

Resettlement Plan

May 2014

People's Republic of China: Jilin Urban
Development Project

Prepared by People's Government of Baishan City for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 May 2014)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1603
\$1.00	=	CNY6.2375

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHs	–	affected households
APs	–	affected Persons
BMG	–	Baishan Municipal Government
BPMO	–	Baishan ADB-Financed Infrastructural Construction Project Leading Group
BSWTC	–	Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Company
DDR	–	due diligence report
DI	–	design institute
HD	–	house demolition
LA	–	land acquisition
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
mu	–	Chinese land area unit of measure, 1 mu = 666.67 m ²
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RIB	–	resettlement information booklet
RMB	–	abbreviation for Yuan, PRC's currency
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	socioeconomic survey

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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PRC (46048): Jilin Urban Development Project

Resettlement Plan for the Baishan Urban Development Project Integrated Solid Waste Management Subproject

April 2014

Commitment Letter

The People's Government of Baishan City applies for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) via Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, which serves as part of the funds for Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project. Therefore, the implementation of the project should abide by the safeguard policy of ADB. This *Resettlement Plan* (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB for the implementation of the project and constitutes the basis for land acquisition and house demolition as well as resettlement of affected persons in the project. This RP complies with relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, those of Jilin Province and Baishan City, and conforms to ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* (June 2009).

Baishan Municipal Finance Bureau has understood the compensation standards and total cost for resettlement in this RP for Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project, and the budgeted cost for resettlement in the project totals RMB 58.3784 million Yuan. This bureau guarantees to make the funds for resettlement in the project available and distribute such funds in a timely manner.

Attachment: Budget of Resettlement for Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project

Baishan Municipal Finance Bureau

Date: April 2014

承诺函

白山市人民政府通过国家财政部，申请亚洲开发银行（亚行）贷款用于资助白山市生活垃圾综合处理工程的部分费用。因此，项目的实施必须满足亚行的社会保障政策。本《移民安置计划》代表了亚行对实施本项目的关键要求并成为本项目涉及征地拆迁与移民安置的依据。本计划遵守中华人民共和国、吉林省和白山市的相关法律和规定，并符合亚行的《保障政策声明》（2009年6月）。

白山市财政局已经了解兹白山市生活垃圾综合处理工程的移民安置计划中的补偿标准和移民安置总费用，白山市生活垃圾综合处理工程移民安置预算费用总计5837.84万元。我们保证及时准备项目移民安置资金和及时发放。

附：白山市生活垃圾移民安置预算



日期：2014年4月

承诺函

白山市人民政府通过国家财政部，申请亚洲开发银行（亚行）贷款用于资助白山市生活垃圾综合处理工程的部分费用。因此，项目的实施必须满足亚行的社会保障政策。本《移民安置计划》代表了亚行对实施本项目的关键要求并成为本项目涉及征地拆迁与移民安置的依据。本计划遵守中华人民共和国、吉林省和白山市的相关法律和规定，并符合亚行的《保障政策声明》（2009年6月）。

白山市人民政府兹确认本《移民安置计划》及其附件的内容，承诺《移民安置计划》中的预算资金列入项目总预算中，并及时到位。同时承诺在项目实施过程中，严格按照本《移民安置计划》进行征地、拆迁和移民安置工作。白山市人民政府与相关行政管理部门讨论了本《移民安置计划》并得到了他们的确认；同时，授权白山市亚行贷款项目管理办公室总体负责本项目的实施与相应的移民安置工作，项目区政府具体负责其辖区内的项目实施与相应的移民安置工作。



Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Project

ES1. Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project (Project) is one of subprojects of Baishan Urban Development Project, which is one of components of Jilin Urban Development Project with financing from ADB. The overall Project consists of four (4) components: (1) adding garbage collection trash and transport equipment for sorting garbage at source; (2) upgrading 15 existing garbage collection stations; (3) constructing a garbage integrated treatment center; and (4) expanding an existing Tangzigou garbage landfill. Components (1) and (2) will not involve land acquisition and resettlement (LAR), while Components (3) and (4) will involve LAR. In addition, a due diligence was conducted for LAR completed for the 15 existing garbage collection stations and the existing landfill. The Project will be implemented in Baishan City, Jilin Province of PRC.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

ES2. The Project will acquire a total land of 82.25 mu (5.48 ha), including (1) 42.45 mu (2.83 ha) for expanding an existing Tangzigou garbage landfill; and (2) 39.8 mu (2.65ha) for constructing an integrated garbage treatment center. The land consists of 30.67 mu of dry land, accounting for 37.29%; 11.83 mu of rural homestead, accounting for 14.38%; 39.75 mu of other collective land (road, wasteland, etc.), accounting for 48.33%. The Project will demolish rural houses of a total of 5,505 m², including main houses of 2,200 m², attached houses of 3,070 m², and others of 236 m². In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments and infrastructure such as trees, livestock pens, walls, etc. The Project will affect a total of 129 rural people from 36 households, including 9 people from 3 households affected by land acquisition (LA) only, 100 people from 27 households affected by housing demolition (HD) only, and 20 people from 6 households affected by both LA and HD, in one (1) town/township, one (1) village, and one (1) town of Hunjiang District.

ES3. The project construction is scheduled to commence in October 2014 and complete in 2018. The program of the LAR is planned to start from July 2014 and complete in December 2017. The LAR budget is estimated to be RMB58,3784 million.

3. Policy Framework and Entitlements

ES4. This resettlement plan (RP) is formulated in accordance with *The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (2004), *The Decision of the State Council on Intensifying the Reform and Tightening the Land Administration* (Guo Fa [2004] No. 28), *Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on the Working Paper concerning Developing the Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation and the Integrated Section Price of Land Expropriation* (Guo Tu Zi Fa [2005] No. 144), *Regulations of Jilin Province on Land Administration* (Announcement No. 31 of the Standing Committee of the Ninth People's Congress of Jilin Province in September, 1999), *The People's Government of Baishan City on Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation in Baishan City* (Baishan Zheng Han [2010] No. 111) and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* (June, 2009) and other relevant resettlement policies..

ES5. All the affected people will be compensated for the LAR according to the policies and regulations. The compensation for LA includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crops fee. The compensation standards are (1) RMB 360,000 per mu for dry farmland, 166,500 per mu for homestead, 300,000 per mu for other collective lands such as rural road and waste land, and (2) RMB 340,000 per mu for young crops. 80% of LA compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy) will be paid to APs directly, and remaining 20% will be used for village infrastructure construction, villagers' welfare, alleviation of poor by

collective economy organization of affected villages, and its use will be decided by villagers, representative conference. Young crops compensation will be paid APs in 100%.

ES6. The compensation standards for HD are (1) brick and concrete structure: RMB 850 per m², (2) brick and wood structure: RMB 400 per m², (3) earth and wood structure: RMB100 per m², (4) simple structure: RMB 50 per m². Moving subsidy is RMB 500 per household; transition subsidy is RMB 5 per m²·month. In addition, an award for moving out existing houses prior to deadline of HD agreements is RMB 1,000 per household.

4. Resettlement and Restoration

ES7. The affected persons (APs) are mainly living in the suburb of Baishan City. Main income source of APs is from non-farm work as migrant workers or individual businesses, while the agricultural income accounts for about 2-20% of their total income.

ES8. The land compensation fee will be used mainly to invest in small businesses or processing industry, to work as migrant workers, to buy insurance or for other activities of livelihood. All the affected households (AHs) are willing to accept unified construction and resettlement based on Baishan government's plan for people affected by LA and HD due to urban development.

ES9. A training fund is included in the RP to provide technical and skill training to APs. Meanwhile, a special fund in a total of RMB20,000 is included in the RP to give aid to the affected vulnerable groups. Baishan project management office (BPMO) and municipal civil affairs bureau will prepare a detailed plan for use of the funds.

5. Public Participation and Information Disclosure

ES10. During preparation of the Project, extensive public participation and consultation was conducted in various ways. A community discussion with 8 affected households and a sampling survey with 33 affected households were conducted. 100% of all affected households participated in the public consultation. In addition, all affected village groups and APs have been informed of the main contents of the RP, compensation standards, and resettlement and restoration measures. The main results of the discussions and the reasonable requests of the APs were incorporated into the RP.

ES11. Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs by the end of May 2014. The RP will also be distributed to the affected village groups, and are available for free to the APs at any time from the village committee/community and resettlement offices. The RP will be published on the ADB website by the end of May 2014.

6. Grievances and Appeals

ES12. The APs can complain any problems related to the LAR in following procedures to (i) Minhua village committees/Qidaojiang Town Government; then (ii) Hunjiang District project resettlement office; and then (iii) BPMO. The APs may file lawsuit to the civil court at any time under Civil Procedure Law or report problems to the ADB in accordance with its Accountability Mechanism (2012). The APs may file appeals about any aspect of the LAR.

7. Organizational Structure

ES13. Baishan Municipal Government (BMG) is the executing agency of the Project, and BPMO will manage general project implementation and supervise the RP implementation on behalf of BMG. Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd (BSWTC) is the implementing agency of the Project. Hunjiang District Government, the affected town government and village /community committees will be in charge of practical implementation of the RP. Resettlement offices in BPMO and Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd. are established.

8. Implementation of Resettlement Plan

ES14. This RP will be updated in accordance with the detailed design of the Project and detailed physical measurement results. Civil works contract of the Project will be awarded after ADB approves the final RP. The overall schedule of the resettlement will be prepared in accordance with the progress of LA of the Project. The specific schedule may be adjusted appropriately due to deviation of the overall progress. The schedule of the resettlement is as follows:

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
1	Information Disclosure				
1.1	Resettlement Information Booklet	1 village	BPMO Resettlement Office / Minhua Village	May 2014	
1.2	Posting the RP on ADB's website	/	BPMO, ADB	May 2014	
2	RP and its updates				
2.1	Measuring the impacts of LA and HD in detail after a detailed design	/	BSWTC	June 2014	
2.2	Updating the RP	/	BSWTC and BPMO	July 2014	Before Board approval, If needed to update.
3	Signing Compensation Agreement and Disbursing Compensation				
3.1	Signing land compensation agreement with villages and making payment	1 affected village	Resettlement Office / affected villages	August 2014	
3.2	Signing land compensation agreement with households and making payment	9 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
3.3	Signing house compensation agreement and making payment	33 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
4	Rehousing				
4.1	House demolition	33 AHs	Resettlement office / AHs	September 2014	
4.2	Resettlement apartment preparation	1 community	District government/ village committees	August 2014	
4.3	Moving to new houses	33 AHs	AHs	November 2014	
5	Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Skill training	200 APs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
5.2	Agricultural production Improvement	36 Ahs	BSWTC/ District government	March – June 2015	
5.3	Employment assistance	36 Ahs	BSWTC/ District government	May to December 2016	
5.4	Pension insurance of farmers who Lost farmland	9 Ahs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
6	Monitoring and Evaluation				
6.1	Baseline Survey	1 Report	External monitoring	September	

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
			agency	2014	
6.2	Establishing an internal monitoring agency	According to the RP	BPMO and BSWTC	July 2014	
6.3	Signing an agreement with an external monitoring agency	1 Agency	BPMO	July 2014	
6.4	Internal monitoring report	Project Progress Report	BPMO and BSWTC	August 2014 and on going	
6.5	External monitoring report	Semi-annually	External monitoring unit	September 2014	1 st report
				March 2015	2 nd Report
6.6	External monitoring report	Annually	External monitoring unit	March 2016	3 rd Report
6.7	Completion report	1 Report	BPMO and BSWTC	March 2017	
7	Civil Works Commencement				
7.1	Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project		Project construction bid winner	April 2015	

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

ES15. Internal and external monitoring on implementation of the resettlement plan will be conducted. The internal monitoring is carried out by the BPMO, and a monitoring report, as one of key contents of project progress reports, will be submitted to ADB quarterly. The BPMO will entrust an independent monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation every six months during implementation of the resettlement plan. Within two years after completion of the resettlement, an external monitoring report will be submitted to ADB annually. The monitoring and evaluation fees are included in the total budget of the resettlement plan.

10. Resettlement Budget

ES16. Costs for the LAR are included in the general investment budget of the project construction. Calculated at the price of June 2013, the total cost for the LAR is RMB 58.3784 million, including (1) rural LA of RMB35.3637 million, accounting for 60.6% of the total cost; (2) rural HD of RMB10.4484 million, accounting for 17.9%; (3) infrastructure and ground attachments of RMB 2.132 million, accounting for 3.65%; (4) RP preparation and monitoring of RMB 0.433 million, accounting for 0.74%; (5) taxes and fees of RMB 4.1738 million, accounting for 7.15%; and (6) contingency in 10% of the total cost.

Objectives and Glossary of the Resettlement Plan

This RP is prepared in accordance with relevant state and local laws and regulations as well as the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The purpose of this document is to "develop an action plan for the resettlement and restoration of the APs in order to ensure that they can benefit from the Project and their living standard is improved, or at least restored after the completion of this Project". Under the leadership of the people's government of Jilin Province, Baishan Municipal Government will organize relevant governmental departments and agencies to work closely to guarantee a sufficient fund for compensations and smooth implementation of and the resettlement.

During the project development, acquisition of land and other property will adversely affect the life of people who work on or depend on the land. "affected persons (APs)" refer to people whose production or life is adversely affected by the LA and HD of the Project. They include:

(1) people whose land (homestead land, land for public facilities, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline activities), structures (private houses and attachments, business premises or public buildings, etc.), rights and interests or other property are wholly or partly, temporarily or permanently requisitioned or occupied;

(2) people who use the above-mentioned land, structures or property or people whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or living habitat are adversely affected;

(3) people whose living standard is adversely affected by LA and HD;

"Affected group" refers to (i) people whose living standard has been or will be adversely affected; (ii) people whose title to houses, rights or interests, land (including homestead, farmland or pasture), other movable or immovable property are temporarily or permanently requisitioned or occupied; or (iii) people whose business, occupation, work, residence or habits are adversely affected by the Project. "Affected Persons" refers to individuals in the "affected group".

"APs" can be individuals or legal persons, such as enterprises and public institutions.

The definition of APs does not set a limit to neither their legal registration, living permission or businesses in the affected area nor the title to their property. Therefore, they include:

(1) all affected people regardless of their legal rights and presence at requisition of their property.

(2) people without residence permit in a particular region;

Therefore, all APs will be taken into account and recorded regardless of their legal relationship with their property, land or location of residence.

If the same land or property, use right or title to be requisitioned is larger than that of one person or one household, compensation or restoration shall be made in accordance with the losses, rights and interests as well as living standard of the APs or affected households (AHs).

All APs are entitled to improve or at least restore their standards of living, and ask for compensation for their property losses. Compensations shall be made for property losses at replacement cost, without reducing the compensation amount or making payment at a discount for depreciation or other reasons. All APs should get economic interests or compensation for losses from their affected land and property, so as to enable them to be restored. People that are affected by the project but have no rights, authorization or legal permission to live, engage in business, farming or building should be treated in the same way

as that of people with formal legal rights and permission to receive appropriate life restoration and compensation for property.

"Seriously affected persons" refer to people (i) who suffer a loss of 10% or more in productive land and/or property; (ii) whose remaining homestead is insufficient for reconstruction of a house and have to move; and (iii) who suffer losses of income sources equal to or greater than 10%.

Resettlement includes:

- (1) relocation of place to live;
- (2) finding new jobs suitable for people who lose their jobs or whose jobs are seriously affected;
- (3) restoration of (or compensation for) affected productive resources, such as land, workplace, trees and infrastructure;
- (4) restoration of living standard (quality of life) adversely affected due to LA, indirect resettlement impacts or other impacts;
- (5) restoration of or compensation for affected private or public enterprises; and
- (6) restoration of cultural or public properties adversely affected.

"Restoration" means restoring the APs' ability to continue their production activities, or to improve, or at least keep their standard of living at the level before the Project.

The RP is designed to provide a resettlement and restoration plan for the PAPs, in order to compensate their losses and improve in a sustainable way or at least restore their standard of living to the level before the Project. Affected business and manufacturing resources, enterprises (including stores) and public property will also be improved or at least restored to the level before the Project.

Abbreviation and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected households
APs	Affected persons
BMG	Baishan Municipal Government
BPMO	Baishan ADB-loan Project Leader Group or Project Management Office
BSWTC	Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd.
DDR	Due diligence report
DI	Design Institute
HD	House demolition
LA	Land acquisition
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
mu	Chinese land area unit of measure, 1 mu = 666.67 m ²
PRC	People's Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RMB	Abbreviation for Yuan, PRC's currency
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Socioeconomic Survey

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1. Project Overview

1.1 Project Profile

1. Baishan City is located to the west of Changbai Mountain in Jilin Province. It is bordered to Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture on the east, Tonghua City on the west, Jilin City on the north and faces the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea across the Yalu River. Its urban area is 1,388 square kilometers. Baishan City has six districts and counties, including Hunjiang District, Jiangyuan District, Linjiang City, Fusong county, Jingyu county and Changbai Korean Autonomous County. Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project (Project) will be implemented in Hunjiang District.
2. The Project consists of:
 - (1) Garbage collection trash and transport equipment for sorting garbage at source;
 - (2) Improvement of existing 15 garbage collection stations and adding public trashes to sorting garbage at resource in Hunjiang District);
 - (3) Construction of a municipal integrated solid waste treatment center, which will be located about 500m downstream of an existing Tangzigou Garbage Landfill in Minhua Village, Qidaojiang Town of Baishan City; and
 - (4) Extension of the existing Tangzigou Garbage Landfill.
3. The construction content of the Project and LAR impacts are detailed in Table 1-1; and air photo of the project construction location is shown in Figure 1-1.

Table 1-1: Construction content and LAR impacts

No.	Project Name	Construction Content	LAR Impacts
1	Improvement of garbage collection station	15 stations	Completed LA, see the Due Diligence Report attached
2	Construction of an integrated solid waste treatment center	The new center will occupy 2.1842 ha land	Completed LA, see the Due Diligence Report attached
3	Expansion of existing municipal landfill	The new landfill will occupy 2.83 ha land	LA and HD in this RP

Source: the feasibility study and field survey



Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Construction

1.2 Resettlement Plan

4. This RP is compiled in accordance with laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, relevant policies of Jilin Province and Baishan City, the involuntary resettlement requirements in Safeguard Policy Statement (June, 2009) of ADB. It aims to ensure that that all APs will be compensated by the Project and their life should be improved or at least shall be restored to present conditions.
5. The relevant data and information in the RP are mainly from: (1) documents provided by the Baishan Municipal ADB Project Management Office (BPMO), such as project feasibility study report, physical survey information of LA, HD resettlement impact; (2) documents such as policies, work reports, statistical reports, etc. provided by the relevant governmental departments; (3) others such as basic information and statistical statements of subdistricts, communities and villages provided by project-affected subdistricts and villages; (4) those obtained by a resettlement plan preparation group during community consultation and resettlement willingness survey, seminars, discussions, interview with APs and survey questionnaire, etc.
6. This RP will be updated in time after the completion of the construction drawing design and detailed physical survey; and will be approved by ADB before commencement of land acquisition and the project construction contract awards.

1.3 Measures to Reduce Adverse Impacts of the Project

7. During planning and design stages of the Project, the following effective measures are taken by the design institute (DI) and Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co. Ltd. (BSWTC), the implementing agency of the Project, to reduce its impact scope as presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Process and measures to mitigate resettlement impact

Sub-component	Option 1		Option 2		Preferred option and effect of resettlement impact mitigation	
	Design	Resettlement impact	Design	Resettlement impact	Preferred option	Resettlement impact mitigation effect
Solid waste landfill	Direct dispose to landfill without sorting	Need to acquire 3.45 ha land	Dispose to landfill after sorting and composting part of garbage	Need to acquire 2.83 ha	2	Reduction of 0.62 ha of LA

2. Project Impacts

2.1 Scope of Impacts

8. LAR of the Project will involve Minhua Village of Qidaojiang Town of Hunjiang District in Baishan City. The Project will acquire a total of 82.25 mu (5.48 ha.) collective land, including dry land of 30.67 mu, accounting for 37.29%; rural homestead of 11.83 mu, accounting for 14.38%; and other agricultural land (including fishpond, village road, and waste land) of 39.75 mu, accounting for 48.33%. The Project will demolish rural houses of 5,506m², including main houses of 2,200 m², attached houses¹ of 3,070m², and simply-structured houses of 236m². In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments and infrastructure, such as trees, livestock pens and enclosures. It will impact 1 village of 1 town in Hunjiang District. The LAR will affect 129 persons from 36 households, including 9 persons from 3 households affected only by LA, 100 persons from 27 households affected only by HD, including 10 households with stores and small businesses, and 20 persons from 6 households affected by both LA and HD, as presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Project impact scope

Town	Village	Acquired Land Area (mu)	Demolished House Area (m ²)	Affected Household (HH)	Affected Persons (person)
Qidaojiang	Minhua	82.25	5,505.7	36	129

Source: the resettlement survey and statistics by resettlement group

9. Based on the physical survey and analysis, the project impacts are mainly divided into the following categories: (1) land acquisition; (2) residential house demolition; (3) attachment demolition; (4) HD of household stores and small business; (5) affected population; and (6) affected employees of the enterprise and institution.

2.2 Land Acquisition

2.2.1 Permanent land acquisition

10. The Project will acquire a total of land of 82.25 mu (5.4835 ha.) land, and affect 29 persons from 9 households. All land is collective land, includes 30.67 mu of dry land, accounting for 37.29%; 11.83 mu of rural homestead, accounting for 14.38%; and 39.75 mu of other agricultural land including waste land and fish pond, etc., accounting for 48.33%, as presented in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Project impact of permanent land acquisition (unit: mu)

Household no.	Total arable area before acquisition	Acquired collective land			
		Total	Dry land	Homestead	Other land
1	26	14.6	14.6	0	0
2	14	0.6	0	0.3	0.3

¹ It means houses used for non-residential warehouses, etc without certificated property right.

3	18	4.55	4.55	0	0
4	12	2.45	2	0.45	0
5	7	2.22	1.77	0.45	0
6	3	0.3	0.15	0.15	0
7	10	4.93	4.7	0.23	0
8	13	1.35	0.9	0.45	0
9	16	2	2	0	0
Sub-total	119	33	30.67	2.03	0.3
Non-contract ed lands		49.25	0	9.8	39.45
Total area		82.25	30.67	11.83	39.75
Source: the resettlement survey and statistics by resettlement group					

2.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

11. The project construction will not involve temporary land occupation. The construction roads and workplace will be on the permanently acquired land or use existing village roads.

2.3 House Demolition

12. The Project will demolish 5,506m² of rural residential houses, including main houses of 2,200m², attached houses² of 3,070m², and simply-structured houses of 236m², which will affect 120 persons from 33 households, as presented in Table 2-3. The house structures are presented in Table 2-4. The detail house structure and area of each AH is shown *Appendix 3* of the RP.

Table 2-3: House Types Affected by Demolition of the Project

Village	Household and area affected by house demolition				
	Number of households (HH)	Total area (m ²)	Main houses (m ²)	Attached houses (m ²)	Others (m ²)
Minhua	33	5,505.7	2,199.65	3,070.05	236
Source: the resettlement survey and statistics by resettlement group					

Table 2-4: House Structures Affected by Demolition of the Project

Total area (m ²)	Brick-concrete (m ²)	Brick-wood (m ²)	Earth-wood (m ²)	Simple (m ²)
5,505.7	68.05	3,795.85	1,405.8	236
Source: the resettlement survey and statistics by resettlement group				

² It means houses used for non-residential warehouses, etc. without certificated property right.

2.4 Demolition of Ancillary Structures

13. The Project will affect 1,316 trees, 303.7 m² of deer sheds, 169.9 m² of pigsties, 550 m² of greenhouses, 7 wells, 12 m² of vegetable cellars, 80.5 m of enclosure, 32 toilets, 200 m² of fishponds and 1 high-voltage pole.

2.5 Impacts on stores and enterprises

14. The Project will involve house demolition of 10 stores and enterprises, all of which are operated by family members, without employed workers. The house area used for business is 1,603.5 m² in total, which is included in the total area of demolished houses in Section 2.3. In 1,603.5m², actual business area is 363.4m², which will be compensated for the employee subsidy. Other area is simple structure or fenced yard for storage or animals. Six (6) stores have registered business license, while other four (4) have no license. Seven (7) stores are under operation, while other three (3) have closed without any business. The detail impacts are presented in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Summary of affected enterprises/stores

Name	House area (m ²)	With business license (Yes/No)	Under operation (Yes/No)	No. of family participant (person)	No. of female (person)	Annual earnings (RMB10,000)
Linna Jiangbei Store	48	No	Yes	2	1	0.7
Delicatessens	67.5	No	Yes	5	3	8
Bean Products Processing Factory	88	No	No	7	7	0
Carpentry Processing Factory	230	Yes	Yes	6	3	30
Zhongqing Local Specialty Sales Department	84	Yes	Yes	2	1	10
Smithy	40	No	Yes	2	1	1
Shengda Store	36	Yes	No	2	2	0
Xinsheng Farm	310	Yes	Yes	6	2	5
Badaojiang District Jiangbei Wood Processing Factory	200	Yes	No	6	2	0
Sika Deer Breeding Farm	500	Yes	Yes	3	2	5
Total	1,603.5			41	24	59.7

Source: the resettlement survey and statistics team

2.6 Affected Population

2.6.1 Overview of affected population

15. Households and persons affected by LA and HD of the Project are presented in Table 2-6; this includes APs with businesses affected.

Table 2-6: Population affected by the Project

Affected only by land acquisition		Affected only by house demolition		Affected by both land acquisition and house demolition		Total	
Households	Persons	Households	Persons	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
3	9	27	100	6	20	36	129

2.6.2 Vulnerable groups

16. 13 persons from 10 vulnerable households, accounting for 10.85% of the total affected people, are affected by the Project. All of them are affected only by house demolition.

Table 2-7: Affected vulnerable groups

Category	Reason	No. of households	Family population	Vulnerable population
Poor households/households enjoying the five guarantees/low-income people	Families with income lower than the standard of 1,000 Yuan per person (relatively poor)	1	2	1
Families headed by females	Families with female main labor and without male labor (aged between 18 to 55)	1	3	3
Families with the disabled	Families with Level 1, 2 disabled determined according to the national standard	6	23	7
Families with chronic illness patient(s)	Families with people who lose labor capacity because of diseases or families which have long-term medical fees	2	8	2
Total		10	36	13
Source: the resettlement survey and statistics team				

2.6.3 Ethnic minorities

17. Two (2) Manchu minority persons from two (2) households will be affected only by house demolition of the project. They are not poor or low income households.

3. Social and Economic Characteristics

18. From May to November 2013, a resettlement survey team from the BPMO conducted a resettlement impact survey according to the designed project. The team carried out a social and economic survey on the village affected by LA and HD of the Project, interviewed relevant governmental agencies, discussed the resettlement compensation policy. They hold meeting with APs and village committee for the project scope, and discussed possible resettlement measures.
19. The survey sampled 33 AHs, accounting for 91.6% of the total AHs. A community discussion was held, and 8 AHs participated in the discussion, accounting for 22.2% of the total AHs.

3.1 Social and Economic Conditions of the Affected District

3.1.1 Social and Economic Overview of Baishan City

20. Table 3-1 showed Baishan City's basic social and economic status in 2012.

Table 3-1: Baishan City's social and economic profile in 2012

No.	Item	Unit	Amount
1	Land area	ha.	1,744,982
2	Population	10,000 people	129.65
3	GDP	RMB100 million	600.6
3.1	Primary industry	RMB100 million	53.6
3.2	Secondary industry	RMB100 million	357.8
3.3	Tertiary industry	RMB100 million	189.3
4	GDP per capita	RMB per person	46,853

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Baishan City on the 2012 National Economy and Social Development

3.1.2 Social and Economic Overview of the Affected District

21. Hunjiang District is the seat of the municipal government of Baishan City, whose basic social and economic conditions are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Social and economic conditions of Hunjiang District

No. of household (HH)	Population (person)	Of which: agricultural population (person)	Area of arable land (mu)	Persons per household (person)	Per capita arable land (mu per person)	Per capita rural net income (RMB per person)
155,347	348,900	63,860	92,745	2.25	1.45	9,585

Source: 2011 statistical statements provided by Hunjiang District, Baishan City

3.1.3 Social and Economic Conditions of the Affected Town/Village

22. The LA and HD will affect Minhua Village of Qidaojiang Town. Qidaojiang Town administers 15 villages and 1 community, and 121 communes, and its total population is 28,000, of which 25,769 persons from 7,328 households are agricultural population, and 1,992 persons from 886 households are non-agricultural population. It covers 260 square kilometers, and has 24,241 mu of arable land in total and 188,043 mu of forest land.
23. The annual net income per villager of Minhua Village is about RMB 8,000. The total area of arable land is 2,666 mu, 0.73 mu per capita. This is mainly because that it is located in the rural-urban fringe, and the major income source of its villagers is from non-farm work. Please see Table 3-3 for the social and economic conditions of the affected village.

Table 3-3: Social and economic conditions of the affected village

No. of households (HH)	Agricultural Population (person)	Labor force (person)	Area of arable land (mu)	Persons per household (person)	Per capita arable land (mu per person)	Annual net income per capita (RMB)	Proportion of agricultural income (%)
965	3,650	1,900	2,666	3.78	0.73	8,000	26

Source: visit to the affected village.

3.2 Social and Economic Characteristics of the Affected Population

3.2.1 Basic Economic Conditions of the Affected Population

24. According to the survey of 33 AHs, the per capita agricultural income of the affected people accounts for 18.56% of the per capita total income, because they are engaged in non-agricultural work or have other income. The characteristics of the surveyed APs are detailed in Table 3-4

Table 3-4: Statistical characteristics of the APs

Item Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
≤6	2	3.45	3	4.84	5	4.17
6-16	5	8.62	1	1.61	6	5
16-60	40	68.97	50	80.65	90	75
≥60	11	18.97	8	12.9	19	15.8
subtotal	58	100.00	62	100.0	120	100
Educational background						
Primary school and below	29	50	28	45.2	57	47.5
Junior high school	20	34.5	23	37.1	43	35.8
Senior high school and above	9	15.5	11	17.1	20	16.7
subtotal	58	100	62	100.0	120	100.0

Labor force	38	51.4	36	48.6	74	100
Source: the resettlement survey and statistics team						

3.2.2 Population Age Distribution

25. Of the surveyed 120 people from 33 households, 90 people are in 16 to 60 years old, accounting for 75% of the population.

3.2.3 Educational Level

26.

Of the surveyed 120 people, 57 people have education in primary school and below, accounting for 47.5%; 43 people have education in junior high school, accounting for 35.8%, and 20 people have education in senior high school and above, accounting for 16.7%.

3.2.4 Farmland and Production

27. The surveyed 6 households affected by the LA have 45 mu arable land in total, 7.5 mu per household and 2.25 mu per capita, and their crops are mainly corn and Chinese medicinal plants (Chinese herbs).

28. The per capita arable land of the 6 households is higher than the average of the village. The reasons are: (1) Minhua Village is located in the rural-urban fringe, some villagers live in the downtown and have little land, or some villagers already have no land. The 6 households live in the remote, mountainous area of Minhua Village, an area of much land; (2) the 6 households have reclaimed land by themselves, hence expanding their original land, and this additional land is not included in the total area of the village's contracted arable land; (3) some family members of the 6 households have moved out of the village for long-term work in urban areas. Their land is kept by their households, but they are not included in the affected population because they will not return to the village for farm work.

3.2.5 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

29. The per capita annual income of the 27 households with 100 people, who are affected only by the HD, is RMB10,525 in average. Table 3-5 shows the composition of their income sources. The per capita annual expenditure of the households is RMB9,975, of which RMB4,591 is daily expenditure, accounting for 46.03%, and RMB 5,384 is other expenditure, accounting for 53.97%.

30. 6 households of 20 people are sampled from the 9 households of 29 people who are affected by both the LA and HD. The per capita annual income is RMB8,750. Table 3-5 shows the composition of their income sources. The per capita annual expenditure is RMB6,030, of which RMB4,150 is daily expenditure, accounting for 68.82%, RMB1,880 is other expenditure, accounting for 31.18%.

Table 3-5: Composition of income and expenditure of affected households

Item		Affected only by house demolition		Affected by land acquisition and house demolition	
		Per capita (RMB per person)	Proportion (%)	Per capita (RMB per person)	Proportion (%)
Annual	Crop farming	740	7.03	2,650	30.29

household income	Forestry and fruit industry	280	2.66	500	5.71
	Animal husbandry	550	5.23	500	5.71
	Salary as a migrant worker	4,430	42.09	5,100	58.29
	Others (including transportation, doing business, etc.)	4,525	42.99	0	0.00
	Total	10,525	100.00	8,750	100.00
Annual household expenditure	Daily expenditure (food, clothing, water and electricity, etc.)	4,591	46.03	4,150	68.82
	Education	1,450	14.54	0	0.00
	Medical treatment	1,618	16.22	500	8.29
	Transportation	605	6.07	175	2.90
	Communication	291	2.92	155	2.57
	Gifts	1,420	14.24	1,050	17.41
	Total	9,975	100.00	6,030	100.00

Source: the resettlement survey and statistics team

3.2.6 Resettlement willingness Survey

3.2.6.1 Sampling Survey of Resettlement Willingness

31. The survey team conducted a sampling survey on the resettlement willingness of 33 households from total 36 households affected by LA or HD as shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: Sampling proportion of the affected households for resettlement willingness

Village	Households affected by LA			Households affected by HD		
	Total number of HHs	Sampled HHs	Ratio (%)	Total number of HHs	Sampled HHs	Ratio (%)
Minhua	9	6	66.7%	27	27	100%

Source: Statistics of the sampling survey conducted by a resettlement survey team³

3.2.6.2 Willingness survey of households affected by LA

32. A sample survey was conducted on the willingness of households affected by LA and the results are as follows:

(1) Knowledge on the Project: 100% of the households affected by LA know the Project

³The surveyed households include those affected only by land expropriation and those affected by both demolition and land expropriation.

to be constructed.

(2) For compensation policy of LA, 50% of the surveyed households know the compensation policy, while the other half do not.

(3) Support attitudes: 66.7% of the surveyed households expressed their support to the project construction, while the rest 33.3% do not care. 83.3% of the surveyed households believe that the Project can improve the local urban environment.

(4) Use of the compensation for LA:

- 33.3% of the surveyed households plan to invest it in small business or processing industry;
- 33.3% of them plan to use it to improve farmland or build greenhouses;
- 50% of them plan to spend it replanting (planting experimentally) high-input, high-value crops;
- 16.7% of them intend to use it as advance capital for going out for non-farming work;
- 33.3% of them plan to deposit it or lend it out for interest; and
- 33.3% of them intend to spend it on insurance.

33. Table 3-7 showed results of the survey on public opinions of the households affected by LA.

Table 3-7: Summary of public opinions of households affected by LA and HD

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinions (%)								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1	Do you know the Project to be constructed?	(1) Yes (2) Heard of (3) Unknown	100	0	0	\	\	\	\	\	100
2	Do you support the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Do not care (4) Unknown	66.7	0	33.3	0	\	\	\	\	100
3	Do you think that the Project will increase employment opportunities of local villagers?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	16.7	33.3	50	\	\	\	\	\	100
4	Do you think that the Project will improve the local sanitation environment?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	0	33.3	66.7	\	\	\	\	\	100
5	Do you think that this Project will improve the local urban environment?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	83.3	0	16.7	\	\	\	\	\	100

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinions (%)								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
6	Do you think that this Project will promote the overall local economic development?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	33.3	0	66.7	\	\	\	\	\	100
7	Will this Project affect your family positive or negative?	(1) More positive (2) More negative (3) no effect (4) Unknown	0	50	50	0	\	\	\	\	100
8	Do you know the compensation standards for LA and HD?	(1) Yes (2) Yes, a little (3) No	0	50	50	\	\	\	\	\	100
9	Do you think that your loss will be compensated fairly?	(1)Yes (2) No (3) Hard to say	66.7	0	33.3	\	\	\	\	\	100
10	Do you know the complaint channels (who you can contact to solve problems on LA and HD)?	(1)Yes (2) No	50	50	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
11	For LA, what do you pay most attention to? (card: to choose 1 to 3 items)	(1) Fair and reasonable compensation (2) Timely compensation (3) Open compensation standard (4) The proportion of the compensation for land expropriation per household (5) Provision of job opportunities (6) Future life (old-age pension) (7) Relocation of the ancestral tomb (8) Others (List in specific)	83.3	100	0	0	83.3	16.7	\	\	\
12	How will you use the compensation after you received it (card: to choose 1 to 3 items)?	(1) To invest in small business or processing industry (2) To buy vehicle for transportation business	33.3	0	33.3	50	16.7	0	33.3	33.3	\

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinions (%)									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	
		(3) To improve farmland or build greenhouses (4) To replant (plant experimentally) high-input, high-value crops (5) To advance capital for going out for non-farming job (6) To buy a house/renovate the old house/decorate the house (7) To deposit it or lend it out for interest (8) To buy insurance (9) Others (Please write them out)_____										
13	If government provides free training, what training do you most want to have (card: to choose 1 to 3 items)?	(1) Small business or processing industry (2) Housekeeping services (such as confinement nurse, housekeeping, etc.) (3) Factory techniques (4) Planting techniques (5) Cultivation techniques (6) Construction techniques (7) Skills of catering services (8) Others _____	50	33.3	16.7	66.7	66.7	0	0	0	\	
14	If government provides employment information, what information do you most want to know?	(1) Job information of non-local enterprises (2) Job information of local enterprises (3) Job	0	100	0	16.7	16.7	0	0	\	\	

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinions (%)								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
		information of housekeeping services (4) Job information of restaurants and other stores (5) Information of governmental public-service jobs (6) Information of job recruitment agencies (7) Others									

Source: Statistics of the sampling survey conducted by the resettlement survey team

3.2.6.3 Willingness Survey of households affected by HD

34. The survey on willingness to resettle of households affected by HD was conducted and the results are as follows:

- (1) Knowledge of the Project: 100% of the AHs know the Project to be constructed.
- (2) For the compensation policy, 51.85% of the surveyed households know a little about the relevant compensation policy, while the rest 40.74% do not know the relevant compensation policy at all.
- (3) Support attitudes: The households in favor of the project construction account for 33.3% of the surveyed households.
- (4) Housing: 100% of the surveyed households choose the unified resettlement.
- (5) Concerns: the utmost concern in resettlement: 74.07% of the surveyed households stated that the resettlement house is too far from schools and hospitals and that the resettlement apartment is a high building; 40.74% and 18.52% of the surveyed households stated the inconvenience of traffic and others around the resettlement house and the resettlement house without suitable area (too big or too small) respectively.

35. Table 3-8 shows the results of survey on public opinion of the households affected by the HD.

Table 3-8: Summary of public opinions of the households affected by HD

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinion (%)								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1	Do you know the Project to be constructed?	(1) Yes (2) Heard of (3) Unknown	88.89	3.70	7.41	\	\	\	\	\	100
2	Do you support on the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Do not care (4) Unknown	33.33	55.56	3.70	7.41	\	\	\	\	100

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinion (%)								Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
3	Do you think that this Project will increase employment opportunities of local villagers?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	7.41	55.56	37.04	\	\	\	\	\	100	
4	Do you think that this Project will improve the local sanitation environment?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	7.41	66.67	25.93	\	\	\	\	\	100	
5	Do you think that this Project will improve the local urban environment?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	55.56	7.41	37.04	\	\	\	\	\	100	
6	Do you think that this Project will promote the overall local economic development?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Unknown	22.22	33.33	44.44	\	\	\	\	\	100	
7	Will this Project affect your family positive or negative?	(1) More positive (2) More negative (3) no effect (4) Unknown	3.70	77.78	7.41	11.11	\	\	\	\	100	
8	Do you know the compensation standard for land expropriation and demolition?	(1) Yes (2) Yes, a little (3) No at all	7.41	51.85	40.74	\	\	\	\	\	100	
9	Do you think that your loss will be compensated fairly?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Hard to say	51.85	11.11	37.04	\	\	\	\	\	100	
10	Do you know the complaint channels (who you can contact to solve problems on LA and HD)?	(1) Yes (2) No	18.52	81.48	\	\	\	\	\	\	100	
11	What way are you most likely to choose to solve the housing problem after your house is demolished?	(1) To buy a commodity house myself (2) To replace it by a unified resettlement house (1:1) (3) To buy a existing house of other people (4) To choose long-term house rental (5) Monetary compensation (having another residential house) (6) Others	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	\	\	100

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinion (%)								Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
12	What is/are your utmost concern with the resettlement house in case of unified resettlement (card: to choose 1 to 3 items)?	(1) Too far from school and hospitals (2) The floor of the resettlement house is too high (3) Inconvenience of traffic and others around the resettlement house (4) Resettlement house without suitable area (too big or too small) (5) Cannot find suitable source of income around the resettlement house (6) Long wait for the resettlement house (7) Quality of resettlement houses/jerry-built construction (8) Others (Please write them out)	74.07	74.07	40.74	18.52	29.63	14.81	22.22	0.00	\
13	What is the distance between the resettlement house and schools and hospitals you would find acceptable? (To choose 1 item)	(1) < 0.5km (2) 0.5-1km (3) 1-2km (4) Does not matter (5) Others	33.33	33.33	7.41	25.93	0.00	\	\	\	100
14	What is the area of the resettlement house you expect? (To choose 1 item)	(1) About 50m ² (2) 50-70m ² (3) 70-90m ² (4) 90-120m ² (5) Above 120m ²	3.70	51.85	37.04	0.00	7.41	\	\	\	100
15	If government provides free training, what training do you most want to attend (card: to choose 1 to 3 items)?	(1) Small business or processing industry (2) Housekeeping services (such as confinement nurse, housekeeping, etc.) (3) Factory techniques (4) Planting techniques (5) Cultivation techniques (6) Construction techniques (7) Skills of	62.96	3.70	29.63	11.11	25.93	7.41	22.22	14.81	\

No.	Question	Answer	Proportion of the affected households' opinion (%)								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
		catering services (8) Others									
16	If government provides employment information, what information do you most want to know?	(1) Job information of non-local enterprises (2) Job information of local enterprises (3) Job information of housekeeping services (4) Job information of restaurants and other stores (5) Information of governmental public-service jobs (6) Information of job recruitment agencies (7) Others	3.70	55.56	11.11	18.52	33.33	7.41	29.63	\	\
Source: Statistics of the sampling survey of migration and resettlement voluntariness conducted by the migration and resettlement survey team											

4. Legal Framework and Policies

36. The resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policy.

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

37. The laws, regulations and policies related to the LAR of the Project include:

(1) Policies of Asian Development Bank

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009
- Gender and Resettlement Checklist, February 2003

(2) Laws, Regulation and Policies of the PRC

- *The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China* (Amended on August 28, 2004)
- *The Circular on Further Improving the Management System of Rural Homestead and Effectively Safeguard Peasants' Rights and Interests* (March 2, 2011)
- *Emergency Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Effectively Administering Land Expropriation and Demolition* (Guo Tu Zi Dian Fa [2011] No. 72)
- *The State Council Regarding the Development of New Rural Social Pension Insurance Pilot Guidance* (Guo Fa [2009] No. 32)
- *Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on the Working Paper concerning Developing the Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation and the Integrated Section Price of Land Expropriation* (Guo Tu Zi Dian Fa [2005] No. 144)

(3) Regulations and Policies of Jilin Province

- *Regulations on Land Administration of Jilin Province* (Amended at the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Jilin Province on June 2, 2005)
- *Measures for the Implementation of Administration of Non-operational Construction Projects of Administrative Institutions under the Management of Jilin Province* (Ji Zheng Ban Ming Dian (2010) No. 76)
- *Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland of Jilin Province* (Revision adopted at the 33rd session of the Standing Committee of the eighth People's Congress of Jilin Province on September 26, 1997)
- Regulations of Jilin Province on the Administration of the Demolition of Urban Houses (Implemented since April 10, 2002)

(4) Regulations and Policies of Baishan City

- *Measures of Baishan City on the Administration of the Demolition and Removal of Urban Houses* (Bai Shan Zheng Ling [2002] No. 22)
- *The Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Administration in Baishan City* (Bai Shan Zheng Han [2010] No. 111)
- *Administration Measures on the Compensation and Resettlement for Acquiring Collective Land for Urban Construction in Baishan City* (Shi Zheng Fu No. 24)
- *Regulations for the Compensation and Resettlement for Acquiring Collective Land for Urban Construction in Baishan City* (Shi Zheng Fu No. 27)
- *Implementation Program of Pension Insurance of Land-lost Farmers in Baishan City* (Bai Shan Zheng Ban Fa [2004] No. 12)
- *Notice of Temporary Provisions on Pension Insurance of Land-lost Farmers* (Bai Shan Zheng Ban Fa [2004] No. 12)

4.2 Summary of ADB's Policy

4.2.1 Involuntary Resettlement

38. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) provides systematic guiding policies and operation instructions for the resettlement of its loan projects.
39. The objectives of involuntary resettlement by ADB are:
- (1) If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided;
 - (2) If resettlement is unavoidable, all feasible options should be explored and the scope of resettlement should be as small as possible;
 - (3) Ensure that the displaced persons have the same economic and social conditions before and after the project;
 - (4) Improve the living standard of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
40. The principles of involuntary resettlement by ADB consist of:
- (1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - (2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and

sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

(3) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comp cultivated access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(5) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

(6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(7) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets

(8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(9) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(10) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(11) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(12) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.2.2 Gender and Development

41. ADB's gender and development policy is a key mainstreaming strategy in the promotion of gender equality. It mainly include the following points:

- (1) Gender sensitivity: Considering the impact of ADB projects on men and women, we should attach special importance to the needs and expectations of women in the project planning;
- (2) Gender analysis: The impact of the Project on men and women should be systematically analyzed to obtain their economic and social links.
- (3) Gender planning: Develop special strategies for men and women to enjoy equal opportunities;
- (4) Mainstreaming: ADB considers gender in all aspects of the Project and it actively encourages women to participate in decision-making in the development process.

4.3 Key Laws, Regulations, Relevant Policies and Provisions of the PRC

4.3.1 Law of Land Administration of the PRC (Amended on August 28, 2004)

Article 2: The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership, i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownership by collectives, of land.

The state may make expropriation or requisition on land according to law for public interests, but shall give compensations accordingly.

Article 47: In expropriating land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land expropriated.

Compensation fees for land expropriated include land compensation fees, relocation allowance and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land. The land compensation fees should be 6-10 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. The relocation allowance shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land expropriated by the land occupied per capita of the unit whose land is expropriated. The relocation allowance for each agricultural person to be resettled should be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. But the maximum relocation allowance per hectare of land expropriated shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and young crops on the land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Whereas the land compensation fee and relocation allowance paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the relocation allowance may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and

municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fee and relocation allowance shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

4.3.2 The Decision of the State Council on Intensifying the Reform and Tightening the land Administration (Guo Fa (2004) No.28)

Article 12: Better the measures for compensating for land expropriated. The local people's government at or above the county level shall take effective measures to avoid the decrease in the level of life of land-expropriated peasants.

Article 13: Resettle properly the land-expropriated peasants. The local people's government at or above the county level shall work out specific measures to guarantee the long-term livelihood of the land-expropriated peasants.

Article 14: Improve the procedures for land expropriation. The peasants' ownership of the collective land and the rights and interests of rural land contracted management right shall be safeguarded in land expropriation.

Article 15: Strengthen the supervision of the implementation process of land expropriation. The land expropriated shall not be used forcefully in case the compensation for land expropriation and resettlement are not put in place.

4.3.3 Guidance on Improving Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement System (Guo Tu Zi Fa (2004) No. 238)

42. Formulate unified annual output value standards. The provincial department of land and resources shall formulate jointly with the departments concerned the minimum unified annual output value standards of cultivated land for each county (city) within the provincial jurisdiction, and shall announce and implement the standard after submitting it to the people's government at the provincial level for approval. The formulation of unified annual output value standards may take into consideration the types and quality of cultivated land expropriated, the peasants' input in it, the price of agricultural products, the grade of cultivated land, and other factors.

43. Determine the times of unified annual output value. The times of unified annual output value for land compensation fee and relocation allowance shall be determined within the limits as specified by law according to the principle of ensuring no decrease in the original level of life of the land-expropriated peasants; the compensation fee for land expropriation and resettlement shall be calculated according to the legal times of unified annual output value, and if it cannot maintain the original level of life of land-expropriated peasants, is not enough to pay the costs of social security of landless peasants due to land expropriation, the times shall be increased with the approval of the people's government at the provincial level; if the total of land compensation fee and relocation allowance calculated at the 30 times is still not enough to maintain the original level of life of land-expropriated peasants, the local people's government shall make overall arrangements and subsidize the peasants with a proportion of the payments from state owned land use. The compensation for the basic farmland occupied with the approval by law shall be made according to the highest compensation standard announced by the local people's government.

4.3.4 Regulations of Jilin Province on Land Administration (Amended on June 2, 2005)

Article 22: The land occupied by new projects, reconstruction projects, extension projects shall be examined and approved according to law by the people's government at or above the county (city) level. The construction unit or individual shall use the land according to the purposes approved. Where the change of land use is actually needed, it should be submitted to the authority that originally gives the approval for another approval, and shall pay the corresponding land tax in arrears. In changing the purpose of land within the urban planned areas, the consent should be obtained from the related urban planning administrative departments before submission for approval.

Article 25: In expropriating land, land compensation fee shall be made according to the following standards:

(1) for vegetable fields in cities and towns and their suburbs, in industrial and mining areas, and intensive fishponds, 9-10 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation;

(2) for paddy field, garden plot and vegetable fields other than those specified by Paragraph (1), 8-9 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation;

(3) for dry land, artificially sown pastures, 6-8 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation;

(4) for forest land, reed pond, grassland other than artificially sown pastures, 4-6 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the nearby dry land;

(5) for other land, 2-4 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the nearby dry land.

Article 26: The relocation allowance for the land other than cultivated land and with earnings shall be made 4-6 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the land expropriated and paid in lump sum.

Article 27: The compensation for young crops on the expropriated land shall be calculated according the output value of a cultivation period; there is no compensation for crops that can be harvested as scheduled. For nursery stock, flowers and plants as well as perennial trees of economic values, replantation fee is given to those that can be replanted; otherwise, reasonable compensation or purchase after pricing is made.

4.3.5 Regulations of Jilin Province on the Administration of the Demolition of Urban Houses (Implemented since April 10, 2002)

Article 10: The amount of deposit of demolition compensation and resettlement fund shall be no less than the multiplying of the total gross area of the house to be demolished by the guide price determined last year by the real estate market evaluation for the houses in the same section and of the similar nature. The houses used by the demolishing party for property right exchange may be calculated at the reduced price.

Article 11: The compensation and resettlement fund for demolishing the houses by the

demolishing party shall be totally used for the compensation and resettlement of housing demolition, and shall not be used for any other purposes.

4.4 Main Differences between ADB Policies and PRC Laws and Regulations

Resettlement Compensation for Houses

- Difference: resettlement compensation. ADB policies specify the compensation standard at full replacement prices, even for houses constructed before the cut-off date without formal approval procedures. The PRC regulations deem that depreciation is reasonable and the compensation standard for old houses is lower than that for new houses of the same structure.
- Solution: The compensation standard for all projects with loan from ADB is based on the full replacement prices.

Resettlement Compensation for Land

- Difference: ADB policies specify that the compensation shall be enough to offset the any loss of income and restore the potential for creating long-term income. The Chinese standard is based on the average annual output value, and may be irrelevant to the cost to restore income.
- Solution: Cash compensation is the first choice of most people, though they cannot ensure rational use of the compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

Resettlement Compensation for the Vulnerable Groups

- Difference: ADB policies specify special support or compensation for the vulnerable groups, especially those severely affected by the project. The Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and hence compensation is merely based on the scope of loss of land of property.
- Solution: Special fund is provided to help the vulnerable groups, who will be determined during the period when detailed measurement and survey will be made. Various measures have been specified in Migration and Resettlement Program.

Negotiation and Announcement

- Difference: ADB policies require the APs to be fully informed and early negotiation with them. The Chinese provisions have already improved the transparency of notice and compensation. However, the APs play a weak role in project decision, the announcement period is usually too short.
- Solution: Full public participation and consultation shall be conducted by local governments during the project preparation. The consultation has started at early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The BPMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

Lack of Legal Rights

- Difference: ADB policies specify that all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. In contrast, the people who have no local registered permanent residence may not have the same right to compensation as the local people according to the Chinese laws. In addition, the current Chinese laws specify that the illegal owners of expropriated land and houses are not compensated.

- Solution: For an ADB financed project, APs whose houses constructed before the cut-off date with or without formal approval procedures,, will be protected and provided with compensation at full replacement value.

Resettlement Monitoring, Evaluation and Report

- Difference: ADB policies require internal and external monitoring of the resettlement during implementation, but the Chinese laws do not have such requirements, except for reservoir projects.
- Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.

4.5 Cut-off Date of Compensation

44. The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is July 31, 2013, which was announced after the draft feasibility study was prepared. The announcement was posted in the village and noticed to each affected household. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in. The announcement is attached as Appendix 1.

4.6 Compensation Standards

4.6.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

4.7.1.1 Land compensation standards

45. According to *The Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Acquisition in Baishan City* and current market prices, the compensation standards for permanent LA of the Project are shown in Table 4-1. 80% land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy) will be paid AHs directly, while remaining 20% will be managed by the village committee for village infrastructure and welfare development and alleviation of poor households.

Table 4-1: Compensation standards for permanent land acquisition

Type of land	Paid to Affected Household (RMB per mu)	Paid to Affected Village (RMB per mu)	Total (RMB per mu)
Arable farmland	288,000	72,000	360,000
Homestead	133,200	33,300	166,500
Other (rural road, or waste land)	240,000	60,000	300,000

Source: *The Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation in Baishan City, 2010*

4.7.1.2 Compensation standard of young crops

46. According to *Regulation of Jilin Province on Land Administration*, the compensation for young crops on the farmland is calculated at the output value of a cultivation period. Given the actual situation of the farmland affected by the Project, the compensation standard of young crops is shown in Table 4-3. Chinese herbs such as ginseng are planted

on the farmland. The production value of the Chinese herbs is very high, and the herbs need several years to grow up. According to local practice, it has to be paid in market prices of the products. All compensation for young crops will be paid to AHs directly.

Table 4-2: Compensation standard of young crops

Type	Compensation standard (RMB per mu)
Collective farmland	340,000

4.6.2 Compensation Standards for Housing Demolition

47. Houses demolished in the Project will be compensated at full replacement price, and the compensation price will be determined by market evaluation, and will be no less than the base price of the compensation formulated for the Project in Table 4-4. In addition, the AHs with house demolition will be provided moving subsidy and temporary transition subsidy, etc. Two options for the resettlement can be selected by AHs, including (1) monetary compensation for resettlement; and (2) compensation by exchanging house property right. Compensation rates are made with reference to the compensation standard for houses on state owned land in Baishan city: main houses will be compensated at the same construction area to the demolished house, while other houses (attached houses or simple structures) are compensated in cash based on the demolished area and structures. All cash compensation will be paid to AHs directly. If selected the property exchange option, the compensation rate is high in order to meet cost of new resettlement buildings (high building with steel-concrete structure).

Table 4-4: Compensation standards of housing demolition

Compensation type		Unit	Base rate	Remarks
Residential house	Main house in all structures	RMB/m ²	850	The actual standards are subject to the evaluated market value (without regard to depreciation) and meet full replacement prices, and will not be lower than the base price.
	Brick-wood	RMB/m ²	400	
	Earth-wood	RMB/m ²	100	
	Simple	RMB/m ²	50	
	Brick-wood if property exchange choice	RMB/m ²	3,200	
Other compensation fees	House-moving subsidy	RMB/HH	500	Provided in lump sum, enough for the costs of 2 times moving.
	Temporary transition subsidy	RMB/m ² ·month	5	Usually 12 months
	Reward for moving-out ahead of schedule	RMB/HH	1,000	The AHs will be given a reward if they move out of their houses prior agreement date and complete demolition by themselves.

Source: *Compensation Standards of the Overall Removal within 1 Kilometer Downstream Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd* provide by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd

4.6.3 Compensation for Ancillary Structures and Infrastructure

48. According to *Compensation Standards of the Overall Removal within 1 Kilometer Downstream Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd*, the compensation standards for the ancillary structures and infrastructure with respect to the Project are listed in Tables 4-5 and 4-6. All compensation for affected trees will be paid to AHs or owners directly.

Table 4-5: Compensation standards for fruit trees and forests

Variety of trees	Unit	Tree specification (Diameter at breast height, cm)	Compensation standard (RMB)
Fruit trees	Tree	At the fruit-bearing age	50
	Tree	Not at the fruit-bearing age	10
Timber forest	Tree	Diameter at breast height < 3cm	2
	Tree	3cm < Diameter at breast height < 5cm	10
	Tree	5cm < Diameter at breast height < 10cm	20
	Tree	10cm < Diameter at breast height < 20cm	30
	Tree	20cm < Diameter at breast height < 30cm	40
	Tree	Diameter at breast height > 30cm	50

Table 4-6: Compensation standards for the ancillary structures and infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation standard
Brick enclosure	RMB/m	20
Manual well	RMB/well	200
fishpond	RMB/m ²	90
Plastic-covered tunnel (normal tunnel)	RMB/m ²	50
toilet	RMB/set	100
Vegetable cellar	RMB/m ²	50
High-voltage pole	pole	According to the evaluation

Source: Compensation Standards of the Overall Removal within 1 Kilometer Downstream Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd provide by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd and the relevant national and local standards

4.6.4 Compensation for Business Operation

49. With reference to *Management and Resettlement Program for the Area around the Garbage Disposal Plant* by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd, the households of the non-residential houses who choose exchanging property right, will be given the same construction area to that of the demolished one, the price difference between the assessed price of original houses and the selling price of the new building in the selected area will be considered. If the business house belongs to part of main houses, there will be no price difference. The same area of resettlement houses will be offered freely. If the business house is not part of main houses, it will be compensated at RMB 6,000 per m² that is enough to pay for the business space at market price in the resettlement communities. In addition, AHs can enjoy 20% discount if they come to an agreement and finish relocation within the agreement period. The amount of money for the increased area will be paid at the actual selling price.
50. For privately-owned houses for individual business, the owners who operate by themselves and choose exchanging property right, based on the transition period, the

demolishing party shall pay a subsidy for living expense to the business operators according to the number of employees. The number of employees is determined as the business area of the house divided by 10m², and the subsidy standard amounts to the minimum living security standard specified by the municipal government. For employees who work in private houses with business license or business in houses without certificates, if they choose monetary compensation, their living subsidy are made according to the provision of the previous article, and based on a transition period of 2 months.

4.6.5 Taxes and Fees

51. The rates of relevant taxes and fees for the LAR are detailed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7: Relevant taxes and fees

No.	Item	Rate (RMB/mu)	Reference
1	Farmland cultivation fee	4,325	<i>Provisions of Jilin Province on the Collection and Use of Farmland Cultivation Fee and land Reclamation Fee (Zheng Fa Ban [2009]No. 34)</i>
2	Fee paid for new construction land use	18,648	<i>The Circular of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources and the People's Bank of China on the Policy of Adjusting the Fee Paid to Use New Construction Land (Cai Zong [2006] No. 48) The Circular of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting the Collection Grades of Fee Paid to Use New Construction Land in Some Regions (Cai Zong [2009] No. 24)</i>
3	Tax on the occupancy of cultivated land	14,985	<i>Measures of Jilin Province for the Implement of Tax on the Occupancy of Cultivated Land (Ji Lin Sheng Ren Min Zheng Fu Ling, No. 149, October 30, 2008)</i>

4.7 Entitlement Matrix

52. An entitlement matrix is established based on the relevant policies described in previous sections of this Chapter and is presented in Table 4-8.

53. 50% land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy) will be paid AHs directly, while remaining 50% will be kept as a collective fund by the collective economic organization of the village and managed by the village committee for village infrastructure and public welfare development and alleviation of poor households, etc. The use of the fund will be approved by the conference of all villagers or villagers' representatives. The village farmland will not be adjusted again.

Table 4-8: Entitlement matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Obligee	Compensation and resettlement policy
Permanent LA	82.25 mu land, including dry land of 30.67 mu, homestead of 11.83mu, fishpond of 0.3mu, and wasteland of 39.45 mu	29 APs from 9 AHs and village collective economy organization of Minhua village	(1) Monetary compensation for: arable farmland: 360,000 RMB/mu; homestead: 166,500 RMB/mu; and other (fishpond, waste) land: 300,000 RMB/mu. (2) 80% land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy at standards above (1)) will be paid AHs directly, while remaining 20% will be kept as a collective fund by the collective economic organization of the village and managed by the village committee for village infrastructure and public welfare development and alleviation of poor households, etc. The use of the fund will be approved by the conference of all villagers or

			<p>villagers' representatives. The village farmland will not be adjusted again.</p> <p>(3) The compensation for young crops at 340,000 RMB/mu will be paid to AHs.</p> <p>(4) The compensation for ground attachments owned by AHs like fruit trees, fishpond, etc. will be paid to the AHs or owners of the property in rates in Tables 4-5 and 4-6.</p> <p>(5) Agricultural resettlement: including land transfer plan, crop farming plan.</p> <p>(6) Employment: to promote APs employment in local enterprises with support by local government and the Project itself.</p> <p>(7) Small-sum guaranteed loan measure: to support the APs according to the relevant provisions.</p> <p>(8) Skill training: the Project will provide skill training for at least 200 APs.</p> <p>(9) Social security: to provide relevant security measures according to the APs' social pension insurance and new rural/urban pension insurance and other related policies.</p>
Residential HD	5,505.7m ² in total, including main houses of 2,199.65 m ² , attached houses of 3,070.05 m ² , and others of 236 m ² ; In structures of brick-concrete of 68.05m ² , brick-wood of 3,795.85m ² , earth-wood of 1405.8m ² , and simple of 236m ²	120 APs from 33 AHs in Minhua Village	<p>(1) Monetary compensation and exchange of house property right are provided for the AHs to choose. House property right is exchanged according to the same house building area. Monetary compensation for both registered and unregistered structures will be based on full replacement prices. House market evaluation will be conducted without depreciation but the final prices can't lower than following rates below. Moving subsidy and transition subsidy shall be paid to AHs directly.</p> <p>(2) Main houses will be compensated in 850 RMB/m² regardless of their structures, and attached houses will be compensated in: brick-wood: 400RMB/m², earth-wood: 100 RMB/m²; while simple structure: 50 RMB/m².</p> <p>(3) Moving subsidy: 500 RMB/HH, transition subsidy: 5 RMB/m²-month.</p> <p>(4) A reward for moving-out prior agreement date: 1,000 RMB/HH.</p> <p>(2) Heating subsidy: 400 RMB/HH per heating season.</p>
Women	\	62 affected women	<p>(1) Provide priority in employment opportunities. 30% of affected women are ensured to have the non-technical employment opportunities.</p> <p>(2) Provide priority in free technical training. At least 100 person-time of affected women shall receive the training planned for 200 person-time of APs in total (accounting for 50%).</p> <p>(3) Ensure the access to relevant information during the resettlement process and able to participate in public consultation. A special female discussion will be conducted to introduce the relevant policies so as to improve the awareness.</p>
Vulnerable groups	Poor or low income households, female-headed family, elderly families, families with the disabled, and families with chronic illness patient	13 APs from 10 AHs	<p>(1) Labor force of the households is preferentially given training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>(2) Two members of each household are given the opportunity for technical training, and at least one of them is female.</p> <p>(3) 2,000 RMB per household will be provided by the Project to improve their living conditions and assistance with relocation and social adjustment..</p>

Public facilities and ground attachments	10 categories, such as trees, irrigation canals and ditches, etc.	Property owners	<p>(1) Property owners of the affected facilities or ground attachment are compensated by the project unit. The owners are responsible for their restoration and reconstruction. Or the project unit will restore and reconstruct them according to the original standard and scale.</p> <p>(2) The compensation fee for facilities and ground attachments is calculated according to the above Tables 4-5 and 4-6.</p>
Business operation	1,603.5 m ² , 363.5 m ² for business, other for simple houses of storage or animal yard	41 self-employees from 10 stores of shops	<p>(1) Business is or was operated in houses combined with resident houses. The business house area regardless of registered or unregistered business is included in the total demolished houses above, and will be compensated as the same standards to those of resident houses, e.g. full replacement prices if chose monetary compensation, and the same area for business space in resettlement communities if chose property right exchange.</p> <p>(2) For 7 business owners who are operating their business now, they will receive a living subsidy for employees at local monthly minimum living security standard for 2 months. The number of employees is calculated as the total business house area (363.5m²) divided by 10 m².</p> <p>(3) For 3 business owners who have closed their business, they will not receive any subsidy for their employees.</p>
Complaints and appeals	\	All the affected people	Free of charge; all costs caused in the process will be paid from the contingencies of the Project.

5. Resettlement and Restoration

5.1 Permanent Land Acquisition Analysis and Resettlement Plan

54. Permanent LA of the project will affect 29 people from nine (9) households of in Minhua Village, Hunjiang District, Baishan City.

5.1.1 Impact Analysis of Rural Land Acquisition

55. According to the survey, measurement and calculation, Table 5-1 details the loss of cultivated land and income impact of the 9 households of Minhua Village affected by the LA.

Table 5-1: Project impacts of permanent land acquisition on loss of cultivated land and income

HH no.	Pre-land acquisition			Acquired land			Present ¹		Income loss		
	Persons (person)	Cultivated land (mu)	Per capita cultivated land (mu)	Dry land (mu)	Fish pond (mu)	Percentage (%)	Income (10,000, RMB) in 2011	Income (10,000, RMB) in 2012	Annual loss (RMB)	Per capita loss (RMB)	In the total per capita income (%)
1	3	26	8.67	14.6		56.15	5.7	5.5	12,629	4,209.7	22.55
2	3	14	4.67		0.3		2.7	2.9	2,505	835	8.96
3	3	18	6.00	4.55		25.28	3.4	3.6	3,935.8	1,311.9	11.26
4	3	12	4.00	2		16.67	4.15	3.85	1,730	576.67	4.33
5	4	7	1.75	1.77		25.29	1	1	1,531.1	382.76	15.30
6	3	3	1.00	0.15		5.00	2.1	2.3	129.75	43.25	0.59
7	4	10	2.50	4.7		47.00	2.3	2.3	4,065.5	1,016.4	17.70
8	3	13	4.33	0.9		6.92	2.05	1.95	778.5	259.50	3.90
9	3	16	5.33	2.0		12.50	2	2	1,730	576.67	8.65

Note: There is within 5% difference in the previous two years.

Source: the feasibility study and the survey on the sample village

56. The maximum per capita income loss is 4,209.7 Yuan, the percentage of income loss is 22.55%. 5 of the 9 households have a percentage loss below 10%, and 4 households have a percentage loss of per capita income between 10% and 23%. Table 5-2 showed the detail income loss of the AHs. Only the income produced from the farmland will be lost due to the LA.

Table 5-3: Analysis of sources of income and loss caused by land acquisition

HH no.	Sources of income (10,000, RMB)				Total income (10,000, RMB)	Loss (10,000, RMB)	Per capita loss (10,000, RMB)	Percentage loss (%)
	Crop farming	Forestry and fruit industry	Animal husbandry	non-farm work				

1	1.5	0	0	4.1	5.6	1.263	0.421	22.55
2	0.5	0	1.0	1.3	2.8	0.251	0.084	8.96
3	1.2	0	0	2.3	3.5	0.394	0.131	11.26
4	1.0	0	0	3.0	4	0.173	0.058	4.33
5	0.3	0	0	0.7	1	0.153	0.038	15.30
6	0.1	0	0	2.1	2.2	0.013	0.004	0.59
7	0.4	0	0	1.9	2.3	0.407	0.102	17.70
8	0.8	0.2	0	1.0	2	0.078	0.026	3.90
9	1.0	0	0	1.0	2	0.173	0.058	8.65
Total	6.8	0.2	1.0	17.4	25.4	2.905	0.922	11.44

57. The income from crop farming accounts for 26.8% in total income of all 9 AHs, that from forestry and fruit industry accounts for 0.8%, that from animal husbandry accounts for 4%, and that from being migrant workers accounting for 68.4%. For the affected Minhua Village, the main crops are corn and medicinal materials (codonopsis pilosula, fritillaria, etc.). Due to low land quality and the relatively steep slope of cultivated land, the agricultural production efficiency is very low. In addition, Minhua Village is close to Baishan City, farmers can find non-farm work in the city to earn more income. Therefore, the LA impacts on the income of most AHs are small.

5.1.2 Resettlement and Income Restoration Measures of Affected Farmers

58. A resettlement and income restoration plan for the AHs is formulated based on the impact degree and expected resettlement modes of the APs. For details, please refer to Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Expected Resettlement Modes of Rural Households Affected by LA

Village	AHs (HH)	AP (person)	Expected resettlement mode (HH)				
			Monetary compensation	Land transfer	Crop farming	Employment	Social security
Minhua	9	29	9	6	6	4	9
Proportion (%)			100	66.7	66.7	44.4	100

Source: the survey on the sample village

59. Based on the above resettlement expectation, different resettlement, and income restoration measures are planned follows.

5.1.2.1 Monetary Compensation and Distribution

60. All 9 AHs expected to receive monetary compensation. They can receive 80% of the land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy at 360,000 RMB per mu). In addition, the AHs can receive 100% compensation for young crops and other ground attachment owned by the AHs.

61. The remaining 20% of the land compensation will be kept by the collective economic organization of Minhua village and managed as a fund by the village committee to be used for village industry, infrastructure, and public welfare development, and support the poor. The use of the fund will be approved by all villagers' conference and supervised by the local township government.

62. After receiving the compensation, the AHs can, on their own and with the help of the government, take the following livelihood restoration measures such as agricultural development and non-agricultural economic activities, etc.

5.1.2.2 Agricultural Resettlement Measures

63. The area of per capita cultivate land of the 9 AHs before the LA is 4.1 mu (the actual cultivated land of the 9 AHs includes the land cultivated by themselves), and it is 3.05 mu per person after the LA. Therefore, they still have some land to cultivate and can continue agricultural production. The BPMO has prepared the following agricultural resettlement measures after taking the opinions of the local village committee.

Table 5-4: Land and Income Losses and Received Compensation

HH	Current cultivated land (mu)	Acquired dry land (mu)	Acquired fishpond (mu)	Land loss (%)	Annual income loss (RMB)	Received compensation (RMB)
1	26	14.6		56.15	12,629	4,204,800
2	14		0.3		2,505	18,000
3	18	4.55		25.28	3,935.80	1,310,400
4	12	2		16.67	1,730	576,000
5	7	1.77		25.29	1,531.10	509,760
6	3	0.15		5	129.75	43,200
7	10	4.7		47	4,065.50	1,353,600
8	13	0.9		6.92	778.5	259,200
9	16	2		12.5	1,730	576,000
Total	119	30.67	0.3		26,530	8,850,960

1. Land Transfer

64. Although the farmland of the affected village can't be adjusted after the LA, some AHs still hope to get more farmland to conduct agricultural production. Based on current national policies, farmers can transfer their contracted farmland to other farmers. Therefore, the AHs will have opportunity to rent some farmland for agricultural production on a voluntary basis within their village groups or neighbor villages or even within the city. The BPMO will provide more land transfer information to the AHs and help them to establish with other farmers who like to transfer their out.

2. Agricultural Production Improvement Measure

65. According to *The 12th Five-year Plan for National Economy and Social Development of Baishan City*, *The Plan for Modernization of Chinese Traditional Medicine of Baishan City*, and *The Master Plan for Land Utilization in Badaojiang District of Baishan City*, and local environmental conditions, Baishan City has been vigorously introducing and planting ginseng, American ginseng, fructus schisandrae and other medicinal plants, and breeding and domesticating wood frogs, sika deers and other medicinal animals for many years, and thus have established many bases of genuine medicinal materials and the important Northern Medicine Base of China.

66. The AHs have experience in planting corn and traditional Chinese medicine herbs. However, their planting is scattered and of small-scale, the planting technology is outdated, so productivity is low. The average output value per mu for corn is about RMB700, that of *codonopsis pilosula* is RMB1,000, and that of *fritillaria* is RMB3,000. In contrast, in Baishan City, the output value per mu for corn is about RMB800, that of *codonopsis pilosula* is RMB1,200 to 1,800, and that of *fritillaria* is RMB6,000. Therefore, after improving planting technology and management, outputs of the AHs can be increased largely and earn more income.
67. The BPMO will introduce the AHs to Baishan City Medicinal Materials Growers Association so as to enrich the species, expand growing area, increase per unit yield and ensure market, which helps restore the income of the AHs. Meanwhile, the BPMO will provide skill training on advanced technology of corn and Chinese medicine herb planting.

5.1.2.3 Employment Resettlement Measures

68. Governments of Baishan, Hunjiang district, Qidaojiang Town and Minhua village have established a labor employment and social security system. Villagers can be informed timely and efficiently about the recruitment information of enterprises/public institutions, private companies.

1. Employment Opportunity in the Project

69. The Project can provide about 130 direct job positions during the construction and 67 full job positions during the operation. The BPMO and BSWTC will request civil contractors to hire local people to construct the project, especially the APs. The BSWTC will recruit the APs for the project operation, and provide job for them after some position training. Of the 29 people affected by the LA, 12 people expressed their expectation to have employment in the Project. The BPMO and BSWTC will provide job information to the APs in advance.

2. Governmental Public-Service Jobs

70. The employment requirements of the public-service jobs in Baishan City are as follows: (1) older laid-off and unemployed workers from state-owned, collectively-owned enterprises who have difficulty to find new jobs (the female aged 40 and the male aged 50); (2) family members with labor capacity in zero-employment; (3) single parent (the widowed) who raise under-aged children; (4) those who have certificate of the disabled; (5) the family of military personnel in active service, enterprise ex-service military officers; (6) those who have been unemployed for one year straight or more; (7) those who have difficulty in employment because of land loss and other reasons; (8) college graduates whose family are poor.
71. Hunjiang District offered 127 public-service jobs in 2012. The APs of the Project will be given priority for the public-service jobs related to municipal landscape, environmental sanitation, coordinators in resident communities.

3. Employment in Enterprises

72. Hunjiang District Employment Service Bureau is responsible for employment of farmers who lost farmland during urban expansion, and its subordinate unit - Qidaojiang Town Labor and Social Security Office executes directly. The latter has full knowledge of basic information on employment of local enterprises, and carries out vocational training, vocational guidance, and vocation introduction and reemployment assistance in its jurisdiction. The APs who have some skills or have passed relevant skill training will be recommended by Qidaojiang Labor and Social Security Office and employed preferentially.

Table 5-3 showed an employment information in June 2013 published by Qidaojiang Labor and Social Security Office.

Table 5-3: Employment information in June 2013

No.	Employing unit	Type of work	No. of people	Age	Salary
1	Hengdao Quarry	Forklift driver	Several	No limit	3,500-4,000
		Excavator driver			5,000-6,000
2	Honeycomb Briquette Factory	worker	Several	<50	80-100/day
3	Hongyun Freight Depot	Loader	2	35-45	1,800
4	Dongshan Furniture Factory	worker	5	>30	1,500
5	Snowflake Beer	Loader	2	30-40	2,000
6	Aibeijia Confinement Nurse	Confinement nurse	Several	<50	2,400
7	Tally Station	Loader	1	20-55	1,200
8	Changxing Package Plant	worker	5	20-50	1,500
9	Hongqi Complete Equipment Plant	worker	3	No limit	1,500
10	Fangquan Bath	Cleaner	1	30-40	1,800
11	New Age Supermarket	Tally clerk	2	Abou 30	Over 1,200
12	Hongli Paper Products Company	worker	Several	20-50	1,200
13	Xie Wood Industry	worker	Several	<50	Over 2,000
14	Wanze Real Estate	electrician	1	<50	About 1,500
15	Gulan Car Wash	Car washer	3	18-40	1,800
16	Jiahe Building Decoration	Welder	2	20-40	Over 110
17	Fengxin Electronics Co. Ltd	electrician	5	<35	3,000
18	Lifting Equipment Factory	Night watchman	1	45-50	1,200
19	Dingping Garment	Sewing worker	2	<46	1,800
20	Diyuan Wholesale and Retail	deliveryman	1	30-45	1,100
21	Dalin Hall	cleaner	1	35-50	1,100
22	Jingang Group	worker	Several	<45	1,700

Source: Homepage of Hunjiang District Employment Service Bureau.

4. Measures of "Microcredit, Four Reductions or Exemptions, One Package Support

and Entrepreneurship Subsidy” to Facilitate Entrepreneurship and Employment

73. In order to implement more positive employment policy, encourage and promote laborers to actively start a business so as to promote employment by entrepreneurship and promote sound and rapid social and economic development of Jilin Province, Jilin Province formulated the Measures for the Implementation of “Microcredit, Four Reductions or Exemptions, One Package Support and Entrepreneurship Subsidy” to Encourage Entrepreneurship (Provisional), in combination with the actual situation and according to the relevant policies and provisions of *Notice of the People’s Bank of China, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security on Further Improving the Administration of Small-sum Secured Loans and Boosting the Promotion of Employment by Entrepreneurship* (Yin Fa (2008) No. 238)> and *The Implementation Opinions of The People’s Government of Jilin Province on Better Promoting Employment* (Ji Zheng Fa (2008) No. 35, hereinafter referred as *The Opinions*). Since 2009, the governments at various levels and relevant units have provided first-time entrepreneurs with loan support, tax reductions and exemptions, entrepreneurship services, financial subsidy and other support measures.

5.1.2.4 Skill Training Measure

74. The Project will conduct 2 training courses to 200 APs in total, which cover all households affected by the LA and HD when they need the training, in order to restore APs’ life and income effectively.

1. Training Content

75. According to the industrial structure and market requirements in Baishan City and surrounding area, vocational training are conducted with the focus on crop farming, breeding industry, service industry and construction industry. The types of work in which there is training include: Skilled worker for planting traditional Chinese medicine, vegetable worker, worker for fruit trees, poultry feeder, livestock feeder, breeding worker for livestock and poultry, reproduction worker for livestock and poultry, tiler, operator of agricultural machinery, repairman of agricultural machinery, motorcycle repairman, stonecutter, building painter, electric welding, tailoring, concrete worker, waterproof worker, bricklayer, etc. .

2. Organizing Agency

Baishan Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau

76. Baishan Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau is responsible for providing relevant skill training for labor force who are registered residents in Baishan City, affected by LA and HD, more than 18 years old and have some degrees of education. The trainees will receive certificates of relevant skill trainings from Baishan Municipal Personnel Labor and Social Security Bureau as a proof their training.

Hunjiang District Employment Service Bureau

77. The bureau is responsible for organizing job exchanges in human resources market; guiding and helping the employment and reemployment of the unemployed; organizing the transfer and export of the surplus labor in towns, streets and villages; organizing and implementing the development of human resources market in the District and information distribution; and guiding and helping the towns and streets to implement the dynamic management of real-name system on all urban and rural laborers according to the real name system.

Qidaojiang Town Labor and Social Security Office

78. The office is responsible for collecting the basic information of the human resources and employing units in the jurisdiction of Qidaojiang Town, establishing records and conducting dynamic management; classifying and carrying out statistical management on the employment, labor relation and social security in its jurisdiction, and establishing machine account and basic database; registering the laid-off and unemployed in its jurisdiction and their employment; carrying out vocational training, vocational guidance, vocational introduction and reemployment assistance in its jurisdiction.

The Village Committee of Minhua Village

79. The village committee is responsible for supporting and assisting the 9 AHs in employment, ensuring that the labor force in the 9 AHs all have the opportunity to attend the training.

3. Expense Guarantee

80. Baishan Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau is responsible for all training cost during the training. All APs will receive the training free. The skill training for APs is shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Training plan for the area affected the Project

Village	Time	No. of trainees (person.time)	Training content	Responsible unit	Expense budget	Source of budget
Minhua	2014.5-2014.7	100	Vegetable worker, nursery garden worker, poultry feeder, livestock feeder, breeding worker for livestock and poultry, reproduction worker for livestock and poultry, tiler, operator of agricultural machinery, repairman of agricultural machinery, motorcycle repairman, stonecutter, building painter, electric welding, tailoring, concrete worker, waterproof worker, bricklayer, quarantine inspector of animals, prevention and cure of animal epidemic diseases, etc.	Baishan Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	80,000	Special financial expense input
Minhua	2014.10 - 2014.12	100				

5.1.2.5 Social Security Measure

1. Pension Insurance of Farmers who Lost Farmland

81. All farmers who lost farmland can participate in the pension insurance according to the policy issued by Baishan Municipal Government. They will pay the insurance in different expenses according to extend of their farmland loss (more than 80%, and 20 to 80%). For land loss is less than 20%, APs can participate in New Rural/urban Pension Insurance Program, see next section). The insurance expenses are RMB 10,000 each AP, and are shared by the state, the collective and the individuals in 20%, 50% and 30%, respectively. The land compensation received by the 9 AHs, and the number of family members that the

compensation can afford for the insurance are shown in Table 5-5. Detail policy on the pension insurance is attached on Appendix 7.

Table 5-5: Land Compensation and Number of Family Members that the Compensation can Afford for the Insurance

No.	No. of family member (person)	Acquired land area (mu)	Compensation (RMB)	No. of insured people (person)
1	3	14.6	157,862.50	17.5
2	3	0.3	18,000.00	2.0
3	3	4.55	49,196.88	5.4
4	3	2	21,625.00	2.4
5	4	1.77	19,138.13	1.6
6	3	0.15	1,621.88	0.2
7	4	4.7	50,818.75	4.2
8	3	0.9	9,731.25	1.1
9	3	2.0	21,625.00	2.4

82. The table showed that only No. 6 household's land compensation cannot afford the pension insurance expenses because of the less land acquired, while all other households can pay the pension insurance expenses.

2. New Rural/Urban Social Pension Insurance Program

83. According to *Notice on the Publicity Outline for Urban Social Pension Insurance and New Rural Social Pension Insurance Pilot Projects in Jilin Province*, the AHs who lose partial land (less than 20% of all farmland) can participate in the new rural social pension insurance.

84. Farmers pay some annual fee in 5 classes for the insurance. Collective economy organization can support financially for insurance payment. Central government will provide subsidy to add the insurance. The subsidy is different based on the 5 classes. Currently, the subsidy standards in Jilin Province are: RMB30 subsidy for RMB100 insurance payment, 35 for 200, 40 for 300, 45 for 400, and 50 for 500.

85. When 60 years old, they can receive basic pension monthly. One part will be from central governmental account at RMB 55 per month, while another part will be from farmers' own account. Its amount will be based on how much they have paid and which class they selected. The details are attached in Appendix 7.

5.2 Income Restoration Analysis

86. The agricultural resettlement measures are mainly to increase unit output value of the remaining land to restore the AHs by enlarging the planting scale and types of traditional Chinese medicine herbs.

87. Taking No. 4 and No. 7 in Table 5-1 for example, No. 4 mainly plants corn before land expropriation, the unit output value is about 750 RMB per mu and the annual income is about RMB9,000. They have the area of farmland of 10 mu after is the LA. If 3 mu is used to plant traditional Chinese medicine herbs, the output value per mu is 1,600RMB and the income of the remaining land can be 10,050RMB, higher than the income prior to the LA. No. 7 originally grew *codonopsis pilosula* of about 2 mu, the output value per mu is about

1,200RMB, and the annual income is 8,400RMB; after the LA, the area of land is 5.3 mu, the output value per mu for the 2 mu of codonopsis pilosula increases to 1,500RMB, and if 1 mu of fritillaria is grown, the annual income is expected to be 10,725 RMB. Both No. 4 and No. 7 have higher income compared with that before the LA.

88. In addition, in the employment resettlement measures, the training plan will improve their vocational skills, expand the vocational scope and thus significantly increase their income. The following ways presented in Table 5-7 are planned to restore the income of the 9 AHs according to their land loss and expectation.

Table 5-7: Summary of the measures to restore the income of AHs

No.	Area of the remaining land mu	No. Of labor force person	Intended income restoration measures
1	11.4	3	Agricultural resettlement, employment resettlement, social security
2	14	2	Agricultural resettlement, social security
3	13.45	2	Agricultural resettlement, social security
4	10	3	Agricultural resettlement, employment resettlement, social security
5	5.23	3	Employment resettlement, social security
6	2.85	1	Social security
7	5.3	3	Agricultural resettlement, employment resettlement, social security
8	12.1	2	Agricultural resettlement, employment resettlement, social security
9	14	3	Employment resettlement, social security

5.3 Residential Housing Demolition and Resettlement Plan

89. The Project will demolish 5,505.7 m² (including simple houses) rural resident houses, and affect 120 people from 33 households. The demolished houses have incomplete indoor supporting facilities, old and ageing structures and bad lighting and ventilation conditions and other problems. The Project will provide the opportunity for the AHs to improve their living conditions and environment.

90. Two options of compensation for the HD are provided to the AHs: (1) monetary compensation; (2) unified resettlement by exchange of house property right.

5.3.1 Monetary Compensation

91. The houses to be demolished will be assessed by a qualified appraisal agency according to the guidance for real estate market assessment published by Baishan Municipal Committee of Development and Reform and Baishan Real Estate Bureau, on whose results monetary compensation is made. The houses are compensated at the assessed value of real estate, which shall meet the full replacement value.

92. The assessed market value will not consider depreciation and will not be less than the base price determined in the Project as presented in Entitlement Matrix in Chapter 4.

The compensation fee will be paid to the AHs in 100%. The AHs can buy houses after they received the compensation fee.

5.3.2 Exchange of Property Right

93. According to *Management and Resettlement Program for the Area around the Garbage Disposal Plant* by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd, the AHs who choose the exchange of property right are provided a house/apartment with the same building area as the demolished one, including houses of brick-concrete and brick-wood structures. For those who choose the first floor of resettlement apartment building, a price difference will not be considered, but the price difference will be considered for other floors. The increased area (part of area of resettlement apartment larger than that of demolished houses) shall be paid at the preferential price of new buildings in the resettlement region. The poor AHs and other vulnerable groups will be provided extra 8 m² at a preferential price of RMB860 per m². Detail prices of different floors and increased house areas in Xide Xijun Community and Tienan Xincheng Community are presented in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9: Prices different floors and increased house areas of Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Company

Floor in resettlement building	Floor price difference (RMB per m ²)	Price for increased area (RMB per m ²)	
		Apartment faced to south and north	Apartment faced to east and west
Xide Xijun Community, Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Company			
7		3,200	3,250
6		3,300	3,350
5	150	3,600	3,650
4	150	3,600	3,650
3	150	3,500	3,550
2	100	3,400	3,450
Tienan Xincheng Community, Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Company			
7		2,550	2,600
6		3,180	3,230
5	150	3,380	3,430
4	150	3,380	3,430
3	150	3,380	3,430
2	100	3,280	3,330

Source: *Management and Resettlement Program for the Area around the Garbage Disposal Plant* by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd

94. The AHs will be paid (1) moving subsidy, (2) transition subsidy, (3) heating subsidy, and (4) an award if they move out of their houses prior the agreement date, as stated in Chapter 4 and Entitlement Matrix. After signing the agreement of house demolition and resettlement, the AHs can move into two resettlement communities (1) Xinde Xijun Community and (2) Tienan Xincheng B Community, which are under construction in several construction phases in Hunjiang District of Baishan City, and Phase I has been completed.

95. Xinde Xijun Community is located at Hunjiang Street and Xijun Road cross. Tienan Xincheng Community is located at the east side of Xifeng Road and the north side of Nanping Street.

96. Xinde Xijun Community covers about 90,000 m² in total, composed of a leisure square, green belt, leisure walkway, and other recreational facilities. Its gross area reaches 147,000 m², of which the area of stores and shops is 23,000 m². 1,289 households can move into the community with 28 apartment buildings. It has convenient transportation, and is about 500m away from Baishan Municipal No. 16 Secondary School, 1.5 km from Baishan Municipal Experimental Primary School, and about 800m from Hunjiang District Hospital. There are also stores and shops, supermarkets and other living facilities within 1 km around the community.

97. Tienan Xincheng, a totally enclosed community newly developed by Xinde Real Estate Development Company in 2011, consists of 24 multistory buildings (7 floors), 7 high-rising buildings (17 floors) and 1 office building. It is easy to take No.1, No. 12 and other buses. To the east of the community is Qianjin Primary School, Tongmei No. Primary School is about 500m away, and The Experimental Primary School and Tonghua Mining Bureau Senior High School are about 800m away. There are hospitals, stores and shops, supermarkets and other living facilities within 1 km around the community.



Figure 5-1: Tienan Xincheng



Figure 5-2: Xinde Xijun

98. Tienan Xincheng Community and Xinde Xijun Communities have already been completed, and the AHs of the Project can move into at any time.

5.4 Resettlement Plan for Stores and Shops

99. Affected 10 stores and shops are owned by 10 AHs with 41 family members. The demolished area is 1,603.5m², of which the area able to exchange house property right is 363.5m², since the rest are workshop buildings, breeding farms, etc., and will be provided with monetary compensation based on the assessment. The demolished stores and shops are all residential and commercial mixture, and the demolished area is already included in the total demolished area of residential area.

100. In addition, 7 stores and shops who are operating now will receive a subsidy for employee living expense at local monthly minimum living security standards for 2 months as presented in Chapter 4 and the Entitlement Matrix.

101. The commercial households of non-residential houses who choose exchanging property right will have the same construction area to the demolished one. After to moving into new communities, the commercial households can continue their business. The places

for property right exchange are Tienan Xincheng Community and Xinde Xijunn Community, and the number of planned stores and shops can meet the requirement of the affected business.

The demolished stores and shops generally have incomplete indoor supporting facilities, old and aging structures, bad lighting and ventilation conditions, and small population in the surrounding area, which is adverse to the business activities of some stores and shops. In contrast, the new stores and shops are located in the urban area, where there is high population mobility, and significantly improved surrounding facilities, which are conducive to more operating income for small stores, delicatessen shops, and local specialty sales department, etc., hence improving the living standard of the rural households. For the business such as breeding farms, and wood processing factories, which has difficulty in operating in the downtown, the intention survey shows that the commercial households of such business may use the exchanged stores for other business activities, or to rent them out and continue their original business activities.

5.5 Women's Development Measures

102. The specific measures to promote women's development in the Project include:
1. Help women start a business and get employed
103. First, develop hand-knitting program for the poor single mother family. 9 training courses of hand knitting for poor single mothers have been conducted, and more than 260 poor mothers have been trained. Secondly, make "Qianshou Housekeeping" a better and more distinguished service brand. With the experience of the operational mode of "Qianshou Housekeeping" Service Company of the provincial Women's Federation, the first "Qianshou Housekeeping" service company is established in Baishan City. Thirdly, make solid efforts to do "Chunlei" vocational education project well. Fourth, make solid progress in small loans for woman entrepreneurs. The annual small loan in total is RMB575,000, which have helped and mobilized 180 women to start a business or get employed.
2. Guide women to participate in the development of modern agriculture
104. Further the "Pair Learning and Pair Competition" activity, work around the objective of "Replacement of Food Crops by Special Economic Crops" set by the municipal Party committee and the municipal government, vigorously implement the "5511" Project, provide more support for woman agents, woman leaders in getting rich by applying science and technology and specialized cooperative economic organization of women, and guide rural women to embark on the development road of industrialization, specialization and systematization. Currently, the City has 115 specialized cooperatives of rural women, which have registered in the industrial and commercial administrative department.
3. Small-sum guaranteed loan projects for women and the activity "promoting income crease by microcredit"
105. The activity of "promoting income increase by microcredit", and the finance discount of small-sum guaranteed loan for women have provided 2,286 rural women with microcredit of RMB 53.66million. Small loans effectively solve such bottleneck problems as the difficulty in fund raising encountered by those women who have entrepreneurial skills and intentions, and really make the woman entrepreneurs benefit. The benefited projects cover crop farming, breeding industry, processing industry, commercial service and other industries.
4. Women enjoying the equal rights to speak and make decision in the migration

and resettlement program

106. To guarantee that women enjoy equal rights and interests, and play an important role in the resettlement activities, women will be given equal rights to speak and make decision in public consultation, and in villager conferences and villager group conferences related to the discussion of the migration and resettlement program, and their proportion in these conferences will be no less than 30%. There should be female workers in the migration and resettlement office.

5. The compensation agreement signed by both husband and wife

107. To guarantee that the male and the female in the affected family have equal right to be informed about the compensation standards of the Project, and have equal right to dispose of the compensation fee, based on the informal discussion and interview with the villager, the families affected by the Project agree to get the compensation fee after the signature of both husband and wife.

108. The women affected by the Project are basically idle, and most of them stay at home unemployed, and make little contribution to their income. With the help of the project unit, the implementation of the Project can make the women affected by demolition and land expropriation participate, enjoy various policies, and thus forms a linkage mechanism among the Project Office, the community, the Women's Federation and other departments to promote the development and entrepreneurship of women.

5.6 Assistance Measures for the Vulnerable Groups

109. During the LAR, the BPMO, the BSWTC, and local governments have paid special attention to the resettlement of the vulnerable groups. In this Project, assistance budget of RMB20,000 is established for the vulnerable groups, RMB 2,000 per household, and 8 m² of extra building area at construction cost of RMB860 per m² will be provided. In addition, some help will also be provided to improve their production and living conditions. The main measures are as follows:

110. During the implementation, the families with vulnerable groups will enjoy the following preferential rights:

- ✓ Preferentially provide them with land transfer information, assist them in obtaining the land required by production development;
- ✓ Preferentially arrange the families with labor force to attend skill training, help them obtain governmental public-service jobs and the reserved jobs in the enterprises who use the land, and grant small-sum loan for the qualified families;
- ✓ Assist in moving from transition house to resettled houses; and
- ✓ Preferentially cover the pension insurance and the new rural pension insurance of the land-expropriated peasants.

111. The assistance measures for each vulnerable household are presented in Table 5-10, based on discussion with the households.

Table 5-10: Assistance Measures for Each Affected Vulnerable Household

No. of household	Category	Household population (person)	Measures
1	Disabled household	6	Assist them in obtaining the land required by production development, skill training.
2	Disabled household	2	Skill training, public-service employment
3	Disabled household	3	Assist them in obtaining the land required by production development
4	Disabled household	4	Skill training, public-service employment
5	Disabled household	4	Assist them in obtaining the land required by production development, skill training
6	Disabled household	3	Assist in moving from transition house to resettled houses
7	Disabled household	5	Skill training, public-service employment
8	Disabled household	2	Assist them in obtaining the land required by production development, skill training
9	Household enjoying the minimum living guarantee	2	Assist in moving from transition house to resettled houses
10	Female headship of household	3	Assist in moving from transition house to resettled houses
Total		34	

5.7 Infrastructure Restoration Plan

112. For the affected special facilities and ground attachments, either the property owners are compensated by the project unit, and thus responsible for their restoration and reconstruction, or they are restored and reconstructed by the project unit.
113. The restoration measures for the demolished facilities shall be planned and arranged in advance to minimize the adverse effect on the nearby public. The demolishing party should guarantee that the affected pipelines are demolished after reconstruction (or removal) under the premise of no impact on the normal life of the residents along the pipelines (including no need of relocation).
114. Besides, for the living and production facilities (mainly electric wires, cables and poles, etc.) to be affected by the project construction, the design institute has conducted numerous surveys on the potential impact of the project construction on the local residents' living and production during the survey and design stage, and sought for the opinions of the local people's government at all level, the concerned departments, social organizations and local residents in the form of informal discussions, questionnaires. Most of these opinions have been reflected in the project design. With reference to the site survey, the design institute has taken corresponding engineering measures for the affected living and production facilities during the design process.

6. Organizing Institutions

6.1 Administration Institutions of Resettlement Implementation

6.1.1 Institutional Setup

115. Since the LAR covers a wide range of work and requires the assistance and cooperation of many departments, transportation departments, the Land and Resources department, the finance department and other concerned departments will participate and assist in the migration and resettlement implementation. The affected districts and villages are provided one or two major leaders to assist in the migration and resettlement. The institutions responsible for the LAR:

- Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group (BPMO)
- Hunjiang District Government
- Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd (BSWTC)
- Operation Management Station of Qidaojiang Town
- Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee)
- External, Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
- Other institutions: Land and Resources Bureau, Demolition Office, Women's Federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau

6.1.2 Institution Responsibilities

(1) Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group (BPMO)

116. The group is responsible for providing general guidance for the Project and coordination of relevant departments. It is led by executive vice mayor of Baishan City, and its members are two vice mayors of Baishan City, and leaders of Baishan Water Authority, Housing and Construction Bureau and Finance Bureau, responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Project, and the internal monitoring of the implementation of the RP. The group members will coordinate the implementation of the water supply subproject and the solid waste subproject respectively. After the completion of the Project, the solid waste facilities will be handed over to Baishan Environmental Sanitation and Administration Agency for operation and maintenance.

(2) Hunjiang District Government

117. It is led by District Director, and its members are Land and Resources Agency, Police Station, Agency of Civil Affairs and major cadres of each villager. Their main responsibilities:

- Participate in the project surveys and assist in the compilation of the RP;
- Organize public participation and publicize the resettlement policy;
- Carry out, check, monitor and record all resettlement activities within the District;

- Responsible for the payment and management of the land compensation funds;
- Monitor LA, HD and the ancillary structures and housing reconstruction and relocation;
- Report to the BPMO the LAR;
- Coordinate and handle the conflicts and problems in the work.

(3) Operation Management Station of Qidaojiang Town

118. Responsible for the fund flow in land expropriation.

(4) Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee) of Minhua Village

119. The resettlement work for the village committee and villager groups are assumed by their main leaders. Their responsibilities:

- Participate in the surveys on social and economic impacts and project impacts;
- Organize public consultation and publicize the policies of land expropriation and demolition;
- Organize and carry out the resettlement activities for agricultural and non-agricultural production;
- Report to the concerned superior departments the migrants' opinions and suggestions;
- Help the households who having difficulty in demolition.

(5) Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

120. The Owner will employ a qualified monitoring and assessment agency to serve as the migration external monitoring and assessment agency. Its responsibilities:

- As an independent monitoring and evaluation agency, monitor every aspects of the implementation of the RP, monitor and evaluate the resettlement work and its implementation results, and APs' social adaptability, and provide resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports to ADB via the BPMO.
- Provide technical consultation and relevant training for the staff of the project resettlement office.

6.2 Personnel and Facilities Allocation

6.2.1 Personnel Allocation

121. In order to ensure the smooth progress of resettlement implementation, the project resettlement agencies at each level are equipped with professionals to form a smooth information transmission channel. The resettlement agencies at each level are composed of administrators and professionals, ranging from 3 to 6 people, who have a professional level

and management quality, and rich experience in LAR. Table 6-1 showed the personnel allocation of the resettlement agencies involved in the Project.

Table 6-1: Personnel allocation of the resettlement agencies at all levels

Agency name	Personnel allocation (person)	Staff composition
Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	9	Civil servant, professionals
Hunjiang District Government	10	Civil servant, professionals
Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee)	15	Village cadres and representative of the relocated
Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency	TBD	The relocated and experts from society

6.2.2 Facilities Allocation

122. The project resettlement agencies at all levels can utilize the existing resources, and are already equipped with basic office facilities, transportation facilities and communication equipment, including office desks and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, vehicle, etc.

6.2.3 Training Plan for the Agencies

123. To ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement, the staff must be trained, and a training plan is formulated and organized by the BPMO. The training will be take place in various forms such as expert lectures, technical training courses for each agency, visit to learn from other projects and on-the-job training for administrators. Please see Table 6-2 for the training plan.

Table 6-2: Training schedule of the resettlement agencies

No.	Training agency	Content	Participant	Time	No. Of trainee	Budget (RMB10,000)
	A	B	C	D	E	
1	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	Resettlement experience on ADB projects in other provinces	Staff of subproject resettlement offices	2013—2014	25	8
2	External monitoring agency	Resettlement policies of ADB	Staff of subproject resettlement offices	May 2014	20	5
3	External monitoring agency	Recent changes in the national policies of LA and HD	Staff of subproject resettlement offices	July 2014	20	5

No.	Training agency	Content	Participant	Time	No. Of trainee	Budget (RMB10,000)
	A	B	C	D	E	
4	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	Resettlement experience and cession of other places	Staff of subproject resettlement offices	April 2014	15	4
5	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	Computer operation and data processing	Staff of subproject resettlement offices	May to June 2014	22	4
6	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	Resettlement procedures, policies of ADB loan projects	District migration and resettlement office, village resettlement group	July 2014	30	4
7	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	Resettlement policies and practices	District migration and resettlement office, village resettlement group	October 2014	30	2
8	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group	International resettlement experience review	Staff of the migration and resettlement department of all foreign investment offices	2014-2014	34	10
Total						42

124. In addition, the following measures are also taken to improve the ability of the resettlement agencies:

- (1) Specify the responsibilities and duty scope of the resettlement agencies at all levels, and strengthen their supervision and management;
- (2) Enhance gradually the strength of the resettlement agencies at all levels, especially their professional strength, and ensure that the staff have certain professional level and management quality, and improve their technical equipment, such as computers, monitoring facilities, vehicles, etc.;
- (3) Select workers strictly, intensify professional training and the training of the administrators and professionals in the migration agencies at all levels to improve their professional ability and management level;
- (4) Equipped with a proper number of woman cadres to make them play their role in the resettlement implementation;
- (5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure unimpeded access to information from top to bottom or vice versa, and major problems are solved by the leading group of resettlement;
- (6) Strengthen the reporting system, intensify internal monitoring, and solve problems in time; and

- (7) Establish an assessment mechanism for external monitoring and an early warning system.

7. Public Participation, Complaints and Appeals

7.1 Public Participation

125. According to the policies, laws and regulations related to LAR of ADB, the PRC, Jilin Province, and Baishan City, a public participation in the preparation and implementation of the Project is essential to compiling the RP, ensure the legal rights and interests of the APs, reducing discontent and disputes, hearing the opinions and suggestions of the relocated, further formulating the policies related to the project LAR and the rules for implementing them, organizing the implementation well and the proper resettlement.

7.1.1 Participation during the preparation of the Project

126. Since October 2012, the survey team of the design institute (DI) has conducted a series of social and economic surveys and public opinion (in which 30% women have participated) under the guidance of consulting expert of the technical assistance. During the preparation of the Project, the BPMO, the implementation agencies and the DI have engaged in extensive consultation about the LAR. The activities are detailed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Public participation and consultation during the preparation of the Project

Date	Organizer	Participant	No. of people	AP male	AP Female	Purpose	Main opinions/content
2012.8-2012.12	Design institute	The affected people, village cadres, engineers and technicians	20	5	4	Start the feasibility study of the Project, conduct field survey and preliminary survey on the project impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Introducing the project background and objectives ✧ The project design should minimize the occupation of cultivated land. ✧ The road selection should minimize the migration effect.
2013.1-2013.2	Design institute	The concerned governmental sectors and the villagers' representatives	45	18	10	To Prepare the resettlement program, and conduct survey on the resettlement impacts and socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ APS provided full support to the project and participated in the surveys and focus group discussions. ✧ The necessity of the Project, strongly expressed by the villagers' representatives ✧ Different resettlement modes and income restoration options were discussed with individual APs during the face to face interviews.
2013.3	Design institute	The concerned governmental sectors and the villagers' representatives	15	5	4	To prepare income restoration program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Consultation on compensation program ✧ Development of income restoration

Date	Organizer	Participant	No. of people	AP male	AP Female	Purpose	Main opinions/content
							strategies.
2013.4.- 2013.10	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leader Group	The cadres of the affected village groups and the representatives of the resettled people	22	8	6	AP consultation to ascertain income restoration needs, needs for skill training, discuss resettlement options, social insurance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Distribution and allocation of the compensation fee for land acquisition ◇ Allocation and use of returning land usufruct ◇ Impact of land acquisition and demolition on the affected households' income ◇ Development planning of the affected village groups ◇ Employment status and employment intentions of the affected households ◇ Training needs of the affected households ◇ Status of the affected households' participation in pension insurance and their intention ◇ Selection of resettlement ways of the households affected by demolition ◇ Selection of resettlement places of the households affected by demolition ◇ Suggestions of the households affected by demolition on housing construction form and infrastructure construction ◇ Special role women pay in the resettlement process, etc.
2014.5	Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leader Group	The affected people, village groups	\			To publish the resettlement information booklet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Announcement of compensation standards, complaint channels, etc.

7.1.2 Participation plan during the implementation

127. With the progress of the implementation of the Project, the implementation agencies will conduct further public participation. The public participation arrangements are detailed in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Public participation plan of the Project

Purpose	Way	Date	Unit	Participant	Issue
Announcement of LA	Village bulletin board and villager meeting	May 2014	Baishan Municipal ADB Project Leader Group, Development and Reform Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, cadres of the affected village	All the affected people	To announce the LA, compensation standards, resettlement measures, etc.
Announcement of compensation for LA and RP	Village bulletin board and villager meeting	May 2014	Baishan Municipal ADB Project Leader Group, Development and Reform Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, cadres of the affected village	All the affected people	Compensation fee and options
Review of quantity in kind	Detail measure survey	June 2014	Baishan Municipal ADB Project Leader Group, Development and Reform Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, cadres of the affected village	All the affected people	To recheck and confirm the final impact scope
					List of the APs' land and loss of assets
					To prepare the basic compensation agreement
Determination of the income restoration program and its implementation	Villager meeting (more than once)	Prior to implementation	Baishan Municipal ADB Project Leader Group, Development and Reform Bureau, Land and Resources Bureau, cadres of the affected village	All the affected people	To discuss the final income restoration plan and use of compensation fee
Choice of homestead	Villager conference	3 months before demolition	Land and Resource Bureau, village cadres	All the affected people	/
Training plan	Villager conference	September to December 2014	Labor and Social Security Bureau, village cadres	All the affected people	To discuss training needs
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	September 2014 to March 2017	Village cadres	All the affected people	1) Progress and impact of resettlement 2) Payment of compensation fee 3) information disclosure 4) Restoration of production and life, resettlement and restoration of demolished houses

Purpose	Way	Date	Unit	Participant	Issue

7.2 Complaints and Appeals

128. Some unexpected problems may occur in the implementation of the LAR. In order to effectively solve these problems and ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LAR, a transparent and effective complaint and appeal channel is established for the Project. Its basic working procedures are as follows:

Step 1: If the APs suffer from any right violation in respect of LAR and project construction, they can report to Village Committee, and the Village Committee and APs can settle problems through consultation with Subdistrict Office. After receiving the appeal, Subdistrict Office will keep record and discuss with the Village Committee and APs for settlement within two weeks.

Step 2: If complainants are dissatisfied with decision made in Phase 1, they may appeal to Hunjiang District Project Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The office will give response to the within two weeks.

Step 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the decision made by Hunjiang District Project Resettlement Office, they may appeal to the BPMO after receiving decision.

129. The APs may file lawsuit to the civil court at any time under Civil Procedure Law.

130. The APs may report their dissatisfaction to the resettlement external M&E agency at any time. If they don't get any response for their actions or their interests has been violated by non-compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, they can report problems to ADB according to ADB Accountability Mechanism (2012)⁴.

131. Various organizations will receive APs' appeals for free, and reasonable expense thus incurred will be paid from contingency in the resettlement budget of the project. The procedures will keep valid during the project construction, which enable the APs to deal with problems with those procedures. APs will be informed the aforesaid procedures and right to Appeal through public meeting and RIB. Meanwhile, the appeal procedures will also be issued to the APs through the RIB and RP.

⁴ Before reporting problems to departments related to accountability mechanism, the APs shall solve problems effectively via the operational departments of ADB. If dissatisfaction is still unsolved, they can report to departments related to accountability mechanism. For more details, please refer to <http://compliance.adb.org/>

8. Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

132. Total cost for the LA and resettlement shall be included into the general budget of the project construction. Calculated at the price of June 2013, the total cost for the LAR is RMB 58.3784 million, including (1) rural LA of RMB35.3637 million, accounting for 60.6% of the total cost; (2) rural HD of RMB10.4484 million, accounting for 17.9%; (3) infrastructure and ground attachments of RMB 2.132 million, accounting for 3.65%; (4) RP preparation and monitoring of RMB 0.433 million, accounting for 0.74%; (5) taxes and fees of RMB 4.1738 million, accounting for 7.15%; and (6) contingency in 10% of the total cost. See Table 8-1 for the total resettlement expense.

Table 8-1: Resettlement Budget

No.	Category	Unit	Compensation Standard (RMB per unit)	Quantity	Cost (RMB10,000)	Ratio (%)
1	Basic resettlement	RMB	\		4794.37	85.14
1.1	Compensation for LA	RMB	\		3536.37	62.80
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	360,000	30.67	1104.12	19.61
1.1.2	Homestead land	mu	166,500	11.83	196.97	3.50
1.1.3	Others	mu	300,000	39.75	1192.50	21.18
1.1.4	Young crops compensation	mu	340,000	30.67	1042.78	18.52
1.2	Compensation for house demolition	RMB	\	\	1044.84	18.56
1.2.1	Main houses	m ²	850	68.05	5.78	0.10
1.2.2	Exchange property right for brick-wood structure	m ²	3,200	2199.65	703.89	12.50
1.2.3	Brick-wood structure	m ²	400	1596.2	63.85	1.13
1.2.4	Earth-wood structure	m ²	100	1405.8	14.06	0.25
1.2.5	Simple structure	m ²	50	236	1.18	0.02
1.2.6	Transition subsidy	m ² /year	60	5505.7	33.03	0.59
1.2.7	Moving subsidy	HH	500	33	1.65	0.03
1.2.8	Award for moving in advance	HH	1,000	33	3.30	0.06
1.2.9	Exchange property right for stores or shops	m ²	6,000	363.5	218.10	3.87
1.3	Compensation for ground attachment	RMB	\	\	213.23	3.79
1.3.1	Livestock enclosure	m ²	30	473.6	1.42	0.03
1.3.2	Greenhouse	m ²	50	550	2.75	0.05

1.3.3	Vegetable cellar	m ²	50	12	0.06	0.00
1.3.4	Fishpond	m ²	90	200	1.80	0.03
1.3.5	Well	set	100	7	0.14	0.00
1.3.6	Trees	tree	50	1316	6.58	0.12
1.3.7	Enclosing wall	m	20	80.5	0.16	0.00
1.3.8	Toilet	set	100	32	0.32	0.01
1.3.9	High-voltage power line (including poles)	sum	2,000,000	1	200.00	3.55
2	Vulnerable group subsidy	HH	2,000	10	2.00	0.09
3	Monitoring & Evaluation expense	RMB	\	\	43.30	0.77
3.1	Resettlement planning expense	RMB	\	1	20.00	0.36
3.2	Resettlement monitoring and evaluation expense	RMB	\	1	23.30	0.41
4	Training expense	RMB	\		50.00	0.89
4.1	Resettlement training expense	RMB	\	1	42.00	0.75
4.2	Land-lost farmers training expense	RMB	\	1	8.00	0.14
5	Taxes and Fees	RMB	\		417.38	4.07
5.1	Land expropriation management cost (2.1% of essential expense)	RMB	\		100.68	0.30
5.2	Cultivated land occupation tax	mu	14,985	82.25	127.75	0.82
5.3	Cultivated land reclamation fee	mu	4,325	82.25	35.57	0.24
5.4	Compensated use expense for new construction land	mu	18,648	82.25	153.38	2.72
6	Contingency (10% of total expense)	RMB	\		530.71	9.09
sub-total of item 2 to item 6		RMB	\		1,1,043.40	17.87
7	In total	RMB	\		5,837.84	100.00

8.2 Resettlement Investment Plan and Capital Source

133. All capital sources of the resettlement are from local public finance supporting funds. Before the project construction, the investment plan shall be prepared in order not to affect the production and living conditions of the AHs, which is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Resettlement Investment Plan of the Project

Year	2014	2015	Total
Investment (RMB10,000)	5254.056	583.78	5630.93
Ratio	90%	10%	100%

8.3 Resettlement Fund Management and Disbursement

134. 50% land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy) shall be paid to the AHs directly, while remaining 50% will be paid to affected village collective economy organization. The young crops compensation shall be paid to the AHs directly. The infrastructure and ground attachment compensation shall be paid to the AHs or their owners.
135. The flow direction of house demolition compensation is:
Main body of the project → Demolition office of Hunjiang District Government → Development Unit (Xinde Real Estate Development Company).
136. The flow direction of land acquisition compensation is:
Main body of the project → Qidaojiang management station → Minhua Village government → villagers
137. In order to guarantee that the APs can receive the compensation fully and in time for restoration of their production and living condition and income, the following measures will be taken:
- (1) All the resettlement-related costs will be included into the total project budget.
 - (2) Land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be paid up before LA, so as to ensure that all the APs are properly arranged.
 - (3) 70% of the HD compensation shall be paid to APs after signing the HD Agreement, with the rest paid after houses are completely demolished.
 - (4) Finance and supervisory organizations will be set up at all levels, which ensure all the capital to be fully allocated, so as to realize successful implementation of LA and resettlement.
138. Budget is cost estimation for resettlement. Due to the actual change on project scope, considering such influences as detailed measurement survey (DMS), compensation modification and inflation, the expense will be increased, however, compensation will be paid by implementing organizations. Budget also includes contingency which will be used and modified as needed. Budget will be revised in the final resettlement plan.

9. Resettlement implementation plan

9.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

139. According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be commenced in 2014 and completed in 2016. For the purpose of connecting the resettlement schedule with project construction schedule, the RP will be commenced in May 2014 and completed in March 2017. The basic resettlement implementation principles are as follows:

- The LA completion time shall be three months prior to the commencement of project construction, with specific commencement time determined according to the LA, HD and resettlement.
- The APs shall be involved in the project during resettlement. Before the commencement of project construction, the LA scope will be published and the RIB and RP will be issued, with public participation work well accomplished.
- Various types of compensation will be fully paid to property owners within three months after the approval of LA compensation and resettlement plan. Property compensation shall not be used by any unit or individual on behalf of the property owners, and shall not be discounted for any reasons.

9.2 Implementation Schedule of Relocation

140. Overall resettlement schedule is prepared according to the LA implementation progress of the Project. The implementation time will be adjusted due to deviation of overall project progress. See Table 9-1 for resettlement implementation schedule..

Table 9-1: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
1	Information Disclosure				
1.1	Resettlement Information Booklet	1 village	BPMO Resettlement Office / Minhua Village	May 2014	
1.2	Posting the RP on ADB's website	/	BPMO, ADB	May 2014	
2	RP and its updates				
2.1	Measuring the impacts of LA and HD in detail after a detailed design	/	BSWTC	June 2014	
2.2	Updating the RP	/	BSWTC and BPMO	July 2014	Before Board approval, If needed to update.
3	Signing Compensation Agreement and Disbursing Compensation				
3.1	Signing land compensation agreement with villages and making	1 affected village	Resettlement Office / affected villages	August 2014	

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
	payment				
3.2	Signing land compensation agreement with households and making payment	9 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
3.3	Signing house compensation agreement and making payment	33 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
4	Rehousing				
4.1	House demolition	33 AHs	Resettlement office / AHs	September 2014	
4.2	Resettlement apartment preparation	1 community	District government/ village committees	August 2014	
4.3	Moving to new houses	33 AHs	AHs	November 2014	
5	Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Skill training	200 APs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
5.2	Agricultural production Improvement	36 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	March – June 2015	
5.3	Employment assistance	36 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	May to December 2016	
5.4	Pension insurance of farmers who Lost farmland	9 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
6	Monitoring and Evaluation				
6.1	Baseline Survey	1 Report	External monitoring agency	September 2014	
6.2	Establishing an internal monitoring agency	According to the RP	BPMO and BSWTC	July 2014	
6.3	Signing an agreement with an external monitoring agency	1 Agency	BPMO	July 2014	
6.4	Internal monitoring report	Project Progress Report	BPMO and BSWTC	August 2014 and on going	
6.5	External monitoring report	Semi-annually	External monitoring unit	September 2014	1 st report
				March 2015	2 nd Report
6.6	External monitoring report	Annually	External monitoring unit	March 2016	3 rd Report
6.7	Completion report	1 Report	BPMO and BSWTC	March 2017	
7	Civil Works Commencement				
7.1	Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project		Project construction bid winner	April 2015	

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

141. With the aim to ensure successful implementation of resettlement plan, periodical M&E will be carried out concerning LA, HD and resettlement implementation based on the ADB resettlement policies. Monitoring consists of internal monitoring and external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

142. Internal monitoring organizations, including the BPMO, Finance Bureau and other relevant departments (such as Land and Resources Bureau), jointly carry out the project. The BPMO will prepare a detailed Internal Monitoring Plan concerning LA and resettlement, which includes:

- (i) Investigation, coordination and suggestion on major problems incurred in the resettlement implementation and implementation organizations;
- (ii) household income recovery condition of migrants who have been involved in LA;
- (iii) housing arrangement and recovery condition of migrants who have been involved in HD;
- (iv) arrangement and recovery condition of vulnerable groups among the affected population;
- (v) payment, usage and funded condition of LA and HD compensation;
- (vi) the affected farmers' participation and consultation during the implementation;
- (vii) training provided to migrants and its effects;
- (viii) training and work efficiency of resettlement implementation and administrative organizations and personnel in the project area.

BPMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB on a semi-annual basis. The report shall indicate statistics of past six months with form, reflecting progress by comparing the planned LA, resettlement and compensation usage with the actual situation.

10.2 External Monitoring

143. As required in the ADB policies, the BPMO will employ a qualified and independent resettlement agency experienced in ADB project to conduct external M&E for the resettlement plan implementation.

144. External M&E agency will track, monitor and evaluate resettlement implementation on a regular basis, monitor resettlement progress, quality and capital, put forward advisory opinion, keep monitoring migrants' production and living standard as well as submit M&E report to the BPMO and ADB.

10.2.1 External Monitoring Contents and Methods

(1) Baseline survey

145. The external monitoring agency will conduct baseline survey on the LA-affected villages, so as to obtain basic information of migrant households' production and living

standard (living, production and income condition). Survey on production and living standard will be conducted every six months, which aims at keeping track of the change on migrants' production and living standard. In order to obtain necessary information, such methods as follow-up survey on typical sample (sample size: 20% of LA baseline survey AHs, 20% of HD AHs, and 40% of vulnerable AHs, sample households are selected according to random sampling method), random interviews and field observation are adopted, thus to make the statistical analysis and evaluation.

(2) Periodical monitoring and evaluation

146. When the RP is implemented, external monitoring agency periodically keeps monitoring the resettlement project twice a year, such as field observation, follow-up survey on typical sample and random interviews, to monitor the following activities:

- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Reconstruction of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Arrangement and recovery of production and livelihood;
- Compensation for loss of property;
- Schedule for the above mentioned activities (applicable at any time);
- Organization of resettlement network;
- Usage of collective land compensation and migrants' income situation;
- Employment income increase;
- Whether APs are benefit from the project or not.

(3) Public Consultation

147. External monitoring agency will take part in public consultation meetings held during the implementation of resettlement project, thus to evaluate the effect of public participation.

(4) Complaining Problem

148. External monitoring agency will pay periodical visit to project-affected villages, inquiring about handling by going deep into Subdistrict Office and implementation organizations which receive. Meanwhile, external monitoring agency will also interview villagers for improvement measures and proposals concerning the existing problems, to realize a more effective resettlement implementation progress.

10.2.2 External Monitoring Report

149. External M&E agency will submit monitoring report and evaluation report to the the BPMP and ADB every half year, and submit monitoring and evaluation report every year within two years upon the completion of resettlement. See table 10-1 for reporting timeline.

Table 10-1: Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline survey on status of local social	September 2014

	economy and resettlement impact scope.	
2	The 1 st monitoring report	September 2014
3	The 2 nd monitoring report	March 2015
4	The 3 rd monitoring report	March 2016
5	Completion report	March 2017

10.3 Resettlement Completion Evaluation

150. On the basis of M&E, summary and evaluation on the resettlement shall be made upon completion according to project evaluation theory and methods. Evaluation is mainly involved in experience and lessons in LA and resettlement, which can provide reference for resettlement in the future.

**Appendix 1: Announcement of Land Acquisition and House
Demolition (to be provided)**

Appendix 2: Detail Information on Rural Resident House Demolition

No. Of Household	Family population	Areas of Demolished Houses (m ²)				
		Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Simple structure
1	3	130		90	40	
2	4	115		55	60	
3	3	130		100		30
4	3	160		100	60	
5	4	152		72	80	
6	3	105		95		10
7	8	318.05	68.05	160	60	30
8	2	135		100	35	
9	3	150		150		
10	6	190		140	50	
11	2	100		100		
12	4	205		135	70	
13	4	186		100	50	36
14	6	240		180	60	
15	4	140		100	40	
16	3	155		140		15
17	3	140		80	60	
18	4	180		100	80	
19	3	200		140	60	
20	4	280		220	60	
21	6	145		115	30	
22	4	220		140	80	
23	2	130		95		35
24	4	105		85	20	
25	5	225.5		125.5	60	40
26	2	142		91	51	
27	3	182		142	40	
28	3	185.3		100	55.3	30
29	4	130		90	40	
30	2	210.35		140.35	60	10
31	4	108		92	16	
32	2	140.5		98	42.5	
33	4	171		125	46	

Total		5,505.7	68.05	3,795.85	1,405.8	236
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Appendix 3: Basic Information on Affected Vulnerable Households

No. of household	Category	Vulnerable population (person)	Family population (person)	Labor force (person)	Sex	
					Male (person)	Female (person)
1	Disabled household	1	6	1	2	4
2	Disabled household	1	2	1	1	1
3	Disabled household	1	3	1	2	1
4	Disabled household	1	4	1	2	2
5	Disabled household	1	4	1	1	3
6	Disabled household	2	3	0	1	2
7	Disabled household	1	5	1	3	2
8	Disabled household	1	4	2	2	2
9	Household enjoying the minimum living guarantee	1	2	0	1	1
10	Female headship of household	3	3	0	0	3
Total						

Appendix 4: Summary of Chinese Laws and Regulations and Policies

➤ **Land Management Law of People's Republic of China**

Article 2 The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership, i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownership by collectives, of land.

In ownership by the whole people, the State Council is empowered to be on behalf of the State to administer the land owned by the State.

No unit or individual is allowed to occupy, trade or illegally transfer land by other means. Land use right may be transferred by law.

The state may make expropriation or requisition on land according to law for public interests, but shall give compensations accordingly.

The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State except the land has been allocated for use by the State according to law.

Article 43 Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

The term "apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law" used in the preceding paragraph refers to land owned by the State and also land originally owned by peasant collectives but having been expropriated by the State.

Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of agricultural land is involved.

Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, village and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

Land to be occupied for construction purposes other than those provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this article shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous region and municipalities whereas conversion of agricultural land into construction land is involved.

Article 45 The expropriation of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

- Basic farmland;
- Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland;
- Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Expropriation of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

Expropriation of agricultural land should first of all go through the examination and approval procedure for converting agricultural land into land for construction purposes according to the provisions of Article 44 of this law. Whereas conversion of land is approved by the State Council, the land expropriation examination and approval procedures should be completed concurrently with the procedures for converting agricultural land to construction uses and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the conversion of land is approved by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities within their terms of reference, land expropriation examination and approval procedures should be completed at the same time and no separate procedures are required. Whereas the term of reference has been exceeded, separate land expropriation examination and approval procedures should be completed according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.

Article 46 For expropriation of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.

Owners or users of the land expropriated should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for expropriated land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

Article 47 In expropriating land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land expropriated.

Compensation fees for land expropriated include land compensation fees, relocation allowance and compensation for attachments to or young crops on the land. The land compensation fees should be 6-10 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. The relocation allowance shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land expropriated by the land occupied per capita of the unit whose land is expropriated. The relocation allowance for each agricultural person to be resettled should be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. But the maximum relocation allowance per hectare of land expropriated shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land expropriated.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and young crops on the land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In expropriating vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Whereas the land compensation fee and relocation allowance paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the relocation allowance may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fee and relocation allowance shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land expropriated according to the social and economic development level.

Article 48 After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been expropriated.

Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land expropriated and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.

Article 57 In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by peasant collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval should be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments should be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users should sign contracts for temporary use of land with related land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.

Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures.

The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.

2. Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform of Strict Land Management

Article 12 Perfect land requisition compensation method. The Local People's Government above the county level should take practical measures to ensure that the living standard of peasants whose lands are expropriated will not reduce due to land requisition. Make sure that the land compensation fee, relocation allowance and aboveground attachment and young crops compensations are paid fully and timely in accordance with the laws. Pay the land compensation fee and relocation allowance according to the existing law and the provincial, autonomous district and municipality governments should approve to add relocation allowances if the original living standard of land requisition peasants can not be remained or the social security charges of the peasants caused by land requisition can not be paid. The local people's government can use the income of paid state land use for subsidy if the original living standard of land requisition peasants can not be remained even though the total land compensation fee and relocation allowance

have reached the upper limit. The provincial, autonomous district and municipality governments should formulate and publish the standard of unified annual production of land requisition of the cities and counties or the comprehensive land prices of blocks; the land requisition compensation of the same land should be paid in the same price and the key national construction projects should include the land requisition expense in the budget estimate. The compensation standard and relocation methods for the land requisition of medium and large water conservancy and water-power engineering constructions should be determined by the State Council.

Article 13 Resettle the farmers whose lands have been expropriated. The Local People's Government above the county level should formulate specific methods to guarantee the long-term livelihood of the farmers whose lands have been expropriated. For the projects with stable earnings, the farmers can become a shareholder for land use rights of the construction land approved legally. In the urban planning area, the Local People's Government should bring the peasants whose lands have been expropriated into urban employment system and establish social security system; when expropriating peasant collective owned land outside urban planning area, the Local People's Government should leave necessary farming land for the farmers whose lands have been expropriated in the administrative region or arrange corresponding operating posts; for the landless peasants without basic production and living conditions, relocate them in the places other than their own hometown. Labor and Social Protection Department should propose to establish the instructive opinions for the career training and social security system of the farmers whose lands have been expropriated with the related departments.

Article 14 Perfect land requisition procedure. During the land requisition process, preserve the collective ownership of land and contractual right of land. Before submitting the land requisition to a higher authority for approval, announce the land requisition purpose, position, compensation standard and resettlement ways to the farmers whose lands have been expropriated; the survey results for the land to be expropriated should be affirmed by the rural collective economic organization and peasants whose lands have been expropriated; if necessary, Ministry of Land and Resources should organize hearing of witnesses according to the related regulations. The related materials acknowledged and confirmed by the farmers whose lands have been expropriated should be used as the necessary materials for land requisition approval. Accelerate the establishment and perfection of the coordination and ruling mechanism of the land requisition compensation and resettlement disputes and safeguard the legitimate interest of farmers whose lands have been expropriated and land users. The approved land requisition matters should be published except for special circumstances.

Article 15 Strengthen the supervision on the implementation process of land requisition. If the land requisition compensation and resettlement are not implemented, the expropriated lands should not be used forcibly. The provincial, autonomous district and municipality governments should formulate the internal allocation system of land compensation fee in the rural collective economic organization according to the principle that the land compensation fees should be used for households whose lands have been expropriated. The rural collective economic organization whose lands have been expropriated should announce the income and expenses and allocation condition of land requisition compensation expenses to its members and accept supervision. Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Civil Affairs should reinforce the supervision on allocation and use of internal land requisition compensation expenses in rural collective economic organization.

3. Guidance on Improving Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

System I Compensation Standards of for Land Expropriation

- (I) Formulate unified annual output value standards. The provincial department of land and resources shall formulate jointly with the departments concerned the minimum unified annual output value standards of cultivated land for each county (city) within the provincial jurisdiction, and shall announce and implement the standard after submitting it to the people's government at the provincial level for approval. The formulation of unified annual output value standards may take into consideration the types and quality of cultivated land expropriated, the peasants' input in it, the price of agricultural products, the grade of cultivated land, and other factors.
- (II) Determine the times of unified annual output value. The times of unified annual output value for land compensation fee and relocation allowance shall be determined within the limits as specified by law according to the principle of ensuring no decrease in the original level of life of the land-expropriated peasants; the compensation fee for land expropriation and resettlement shall be calculated according to the legal times of unified annual output value, and if it cannot maintain the original level of life of land-expropriated peasants, is not enough to pay the costs of social security of landless peasants due to land expropriation, the times shall be increased with the approval of the people's government at the provincial level; if the total of land compensation fee and relocation allowance calculated at the 30 times is still not enough to maintain the original level of life of land-expropriated peasants, the local people's government shall make overall arrangements and subsidize the peasants with a proportion of the payments from state owned land use. The compensation for the basic farmland occupied with the approval by law shall be made according to the highest compensation standard announced by the local people's government.
- (III) Formulation of comprehensive land price of land requisition blocks.
- If conditional, the regional and provincial Ministry of Land and Resources can formulate the comprehensive land prices of land requisition blocks of the counties (cities) within the province with the related departments, publish and implement it after approved by provincial people's government and carry out land requisition compensation. When formulating the comprehensive land prices of the blocks, land type, production value, land location, farmland grade, per capita cultivated land amount, supply-demand relationship of land, local economic development level and minimum standard of living for city residents should be taken into consideration.
- (IV) Allocation of land compensation fee. The land compensation fee should be allocated reasonably in the rural collective economic organization according to the principle that the land compensation fees should be used for households whose lands have been expropriated. The specific allocation method should be determined by provincial people's government. If the lands are all expropriated or the organizational system of rural collective economic organization is repealed, the land compensation fees should be used for production and living resettlement of the farmers whose lands have been expropriated.

II Resettlement Methods for Farmers whose Lands have been Expropriated

- (V) Agricultural production resettlement. When expropriating collective lands outside the rural planning areas, the rural collective flexible lands, the contracted land handed over by the contracted farmers voluntarily, the newly-added cultivated lands through contracted land circulation and land consolidation and rehabilitation and the it should be ensured that the farmers whose lands have been expropriated have necessary cultivated lands and can continue to work on agricultural productions.

- (VI) Job Selection Resettlement. Create conditions and offer free labor skills training to the farmers whose lands have been expropriated and arrange corresponding operating posts. The units that have used the land should give preference to the farmers whose lands have been expropriated on an equal footing. When expropriating collective lands within the urban planning areas, bring the landless farmers whose lands have been expropriated into urban employment system and establish social security system.
- (VII) Benefit-sharing compensation resettlement. For the projects with stable earnings, the rural collective economic organizations can turn the land requisition compensation and resettlement expenses into stocks or evaluate and turn the approved construction land use rights into stocks after negotiating with the units that have used the lands on the premise that the farmers agree. The rural collective economic organization and peasants can acquire the earnings through preferred stock by contract promise.
- (VIII) Relocation in the places other than their own hometown. If the region can not offer the fundamental production and living conditions for the landless farmers, the government can organize to relocate them in the places other than their own hometown after listening to the suggestions of rural collective economic organization and peasants whose lands have been expropriated.

III Working Procedure for Land Requisition

- (IX) Announce the land requisition situation. Before submitting the land requisition to a higher authority for approval, the Local Ministry of Land and Resources should inform the rural collective economic organization and peasants whose lands have been expropriated about the land requisition purpose, location, compensation standard and resettlement methods in written form. After being informed, aboveground attachment, young crops and land requisition planted or built on the lands to be expropriated by the rural collective economic organization and peasants will not be compensated.
- (X) Affirm the survey result of land requisition. The Local Ministry of Land and Resources should investigate the ownership, land type and area of the land to be expropriated and aboveground attachment ownership, type and amount and then the survey results should be affirmed by the rural collective economic organization, peasants and aboveground attachment property owner.
- (XI) Organize hearing of witnesses on land requisition. Before submitting the land requisition to a higher authority for approval, the Local Ministry of Land and Resources should inform the rural collective economic organization and peasants whose lands have been expropriated that they have the right to apply for hearing of witnesses on compensation standard and resettlement ways of the land to be expropriated. If the party applies for hearing of witnesses, organize according to the regulated procedure of *Hearing Rules of Land Resources* and related requirements.

IV Implementation and Supervision on Land Requisition

- (XII) Announce the approval matters of land requisition. For the expropriated lands approved according to law, Ministry of Land and Resources and provincial Ministry of Land and Resources should announce the approval matters of land requisition through media, otherwise the state security stipulations or other special circumstances are involved; the county (multiple) Ministry of Land and Resources should announce the approval matters of land requisition in the villages and groups according to *Announcement Methods for Land Requisition*.
- (XIII) Pay for the land requisition compensation and resettlement expenses. After the land

requisition compensation and resettlement projects are approved by the People's Government of the city or the county, appropriate the land requisition compensation and resettlement expenses to the rural collective economic organizations whose lands have been expropriated according to the time limit regulated by law. The local Ministry of Land and Resources should cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and Civil Administration Department to supervise the allocation and using condition of internal land requisition compensation and resettlement expense of the collective economic organization.

- (XIV) Supervision and inspection after approval of land requisition. Ministry of Land and Resources of all or different levels should supervise and inspect the implementation of land requisition plan approved by law. If the original living standard of the farmers whose lands have been expropriated decrease due to land requisition, the local Ministry of Land and Resources should take effective measures, solve the production and living problems of the farmers whose lands have been expropriated through multiple channels and maintain social stability with the relevant government departments.

Appendix 5: Summary of Regulations and Policies in Jilin Province and Baishan City

Jilin Province Land Management Regulations

Article 22 The land occupied by new projects, reconstruction projects, extension projects shall be examined and approved according to law by the people's government at or above the county (city) level. The construction unit or individual shall use the land according to the purposes approved. Where the change of land use is actually needed, it should be submitted to the authority that originally gives the approval for another approval, and shall pay the corresponding land tax in arrears. In changing the purpose of land within the urban planned areas, the consent should be obtained from the related urban planning administrative departments before submission for approval.

Article 23 the use of state-owned construction land within the urban construction land in the construction project determined through overall plan should be approved by the multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government. However, the use of state lands in the following construction projects should be approved by the provincial people's government:

(I) the land of key construction project implemented by provincial people's government except for the one needs the approval of the State Council;

(II) the land of construction project in the *Directory for Land Limited Project* of national regulation.

(III) the land of construction projects within national scenic area, natural conservation area and forest park.

Article 24 During the feasibility research argument stage of construction project, the construction unit should apply to the multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government of the project location for construction land.

The land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should examine the project site selection and land utilization, propose preliminary hearing opinions and report to the land administration department of people's government with the construction land examination and approval authority of the project step-by-step.

When submitting feasibility research report of construction project and conducting approval process for construction land, the pre-examination report of construction project land of land administration department should be attached. For the one that has not passed pre-examination of construction project land, the project examining and approving department should not approve the feasibility research report.

Article 25 In expropriating land, land compensation fee shall be made according to the following standards:

(I) for vegetable fields in cities and towns and their suburbs, in industrial and mining areas, and intensive fishponds, 9-10 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation;

(II) for paddy field, garden plot and vegetable fields other than those specified by Paragraph (I), 8-9 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation;

(III) for dry land, artificially sown pastures, 6-8 times the average annual output value of

the three years prior to the expropriation;

(IV) for forest land, reed pond, grassland other than artificially sown pastures, 4-6 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the nearby dry land;

(V) For other land, 2-4 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the nearby dry land.

Article 26 The relocation allowance for the land other than cultivated land and with earnings shall be made 4-6 times the average annual output value of the first three years of the land expropriated and paid in lump sum.

Article 27 The compensation for young crops on the expropriated land shall be calculated according to the output value of a cultivation period; there is no compensation for crops that can be harvested as scheduled. For nursery stock, flowers and plants as well as perennial trees of economic values, replantation fee is given to those that can be replanted; otherwise, reasonable compensation or purchase after pricing is made.

The compensation standard for aboveground attachment on the expropriated lands should be appointed by the two parties; if not appointed, it should be assessed and determined by assessment institution approved by the two parties or the one appointed by multiple (prefecture), county (multiple) people's government.

Before land requisition, the multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should send the notification of planned land requisition to the unit whose lands have been expropriated. After delivering the notification of planned land requisition, the newly-planted crops and trees and the newly-built facilities on the land to be expropriated will not be compensated; for the damage of land owner or user caused by unscheduled land requisition, the multiple (prefecture), county (multiple) people's government should compensate.

For the expropriated vegetable field in suburban areas, pay the vegetable field exploitation and construction fund and do not pay the cultivated land reclamation expenses.

The new vegetable field exploitation and construction fund should be used for new vegetable field exploitation and construction of the city.

The charging standard for new vegetable field exploitation and construction fund should be calculated according to the annual production value in the first three years: that of Changchun City and Jilin City is twelvefold to fifteenfold; that of Siping City, Liaoyuan City, Tonghua City, Baishan City, Baicheng City, Songyuan City and Yanji City is eightfold to twelvefold; that of other counties (multiples) and industrial and mining areas is sixfold to eightfold.

Land compensation fee for state-owned farmland that occupies farm, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and the aboveground attachment and young crops compensation can be determined according to the compensation standard for land requisition.

Article 28 Procedure for Examination and Approval of Land Requisition:

(I) units using the land and individual who holds the annual capital construction plan or final document of approval should apply to the land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government for construction land and report the related data;

(II) Land administration department of multiple (prefecture) people's government should organize the related data and apply to the land administration department of provincial people's government for land requisition;

(III) Land administration department of provincial people's government should check land requisition application in time; for the one that confirms to land requisition conditions, organize on site investigation and determine the land requisition position and area.

(IV) After the land compensation program and resettlement program is determined, land administration department of people's government above the county level should entrust the land requisition institution to organize materials and report to the land administration department of people's government with approval authority step-by-step for audit.

(V) After the construction land requisition is approved according to law, the multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should issue the ratification instrument of construction land to the construction unit. For the paid use of state-owned land, the land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should sign paid state-owned land use contract with the land user; when appropriating land, the land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should approve and issue state-owned land allocation decision to the land user. For the one that is not paid timely and fully, land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should not offer land.

(VI) Within 30 days after the construction project is completed, the units using the land and individual should apply to the land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government for land registration; for the one that confirms to the register conditions, conduct the land registration according to law and approve and issue the state-owned land use certificate.

Article 29 the land requisition procedure and resettlement compensation program of land requisition of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government should confirm to provisions by laws and regulations; the unit or individual whose lands have been expropriated should obey; for the one who refuses, obstructs or protracts, do according to the regulations of article 37 and 45 of *Enforcement Regulations*.

Article 30 when the people's government with approval authority approves the farmland diversion and requisition, he should charge the multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government that has acquired the new construction land through transferring and other paid use modes for compensated use expense for new construction land and the fund should be used for cultivated land development and the charging standard should be determined according to the national regulations.

Article 31 for the construction project and geological survey that needs temporary land occupation, the cultivated lands should be approved by the land administration department of provincial people's government;

The uncultivated land should be approved by the land administration department of multiple (prefecture) or county (multiple) people's government; for the cross-administrative region, it should be approved by the land administration department of superior people's government of the cross-administrative region. Thereinto, the temporary land occupation within the urban planning region should be agreed by urban planning and competent administrative department before submitting.

Article 32 for the use of temporary state-owned construction land occupation, the compensation standard should be determined according to the rent standard of local state-owned land; for the use of temporary collective construction land and unutilized land, the compensation standard should be determined according to 50% to 70% of the rent standard of local state-owned land; for the use of temporary state-owned and

collective farmland, the compensation standard should be determined according to the annual production value in the first three years.

If the compensation in the above article can not remedy the losses caused by temporary farmland occupation, increase the compensation properly, however, the increase in amounts should not surpass the total out-put value.

Article 33 the user of temporary land occupation should use the land according to the appointed and approved applications in the temporary land occupation contract and should not build permanent construction. The user should reclaim the damages on the land; if reclamation is not possible or reclamation does not conform to requirements, pay the land reclamation expense and the land administration department should organize reclamation.

The time limit of temporary land use is generally no more than two years; for the project that needs more than two years, report to the superior land administration department for approval.

Article 34 if the rural collective economic organization uses collective construction land and unused land to set up enterprise and build communal facilities and public welfare establishments, apply to the land administration department of people's government above county (multiple) level with the related document of approval; for the one less than 1 hectare (including 1 hectare), it should be approved by county (multiple) people's government; for the one between 1 hectare and 2 hectare (including 2 hectare), it should be approved by multiple (prefecture) people's government; for the one more than 2 hectare, it should be approved by provincial people's government. For the use of farmland, the farmland diversion procedure should be conducted according to the regulations of article 44 in *Land Management Law*.

(2) *Jilin Province Urban Housing Demolition Management Regulations*

Article 2 for the housing demolition on the state land within the urban planning area of the administrative region of the province with the need for compensation and resettlement, the article is applicable.

Article 10 The amount of deposit of demolition compensation and resettlement fund shall be no less than the multiplying of the total gross area of the house to be demolished by the guide price determined last year by the real estate market evaluation for the houses in the same section and of the similar nature. The houses used by the demolishing party for property right exchange may be calculated at the reduced price.

Article 11 The compensation and resettlement fund for demolishing the houses by the demolishing party shall be totally used for the compensation and resettlement of housing demolition, and shall not be used for any other purposes.

The housing demolition management department of people's government above the county level should strengthen the supervision on the using condition of demolition compensation and resettlement funds.

Article 12 The local housing demolition management department should approve and issue *House Demolition Licence* to eligible one in 30 days after receiving the house demolition application; for the incompetent one, do not approve and issue, inform the applicant in written form and give the reasons.

Appendix 6: Social Pension Insurance Plan for Households Lost

Farmland

Endowment insurance implementation plan for land-lost farmers in the center of Baishan City

In order to meet the requirements of high-speed economic development in Baishan City, fulfill the desire of peasants for making old people useful and solve the fear of attacks from behind of the land-lost farmers, the plan is formulated according to *Land Management Law of People's Republic of China*, *Jilin Province Land Management Regulations*, 24th Decree of Baishan People's Government on January 8th, 2003 and the Spirit of 27th Decree of Baishan People's Government on March 16th, 2004 through combing with the actual condition of Baishan City.

I Guiding Ideology

With Deng Xiaoping Theory and important thought of Three Represents as the guidance, following a strategy of product excellence, expanding rural insurance market, establishing first-rate service system and constructing rural endowment platform as the operation principle and serving fundamental interests of the peasants as purpose, implement rural endowment insurance measures and explore the new ways for resettlement of land-lost farmers so as to provide convenient, efficient, safe and relieved endowment insurance service for the land-lost farmers.

II Insurance Coverage And Scope

Insurance coverage: scope regulated in *Management Method for Compensation and Settlement of Expropriated Rural Collective Land of Urban Construction of Baishan City* (24th Decree of Municipal Government) and *Provisions on Compensation and Settlement of Expropriated Rural Collective Land of Urban Construction of Baishan City* (27th Decree of Municipal Government).

Insurance object: farmers whose lands have been expropriated that should be resettled according to law.

III Main Contents

((I) establish endowment insurance system for land-lost farmers and national, collective and individual endowment insurance accounts and assign specialized institution to manage and supervise embarked tax.

((II) after deducting 3% of management cost, Branch Office of China Life Insurance Company Ltd in Baishan City will manage the insurance premium balances of the endowment insurance premiums paid by the government, village committee and land-lost farmers intensively, invest uniformly and account independently; the insurance company should ensure that the promised yield of more than 70% of distributable surplus and 2.5% annual interest rate should be credited in the individual accounts of the land-lost farmers to solve the problem of supporting old people of the land-lost farmers.

IV Safeguard Measures

((I) Reinforce organizational leadership. Set up leading groups to organize and coordinate current undertakings; organize and construct specialized business

management institution to conduct account management, security deposit payment and assets accretion.

(II) cooperate with the related departments to propagandize laws, regulations and rules on land expropriation and significance for land-lost farmers to participate in endowment insurance, insurance methods, payment methods and the regulations for getting living expenses after 60. Through conversazione of village cadres, conversazione of peasant representatives and conversazione of all the peasants, the peasants can know the concern of government on them so that they can be mobilized to participate in endowment insurance.

(III) Establish and implement pension insurance fund management of land-lost farmers, responsibility system of fund raising and increasing and allocate the responsibilities to the departments and personnel concerned. At the same time, strengthen internal management and supervision, enhance consciousness of responsibility and investigate and affix the responsibility of the person in charge for damaging endowment insurance benefit of land-lost farmers and dampen their enthusiasm for endowment insurance seriously.

(IV) Launch service for the convenience of the customers, service for the benefits of the customers and “four door” activity which includes on-the-spot publicity, on-the-spot charging, on-the-spot acceptance and on-the-spot service and serve the masses and society with first class service and reputation.

Basic Rural/Urban Pension Insurance

1. Insurance Coverage

The rural residents who are 16 years old (excluding currently enrolled students) and do not participate in the basic pension insurance of urban employees may participate in the new rural pension insurance at the place of domicile on a voluntary basis. The new rural pension insurance emphasizes the appeal of rural residents of the right age to voluntarily participate in it by preferential policy, and opposes coercion. The rural residents who have participated in the basic pension insurance for urban employees (for example, the participation of migrant workers in the pension insurance for urban employees) in principle do not participate in the new rural pension insurance; the rural residents who have participated in the new rural pension insurance, and in the basic pension insurance for urban employee according to the regulations after working in cities or towns may stop paying the new rural pension insurance expenses, and their personal accounts of the new rural pension insurance will be retained; for the rural residents who have participated in various pension insurances in different stages because of the change in employment and residence, the state will formulate related connective policy to safeguard their pension insurance interest.

2. Fund Raising

The new rural pension insurance funds are pooled from personal contributions, collective grants and government subsidies.

Personal contributions: the current standard of personal contributions consists of 5 grades: 100 Yuan/year, 200 Yuan/year, 300 Yuan/year, 400 Yuan/year and 500 Yuan/year in order to fit with the low level, large difference and instability of rural residents' income. The local government can add additional grades of personal contributions based on the actual local conditions, and the rural residents can choose from them and pay annually in principle. They can choose different grades of personal contributions based on their income in different year.

The local government can formulate proper incentive policy to guide the young and middle-aged with capability to choose the higher grades of personal contributions and pay for a longer time so as to improve the level of their future pension. The state adjusts timely the grades of personal contributions based on the increase in the rural per capita net income.

Collective grants: If rural land is collectively owned, the income of the rural collective economic organization is collectively owned by its members, and the village collective has the duty to provide financial support for the rural residents in the village. The village collective with capability should subsidize the insured for their insurance expenses, and the subsidy standard is democratically determined by the village committee. Other economic organizations, non-profit organizations, and individuals, especially the reformed economic organizations of rural collective economy are encouraged to provide grants for the insured.

Government subsidies: The greatest preferential policy of the new rural pension insurance is that governments subsidize the insured rural residents. Government subsidies are composed of the full subsidy of central government for the basic pension and the subsidy of the local governments for the payments of the insured, which aims to attract peasants to insure, help the poverty-stricken people to insure and increase the accumulation of personal accounts. The subsidy standards for the pilot counties (cities, districts) in Jilin Province are: 30 Yuan subsidy for 100 Yuan payment, 35 Yuan subsidy for 200 Yuan payment, 40 Yuan subsidy for 300 Yuan payment, 45 Yuan subsidy for 400 payment, and 50 Yuan subsidy for 500 Yuan. The funds needed are shared by the provincial government and the governments of pilot counties (cities, districts) at the ration of 6:4; proper encouragement can be given to those who choose the higher grades of payment; for those rural groups such as the severely disabled who have difficulty in payment, the local government should pay the minimum pension insurance expenses in part or in whole for them.

3. Pension Benefits

The Pension benefits of the new rural pension insurance consist of the basic pension and the pension in the personal account, paid throughout one's life span.

Basic pension. The payment standard for the basic pension is 55 Yuan per person per month, and the funds needed are subsidized by the central government. The pilot counties (cities, districts) can enhance the standard of basic pension based on their actual conditions, but the fund needs should be covered by the local governments.

Basic pension in personal account. Paid by month; the payment standard per month is the deposit in the account divided by 139 (the same coefficient with the payment of basic pension in personal account for the basic pension insurance for urban employees).

Appendix 7: Resettlement Information Booklet

Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project

Resettlement Information Booklet

1. Project Background and Significance

Along with the continuously extension of construction of cities and towns and increment of urban population, the rubbish emission load is steadily on the increase and the household garbage collection and transport scale escalates; however, the bad smell and floating dust of the existing garbage collection mode influences the normal life of the residents and the landfill leachate also pollutes the surroundings and destroys the environment.

The municipal solid waste landfill in Baishan City covers an area of 4.28ha and the treatment size of the municipal solid waste landfill is 350t/d. The effective storage of landfill area is 890,000 m³ and can be used for 5 years, which is far below the requirement of *Technical Manual for Sanitary Landfill of Municipal Solid Waste* (CJJ17 –2004) that the sanitary landfill should be used for at least 10 years and no less than 8 years in particular cases. In addition, along with the implementation of *Twelve-Five Planning for Facilities Construction for Innocent Treatment of Household Garbage in Jilin Province*, the household garbage of key towns and villages will be put in the municipal solid waste landfill of Baishan City and the treatment size of household garbage will be increased, therefore, extension of landfill is imperative.

2. Project Overview

Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project (Project) is one of subprojects of Baishan Urban Development Project, which is one of components of Jilin Urban Development Project loaned by ADB.

The Project consists of four (4) components:

- (1) adding garbage collection trashes and transport equipment for sorting garbage at resource;
- (2) upgrading 15 existing garbage collection stations;
- (3) constructing a garbage integrated treatment center; and
- (4) expending an existing Tangzigou garbage landfill.

The constructing a garbage integrated treatment center and expending an existing Tangzigou garbage landfill will be implemented in Minhua Village of Qidaojiang Town of Baishan City. It will affect farmers in Minhua village due to land acquisition and house demolition.

3. Progress Plan for Relocation and Land Requisition and Demolition

According to the implementation schedule of project construction of integrated household garbage treatment project in Hunjiang District of Baishan City, the aggregate scheduling of immigration in this project is drawn up. The concrete implementing time may be adjusted if there is deviation on the overall progress. The implementation schedule of relocation is shown in the following table.

Resettlement Implementation Schedule of Relocation

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
1	Information Disclosure				
1.1	Resettlement Information Booklet	1 village	BPMO Resettlement Office / Minhua Village	May 2014	
1.2	Posting the RP on	/	BPMO,	May 2014	

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
	ADB's website		ADB		
2	RP and its updates				
2.1	Measuring the impacts of LA and HD in detail after a detailed design	/	BSWTC	June 2014	
2.2	Updating the RP	/	BSWTC and BPMO	July 2014	Before Board approval, If needed to update.
3	Signing Compensation Agreement and Disbursing Compensation				
3.1	Signing land compensation agreement with villages and making payment	1 affected village	Resettlement Office / affected villages	August 2014	
3.2	Signing land compensation agreement with households and making payment	9 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
3.3	Signing house compensation agreement and making payment	33 AHs	Resettlement Office / AHs	August 2014	
4	Rehousing				
4.1	House demolition	33 AHs	Resettlement office / AHs	September 2014	
4.2	Resettlement apartment preparation	1 community	District government/ village committees	August 2014	
4.3	Moving to new houses	33 AHs	AHs	November 2014	
5	Livelihood Restoration				
5.1	Skill training	200 APs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
5.2	Agricultural production Improvement	36 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	March – June 2015	
5.3	Employment assistance	36 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	May to December 2016	
5.4	Pension insurance of farmers who Lost farmland	9 AHs	BSWTC/ District government	December 2014	
6	Monitoring and Evaluation				
6.1	Baseline Survey	1 Report	External monitoring agency	September 2014	
6.2	Establishing an internal monitoring agency	According to the RP	BPMO and BSWTC	July 2014	
6.3	Signing an agreement with an external monitoring agency	1 Agency	BPMO	July 2014	
6.4	Internal monitoring report	Project Progress	BPMO and BSWTC	August 2014 and on going	

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Note
		Report			
6.5	External monitoring report	Semi-annually	External monitoring unit	September 2014	1 st report
				March 2015	2 nd Report
6.6	External monitoring report	Annually	External monitoring unit	March 2016	3 rd Report
6.7	Completion report	1 Report	BPMO and BSWTC	March 2017	
7	Civil Works Commencement				
7.1	Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project		Project construction bid winner	April 2015	

4. Project Impacts

LAR of the Project will involve Minhua Village of Qidaojiang Town of Hunjiang District in Baishan City. The Project will acquire a total of 82.25 mu (5.4835 ha.) collective land, including dry land of 30.67 mu, accounting for 37.29%; rural homestead of 11.83 mu, accounting for 14.38%; and other agricultural land (including fishpond, village road, and waste land) of 39.75 mu, accounting for 48.33%. The Project will demolish rural houses of 5,505.7m², including main houses of 2,199.65m², attached houses⁵ of 3,070.05m², and simply-structured houses of 236m². In addition, the Project will affect some ground attachments and infrastructure, such as trees, livestock pens and enclosures.. One village in Hunjiang District is involved in the land requisition and relocation of the project.

5. Legal Framework and Policy

151. The laws, regulations and policies related to the LAR of the Project include:

(5) Policies of Asian Development Bank

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009
- Gender Checklist, February 2003

(6) Laws, Regulation and Policies of the PRC

- *The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China* (Amended on August 28, 2004)
- *The Circular on Further Improving the Management System of Rural Homestead and Effectively Safeguard Peasants' Rights and Interests* (March 2, 2011)
- *Emergency Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Effectively Administering Land Expropriation and Demolition* (Guo Tu Zi Dian Fa [2011] No. 72)
- *The State Council Regarding the Development of New Rural Social Pension*

⁵ It means houses used for non-residential warehouses, etc without certificated property right.

Insurance Pilot Guidance (Guo Fa [2009] No. 32)

- *Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on the Working Paper concerning Developing the Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation and the Integrated Section Price of Land Expropriation* (Guo Tu Zi Dian Fa [2005] No. 144)

(7) Regulations and Policies of Jilin Province

- *Regulations on Land Administration of Jilin Province* (Amended at the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth People's Congress of Jilin Province on June 2, 2005)
- *Measures for the Implementation of Administration of Non-operational Construction Projects of Administrative Institutions under the Management of Jilin Province* (Ji Zheng Ban Ming Dian (2010) No. 76)
- *Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland of Jilin Province* (Revision adopted at the 33rd session of the Standing Committee of the eighth People's Congress of Jilin Province on September 26, 1997)

(8) Regulations and Policies of Baishan City

- *Measures of Baishan City on the Administration of the Demolition and Removal of Urban Houses* (Bai Shan Zheng Ling [2002] No. 22)
- *The Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Administration in Baishan City* (Bai Shan Zheng Han [2010] No. 111)
- *Administration Measures on the Compensation and Resettlement for Acquiring Collective Land for Urban Construction in Baishan City* (Shi Zheng Fu No. 24)
- *Regulations for the Compensation and Resettlement for Acquiring Collective Land for Urban Construction in Baishan City* (Shi Zheng Fu No. 27)
- *Implementation Program of Pension Insurance of Land-lost Farmers in Baishan City* (Bai Shan Zheng Ban Fa [2004] No. 12)
- *Notice of Temporary Provisions on Pension Insurance of Land-lost Farmers* (Bai Shan Zheng Ban Fa [2004] No. 12)

6. Major Compensation Standard

The cut-off date for compensation qualification demarcation is on July 31st, 2013. The newly cultivated lands and houses of the affected people or settlement in the affected region do not belong to compensation or subsidy scope after the cut-off date. Any building or trees for extra compensation are not included.

(1) Land Compensation Standard

According to *Table of Annual Unified Production Value Standard of Land Requisition in Baishan City*, the compensation standard for permanent land requisition of the project is shown in the following table.

Compensation Standard for Permanent Collective Land Requisition

Type of land	Paid to Affected Household (RMB per mu)	Paid to Affected Village (RMB per mu)	Total (RMB per mu)
Arable farmland	288,000	72,000	360,000
Homestead	133,200	33,300	166,500
Other (rural road, or waste land)	240,000	60,000	300,000

Data source: *Table of Annual Unified Production Value Standard of Land Requisition in Baishan City*

(2) Young crops compensation standard

According to *Jilin Province Land Management Regulations*, the young crops compensation for expropriated lands should be calculated based on the production value of one cultivation period. Combing with the actual condition of Baishan, the young crops compensation standard is shown in the following table.

Young Crops Compensation Standard

Land Type	Type	Compensation Standard (Yuan per mu)
Cultivated land	Collective farmland	340,000

(3) Compensation Standards for Housing Demolition

The demolition of houses involved in this Project is the demolition of rural residential houses. The houses demolished in the Project will be compensated at the replacement price, and the compensation price will be determined by market evaluation, and will be no less than the base price of demolition compensation formulated for the Project. The households with house demolished will be given relocation subsidy and temporary relocation allowance, etc, in addition to the compensation for house demolition (please see Table 4-5). There are two ways of resettlement, and the relocated households can choose one from them. They are (1) monetary compensation (resettlement); (2) compensation by exchanging house property right. Compensation and resettlement are made with reference to the standard of houses on state owned land: Main houses are compensation at “the same gross area with the demolished one”, other houses are compensated based on the demolished area.

Compensation standards of housing demolition

Compensation type		Unit	Base rate	Remarks
Residential house	Main house in all structures	RMB/m ²	850	The actual standards are subject to the evaluated market value (without regard to depreciation) and meet full replacement prices, and will not be lower than the base price.
	Brick-wood	RMB/m ²	400	
	Earth-wood	RMB/m ²	100	
	Simple	RMB/m ²	50	
	Brick-wood if property exchange choice	RMB/m ²	3,200	
Other compensation fees	House-moving subsidy	RMB/HH	500	Provided in lump sum, enough for the costs of 2 times moving.
	Temporary transition subsidy	RMB/m ² ·month	5	Usually 12 months

	Reward for moving-out ahead of schedule	RMB/HH	1,000	The AHs will be given a reward if they move out of their houses prior agreement date and complete demolition by themselves.
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(4) Compensation for Ancillary Structures and Infrastructure

According to *Compensation Standards of the Overall Removal within 1 Kilometer Downstream Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd*, the compensation standards for the ancillary structures and infrastructure with respect to the Project are listed in Tables 4-5 and 4-6.

Compensation standards for fruit trees and forests in the Project

Variety of trees	Unit	Tree specification (Diameter at breast height, cm)	Compensation standard (Yuan)
Fruit trees	Tree	At the fruit-bearing age	50
	Tree	Not at the fruit-bearing age	10
Timber forest	Tree	Diameter at breast height < 3cm	2
	Tree	3cm < Diameter at breast height < 5cm	10
	Tree	5cm < Diameter at breast height < 10cm	20
	Tree	10cm < Diameter at breast height < 20cm	30
	Tree	20cm < Diameter at breast height < 30cm	40
	Tree	Diameter at breast height > 30cm	50

Compensation standards for the ancillary structures and infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation standard
Brick enclosure	Yuan per m ²	20
Manual well	well	200
fishpond	Yuan per m ²	90
Plastic-covered tunnel (normal tunnel)	Yuan per m ²	50
toilet	Yuan per one	100
Vegetable cellar	Yuan per m ²	50
High-voltage pole	pole	According to the evaluation

Source: *Compensation Standards of the Overall Removal within 1 Kilometer Downstream Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd* provide by Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd and the relevant national and local standards

(5) Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is established based on the above relevant policies and is detailed in the following table.

Entitlement matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Obligee	Compensation and resettlement policy
Permanent LA	82.25 mu land, including dry land of 30.67 mu, homestead of 11.83mu, fishpond of 0.3mu, and wasteland of 39.45 mu	29 APs from 9 AHs and village collective economy organization of Minhua village	<p>(1) Monetary compensation for: arable farmland: 360,000 RMB/mu; homestead: 166,500 RMB/mu; and other (fishpond, waste) land: 300,000 RMB/mu.</p> <p>(2) 80% land compensation (land compensation and resettlement subsidy at standards above (1)) will be paid AHs directly, while remaining 20% will be kept as a collective fund by the collective economic organization of the village and managed by the village committee for village infrastructure and public welfare development and alleviation of poor households, etc. The use of the fund will be approved by the conference of all villagers or villagers' representatives. The village farmland will not be adjusted again.</p> <p>(3) The compensation for young crops at 340,000 RMB/mu will be paid to AHs.</p> <p>(4) The compensation for ground attachments owned by AHs like fruit trees, fishpond, etc. will be paid to the AHs or owners of the property in rates in Tables 4-5 and 4-6.</p> <p>(5) Agricultural resettlement: including land transfer plan, crop farming plan.</p> <p>(6) Employment: to promote APs employment in local enterprises with support by local government and the Project itself.</p> <p>(7) Small-sum guaranteed loan measure: to support the APs according to the relevant provisions.</p> <p>(8) Skill training: the Project will provide skill training for at least 200 APs.</p> <p>(9) Social security: to provide relevant security measures according to the APs' social pension insurance and new rural/urban pension insurance and other related policies.</p>
Residential HD	5,505.7m ² in total, including main houses of 2,199.65 m ² , attached houses of 3,070.05 m ² , and others of 236 m ² ; In structures of brick-concrete of 68.05m ² , brick-wood of 3,795.85m ² , earth-wood of 1405.8m ² , and simple of 236m ²	120 APs from 33 AHs in Minhua Village	<p>(1) Monetary compensation and exchange of house property right are provided for the AHs to choose. House property right is exchanged according to the same house building area. Monetary compensation for both registered and unregistered structures will be based on full replacement prices. House market evaluation will be conducted without depreciation but the final prices can't lower than following rates below. Moving subsidy and transition subsidy shall be paid to AHs directly.</p> <p>(2) Main houses will be compensated in 850 RMB/m² regardless of their structures, and attached houses will be compensated in: brick-wood: 400RMB/m², earth-wood: 100 RMB/m²; while simple structure: 50 RMB/m².</p> <p>(3) Moving subsidy: 500 RMB/HH, transition subsidy: 5 RMB/m²·month.</p> <p>(4) A reward for moving-out prior agreement date: 1,000 RMB/HH.</p> <p>(3) Heating subsidy: 400 RMB/HH per heating season.</p>
Women	\	62 affected women	<p>(1) Provide priority in employment opportunities. 30% of affected women are ensured to have the non-technical employment opportunities.</p> <p>(2) Provide priority in free technical training. At least 100 person-time of affected women shall receive the training planned for 200 person-time of APs in total (accounting for 50%).</p> <p>(3) Ensure the access to relevant information during the resettlement process and able to participate in public consultation. A special female discussion will be conducted to introduce the relevant policies so as to improve the awareness.</p>

Vulnerable groups	Poor or low income households, female-headed family, elderly families, families with the disabled, and families with chronic illness patient	13 APs from 10 AHs	<p>(1) Labor force of the households is preferentially given training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>(2) Two members of each household are given the opportunity for technical training, and at least one of them is female.</p> <p>(3) 2,000 RMB per household will be provided by the Project to improve their living conditions and assistance with relocation and social adjustment..</p>
Public facilities and ground attachments	10 categories, such as trees, irrigation canals and ditches, etc.	Property owners	<p>(1) Property owners of the affected facilities or ground attachment are compensated by the project unit. The owners are responsible for their restoration and reconstruction. Or the project unit will restore and reconstruct them according to the original standard and scale.</p> <p>(2) The compensation fee for facilities and ground attachments is calculated according to the above Tables 4-5 and 4-6.</p>
Business operation	1,603.5 m ² , 363.5 m ² for business, other for simple houses of storage or animal yard	41 self-employees from 10 stores of shops	<p>(1) Business is or was operated in houses combined with resident houses. The business house area regardless of registered or unregistered business is included in the total demolished houses above, and will be compensated as the same standards to those of resident houses, e.g. full replacement prices if chose monetary compensation, and the same area for business space in resettlement communities if chose property right exchange.</p> <p>(2) For 7 business owners who are operating their business now, they will receive a living subsidy for employees at local monthly minimum living security standard for 2 months. The number of employees is calculated as the total business house area (363.5m²) divided by 10 m².</p> <p>(3) For 3 business owners who have closed their business, they will not receive any subsidy for their employees.</p>
Complaints and appeals	\	All the affected people	Free of charge; all costs caused in the process will be paid from the contingencies of the Project.

7. Resettlement Institutions

Since immigration has wide coverage area and needs the assistance and cooperation of all departments, Traffic Department, Ministry of Land and Ministry of Finance will participate in and assist the implementation of relocation. All the affected districts and villages will be equipped with 1 to 2 leaders to assist relocation; the institutions responsible for land requisition demolition of the project include:

- Baishan Municipal ADB Loan Project Leading Group (BPMO)
- Hunjiang District Government
- Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd (BSWTC)
- Operation Management Station of Qidaojiang Town
- Village Committee (Neighborhood Committee)
- External, Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
- Other institutions: Land and Resources Bureau, Demolition Office, Women's Federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau

8. Complaint Mechanisms and Channels

Some unexpected problems may occur in the implementation of the LAR. In order to effectively solve these problems and ensure the successful implementation of the project construction and LAR, a transparent and effective complaint and appeal channel is established for the Project. Its basic working procedures are as follows:

Step 1: If the APs suffer from any right violation in respect of LAR and project construction, they can report to Village Committee, and the Village Committee and APs can settle problems through consultation with Subdistrict Office. After receiving the appeal, Subdistrict Office will keep record and discuss with the Village Committee and APs for settlement within two weeks.

Step 2: If complainants are dissatisfied with decision made in Phase 1, they may appeal to Hunjiang District Project Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The office will give response to the within two weeks.

Step 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the decision made by Hunjiang District Project Resettlement Office, they may appeal to the BPMO after receiving decision.

The APs may file lawsuit to the civil court at any time under Civil Procedure Law.

The APs may report their dissatisfaction to the resettlement external M&E agency at any time. If they don't get any response for their actions or their interests has been violated by some conducts breaking the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, they can report problems to ADB according to ADB Accountability Mechanism (2012)⁶.

Various organizations will receive APs' and appeal for free, and reasonable expense thus incurred will be paid from contingency in the resettlement budget of the project. The procedures will keep valid during the project construction, which enable the APs to deal with problems with those procedures.

Attached list: Contact Way of Complaint Institution

Department	Person in Charge	Office Location	Contact Number
Jilin province Project Office	Zhao Sihai	Changchun	18704308777
Project Office of Asian Development Bank in Baishan	Gao Jingyi	Baishan	13604498217
Baishan Bureau of Housing and Urban	Lin Zigang	Baishan	13321598001
Asian Development Bank			

⁶ Before reporting problems to departments related to accountability mechanism, the APs shall solve problems effectively via the executive departments of ADB. If dissatisfaction is still unsolved, they can report to departments related to accountability mechanism. For more details, please refer to <http://compliance.adb.org/>

Attachment 8: External Monitoring Report Outline

1. Purpose for Relocation Monitoring and Evaluation

According to the requirements of Asian Development Bank relocation policy, external monitoring and assessment should be conducted on the relocation of Combined Treatment of Household Garbage in Baishan City; the change situation and recovery situation of production and living standard of the people affected by land requisition can be analyzed and compared through inspecting the rate of progress, fund and management of land requisition demolition and relocation and tracking assessment should be conducted on the land requisition and relocation of the project. Report to the Asian Development Bank and Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd at regular intervals (twice a year during implementation period) and offer information and suggestions for decision reference. Through the external monitoring and evaluation, Asian Development Bank can know whether the land requisition and relocation of implementation institution is in time and the expected aim has been reached and point out the problems and propose recommendations for improvement.

2. Relocation Monitoring and Evaluation Scope

(1) Monitoring and evaluation on implementation schedule of land requisition demolition include:

- 1) Rate of progress for land requisition;
- 2) Rate of progress for temporary land requisition;
- 3) Rate of progress for rural house demolition and reestablishment;
- 4) Recovery of infrastructure.

(2) Monitoring and evaluation on capital implementation and utilization include:

- 1) Capital appropriation
- 2) Use of funds (planned and practical).

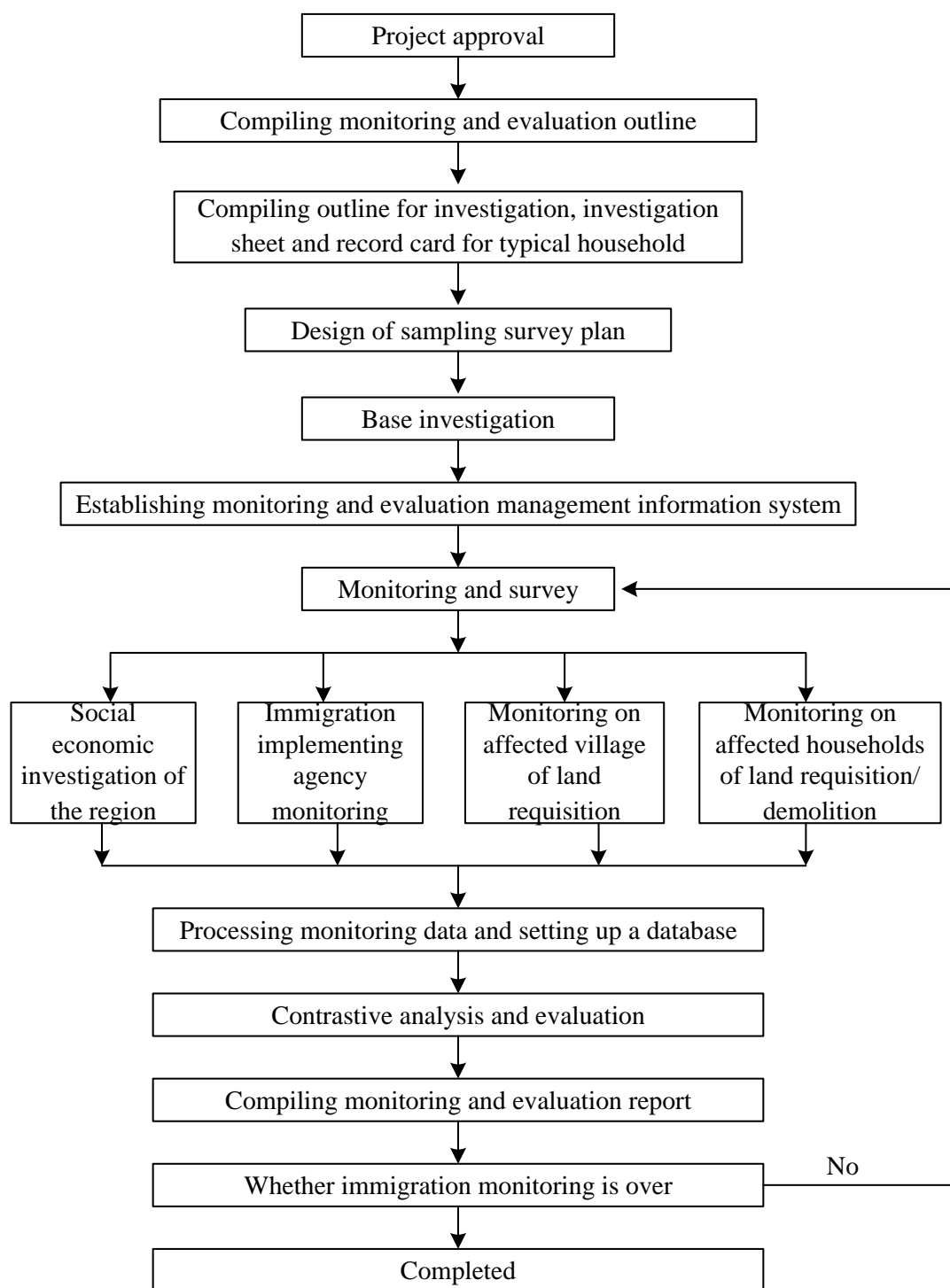
(3) Monitoring and evaluation on living standard of affected people include:

- 1) Production and living standard of affected people before moving;
- 2) Production and living standard of affected people after moving;
- 3) Contrastive analysis and evaluation on the production and living standard of affected people before and after moving.

(4) Enforcement body capacity assessment and public participation and complaint.

3. Technical Route

Technical route of external monitoring and evaluation is shown in the following table.



Technical Route Map of External Monitoring

4. External monitoring institution

The external monitoring and evaluation on relocation is conducted by the external monitoring institution accepted by Asian Development Bank entrusted by the relocation office of Baishan City Integrated Household Garbage Treatment Project.

5. Organization and labor division of immigration monitoring assessment

The relocation office of the project entrusts external monitoring institution to take charge of specific investigation, data collection, computational analysis and review on achievements.

The external monitoring institutions constitute “immigration monitoring and assessment group of Baishan City Integrated Household Garbage Treatment”. Its tasks are: monitoring and evaluating relocation of the project, compiling work outline for monitoring and assessment, setting up monitoring point, investigating monitoring and interior work analysis on site and compiling immigration monitoring and assessment report according to the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of Asian Development Bank.

The project relocation office should coordinate in the aspects of staff and traffic during the field monitoring and investigation process of immigration monitoring and assessment group.

6. Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

Field investigation, computational analysis and comprehensive assessment of experts are used for monitoring and evaluation;

The investigation work is conducted through integrating point and sphere. The rate of progress, funds, institution and management should be investigated completely. Sampling survey should be conducted on immigration households.

Random sampling by classification is applied for sampling survey and fixed follow-up survey is conducted on typical sample of immigration households. Sampling rate: 10~20% of severely affected households and other ones such as disadvantaged groups and 50% of the affected villages.

Sheet investigation, informal discussion and file document inquiry are applied for complete investigation;

Collect photos, records, videotapes and material objects besides literal data.

7. External Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Resettlement

The external monitoring unit should submit resettlement monitoring report to Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd. and Asian Development Bank every half a year within two years after commencing the RP implementation as presented in following schedule.

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline survey on status of local social economy and resettlement impact scope.	September 2014
2	The 1 st monitoring report	September 2014
3	The 2 nd monitoring report	March 2015
4	The 3 rd monitoring report	March 2016
5	Completion report	March 2017

Appendix 9: Resettlement Due Diligence Report

Baishan Urban Development Project

Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project

Due Diligence Report

On Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd

April 2014

Chapter 1 Project Background

Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project is one of subprojects of Baishan Urban Development Project, which is one of components of Jilin Urban Development Project with financing from ADB. The overall Project consists of four (4) components: (1) adding garbage collection trash and transport equipment for sorting garbage at source; (2) upgrading 15 existing garbage collection stations; (3) constructing a garbage integrated treatment center; and (4) expanding an existing Tangzigou garbage landfill.

The Tangzigou Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (TSWL) was built in 2005 and the leachate treatment was built in 2006. The municipal solid waste landfill in Baishan City covers an area of 4.28ha and the treatment size of the municipal solid waste landfill is 350t/d. The effective storage of landfill area is 890,000 m³ and can be used for 5 years. The Integrated Solid Waste Management Project that utilizes loan of ADB is the extension project of the original landfill.

The Integrated Solid Waste Management Project will involve, land requisition and demolition are involved, therefore, the project implementing entity compiles a *Resettlement Plan of Combined Treatment of Household Garbage in Baishan City* of urban development project of Jilin Province was prepared by Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd, project implementing unit (PIU), according to the ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* and the relevant regulations of the State, Jilin Province, Baishan City and Hunjiang District. The existing landfill built solely by the PIU also includes land requisition and demolition. Although the construction activities of the existing landfill do not use ADB's investment, they are the associated project of this Project. Therefore, due diligence should be conducted on the land requisition and demolition of the existing landfill according to ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement*.

The objectives of the due diligence are to identify and confirm impact scope, procedures, compensation and any existing problems of the land requisition and demolition during (1) the existing landfill construction in 2005; (2) the leachate treatment plant construction in 2006; and (3) the 15 garbage transfer stations.

This report is the investigation report. It is the attachment for *the Resettlement Plan of Combined Treatment of Household Garbage in Baishan City* of urban development project of Jilin Province.

Chapter 2 Impact Scope

For construction of the existing TSWL and leachate treatment plant, 72.74mu (4.83 hectares) of collective land were acquired permanently as presented in Table 1. 25 people from 6 households were directly affected by the land requisition. The project involved a total of 14,097.04m² of rural house demolition as presented in Table 2 for details, which affected 328 people from 88 households. 25 people from 6 households were affected by both land requisition and house demolition. In addition, some attachment and infrastructure such as trees, well and enclosing wall, etc were affected by the project, as presented in Table 3. Minhua Village in Qidaojiang Town of Hunjiang District, Baishan City was involved in the land requisition and house demolition. The land acquisition was completed in 2005; and the TSWL started construction in the same year.

Table 1: Permanent Land Acquisition

District /town	Village	Permanent land acquisition (mu)			
		Cultivated land	Forest land	Homestead	Wasteland
Hunjiang \Qidaojiang	Minhua	13.76	28.69	10.54	19.75

Table 2: House Demolition

District /town	Village	Resident house (m ²)	Attached house structure (m ²)				Other (m ²)			
		Masonry -timber	Masonry-concrete	Masonry - timber	Simple	Basement	Vegetable cellar	Green house	Livestock enclosure	
Hunjiang \ Qidaojiang	Minhua	6731.77	70.95	2997.31	2952.1	266.5	100.63	525.6	443.18	

Table 3: Affected People

District /town	Village	Affected by land acquisition		Affected by house demolition		Affected by land acquisition and house demolition	
		HH	person	HH	person	HH	person
Hunjiang\ Qidaojiang	Minhua	6	25	88	328	6	25

Table 4: Affected Attachment

District /town	Village	Aboveground attachment			
		Trees (tree)	Enclosing wall (m)	Well (piece)	Toilet (piece)

Hunjiang\ Qidaojiang	Minhua	2,065	1,829	78	50
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The land use rights of the 15 garbage transfer stations belong to Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd. and thus no new land acquisition and house demolition are required for the ADB financed Baishan Integrated Solid Waste Management Project. The basic information on the land using for garbage transfer stations are shown in Table 5. The project will upgrade equipment of the stations, and no civil works, and no need for new land acquisition.

Table 5: Garbage Transfer Stations

No.	Name	Occupied Area (m ²)	Building Location	Service Time	Land Status and Ownership
1	Hekou Station	136	Heko Street	2004	State land, belonging to Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd.
2	Yanggung Station	100	Yanggung Community	2004	
3	Diantielu Station	86.4	Dongsheng Road	1997	
4	Huimin Station	129.4	Huimin Community	2001	
5	Jinhe Station	118.4	Jinhe Community	1999	
6	Xingtai Station	147.29	Xingtai Community	2005	
7	Aimin Station	95.58	Aimin Road	1991	
8	Xiaocheku Station	93.84	Hexing Community	1997	
9	Gulan Station	91.26	Guotai Road	2003	
10	Xinbei Station	128.65	Xingfuyuan	2006	
11	Minhua Station	132	Minhua Village	2006	
12	Xiaoming Village Station	129.6	Xiaoming Village	2005	
13	Caizheng Station	127.5	Caizheng Community	2006	
14	Xiaobanshi Station	100.44	New Estate of Donggang	2005	
15	Tonggou Station	137.7	Tongming Community	2005	

Chapter 3 Legal Provisions and Compensation Standard

Land requisition and demolition in the project should abide by the related laws and regulations of the state, Jilin province, Baishan City and Hunjiang District. These laws and regulations have been listed in the *Resettlement Plan of Combined Treatment of Household Garbage in Baishan City* of urban development project of Jilin Province. Baishan City Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd. formulated *Treatment and Resettlement Scheme for Surroundings of Refuse Disposal Plant* for land requisition and demolition. Thereinto, land requisition compensation standard is shown in table 6 and table 7, demolition compensation standard is shown in table 8 and the aboveground attachment compensation standard is shown in table 9 and 10.

Table 6: Compensation standards for permanent expropriation farmland

No.	Type of land	Land compensation standard (Yuan/m ²)	Resettlement compensation standard (Yuan /m ²)	Total (Yuan /m ²)
1	Collective farmland	12.98	19.47	32.45
2	Forest land			2.93

Table 7: Compensation standard of young crops

Type of land	Type	Compensation standard (Yuan per square meter)
Cultivated land	Collective farmland	6

Table 8: Compensation standards of housing demolition

House nature	Compensation type		Unit	Base price (Yuan)	Remarks
Rural housing demolition	Residential house	Homestead	Yuan per m ²	250	The actual standard is subject to the evaluated market value (without regard to depreciation), and will not be lower than the base price.
		Masonry-concrete	Yuan per m ²	250	
		Masonry-wood	Yuan per m ²	150	
		Civil	Yuan per m ²	100	
		simple	Yuan per m ²	30	
	Other compensation	House-moving subsidy	Yuan per household	500	Provided in lump sum, enough for the costs of 2 moves.
		Temporary relocation allowance	Yuan per m ² · month	5	Usually 12 months

	n fee s	Reward for relocation ahead of schedule	Yuan per househo ld	1000	The relocated households will be given reward if they move ahead of schedule and complete demolition by themselves.
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Table 9: Compensation standards for fruit trees and forests in the Project

Variety of trees	Unit	Tree specification (Diameter at breast height, cm)	Compensation standard (Yuan)
Fruit trees	Tree	At the fruit-bearing age	50
	Tree	Not at the fruit-bearing age	10
Timber forest	Tree	Diameter at breast height < 3cm	2
	Tree	3cm < Diameter at breast height < 5cm	10
	Tree	5cm < Diameter at breast height < 10cm	20
	Tree	10cm < Diameter at breast height < 20cm	30
	Tree	20cm < Diameter at breast height < 30cm	40
	Tree	Diameter at breast height > 30cm	50

Table 10 Compensation standards for the ancillary structures and infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation standard
Makeshift house (including earthen wall, asbestos tile house with brick wall as well as stable for pigs and cattle)	Yuan per m ²	30
Brick fence	Yuan per m ²	20
Hand-press shallow well	Well	200
Plastic greenhouse (cold greenhouse)	Yuan per m ²	50
Toilet	Yuan per one	100
Vegetable cellar	Yuan per m ²	50

Chapter 4 Implementation Procedures

The land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the landfill project was divided to two stages. The 1st stage is the LAR before construction of the landfill from year 2002 to 2005. The 2nd stage is the LAR of the downstream of the landfill within 1 kilometer from year 2009 from 2010.

At the 1st stage, the LAR affected 6 households due to both land acquisition and house demolition. At the 2nd stage, 82 households were affected by house demolition only, no land acquisition.

During the 1st stage, the PIU conducted public participation and consultation with the affected village groups and villages, and introduced the project implementation plan and compensation standards in October 2002.

The procedures conducted the land acquisition and house demolition for the landfill and leachate treatment center construction is presented as follows:

- (1) Finished measurement and inventory for the land occupation and ground attachments from October to December 2002;
- (2) Announced land acquisition and house demolition for the landfill construction through household visiting on October 2002;
- (3) Finished payment of compensation for land requisition and house demolition from January to October 2003;
- (4) Finished the follow-up works of land requisition from November 2003 to January 2004;
- (5) Implemented the landfill construction from February 1st, 2004 to August 2005; and
- (6) Completed the project acceptance in October 2005.

During the 2nd stage, the PIU conducted the house demolition and resettlement as following procedures:

- (1) Listened opinions and requirement of affected households (AHs) for the house demolition and resettlement from May to June 2009;
- (2) Discussed compensation options and standards, and resettlement options from June to July 2009;
- (3) Announced the house demolition on August 11, 2009; and
- (4) Conducted the house demolition from August 2009 to December 2010.

The LAR of the 1st stage was completed without any remaining problems. All 82 households affected at the 2nd stage were moved into new resettlement community called Xide Xijun without any remaining problems.

Chapter 5 Sample Survey

The existing landfill site required residential demolition within the scope of land requisition and 88 households were affected with the total demolition area of 14097.04m² and the resettlement locations are in Xindexijun Community.

In the report, 22 households are selected randomly as the investigation samples, accounting for 25% of the total relocated households. Investigation on the demolition and rehabilitation conditions of the households are shown in following table.

Table 11: List for Sample Investigation

No.	Household Name	Family Population	Economic Condition	House Type	Whether Compensation Standard is Announced	Whether Contract is Signed	Area of Demolished House (m ²)	Area of Resettled House (m ²)
1	Jing Lianfa	5	Below the average	Residential	Announced	Signed	84	54.36+77.63 ¹
2	Zhang Liande	3	Medium	Residential	Announced	Signed	74	77.63
3	Du Dequan	2	Impoverished	Residential	Not clear	not clear	66	78.62
4	Jia Youdong	3	Medium	Residential	Announced	Signed	48	54.21
5	Wang Shouchuan	2	Below the average	Residential	Not clear	Signed	98	98
6	Han Zilin	3	Impoverished	Residential	Not clear	Signed	108	54.21+54.21
7	Dou Tianyuan	4	Below the average	Residential	Announced	Signed	72	78.62
8	Qu Jinduo	4	Above the	Residential	Announced	Signed	120	78.62+77.63

			average					
9	Zhang Shulin	5	Below the average	Residential	Not clear	Signed	72	77.41
10	Liu Futian	4	Impoverished	Residential	Announced	Signed	98	54.21+54.21
11	Liu Zhaosheng	3	Below the average	Residential	Not clear	Signed	84	84.05
12	Sun Changming	3	Below the average	Residential	Not clear	Signed	84	84.05
13	Ding Chuanmin	5	Impoverished	Residential	Not clear	Signed	76.46	78.62
14	Cui Baoshan	6	Medium	Residential shop	Announced	Signed	72	84.05
15	Ni Shengquan	4	Below the average	Residential	Not clear	Signed	84	78.4
16	Tao Fengmei	4	Below the average	Residential	Announced	Signed	52	54.36
17	Zhang Dianlu	1	Medium	Residential	Announced	Signed	69	78.4
18	Wang Qingyou	3	Impoverished	Residential shop	Announced	Signed	84	83.06
19	Hong Yulin	3	Medium	Residential	Announced	Signed	96	54.36+54.36
20	Liu Fuming	4	Impoverished	Residential	Not clear	Signed	72	78.62
21	Liu Qingshan	2	Medium	Residential	Announced	Signed	144	78.62+77.63

22	Liu Wentao	1	Below the average	Residential	Announced	Signed	51	78.4
23	Liu Yingjiao	4	Impoverished	Residential	Announced	Signed	60	77.63

Note: 1 refers to replacing two houses.

The PIU didn't know where the 6 AHs (affected by both LA and house demolition) and the current livelihood situation of the AHs due to the LAR was completed more than 9 years ago. However, the AHs have not contacted with the PIU for any problems since they received the compensation.

The replacement location for affected residents is Xindexijun Community in Baishan city. All households affected by the house demolition at the 2nd stage have moved into the new resettlement community. According to the interview with AHs, they are used to live in the new community with other urban residents. Their living conditions are improved much. They are using clean tap water, district heating, convenient traffic to commercial centers, hospitals and schools in Baishan city. They don't concern to buy coal for heating with home stoves, and save a lot of time, and keep clean room environment. They are satisfactory with current resettlement buildings and living environment.

According to the survey and sampling interview, APs have no complains for the LAR, and no remaining problems to be solves. The PIU has not received any complains so far.

Chapter 6 Conclusions

Prior to the ADB financed project, 72.74mu (4.83hectares) of collective lands were acquired permanently and 14,097.04 m² of residential houses were demolished for the existing Baishan landfill and a leachate treatment center, which affected a total of 328 people from 88 households , including 25 people from 6 households who were affected by both land acquisition and house demolition.

Due to poor farmland quality and low agricultural production, agricultural income of 6 AHs accounted for less than 10% of their total incomes. They earned income mainly through working in urban area. So the LAR didn't affect their living conditions much. The PIU didn't know the current livelihood situation of the AHs due to the LAR was completed more than 9 years ago. However, the AHs have not contacted with the PIU for any problems since they received the compensation.

The replacement location for affected residents is Xindexijun Community in Baishan city. All households affected by the house demolition have moved into the new resettlement community. According to the interview with AHs, they are used to live in the new community with other urban residents. Their living conditions are improved much. They are using clean tap water, district heating, convenient traffic to commercial centers, hospitals and schools in Baishan city. They don't concern to buy coal for heating with home stoves, and save a lot of time, and keep clean room environment. They are satisfactory with current resettlement buildings and living environment.

According to the survey and sampling interview, APs have no complains for the LAR, and no remaining problems to be solves. The PIU has not received any complains so far.

Annex 1: Announcement of House Demolition (for house demolition of the 2nd Stage)

Baishan City Urban House Demolition Administration Division

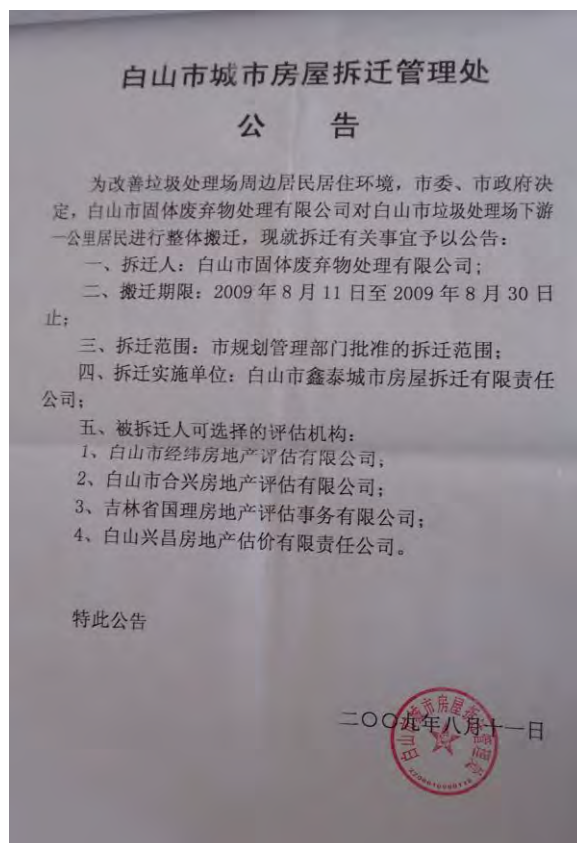
Announcement

In order to improve living environment surrounding the Baishan Landfill, Baishan Municipal Government decided that Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co. Ltd will implement united resettlement for residents living within 1 kilometer of downstream of the landfill. Now, issues related to the resettlement are announced:

1. Demolition Entity: Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co. Ltd
2. Demolition Time: from August 11 to 30 of 2009
3. Demolition Scope: The scope approved by Municipal Planning Administration Department
4. Demolition Implementation Unit: Baishan City Xintai Urban House Demolition Co. Ltd.
5. Appraisal Agencies that Affected Households can chose:
 - a) Baishan City Jingwei Real Estate Evaluation Co., Ltd.
 - b) Baishan City Hexing Real Estate Evaluation Co., Ltd.
 - c) Jilin Provincial Guoli Real Estate Evaluation Co., Ltd.
 - d) Baishan Xingchang Real Estate Evaluation Co., Ltd.

Baishan City Urban House Demolition Administration Division (stamp)

August 11, 2009



**Annex 2: House Demolition Agreement (for house demolition of the 2nd Stage)
Property Right Exchange Agreement**

No: 006

Party A (Unit Implementing Demolition): Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.

Party B (Person Whose House to Be Demolished): Wu Yongjun (signature and finger print)

Approved by Baishan Municipal Government, Baishan Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Co., Ltd need to resettle the residents as Party B within 1 kilometer of downstream of the Baishan Landfill, and is entrusting Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Co., Ltd to implement the resettlement of the residents. According to relevant laws and regulations and house demolition measures, Party A and Party B hereby agree the following house demolition, compensation and resettlement based on equality, voluntary and consultation.

1. Party B Wu Yongbo's brick-wood structure with private property right; "House Owner Certificate" shows 84m² of building area (Owner Certificate No.581494);
2. To be resettled at newly constructed Xinde Xijun Community: No. 28 Building, Unit 2, 4th Floor, Rooms 402 and 403; building area: 71.72, and 52.80 m², respectively; Increased Area: 40.6 m² X 1750 yuan/m² = 71050 yuan, Floor Price Difference: 84 m² X 150 yuan/m² = 12600 yuan; Total payment: 83650 yuan;

Party B shall pay above money to Party A before moving into the new apartment.

3. Party B shall complete his/her moving before August 27, 2009, and hand over his/her House Owner Certificate and Land Use Certificate to Party A for cancellation. Party B are not allowed to damage the houses and facilities to be demolished.
4. Party B shall find transition house by his/herself for 12 months. Party A shall pay the transition subsidy to Party B according to related regulations. Party A shall pay to Party B for extra transition subsidy due to extending the transition period caused by Party A.
5. Any controversy happened during implementing the agreement can be appealed to People's court by ether Party.
6. The agreement must be followed by both Party A and Party B. The agreement is prepared in three copies, which is held by Party A, Party B and house demolition administration department, respectively.
7. Detail compensation for attachments is presented in Annex.

Party A: Baishan City Xinde Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. (stamp, seal)

Party B: Wu Yongjun (finger print) Contact Phone number: 3294874, 13331599929

Third Party: Baishan Jiangyuan Fangzheng House Demolition Ltd. Co. (seal)

2009. 8.19

Annex: Breakdown of Compensation of House Demolition

Breakdown of Compensation of House Demolition

2009.9.2

No: 006

Property Owner Name	Wu Yongjun		House Area	84 m ²
No. of House Certificate	581494		Structure	Brick-wood
House Category	Residential		Address	Minhua Village
Compensation				
Type of Attachment	Amount		Unit Price (yuan)	Compensation (yuan)
Award, Moving and Heating Subsidies			1900	1900
Transition Subsidy	84m ² X5yuan/m ² monthX12month			5040
Warehouse	28.20m ²		30 yuan/m ²	846
Well	1		100yuan/set	100
Fruit tree	8		50yuan/tree	400
Room decoration	According to appraisal		546	546
Young crop	773.10 m ²		6 yuan/m ²	4638.60
Total:				13470.60
Party A	Party B	Representative of Party A	Project Representative	Supervision Unit

甲方(转让人): 白山市鑫德房地产开发有限责任公司
 乙方(受让人):
 经白山市人民政府批准, 白山市固体废物处理有限公司在乙方现居住地进行白山市垃圾
 处理场下游一公里处居民整体搬迁, 委托白山市鑫德房地产开发有限责任公司对乙方进行安置, 依
 照相关法律法规、法规规定, 双方在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上就房屋拆迁补偿安置达成如
 下协议:

一、乙方() 私有产权 () 结构房屋, 《房屋所有权证》载明建设面积 () m²
 (产权证号: ())。

二、易地安置新建鑫德西部小区 () 号楼 () 单元 () 层 () 号楼房, 建筑面积 () m²;
 扩大面积 () m² × () 元/m² = () 元, 楼层差价: () m² × () 元/m² = () 元,
 合计应付款: () 元, 人民币(大写): () 元。
 此款乙方应于 () 年 () 月 () 日交付给甲方。

三、乙方须于 () 年 () 月 () 日前完成搬迁, 将房屋所有权证照及土地使用证交付甲方
 统一办理注销手续, 不得拆除损坏被拆迁房屋及其公共设施。

四、乙方自行安排临时过渡房屋, 过渡期限 () 个月, 甲方按照相关规定向乙方支付临时安
 置补助费, 因甲方责任延长过渡期限甲方依据规定向乙方补发临时安置费。

五、本协议履行过程中如发生争议, 协议双方均可依据市有关法律向人民法院起诉。

六、上述各项协议内容双方应遵守执行, 此协议书一式三份, 甲、乙双方各执一份, 交拆迁
 管理部门一份存档备案。

七、房屋附属物等补偿金额详见补偿表(附页)

2009年8月19日

甲方: () 乙方: ()
 法定代表人: () 代理人: ()
 经办人: () 联系电话: 3244814 13351599219
 09年8月19日 09年8月19日

房屋拆迁补偿费用表

2009年9月2日 编号: 008

产权人姓名	梁永信	有照房屋面积	84m ²
房屋产权证号	581494	结 构	砖瓦
房屋性质	自用	地 址	双峰村
有照房屋按协议补偿			
附属物种类	数 量	单 价	补 偿 金 额
房屋附属物补偿		1900.00	1900.00
围墙	84m ² × 5元/m ² × 20% = 840		840.00
水井	1眼	30元/眼	30.00
果树	8棵	100元/棵	800.00
附属物	依据评估	100.00	100.00
房屋附属物补偿	773.10m ²	2元/m ²	1546.20
合 计	壹万柒千肆佰柒拾叁元陆角伍分 = 17473.65		
拆迁人签章	拆迁人现场 领款人身份证 梁永信 20090920 052616	拆迁人现场 人员签章	项目负责人 签章
拆 迁 人 签 章		监 管 单 位 签 章	

Annex 3: Households Affected by House Demolition

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
1	Jing Lianfa	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	14.1m ²	2115	Transition subsidies Transition subsidy	5040	18350.2
				Plank warehouse	50.44 m ²	1513.2	Room decoration Room decoration	6016	
				Enclosing wall	20.30m	446	Young crops compensation	720	
				Well	1	100	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Fruit tree	10 trees	500			
2	Wang Weirong	Residential	98	Fruit tree	8 trees	400	Transition subsidies Transition subsidies	4303.20	35999.94
				Plank warehouse	22.72 m ²	681.60	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Enclosing wall	28.90m	578	Room decoration Room decoration	2462	
				Brick warehouse	5 m ²	750	Residual area of reverse migration of house with the license	24825.14	
				Well	1	100			
3	Wang Xianzhu	Residential	84	Plank warehouse	12 m ²	360	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	20193.46
				Enclosing wall	18m	360	Transition subsidies Transition subsidies	4740.60	
				Fruit tree	8 trees	400	Room decoration Room decoration	7423	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Well	1	100	Residual area of reverse migration of house with the license	4809.86	
				Toilet	1	100			
4	Han Zilin	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	27.30 m ²	4095	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	21494.30
				Plank warehouse	30.31 m ²	909.30	Transition subsidies Transition subsidies	5040	
				Enclosing wall	46	920	Room decoration	8398	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	132	
5	Liu Jingui	Residential	98	Brick warehouse	27.50 m ²	4128	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	23799
				Plank warehouse	120 m ²	3600	Transition subsidies	5880	
				Fruit tree	65	3250	Young crops compensation	480	
							Room decoration	4560	
6	Wu Yongjun	Residential	84	Plank Warehouse	28.20 m ²	846	Moving expenses, Winter subsidies	1900	13470.60
				Well	1	100	Transition subsidies	5040	
				Fruit tree	8 trees	400	Room decoration	546	
							Young crops compensation	4638.60	
7	Zhao Guangdong	Residential	39	Plank warehouse	8 m ²	240	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	9054
				Well	1	100	Transition subsidies	2340	
				Toilet	1	100	Room decoration	3624	
				Fruit tree	15 trees	750			
8	Wu	Residential	42	Plank	10 m ²	300	Moving expenses,	1900	5464

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	Dianhong			warehouse			winter subsidies		
				Enclosing wall	17.20m	344	Transition subsidies	2520	
				Toilet	1	100	Young crops compensation	300	
9	Ma Jinping	Residential	42	Plank warehouse	32 m ²	960	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	7734
				Enclosing wall	20.20m	404	Transition subsidies	2520	
				Well	2	200	Room decoration	1150	
				Toilet	1 处	100			
				Fruit trees	10trees	500			
10	Dou tianyuann	Residential	72	Brick warehouse	18 m ²	2700	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	12819
				Plank warehouse	30 m ²	900	Transition subsidies	4320	
				Enclosing wall	59m	1180	Young crops compensation	864	
				Fruit trees	5trees	250			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
11	Chen Deping	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	23.50 m ²	3525	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	23475
				Plank warehouse	22 m ²	660	Transition subsidies	5040	
				Well	2	200	Room decoration	10161	
				Enclosing wall	15.10m	302	Young crops compensation	837	
				Fruit trees	15trees	750			
				Toilet	1	100			
12	Yang Guang	Residential	55	Brick warehouse	12.40 m ²	1660	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	18454.22

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	ming			Vegetable cellar	14.35 m ²	717.50	Transition subsidies	3300	
				Fruit trees	55 trees	2750	Young crops compensation	7926.72	
13	Sun Ximei	Residential	70	Brick warehouse	19.50 m ²	2925	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13438
				Enclosing wall	10.40m	208	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Well	1	100	Room decoration	4005	
				Toilet	1	100			
14	Cui Baoshan	Residential	72	Masonry-timber house without the license	91.16 m ²	13674	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	26864.10
				Plank warehouse	34.57 m ²	1037.10	Transition subsidies	4320	
				Vegetable cellar	4 m ²	200	Room decoration	3348	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	495	
				Fruit trees	15 trees	750	Closure subsidies	1040	
15	Zhang Liande	Residential	70	Masonry-timber house without the license	63.40 m ²	9510	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	26744
				Enclosing wall	32m	640	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Plank warehouse	10 m ²	300	Young crops compensation	2373	
				Fruit trees	25 trees	1250	Room decoration	2621	
				Poplar of 40 cm	5 trees	250			
				Well	1	100			

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Toilet	1	100			
				Basement	14 m ²	3500			
16	Hong Jinshu i	Residential	45.50	Well	1	100	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	15717
				Fruit trees	5 trees	250	Transition subsidies	2730	
				Enclosing wall	22m	440	Room decoration	5317	
				Brick warehouse	24 m ²	3600	Young crops compensation	984	
				Plank warehouse	13.20 m ²	396			
17	Wang Shouchuan	Residential	98	Brick Warehouse	10.50 m ²	1575	Moving expenses, Winter subsidies	1900	76208.70
				Plank warehouse	36 m ²	1080	Transition subsidies	5880	
				Enclosing wall	50m	1000	Young crops compensation	8599.20	
				Chinese sauerkraut pool		46541	Room decoration	6766	
				Constant greenhouse	94.50 m ²	1417.50			
				Fruit trees	27 m ²	1350			
				Well	1	100			
18	Wang Shouchuan	Residential	49	Residual area of placement	2.72 m ²	2723.40	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	16591.20
							Transition subsidies	2776.80	
							Room decoration	9191	
19	Li Shuangju	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	36 m ²	5400	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	30932.95
				Enclosing wall	28m	560	Transition subsidies	4303.20	
				Fruit trees	8 trees	400	Room decoration	4499	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	2028	
							Residue of houses with the license	11742.75	
20	Ji Hongyong	Residential	49	Brick warehouse	49.72 m ²	7458	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13560
				Plank warehouse	14 m ²	420	Transition subsidies	2940	
				Enclosing wall	29.60m	592			
				Well	1	100			
				Fruit trees	1 tree	50			
				Toilet	1	100			
21	Zhou Wei	Residential	84	Plank warehouse	36.13 m ²	1083.9	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13097.90
				Enclosing wall	17.50m	350	Transition subsidies	5040	
				Fruit trees	18	900	Young crops compensation	3624	
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
22	Li Hongcai	Residential	49				Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	8306
							Transition subsidies	2940	
							Room decoration	1738	
							Young crops compensation	1728	
23	Guo Yong	Residential	70	Brick warehouse	24 m ²	3600	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	15191
				Plank warehouse	21 m ²	630	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Vegetable cellar	4.5 m ²	225	Young crops compensation	492	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Fruit trees	8 trees	400	Room decoration	3084	
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Plank warehouse	12 m ²	360			
24	Wu Yuzhu	Residential	46.20	Brick warehouse	50 m ²	7500	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13289
				Plank warehouse	23.90 m ²	717	Transition subsidies	2772	
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300			
				Well	1	100			
25	Jiang Zhiyou	Residential	35	Plank warehouse	8.75 m ²	262.50	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	5413.5
				Enclosing wall	7.6m	152	Transition subsidies	2100	
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300	Young crops compensation	717	
26	Liu Zuoyou	Residential	98	Brick warehouse	35 m ²	5250	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	20032.60
				Plank warehouse	36 m ²	1080	Transition subsidies	5880	
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300	Room decoration	4661	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	741.60	
				Plank warehouse	4 m ²	120			
27	Zhang Xinghui	Residential	70	Masonry-timber house without the license	6.32 m ²	948	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	32772.12
				Basement	14.76 m ²	3690	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Brick warehouse	90.10 m ²	13515	Young crops compensation	825.72	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Plank warehouse	110.68 m ²	3320.40	Room decoration	2489	
				Well	1	100			
				Fruit trees	29 trees	1450			
				Enclosing wall	16.70m	334			
28	Zhang Jingshan	Residential	84	Masonry-timber house without the license	18.90 m ²	2835	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	19722.89
				Brick warehouse	20 m ²	3000	Transition subsidies	4791	
				Enclosing wall	36.70m	734	Room decoration	1688	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	493.20	
				Toilet	1	100	Residual areas of houses with license	3781.69	
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300			
29	Ni Jinlian	Residential	98	Plank warehouse	90 m ²	2700	Moving expenses	500	39876.29
				Masonry-timber house without the license	31 m ²	4650	Transition subsidies	790.10	
				Well	1	100	Room decoration	6795	
				Toilet	1	100	Young crops compensation	3960	
				Trees	18 trees	900	Residual areas of houses with license	19381.19	
30	Zhang Jinxi	Residential	72	Toilet	1	100	Moving expenses	500	4980
				Brick warehouse	7 m ²	1050	Transition subsidies	720	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Masonry-timber house without the license	3 m ²	450	Room decoration	960	
							Young crops compensation	1200	
31	Li Chunbao	Residential	49	Brick warehouse	14 m ²	2100	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	12321.50
				Plank warehouse	21.25 m ²	637.50	Transition subsidies	2940	
				Enclosing wall	12m	240	Room decoration	4304	
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
32	Hong Jinqun	Residential	45.50	Brick Warehouse	29.50 m ²	4425	Moving expenses, Winter subsidies	1900	10504
				Enclosing wall	15.50m	310	Transition subsidies	2730	
							Room decoration	1031	
							Young crops compensation	108	
33	Wang Qingyong	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	24 m ²	3600	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	18549.29
				Plank warehouse	33 m ²	990	Transition subsidies	4740.60	
				Enclosing wall	18m	360	Young crops compensation	1512	
				Well	1	100	Residual areas of houses with license	4696.69	
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	11 trees	550			
34	Zhang Zhiqian	Residential	96	Brick warehouse	30.24 m ²	4536	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	19000.66

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	g			Plank warehouse	27.30 m ²	819	Transition subsidies	5760	
				Enclosing wall	79.20m	1594	Room decoration	2011	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	198.66	
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	4 trees	200			
35	Chen Lixiang	Residential	70				Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	8140
							Transition subsidies	4200	
							Room decoration	2040	
36	Qu Fengshi	Residential	98	Brick warehouse	25.90 m ²	3885	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	18739
				Plank warehouse	22.60 m ²	678	Transition subsidies	5880	
				Enclosing wall	40.30m	806	Young crops compensation	1995	
				Fruit trees	13 trees	650	Room decoration	2645	
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	1	100			
37	Ni Jinhua	Residential	36.57	Plank warehouse	16.20 m ²	486	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	6980.20
				Fruit trees	21 trees	1050	Transition subsidies	2194.40	
				Trees of 40cm	3 trees	150			
				Plank Warehouse	40 m ²	1200			
38	Liu Pengfei	Residential	60	Plank warehouse	56.12 m ²	1683.60	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	9257.60
				Enclosing wall	9.2m	184	Transition subsidies	3600	
				Well	1	100	Young crops	690	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
							compensation		
39	Ma Jie	Residential	84	Fruit trees	22 trees	1100			21772.64
				Plank warehouse	16 m ²	480	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Enclosing wall	20m	400	Transition subsidies	4303.20	
				Fruit trees	5 trees	250	Young crops compensation	546	
				Toilet	1	100	Room decoration	1896	
			Vegetable cellar	4 m ²	200	Residual areas of reverse migration	11697.44		
40	Qiu Jianzhong	Residential	57.50	Brick warehouse	14.70 m ²	2205	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	22766.18
				Vegetable cellar with the depth of 2.13m	12.40 m ²	3100	Transition subsidies	3172.80	
				Plank warehouse	35.64 m ²	1069.20	Room decoration	3016	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	2368.80	
				Fruit trees	29 trees	1450	Residual areas of houses with license	4384.38	
41	Qiu Jiao	Residential	70	Brick warehouse	21.62 m ²	3243	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	11326.40
				Plank warehouse	25.38 m ²	761.40	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Fruit trees	15 trees	750			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Enclosing wall	13.60m	272			
42	Zhang	Residential	84	Brick	14 m ²	2100	Moving expenses,	1900	28434.70

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	Jinglin			warehouse			winter subsidies		
				Plank warehouse	12 m ²	360	Transition subsidies	4740.60	
				Masonry-timber cellar	312 m ²	6240	Young crops compensation	288	
				Well	2	200	Compensation for young crops in cellars	2808	
				Fruit trees	16 trees	800	Room decoration	978	
				Basement	12 m ²	3000	Arranging for residual area	4940.10	
				Enclosing wall	4m	80			
43	Liu Zuoping	Residential	66	Plank warehouse	18 m ²	540	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13458
				Fruit trees	16 trees	800	Transition subsidies	3960	
				Well	1	100	Fitment subsidies	578	
							Young crops compensation	5580	
44	Wang Xiaojing	Residential	38.75	Fruit trees	17 trees	850	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	10067
				Enclosing wall	9m	180	Transition subsidies	2325	
				Brick warehouse	15 m ²	2250	Young crops compensation	2562	
45	Liu Fuming	Residential	72	Brick warehouse	21 m ²	3150	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	19553
				Plank warehouse	95 m ²	2850	Transition subsidies	4320	
				Enclosing Wall	16m	320	Room decoration	2401	
				Fruit trees	10 trees	500	Young crops compensation	3342	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Trees of 20cm	19 trees	570			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
46	Dong Qinghai	Residential	57.75	Plank warehouse	47 m ²	1410	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	14884.16
				Fruit trees	10 trees	500	Transition subsidies	3172.80	
				Well	2	200	Young crops compensation	2994	
				Toilet	1	100	Arranging for residual area	4547.36	
				Trees of 10cm	3trees	60			
47	Jia Youdong	Residential	48.65	Brick warehouse	39 m ²	5850	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13619
				Plank warehouse	56 m ²	1680	Transition subsidies	2919	
				Enclosing wall	31m	620			
				Well	1	100			
				Fruit trees	11 trees	550			
48	Qu Fengchun	Residential	36.90	Masonry-timber house without the license	30 m ²	4500	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	12480
				Plank warehouse	25 m ²	750	Transition subsidies	2214	
				Enclosing wall	7m	140	Room decoration	2976	
49	Xu Liancai	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	59.29 m ²	8893.50	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	26483.01
				Plank warehouse	105.36 m ²	3160.80	Transition subsidies	4740.60	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Wall	32.30m	646	Closure subsidies	2080	
				Well	1	100	Arranging for residual area	4962.11	
50	Gai Yulan	Residential	42	Plank warehouse	42.86 m ²	1285.80	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Enclosing wall	11.05m	221	Transition subsidies	2520	6126.8
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
51	Sun Maoming	Residential	84	Enclosing wall	42.50m	850	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Brick warehouse	6.25 m ²	937.5	Transition subsidies	4791	19400.75
				Vegetable cellar	10 m ²	500	Young crops compensation	1344	
				Plank warehouse	76.75 m ²	2302.5	Room decoration	2354	
				Well	1	100	Arranging for residual area	3921.75	
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300			
52	Han Jinbao	Residential	126	Brick warehouse	129.8 m ²	19470	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Plank warehouse	57.60 m ²	1728	Transition subsidies	7560	53507
				Enclosing wall	202.4m	4048	Room decoration	5481	
				Basement	30.16 m ²	7540	Young crops compensation	3480	
				Fruit trees	36 trees	1800			
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	3	300			
53	Liu	Residential	84	Brick	48 m ²	7200	Moving expenses,	1900	27116.06

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	Zhaosheng			warehouse			winter subsidies		
				Plank warehouse	36.9 m ²	1107	Transition subsidies	4791	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	1512	
				Fruit trees	16 trees	800	Room decoration	2169	
				Toilet	1	100	Arranging for residual area	3937.06	
				Enclosing wall	20m	400			
				Vegetable cellar	12.4 m ²	3100			
54	Du Guangming	Residential	66	Brick warehouse	13.5 m ²	2025	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13626.06
				Plank warehouse	27.66 m ²	829.8	Transition subsidies	3960	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	631.26	
				Fruit trees	18 trees	900			
				Vegetable cellar	13.12 m ²	3280			
55	Liu Hongming	Residential	66	Brick warehouse	39.2m ²	5880	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	13860
				Plank warehouse	2 m ²	60	Transition subsidies	3960	
				Enclosing wall	8m	160	Room decoration	1800	
				Well	1	100			
56	Shi Chunhong	Residential	84	Masonry-timber hog house	85.05 m ²	12757.5	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	42076.51
				Masonry-timber barton	46.05 m ²	6907.5	Transition subsidies	4740.6	
				Plank	17.16 m ²	514.8	Room decoration	4994	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				warehouse					
				Enclosing wall	15m	300	Arranging for residual area	4962.11	
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	96 trees	4800			
57	Zhang Shulin	Residential	72	Brick warehouse	61.2 m ²	9180	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	39273.1
				Masonry-timber hog house	40.8 m ²	6120	Transition subsidies	4303.2	
				Basement	28 m ²	7000	Young crops compensation	996	
				Enclosing wall	32m	640	Room decoration	8113	
				Fruit trees	9 trees	450	Arranging for residual area	270.9	
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	1	100			
58	Gai Zhencai	Residential	69	Masonry-concrete warehouse	16 m ²	4000	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	27679
				Masonry-timber warehouse	23.3 m ²	3495	Transition subsidies	4140	
				Plank warehouse	131.1 m ²	3933	Room decoration	2675	
				Basement	15.04 m ²	3760	Equipment foundation	1834	
				Enclosing wall	64.6m	1292			
				Fruit trees	9trees	450			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
59	Qi	Residential	49	Brick	28 m ²	4200	Moving expenses,	1900	9864

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
	Keshun			warehouse			winter subsidies		
				Fruit trees	6 trees	300	Transition subsidies	2940	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	324	
				Toilet	1	100			
60	Shi Zengxi ang	Residential	105	Basement	19.2 m ²	4800	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	36086.7
				Plank warehouse	266.49 m ²	7994.7	Transition subsidies	6300	
				Enclosing wall	62.1m	1242	Young crops compensation	5472	
				Fruit trees	47 trees	2350	Room decoration	4468	
				Trees of 10cm	42 trees	1260			
				Well	2	200			
61	Xu Liancai	Residential	77	Basement	19.35 m ²	4837.5	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	14042.5
				Plank warehouse	24.2 m ²	726	Transition subsidies	4620	
				Fruit trees	17 trees	850	Room decoration	1109	
62	Ding Shaod e	Residential	76	Brick warehouse	21.76 m ²	3255	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	18874.91
				Plank warehouse	22.5 m ²	675	Transition subsidies	4353.6	
				Enclosing wall	62m	1240	Young crops compensation	1273.5	
				Well	1	100	Room decoration	691	
				Toilet	1	100	Arranging for residual area	3276.81	
				Fruit trees	9 trees	450			
		Trees of 10cm	3 trees	60					

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
63	Zhang Zhiqiang	Residential	88.20	Basement	6 m ²	1500			46617.93
				Masonry-timber warehouse	50.44 m ²	7566	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Brick warehouse	75.04 m ²	11256	Transition subsidies	4791	
				Basement	22.4 m ²	5600	Young crops compensation	1627.68	
				Enclosing wall	12.3m	246	Room decoration	4238	
				Well	1	100	Arranging for residual area	8143.25	
				Toilet	1	100			
64	Zhang Dianlu	Residential	69	Fruit trees	21 trees	1050			45754.1
				Plank warehouse	37.47 m ²	1124.10	Moving expenses	250	
				Brick warehouse	92.08 m ²	13812	Transition subsidies	2027	
				Vegetable cellar	8 m ²	400	Young crops compensation	2718	
				Enclosing wall	45m	900			
				Fruit trees	385 trees	19250			
				Well	1	100			
65	Liu Degui	Residential	96	Masonry-timber hog house	34.2 m ²	5130			23347.5
				Brick warehouse	55.44 m ²	8316	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	
				Plank warehouse	36.95 m ²	1108.5	Transition subsidies	5760	
				Well	1	100	Room decoration	4628	
				Toilet	1	100			
Enclosing wall	71.75m	1435							

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
66	Liu Qingshan	Residential	48				Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	4780
							Transition subsidies	2880	
67	Li Xing	Residential	136.4	Brick warehouse	67.2 m ²	10084.5	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	34886.7
				Plank warehouse	99.75	2980.5	Transition subsidies	8184	
				Enclosing wall	64.2	1284	Room decoration	5328	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	3185.7	
				Toilet	1	100	Closure subsidies	1040	
				Fruit trees	14 trees	700			
68	Liu Wentao	Residential	51	Toilet	1	100	Moving expenses	500	11084
				Brick warehouse	24	3600	Transition subsidies	510	
				Fruit trees	26 trees	1300	Young crops compensation	3600	
				Trees	17 trees	850			
				Plank warehouse	20.8 m ²	624			
69	Qu Jincai	Residential	60.5	Brick warehouse	20 m ²	3000	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	12955.4
				Plank warehouse	15.3 m ²	459	Transition subsidies	3630	
				Fruit trees	58 trees	2900	Young crops compensation	866.4	
				Well	2	200			
70	Qu Jinduo	Residential	52				Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	5020
							Transition subsidies	3120	
71	Guo Jun	Residential	75	Masonry-timber house	513.26 m ²	76989	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	99537.6

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Basement	18 m ²	4500	Transition subsidies	4303.2	
				Enclosing wall	50m	1000	Young crops compensation	900	
				Fruit trees	98 trees	4900	Room decoration	1521	
				Well	2	200	Arranging for residual area	3124.4	
				Toilet	2	200			
72	Qu Jinduo	Residential	71.5	Brick warehouse	86.25 m ²	12937.5	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	28921
				Brick warehouse	10.8 m ²	1620	Transition subsidies	4249	
				Basement	18.90 m ²	4725			
				Plank warehouse	19.95 m ²	598.5			
				Enclosing wall	47.5m	950			
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	32 trees	1600			
73	Liu Jinbao	Residential	58.8	Brick warehouse	60 m ²	9000	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	25956.57
				Enclosing wall	9m	180	Transition subsidies	3172.8	
				Fruit trees	4 trees	200	Young crops compensation	270	
							Room decoration	5008	
							Arranging for residual area	6225.77	
74	Xu Changde	Residential	56	Plank warehouse	55.5 m ²	1665	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	16832
				Basement	22.5 m ²	5625	Transition subsidies	3360	
				Fruit trees	75 trees	3750	Young crops compensation	432	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Well	1	100			
75	Xu Lianrong	Residential	98						
76	Ni Shengquan	Residential	84	Brick warehouse	62 m ²	9336	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	31938.57
				Plank warehouse	48 m ²	1440	Transition subsidies	4353.6	
				Enclosing wall	58.7m	1740	Young crops compensation	2143.68	
				Well	1	100	Arranging for residual area	10897.29	
				Fruit trees	10 trees	500			
				Toilet	1	100			
77	Yu Taishun	Residential	70	Brick warehouse	17.4 m ²	2610	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	11371
				Plank warehouse	33.6 m ²	1008	Transition subsidies	4200	
				Enclosing wall	3m	60	Room decoration	952	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	441	
				Toilet	1	100			
78	Wang Chunfeng	Residential	92.4	Plank warehouse	145.6 m ²	4368	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	39497.2
				Plank greenhouse	120 m ²	1200	Transition subsidies	5544	
				Fruit trees	34 trees	1700	Room decoration	5542	
				Trees of 5cm	160 trees	1600	Greenhouse young crops compensation	1920	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	7603.2	
				Toilet	1	100			

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
				Masonry-timber hog house	52.8 m ²	7920			
79	Shao Shuqin	Residential	70.7	Masonry-timber hog house	14 m ²	2100	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	12791.3
				Plank warehouse	21.25 m ²	637.5	Transition subsidies	4242	
				Enclosing wall	22.7 m ²	454	Room decoration	2295	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	412.8	
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	11 trees	550			
80	Yao Xirong	Residential	66	Brick warehouse	269.28 m ²	40392	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	65552
				Vegetable cellar	17.86 m ²	896	Transition subsidies	3960	
				Plank warehouse	31.5 m ²	945			
				Fruit trees	97 trees	4850			
				Well	2	200			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Growing and fattening pigs	62 heads	3952			
				Laying hen	200 heads	3840			
				Broiler	200 heads	1200			
				Piglet	22 heads	1320			
81	Yu Dezhu	Residential	69.85	Brick warehouse	34.96 m ²	5244	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	14465
				Plank warehouse	21 m ²	630	Transition subsidies	4191	
				Well	1	100	Young crops compensation	1350	
				Fruit trees	21 trees	1050			

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
82	Mu Rongzhen	Residential	77.7				Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	29269.5
				Brick warehouse	66 m ²	9900	Transition subsidies	4662	
				Plank warehouse	31.5 m ²	945	Room decoration	2655	
				Basement	25.83 m ²	6457.5			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
				Fruit trees	51 trees	2550			
83	Zou Benchen	Residential	88	Plank warehouse	38 m ²	1140	Moving expenses	500	68941.67
				Fruit trees	9 trees	450	Transition subsidies	264.4	
				Toilet	1	100	Young crops compensation	120	
				Masonry revetment	30m	12180	Room decoration	12038	
							Arranging for residual area	42149.27	
84	Sun Hongxia	Residential	63	Plank warehouse	46.06 m ²	1381.8	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	37184.8
				Plank warehouse	30.5 m ²	915	Transition subsidies	3780	
				Masonry-timber hog house	170.28 m ²	25542	Young crops compensation	2016	
				Fruit trees	29 trees	1450			
				Well	1	100			
				Toilet	1	100			
85	Chen Jingying	Residential	56	Plank warehouse	45.4 m ²	1362	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	10980.6
				Enclosing wall	26.4m	528	Transition subsidies	3360	
				Fruit trees	8 trees	400	Young crops	138	

No.	Name	House state	Building Area (m ²)	Name of Appurtenance	Quantity	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Other compensation	Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Total Compensation (Yuan)
							compensation		
				Well	1	100	Room decoration	3092	
				Toilet	1	100			
86	Sun Benying	Residential	310.4	Masonry-concrete house	63.05 m ²	15762.5	Moving expenses, winter subsidies	1900	228969.19
				Masonry-timber house	76.5 m ²	11475	Transition subsidies	11880	
				Enclosing wall	142.9m	2858	Room decoration	33495	
				Well	1	100	Hard skill gate	4611	
							Arranging for residual area	146887.69	
87	Li Fengyong	Residential	87						
88	Wang Haifeng	Residential	84						
89	Jiangbei Team	Office	204						