Sample Notarial Deed

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

This Agreement is entered into between The Administration Committee of Sichuan Mianyang Economic Development Zone / The Administration Committee of Sichuan Mianyang Industrial Park Zone (Party that is to acquire the land and pay the compensation, including for life allowances and resettlement assistance to PAPs, hereinafter referred to as Party A), and _____

(Party whose land is to be acquired, hereinafter referred to as Party B).

Whereas Party A is to acquire the collective-land owned by Party B to meet the development needs of [Economic Development Zone (EDZ)] [Industrial Park Zone (IPZ)][3] with payment of compensation.

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

[3] Use one or the other depending of location of land.

provision of Compensation between Party A and individual PAP households (hereafter referred to as the "Housing Agreement") entered into on the same date as this Agreement.

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

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

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

Therefore Party A and B agree as follows.

1. Party A shall acquire the land owned by Party B for the development needs of [EDZ] [IPZ][4]. The land of Party B covered by this Agreement consists of the plots of land as shown on the map attached as Annex 2 of this Agreement.

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

   In case the land covered by this Agreement is only a portion of the land owned by Party B, and Party A intends to acquire further land of Party B at a later stage, such later acquisitions of land shall be subject to (a) a subsequent agreement between Party A and Party B in the same form and substance as this Agreement and (b) an agreement between Party A and any affected PAP household in the same form and substance as the Housing Agreement.

2. In the event the acquired land covered by this Agreement is only a portion of the total land owned by Party B, the following principles shall apply:
   a) The boundaries of the land being acquired shall be coterminous with the boundaries of individual parcels of land that have been assigned to PAP households by Party B for housing or structures or for agricultural purposes (farming, grazing, etc.), to ensure that the entirety of such parcels are included in the acquired land under this Agreement and there is no fragmentation of specific parcels;
   b) Where a PAP household has been assigned by Party B more than one non-contiguous parcel of land, and Party A requires only one or several of, but not all, of said household's parcels at the time of this Agreement, then only the entirety of the parcel or parcels

[4] Use one or the other depending of location of land.

required for the development of [SEDZ] [PPZ] at the time of this Agreement and included in the land shown on Annex 2 shall be acquired and the head of the household PAP will assign a member (members) of the household to receive the resettlement compensation package, including the for life allowance and resettlement assistance. **Provided, however, that** all eligible members of a PAP household shall be entitled to full compensation in accordance with this Agreement even where some but not all of that household's assigned parcels are included in the land to be acquired as shown in Annex 2 in any of the following cases:

i. If the PAP household that has been assigned more than one parcel consists of a single individual or only of a husband and wife; or
ii. If the plot or one of the plots of land being acquired includes the house of the PAP household; or
iii. If the remaining plot(s) of land assigned to the PAP household is/are not of a sufficient size and quality to be economically viable and to sustain or improve the livelihoods of those members of the PAP household who were not assigned to receive compensation in accordance with this paragraph; or
iv. If the remaining plot(s) of land comprise less than 80% of the total land area assigned to the PAP household.

3. As of the date of the socio-economic survey (cut-off date), every member of a household of Party B with rural household registration whose assigned plot of land is being acquired under this Agreement and who continues to live within the household at the date of approval of land acquisition, is eligible for receiving the compensation

resettlement package and rehabilitation assistance package set forth in Article 4 of this Agreement. Children of aforementioned members of the households of Party B born after the cut-off date but before the date of approval of land acquisition are also eligible for receiving the compensation resettlement package set forth in paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Minors under the age of 16 who live with the aforementioned households at the cut-off date without Party B's rural household registration, and continue to live with the households at the date of approval of land acquisition, are also eligible for receiving the compensation resettlement package set forth in paragraph 4 of this Agreement. Other PAPs who are 16 years of age or older and are direct relatives (fathers, mothers, sons and daughters by blood or adoption and spouses) of household members who live with the PAP household at the cut-off date without Party B's rural household registration, and continue to live with the PAP household at the date of approval of land acquisition, are eligible for receiving a lump-sum resettlement assistance as provided for in paragraph 5 of this Agreement (for details, please see RAP). In addition these PAPs shall be counted as part of the household for purposes of calculating the minimum size of the apartment and/or housing plot site under the Housing Agreement (for details, please see RAP).

4. a. The compensation paid under this Agreement shall be a for life allowance payable on a monthly basis as follows: for every PAP 16 years of age or older a life allowance of CNY 110 to be adjusted upwards every two years by a percentage representing the average of the national inflation rate over the last 24 months. No reduction of the for life allowance shall be made for deflation; for every PAP under the age of 16 a for life allowance of CNY 55

to be adjusted upwards every two years by a percentage representing the average of the national inflation rate over the last 24 months. No reduction of the for life allowance shall be made for deflation. On the year in which the minor shall turn 16 years of age, the for life allowance shall be automatically increased to the allowance being paid at that time to PAPs 16 years of age or older. Each member of the PAPs households shall be provided at no cost with urban registration.

b. The for life allowance shall be in addition to the compensation each eligible PAP shall be entitled to receive with respect to the demolition and relocation of their housing and other structures, consisting among other elements of a fully serviced apartment free of charge provided to the PAPs, or a fully serviced site free of charge for PAPs to construct the replacement house. For details, please see Notarial Deed Agreement on Demolition of Rural Houses and Buildings of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) and provision of Compensation.

5. Party A shall start to provide the monthly living allowances under the resettlement compensation package and the lump sum under the resettlement assistance not later than one month after the date of approval of land acquisition.

6. Party B hereby unconditionally agrees that Party A shall provide directly to the PAPs the compensation resettlement package, including the for life allowance, and the resettlement assistance without any deduction or payment to be made to Party B.

7. The expatriated (member of the PAP household not living with the PAP household at the time of the land acquisition but included in the socio-economic survey), people in military services, in prison or rehabilitation programs shall file a written application when he or she is repatriated to be provided with the for life allowance or resettlement assistance. Party B (or Group Street Committee) shall verify if the applicant was included in the socio-economic survey and therefore is eligible for receiving the for life allowance or resettlement assistance in accordance with Article 4 of this Agreement. Party A shall approve the application within 15 days of receiving the verification from Party B (or Group Street Committee). The for life allowance or resettlement assistance shall be provided from the subsequent month of the approval by Party A. These PAPs will not be counted for purposes of the minimum size of the apartment or housing plot site for purposes of the Housing Agreement unless they return during the transition period referred to in the Housing Agreement.

8. It is a life time arrangement for the eligible PAPs of Party B to receive the for life allowances. In the event of natural death, Party A will provide the deceased's household a lump sum of 500 CNY .

9. Roads, sewers, septic tanks, power transformers will be subject to the general urban planning and will be funded by Party A at no cost to Party B or the PAPs.

10. Party A will build collectively-owned frontage housing at $1m^2$/person based on the population of Party B eligible to receive the resettlement compensation package and resettlement assistance. Party A will be

responsible for obtaining the property ownership certificates for Party B. The frontage revenue of Party B will be used for collective and public services and expenditures that are within the legal and policy framework.

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

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

13. This Agreement becomes effective subject to the bilateral signatures

and shall be legally binding and enforceable on both parties.

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

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

Representative of Party A

Representative of Party B

Notarial Office:

Date:

Annex 1: List of eligible persons

Annex 2: Map of land being acquired

Date: [day] [month] [year]

Notarial Deed

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

No. [ ]

This agreement is entered between The Administration Committee of Sichuan Mianyang Economic Development Zone (hereinafter referred to as Party A), and the displaced household whose representative is____ (hereinafter refer to as Party B).

Whereas Party A is to acquire the housing and structures owned by Party B to meet the development needs of the Southern Economic Development Zone (SEDZ) or the Pioneer Park Zone (PPZ) with payment of compensation as further provided for in this agreement.

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

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

1. Party A provides to Party B a unit of a fully serviced apartment free of charge, or a fully serviced site of land free of charge for Party B to construct his replacement house. The minimum total living area of the apartment and/or the min imum housing construction area of the plot of land shall be the square meters resulting from multiplying 25m² by the number of household members living at the household at the time of the socio-economic survey and at the time of the land acquisition, including any children born between these two events. The apartment and/or site of land for Party B to construct his replacement house shall be provided within the SEDZ or PPZ in the vicinity of the area occupied by the housing to be demolished. The apartments shall be provided fully serviced by Party A to Party B at least one month prior to the demolition of the house. The site of land shall be prepared and

developed by Party A and provided to Party B with provision of all the infrastructure facilities at least one month prior to the demolition of the house. Party B shall construct the new residential building at his cost and in accordance with specified standards and requirements in the planned residential area of the EDZ. Before the completion of the new house, Party A shall provide rent assistance to those PAPs who build their own houses. For detailed compensation arrangements, please refer to the annex and the RAP.

2. Party A has measured and inventoried the buildings and land attachments that are due to Party B within the scope of land acquisition and relocation, and prepared and filled in the "Demolition and Relocation Survey and Compensation Inventory of Buildings and other Attachments in Mianyang EDZ". Subject to the verification and signature confirmation by Party B, Party A has calculated the total compensation amount (excluding the relocation bonus) in accordance with the RAP, which will be used as the basis of compensation.

3. The total demolition and relocation compensation due to Party B is CNY[] (or [] in capitalized Chinese characters). Party A shall pay Party B half of the total amount of compensation for the demolition and relocation upon conclusion of this agreement and pay the remaining balance due to Party B upon Party B's completion of the demolition and relocation.

4. Party B must enter with the demolition and construction contractors respectively a "building demolition agreement" and (in the event Party B is receiving a serviced plot and is building his own house) a "contract of building and installation" that include special conditions on quality and safety to prevent any safety accident or quality problems that may occur during the demolition and construction process. In the event of accidents during demolition or construction that may result in injury, fatality or quality problems, Party B shall bear the economic and legal liabilities thereof and thereto.

5. After performance of obligations of Party A pursuant to Article 1 of this Agreement, Party B shall complete demolition and relocation of the buildings and land attachments by [day] [month] [year].

6. During the period that the new house is under construction, Party A pays Party B a lump sum of CNY100 per person in the household to cover water and power expense, which is booked into the total compensation amount. Party B is responsible to pay the water and

power bills as metered and charged by the water and power departments.

7. Party A is to be responsible for the access roads, site preparation, and water supply, power supply, temporary facilities to be available to the building construction site at the resettlement area. Party B is to purchase by his or her own the water and power meters, pipes, cables and other materials, and engage such technical personnel to enable the utility connection at the construction site.

8. Party B shall not add any temporary structures or facilities over the new building after he/she has moved into the new residential buildings at the new residential area.

9. Party A shall take the full responsibility for taking all steps necessary to acquire the two certificates (for property and housing) and will then turn them over to Party B

10. If there is any dispute, both parties shall follow the grievance procedures specified in the RAP and shall have right to bring lawsuit in the people's court.

11. This Agreement is subject to and shall be implemented by the Parties in accordance with the [RAP], the provisions of which to the extent they are relevant to this Agreement are hereby incorporated by reference and shall form part of this Agreement. Further details concerning the calculation and provision of compensation, housing and other matters are set forth in the RAP.

12. This agreement is in two originals, with one for Party A and one for the representative of Party B, and each household member other than the household representative with one copy, which is to become effective upon the signatures of the parties.

Party A: The Administration Committee of Mianyang Economic Development Zone

Party B:

Date: [day] [month] [year]