

**World Bank-loaned Post-Lushan Earthquake Restoration  
and Reconstruction Project of Urban Infrastructure in  
Ya'an City**

**Consolidated Resettlement  
Action Plan**

**January 2016**

## Abstract

### 1. Construction Contents of the Project

At 8:02am of April 20, 2013, the Ms 7.0 earthquake attached Lushan of Sichuan Province. This strong earthquake hit 32 counties (cities, districts) of Sichuan Province, including Ya'an, Chengdu, Leshan, Meishan, Garze, Liangshan and Deyang, with approximately 2,184,000 people being affected. The earthquake resulted in a great deal of houses damage, road collapse, landslide, and severe ecological environment threat, together with multiple aftershocks, high magnitude and extensive continuous influences. According to requirements and work arrangements by the National Development and Reform Commission, Sichuan Province is planned to use the USD 220 million loan from the World Bank for urban infrastructure construction of the 7 counties (districts) of Ya'an City, namely, Lushan, Yucheng, Tianquan, Mingshan, Yingjing, Baoxing and Shimian, according to actual needs for post-earthquake reconstruction, urbanization and industrial development of the earthquake-hit areas. Main infrastructures to be built include the shelter squares, urban roads, pipelines, flowwalls, water plants and regulation of flood drainage channels.

### 2. Total Amount of Influences from the Project

The Project involves seven districts (counties) of Ya'an City, including Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County. Totally 773.6mu of collectively-owned land will be requisitioned permanently by the Project, with 2,341 people from 666 households being affected; totally 77269m<sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished by the Project, with 1,191 people from 286 households being affected. In which, Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County and Tianquan County are involved for permanent land requisition and house demolition, while Yingjing County is involved for house demolition only, with houses of 24 households from Nanluoba Village to be demolished; Shimian County is involved for demolition of 1 enterprise in Xinmian Town, without permanent land requisition and house demolition; Baoxing County is involved for land use by the Project but such land is state-owned flood land and no land requisition or demolition is involved there.

### 3. The Poverty-stricken and Vulnerable groups

In the areas affected by land requisition, namely, Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Yingjing County and Shimian County, there are totally 12,755 households being affected, with the proportions of vulnerable groups, that is, households living with the five guarantees, disabled people, households living with women's efforts and poverty-stricken households reaching 0.5%, 4.9%, 1.6% and 7.7% respectively.

### 4. Public Participation

The Project has, during the preparatory stage of the resettlement action plan, carried out a great number of public participation activities, with the purpose to take advices and suggestions of all stakeholders on the implementation of the Project and influence of land requisition and house demolition involved in the Project, by ways of consultancy with such stakeholders, so that to provide early basis and experience references for the implementation in later stages. Communication with stakeholders of the Project and public opinion survey are critically important in the very preparatory stage of the Project. Totally 1,295 people-times were covered in the public opinion survey of the Project from all affected counties and districts from August to November 2015.

During November 9 to 18, 2015, the Owner of the Project worked hand in hand with the local resettlement authorities and the resettlement consultancy team to carry out sample survey among households involved in land requisition and house demolition and other people living in the affected areas. The survey was carried out by ways of informal discussion and door-to-door interviewing, with the purpose to learn opinions and suggestions

of the affected people and communities on the engineering construction and resettlement work of the Project. Questionnaire was designed and carried out during the social and economic survey of the Project, with 1,131 people from 266 households being covered and the male-female ration was 147:119.

## **5. Compensation for Land Requisition and House Demolition**

The standard of compensation for land requisition and house demolition to be used in the Project satisfy related national laws and regulations of China as well as related requirements of the World Bank. Among the 2,341 people affected by land requisition of the Project, 931 people will purchase the social security plan. 286 households affected by house demolition of the Project prefer monetary compensation or joint resettlement. Investigation among households with their houses to be demolished shows that 71.2% of them prefer joint resettlement. At present, there are 113 relocation households in Yucheng District. Yucheng District has started construction of the resettlement buildings at two places: Mujia Village and Shunlu Village, of Daxing Town and such buildings will be used to resettle the relocation of the Project. Construction of the resettlement buildings are expected to be finished in December 2016. There are 120 relocation households in Tianquan County, in which, the 60 households from Team 5 of Shaba Village had signed the demolition and relocation agreement in 2015 and the compensation and resettlement to them were roughly finished. However, they were included in the monitoring this phase. The remaining 60 households are waiting for resettlement. The resettlement buildings of Tianquan County are the shantytown reconstruction project at Shaba area and they are located in Team 2 of Shaba Village of Chengxiang Town. By now, the main works of the buildings are finished.

## **6. Funds for Resettlement**

Total budget for resettlement of the Project is 296 million. To guarantee supporting fund for the post-earthquake reconstruction, Ya'an City issued 4 billion municipal bonds in 2015, using only as the city-level compensation and resettlement for land requisition and some post-earthquake projects. At present, the issuance work is finished and the over 4 billion fund is sufficient to satisfy needs on compensation capital for city-level (Yucheng District included) land requisition and demolition. Ya'an government promises to appropriate special fund from the 4 billion post-earthquake reconstruction fund to satisfy needs for compensation and resettlement for land requisition and demolition involved in the Project. Furthermore, the payment flow of the resettlement fund is perfect and effective and it guarantees timely and in full-amount payment to the affected people before changing the current living situation and demolishing houses of affected people.

## **7. Five Measures Guaranteeing Resettlement Implementation in Yucheng District**

The resettlement influence of the Yucheng District sub-project is relatively bigger among the 7 sub-projects. However, the resettlement institution of Ya'an City at all levels have, since the very post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction work in 2013, accumulated abundant experience for compensation and resettlement for land requisition and demolition. To guarantee smooth implementation of the resettlement work of the Project, Ya'an government will take following measures to guarantee successful progress of land requisition and house demolition, guarantee rights and interests of the affected people, minimize social risks and guarantee progress of the Project as scheduled.

- 1. Guarantee for resettlement policies and highly recognized compensation standards;**
- 2. Guarantee from the final result that the income and life quality of the affected people will not decline.**
- 3. Guarantee for capability and experience of the resettlement institutions**
- 4. Guarantee for sufficient fund for resettlement**

## 5. Guarantee for grievance redress mechanism

### Government Commitment Letter

#### The People's Government of Ya'an Commitment Letter as to Implement the Resettlement Action Plan and Raise the Resettlement Fund for the World Bank Loaned Lushan Post-earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Project Yucheng Sub-project

The World Bank:

Contents of the World Bank Loaned Lushan Post-earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Project Yucheng Sub-project (the "Project") are the south outer ring road and the emergency shelter in the north suburb, with 6 administrative villages from 2 townships (towns) being involved in land requisition. We have attached great importance to safeguard legal rights and interests of people affected by land requisition and house demolition of the Project and tried all ways to optimize the action plan, with the purpose to minimize influence from land requisition and house demolition of the Project. Finally, 368.5mu collectively-owned land will be permanently requisitioned and 45810m<sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished, with 1337 people from 364 households being influenced, including 480 people from 113 households to be relocated. Estimates from related departments show that totally RMB 178 million is required for relocation.

To guarantee that people affected by land requisition of public construction projects can get legal compensation and that their life will not degrade, the Rural-urban Construction and Housing Security Bureau of Ya'an prepared the Resettlement Action Plan for the World Bank Loaned Lushan Post-earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Urban Infrastructure Yucheng Subproject, as required by us. The city government has reviewed and approved to resettle carefully people affected by land requisition and house demolition of the Project and settle the resettlement funds and other related fees in time according to related regulations.

Meanwhile, to make available supporting funds for Lushan post-earthquake restoration and reconstruction, we have issued RMB 4 billion of local debt in 2015 and the fund raised in this way will be used as compensation for land requisition and demolition and some post-earthquake restoration or reconstruction items. The people's government of Ya'an City promises that RMB 178 million will be appropriated from such fund for the only purpose to make compensation to and resettlement for land requisition and demolition involved in the World Bank loaned project there without risks, to make sure that life and production rights of the affected people are well protected and the Project will be pushed forward according to scheduled timeline.

Best Regards!

Attachment: Resettlement Measures for the Ya'an Yucheng Sub-project.

The People's Government of Ya'an  
(stamp)

February 3, 2016

# 雅安市人民政府

雅府函〔2016〕31号

## 雅安市人民政府 关于落实雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后 恢复重建雨城区项目移民安置行动计划 和移民安置资金的承诺函

世界银行：

雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建雨城区项目为南外环道路、北郊应急避难场所，项目用地搬迁涉及2个乡镇（镇）6个行政村。我市高度重视项目用地搬迁受影响人口的合法权益保障，通过多方努力对方案进行优化，最大可能减少项目的用地搬迁影响，最终方案需永久性征用集体土地368.5亩，拆迁房屋面积45810平方米，受征地影响人数为364户，1337人，其中拆迁户数为113户，480人，经有关部门测算，约需搬迁资金1.78亿元人民币。

为保障因受到公共建设项目用地搬迁影响的人口获得合法补偿，确保他们的生活水平不低于项目实施前的水平，我市责成市规划和住房保障局编制了《雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后

恢复重建城镇市政基础设施雨城区项目移民安置行动计划》，市政府已审核同意并承诺按照该移民安置行动计划对项目所涉及的用地搬迁受影响群众实施妥善安置，并按有关规定及时兑付用地搬迁安置相关费用。

同时，为保障我市芦山地震灾后恢复重建缺口配套资金，我市2015年发行40亿元地方债券，专项用于市本级用地搬迁补偿安置和部分灾后恢复重建项目的资金缺口。市政府承诺：将从该笔资金中单列1.78亿元人民币专项用于雨城区世行贷款项目用地搬迁补偿安置工作，确保用地搬迁工作无风险，确保受影响群众生产生活权益得到保障，项目实施按计划节点如期推进。

特此致函。

附件：雅安市雨城区实施项目移民安置保障措施



# 雅安市名山区人民政府

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名府函〔2015〕326号

## 雅安市名山区人民政府 关于落实雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复 重建城镇市政基础设施名山区项目移民安置 行动计划的承诺函

世界银行中国代表处：

雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施名山区项目征地搬迁工作涉及我区2个乡镇6个行政村，涉及永久性征用集体土地201.2亩，搬迁房屋4479.8平方米。

我区已编制《雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施名山区项目移民安置行动计划》（以下简称“行动计划”），以保障受公共建设项目征地搬迁影响人口获得合法补偿，确保其生活水平不低于项目实施前状况。同时，区人民政府承诺按照该“行动计划”对项目所涉及的征地搬迁受影响群众实施妥善安置，及时兑现征地搬迁安置相关费用。

雅安市名山区人民政府

2015年12月30日



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# 芦山县人民政府

芦府函〔2016〕12号

## 芦山县人民政府 关于落实世行贷款芦山地震灾后重建和减灾 项目芦山县子项目移民安置行动计划的 承诺函

世界银行中国代表处：

世行贷款芦山地震灾后重建和减灾项目芦山县子项目征地拆迁涉及芦山县1个乡镇2个社区居委会，永久性征用集体土地73.9亩，拆迁房屋建筑物2200平方米。

为保障公共建设项目征地拆迁影响的人口获得合法补偿，确保其生活水平不低于项目实施前状况，我县编制了《世行贷款芦山地震灾后重建和减灾项目芦山县子项目移民安置行动计划》，并承诺按照该计划对项目所涉及的征地拆迁受影响群众实施妥善安置，及时兑现征地拆迁安置相关费用。

特此致函。

芦山县人民政府  
2016年1月18日



# 荣经县人民政府

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## 荣经县人民政府 关于落实雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后 恢复重建城镇市政基础设施荣经县子项目移 民安置行动计划的承诺函

世界银行中国代表处：

雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施荣经县子项目征地拆迁涉及荣经县1个乡镇1个行政村，受项目工程建设影响，将拆迁附城乡南罗坝村24户居民的房屋，共计3179.58平方米。无新增永久性土地征用。

为保障因受到公共建设项目拆迁影响的人口获得合法补偿，确保他们的生活水平不低于项目实施前状况，荣经县规划和住房保障局编制了《雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施荣经县项目移民安置行动计划》。

荣经县人民政府已审核同意，并承诺按照该移民安置行动计划对项目所涉及的拆迁受影响群众实施妥善安置，及时兑现拆迁安置相关费用。

特此致函！





# 天全县人民政府

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## 天全县人民政府 关于落实雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后 恢复重建城镇市政基础设施天全县项目 移民安置行动计划的承诺函

世界银行中国代表处：

雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施天全县项目征地拆迁，涉及天全县城厢镇2个行政村，永久性征用集体土地130亩，拆迁房屋建筑物21600平方米。

为保障因项目征地拆迁受影响的农户获得合法补偿，确保他们的生活水平不低于项目实施前状况，我县委托四川方略工程管理咨询有限公司编制了《雅安市利用世行贷款芦山地震灾后恢复重建城镇市政基础设施天全县项目移民安置行动计划》。

天全县人民政府已审核同意并承诺按照该移民安置行动计划对项目所涉及的征地拆迁受影响群众实施妥善安置，及时兑现征地拆迁安置相关费用。

特此致函。



## **Objectives, Basic Principles and Terminology of Resettlement**

### **I. Purpose of the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been formulated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, as well as with relevant provisions of the World Bank's Operational Policy OP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement*. This document has been compiled to "develop a resettlement and recovery action plan for the affected people, to ensure they will benefit from the project and improve their living standard, or at least the living standard can be resumed after the project is completed".

### **II. Objectives of Resettlement Policy**

If appropriate design is not done or feasible measures are not taken, the affected people may suffer long-term difficulties, poverty or environmental damages. Therefore, the overall objective of resettlement policy is:

- (1) Minimize or avoid involuntary resettlement. Minimize the number of affected people or avoid any negative impact on the affected people, consider all possible alternatives, and control the number of affected people to the minimum extent.
- (2) If it is impossible to avoid affecting people, the resettlement work should be carried out in the principle of sustainable development to ensure the livelihood of affected people is guaranteed in a long run.
- (3) Try every possible means to help the affected people to restore or improve their livelihood and living standards, and ensure that their livelihood and living standards will at least not be worse than those prior to the project.

### **III. Main Principles of Resettlement**

The affected people caused by the national construction project fall in the scope of non-voluntary resettlement. Resettlement of the affected people is the responsibility of the relevant government departments. The affected people should be resettled uniformly by the government under the uniform fund appropriation and management. The government is the main body of involuntary resettlement and should follow the principles of resettlement work below:

- (1) It's the responsibilities of the government to resettle the affected people, and the government is the main body of the resettlement work.
- (2) At the stage of project preparation, the local government should develop a practical and feasible resettlement action plan for the project.
- (3) In order to ensure the effectiveness of the resettlement work, the government must establish a dedicated and efficient resettlement agency.
- (4) Relevant laws, regulations and policy system should be followed by the project.
- (5) There should be a scientific and reasonable resettlement budget, to ensure that the compensation interests of the affected people can be realized.
- (6) An effective channel for the wide participation of and complaints by the affected people should be established, to ensure that the policies and information are open and transparent.

- (7) Create necessary conditions to allow the resettled people to be directly benefited from the construction of the project.
- (8) The government should pay more attention to the vulnerable people and low-income groups.
- (9) The resettlement of ethnic minorities should be carried out by fully respecting their custom and habits.

## IV. Definitions

### Displaced Persons

From the compensation criteria, the Displaced Persons" (DPs) are divided into the following three categories:

- (a) People who have a formal legitimate title to land (including the consistent and traditional rights and title recognized by the state law);
- (b) People who have no official legitimate title to the land at the start of the general survey of land but propose any request on such land or property – this requirement has been recognized by the state laws, or can be recognized by the resettlement plan; and
- (c) People who have no legitimate right or request for the land occupied by them.

The people coincide with the Para. 2(a) and Para. 2(b) are entitled to the compensation and other help due to the loss of land. The people coincide with Para. 2(c) are entitled to the resettlement assistance in place of the compensation for the land occupation as well as to the necessary assistance for achieving the objectives in this policy, provided that their occupation of the project area land is prior to the deadline specified by the lender and acceptable by the World Bank<sup>1</sup>. The people who occupy such land after the deadline are not entitled to the compensation or resettlement assistance of any kind. All the people involved in Paras. 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) are entitled to the compensation for the property beyond the land.

### Compensation and resettlement measures

To solve or eliminate the following problem caused by the compulsory land requisition: (i) the relocation or loss of residence; (ii) loss of their assets or the channels for asset requisition; or (iii) loss of source of income or means of livelihood (regardless of the affected people have to be relocated to another place or not), a resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should be formulated, which should include the following:

- (a) Take appropriate measures for the resettlement plan and resettlement policy framework, to ensure the displaced persons:
  - Are informed of their right of choice and other rights on the issue of resettlement;
  - Understand the technologically and economically feasible plan, participate in the consultation, and enjoy the opportunity to choose;
  - Are entitled to the full resettlement cost<sup>2</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> Normally, the deadline is the date when the general survey starts. The deadline can also be the time specified by the project area prior to the general survey, provided that the basic facts of project areas have been known to public prior to the general survey and will be widely popularized after the determination of the project to prevent the entry of the outsiders.

<sup>2</sup> "The "replacement cost" is the method of property valuation, which is used to determine the amount of the lost property and the amount paid for the transaction cost. When this valuation method is used, the depreciation of construction and property

- Obtain the rapid and effective compensation to offset the direct property loss caused by the project.
- (b) If the impact includes the relocation, take appropriate measures for the resettlement plan and resettlement policy framework, to ensure the displaced persons:
- Get help during the relocation period (such as relocation subsidies);
  - Obtain the housing or homestead, or require the agriculture production place. The productive potential, location advantage and other comprehensive factors of the agricultural production place should be at least equal to the favorable conditions of the original site.
- (c) In order to achieve the goal of this policy, the appropriate measures should be taken as necessary for the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework, to ensure the displaced persons:
- After the relocation, based on the possible time to be taken in the livelihood restoration and recovery of living standard, calculate the transition period and obtain the assistance during the transitional period;
  - In addition to the compensation measures mentioned in Para. 4 (a) (iii), obtain the development assistance such as soil preparation, credit, training, employment and other assistance related to the employment.

Deadline: for this project, the deadline refers to the date after the land requisition announcement is published. After this date, the displaced person must not build, expand or renovate the houses; or alter the purpose of the house and land; or lease the land or lease or buy/sell any house; and the people moved in after the deadline are not eligible for resettlement.

# Contents

<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Government Commitment Letter .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Objectives, Basic Principles and Terminology of Resettlement .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>1. Project Overview .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background of the Project .....	1
1.2. Project Overview .....	2
1.3. Impacts of Project Land Requisition and Relocation.....	6
1.4. Progress of project preparation and resettlement plan .....	7
1.5. Measures to reduce the negative impact on displaced persons .....	7
<b>2. Social and Economic Conditions of the Areas Affected by the Project .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1. Social and Economic Development of Ya'an City .....	10
2.2. Social and Economic Development of Project Counties and Districts.....	10
2.3. Social and Economic Development of Affected Towns and Townships.....	12
2.4. Analysis of Affected Villages and Groups as well as Directly Affected Persons.....	13
2.4.1. Analysis of Affected Villages and Groups.....	13
2.4.2. Vulnerable groups of affected villages.....	15
2.4.3. Affected Household Sampling Survey and Impact Analysis .....	16
<b>3. Physical Index of Project Impacts.....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1. Permanent land requisition .....	20
3.1.1. Permanent land requisition influencing quantity .....	20
3.1.2. Permanent land requisition influence.....	22
3.2. House demolition .....	23
3.2.1. Ground Attachments .....	23
3.2.2. Special-purpose infrastructure.....	24
3.3. Relocation of Private Enterprises .....	24
<b>4. Policy Framework of Resettlement Program of the Project .....</b>	<b>26</b>
4.1. Policy References.....	26
4.2. Relevant Laws and Regulations .....	27
4.3. Analysis to difference between domestic resettlement policy and the World Bank's resettlement policy and notes .....	31
<b>5. Compensation Standards and Resettlement Estimates.....</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1. Compensation standards for land requisition .....	32

5.1.1. Compensation standards for permanent land requisition .....	32
5.1.2. Compensation standards for young crop fee .....	32
5.1.3. Compensation standards for scattered trees.....	33
5.2. Compensation standards for housing demolition and auxiliary buildings.....	34
5.2.1. Compensation standards for housing demolition.....	34
5.2.2. Compensation Standards for Ground attachments.....	34
5.2.3. Compensation standards for transition fee, moving fee and relocation reward .....	35
5.3. Compensation standards for enterprise relocation .....	35
5.4. Estimates of resettlement compensation fees .....	36
<b>6. Resettlement and Livelihood Development.....</b>	<b>38</b>
6.1. Goals and measures for resettlement.....	38
6.2. Resettlement scheme .....	38
6.2.1. Land requisition and resettlement scheme.....	38
6.2.2. Housing demolition and resettlement scheme.....	42
6.2.3. Diversified employment supportive measures .....	48
6.2.4. Supportive measures for vulnerable groups .....	49
6.2.5. Five measures by Yucheng District to guarantee the implementation of resettlement .....	50
<b>7. Implementation Plan for Resettlement .....</b>	<b>54</b>
7.1. Implementation procedures .....	54
7.1.1. Land requisition and compensation .....	54
7.1.2. Housing demolition and resettlement .....	54
7.1.3. Production recovery and compensation distribution.....	55
7.1.4. Restoration of special facilities.....	55
7.2. Schedule program.....	55
7.3. Fund appropriation .....	56
7.3.1. Appropriation principles .....	56
7.3.2. Appropriation process of compensation funds .....	56
<b>8. Resettlement Organization .....</b>	<b>58</b>
8.1. Organization framework .....	58
8.2. Resettlement Organizations and Staffing.....	60
8.3. Capability and training of resettlement organization .....	62
<b>9. Consultation, Grievance and Public Engagement .....</b>	<b>63</b>
9.1. Consultation .....	63

9.2. Public engagement .....	63
9.2.1. Stages, Ways and Contents of Public engagement.....	63
9.2.2. Survey on Public Opinions.....	63
9.2.3. Public engagement Mechanism .....	68
9.3. Information disclosure .....	69
9.4. Grievance .....	70
9.4.1. Channel of Grievance .....	70
9.4.2. The Complaint Procedure.....	71
<b>10. Monitor and Evaluation .....</b>	<b>74</b>
10.1. The Internal Monitoring.....	74
10.2. The External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation.....	74
10.3. Reporting .....	74
<b>11. Matrix of Entitlement .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Appendix: Basic information of relocated families.....</b>	<b>83</b>

# 1. Project Overview

## 1.1. Background of the Project

At 8:02 a.m. on April 20, 2013, an earthquake at the magnitude of 7 occurred to Lushan, Sichuan. The Lushan massive earthquake affected 32 counties (cities and districts) of Ya'an, Chengdu, Leshan and Meishan of Sichuan, Ganzi, Liangshan and Deyang or 2.184 million people. The massive earthquakes caused great damages to houses and roads, and results in mountain landslides, and the posed great threat to the ecological environment, with a lot of aftershocks and long influence. The affected area is located at the transition area between Chengdu Plain and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, at the convergence of three seismic fault zones, Longmenshan, Xinchuihe and Anninghe, which is featured with high mountain and steep slope, deep valleys, crushing rocks, high rainfall, flow, landslide and collapse and other secondary disasters. The secondary disasters are not prominent, occur unexpectedly and frequently. Ya'an is a national demonstration city of ecological civilization construction, which has set out high requirements for ecological restoration and environmental protection. The earthquake affected areas are the throat connecting Tibet, Yunnan, Panzhihua and Xichang in inland China, which is the regional material trade center and important commodity place, but with fewer transportation channels, less condensed highway networks, poor transportation capacity and high logistics costs, particularly with serious geologic hazards. Thus, it is difficult to ensure the smooth transportation. Lushan County and Baoxing county are one of the hardest hit regions in Wenchuan earthquake, and mot of other places are the general affected areas of Wenchuan earthquake. The two earthquakes occurred in a short period of time, both of which caused huge losses. The new earthquake broke out when the affected areas have not yet recovered from previous one. The fiscal strength of these areas was weak, and the affected people suffered a lot and found it was difficult to recover from the disasters.

In accordance with the requirements and arrangements of National Development and Reform Commission, Sichuan Province, based on the post-quake reconstruction and urbanization and industrial development, proposed to use the World Bank loan of USD 220 million to the urban infrastructure construction in seven counties (regions) of Ya'an City, Lushan, Yucheng, Tianquan, Mingshan, Yingjing, Baoxing and Shimian. In order to improve the ability of 7 counties (districts) of Ya'an City to resist against natural disaster risks, reduce disaster losses and secure the people's lives and property to the greatest extent, promote the sustainable development of the city, improve the people's living standard and living environment, according to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Protecting Against and Mitigating Earthquake Disasters*, the State Council's *Circular on Printing and Issuing the 11 Special Plans Including Recovery and Reconstruction of Urban and Rural Houses after Lushan Earthquake* (CBF [2013] No. 47), we must adhere to the people-oriented principle and improve people's livelihood, always put the housing construction urban and rural residents on the prior agenda, and implement the protection and improvement of people's livelihood in every reconstruction assignment; we must insist on respecting the nature and give priority to safety, stick to the sustainable development, and improve the people's living standards and quality by means of rebuilding. Based on the post-quake reconstruction realities of Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City, and by means of the World Bank loans to support the post-quake reconstruction, the Urban-Rural Planning Construction and Housing Security Bureau of Ya'an City as well as Urban-Rural Planning Construction and Housing Security Bureaus of Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City have jointly proposed the construction of



the Project.

## 1.2. Project Overview

The World Bank-loaned Post-Lushan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Project of Urban Infrastructure in Ya'an City involves seven project counties or districts, including Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City. The goal of this project is to establish a flexible infrastructure, strengthen the capability construction for disaster prevention, mitigation and disaster emergency response, and ensure the sustainable development of urban safety. The project construction content of the seven project districts or counties is summarized in Table 1-1:

**Table 1-1 Summary of Project Construction**

Project District /county	Name of the subproject	Category	Major work content	Land area of the project (mu)	Land nature
Yucheng District	Refuge Square	New construction	The refuge square in Beijiao Town, Yucheng District covers an area of 34149.59 square meters (or 512 mu), with the effective refuge area of 28000 square meters. It is a Class II emergency refuge area, which can accommodate 9300 people and supply them with living needs for 3 to 30 days. The area is equipped with necessary facilities for disaster relief and escape.	20	Collective
				31.2	State-owned
	Southern East Outer Ring Road Project	New construction	The new urban area is 6317.401m long, including 19m and 29 wide redlines. The area is equipped with water supply works, water drainage works, lighting works, electric power and communications pipeline works, gas works, greening works, traffic safety and management facility works (marking lines, barrier-free facilities, traffic lights, separating facilities between motor and non-motor vehicles, speed limit and deceleration facilities). The line includes 1 medium bridge, 5 minor bridges, 2 box-type channels and 17 culverts.	348.5	Collective
Mingshan District	Urban road	New construction	The newly urban roads are 2467.951m in length, supported by water supply works, drainage works, lighting works, power communication pipeline works and green landscape works. Pingqiao Road No. 1 is 285.335m long, Pingqiao Road No. 2 is 138.033m long, Pingqiao Road No. 3 is 162.561m long, Pingqiao Road No. 5 is 195.216m, Pingqiao Road No. 6 is 1111.527m, and the extension line of Minsheng Road is 575.279m long.	143.8	Collective
	Pedestrian bridge crossing Mingshan River	New construction	There is one pedestrian simply supported prestressed hollow slab bridge crossing Mingshan River, with the total deck width (including rail): 5.5m, and total bridge length: 46.04m.	0.4	Collective
	Refuge Square (next to the Museum of Tea History)	New construction	New Class III emergency shelter, with an area of 7287m <sup>2</sup>	11.0	Collective
	Refuge Square (Wulizhen Square)	Reconstruction	Reconstruction of Class II emergency shelter, with the area of 22000m <sup>2</sup>	33.6	State-owned
	Flood embankment at the west side of Mingshan River	New construction	Dike length 812.373m, green landscape 13000 m <sup>2</sup>	24.4	Collective
	Flood embankment of Huaixi River	New construction	746.564m long dike on the left bank, 790.364m on the right bank dike, green landscape 23700 m	24.5 21.6	State-owned Collective

Project District /county	Name of the subproject	Category	Major work content	Land area of the project (mu)	Land nature
Lushan County	County road	New construction and reconstruction	Road works: the total length is 5.8km, width 8-20m, asphalt concrete pavement, including the reconstruction of the road length of 3.7km, new road length 2.1km; one newly built halfway bridge 282m in length and 10m in width; and 8 new cover culverts.	65.0	Collective
				32.1	State-owned
	Emergency Refuge Square Construction Project	New construction	4 new emergency refuge squares, with the total area of 33100 m <sup>2</sup> , which can be used for emergency evacuation of 15,400 people. These four refuse shelters are: Northern Refuse Square in the old urban area covers an area of 9600m <sup>2</sup> , which can accommodate 4400 people; Guangfuyuan Refuse Square covers an area of 9,300 m <sup>2</sup> for 3700 people; Central Refuse Square has an area 5300 m <sup>2</sup> for accommodating 3900 people; Southern Refuse Square in the new urban area covers an area of 8900 square meters for accommodating 3400 people.	8.9	Collective
Tianquan County	New Roads of Shaba Sub-district	New construction and reconstruction	The renovated roads in the old urban area are totally 2207.4m long with the width of 14~30m, and the new roads in Shaba Sub-district is 3901.7m in total with the width of 14~20m. The design includes the drainage pipeline network, electricity and communications, traffic safety and management facilities (marking, barrier-free facilities, traffic signal lights) and other supporting works.	100	Collective
	Old City Refuge Square	New construction	It is situated in the south of the western extension line and ring road northern extension line, covering an area of 8003 m <sup>2</sup> .	15	Collective
	Shaba Refuge Square	New construction	Shaba Refuse Square is located in the south of the bridgehead of Liangshuijing Bridge in Shaba Sub-district, covering an area of 10680 m <sup>2</sup> , including an emergency command center, material reserve management space, water supply engineering, radio communication, supporting underground parking lot etc.	15	Collective
Baoxing County	Emergency evacuation passage along the road along the river	Reconstruction	Road network in Baoxing County (Yanjiang Road as the emergency evacuation corridor): new riverside walkways, divided into two sections, Yongfusi Junction - Red Army Square, Qingyiyuan Bridge - Lianghekou Bridge southern bridgehead, with the total length of 2200km and width of 8m. The road is a walking road, which forms the riverside landscape, recreation zone, shelter, etc.	15.9	State-owned
	Zhongling Road North	Reconstruction	The road network of Baoxing County (Zhongling Road North): a reconstructed road at the original site, which connects Xinqiao Street at the starting point and connects Jianlian Resettlement Community at the ending point. The total road length is 6196.977m. At the same time, the traffic, water supply, drainage, electricity, communications, lighting, green and other facilities shall be provided.	83.6	State-owned
	Lianghekou Water Plant	New construction	The water supply capacity of the new water supply is 2,500t/d, with 3km water pipes, 6km supporting pipe network 6km and plant auxiliary facilities.	10	State-owned

Project District /county	Name of the subproject	Category	Major work content	Land area of the project (mu)	Land nature
Yingjing County	Road	New construction and reconstruction	The new Jinghe Road western section is classified as the secondary trunk road of the city, with the road length of 3430.412m and road width of 16m; the new park branch road is classified as the urban branch, which is 352.156m long and 12m wide with two-way double lanes. The reconstructed Fuyu Road is classified as Class IV, which is 3522.888m long and 6.5m wide with two-way two lanes; the reconstructed Fuwu Road is classified as an urban branch road, which is 261.699m long and 9m wide. The asphalt concrete pavement is used and the pavement is built by granite. The design includes pavement reconstruction, drainage pipe, rainwater pipe, water supply pipe, gas pipe as well as road lighting project.	115.0	State-owned
	Flood discharge channel regulation	Reconstruction	The existing flood prevention channels in the county, which are 3240.324m long and 1.5~ 5m long, will be reconstructed, and flood control standard is for 20-year floods. Including: 1. Qingzhuxi 784.407m long, begins at Hengyan Weir and ends at Yinghe levee; 2. Zengjia Ditch is about 1431.624m long, originating from the Xiaopingshan Section of beltway highway before ending at the third development zone; 3. Qianjia Ditch is 1024.293m long, starting from Beltway Ancient Town Section and ending at Hengyan Weir. A garbage collection system will be built along the flood prevention channel, and the landscape greening works shall be built at the side of the sewage interception main channel of Qingzhuxi Section (tube diameter d400mm, length 800m).	23.9	State-owned
	Emergency Shelter	Reconstruction	One Class III shelter shall be reconstructed. The original site is Yangliuhe Street Park. In this design, emergency refuge facilities are to be added. The project covers an area of about 7000 square meters, which can accommodate about 4000 people.	10.5	State-owned
Shimian County	Road/river embankment works	New construction and reconstruction	The total road length is 8373.78m, including 6607.37m new roads and 1766.31m reconstructed roads. The drainage, landscaping, lighting, bus stations, traffic safety and management facilities (sign and marking, road barrier-free facilities, traffic signal light) shall be provided. Dianli Road is provided with water supply, electricity and communication works, and Yanzi Road is provided with the power and communication works.	192.3	State-owned
	Bridge works	New construction	One new medium bridge which is 60m long with bridge deck width of 15m will be built over Nanya River; one new Lianpowan major bridge will be built (594m long and 19m wide) will be built over Dadu River; a new Yanziqiao medium bridge (30m long and 18.5m wide) will be built; and a National Highway 108 major bridge will be newly constructed (372m long and 13m wide). The embankment of Yanzi River Area, standard of flood control is 50 years.	18.8	State-owned
	Refuge square works	New construction	1. The Yanzi Sub-district emergency shelter is built, with a total area of 8500 square meters, which can accommodate 4000 people; 2. Build an emergency shelter in the northern area, with the total area of 28600 square meters, which can accommodate 6000 people.	55.6	State-owned

The status quo of the land for the proposed project in seven project districts or counties is shown in Figures 1-1 through 1-7.



**Figure 1-1 Status quo of proposed project land in Yucheng District**



**Figure 1-2 Status quo of proposed project land in Mingshan District**



**Figure 1-3 Status quo of proposed project land in Lushan County**



**Figure 1-4 Status quo of proposed project land in Tianquan County**



**Figure 1-5 Status quo of proposed project land in Baoxing County**



**Figure 1-6 Status quo of proposed project land in Yingjing County**



**Figure 1-7 Status quo of proposed project land in Shimian County**

### **1.3. Impacts of Project Land Requisition and Relocation**

The project involves seven districts and counties, including Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City.

The construction land of Yucheng District Subproject involves 2 townships and towns as well as 6 villages of Yucheng District, Ya'an City, i.e. Hongxing Village of Beijiao Township, Longxi Village, Dayan Village, Shunlu Village, Zhaiping Village and Tianbao Village of Daxing Town;

The construction land for the Mingshan District Subproject involves 2 townships and towns as well as 6 villages of Mingshan District, i.e. Jianzhu Village, Zixia Village, Defu Village and Huaixi Village of Mengyang Town, as well as Pingqiao Village and Yuguang Village of Chengdong Township;

The construction land for Lushan County Subproject involves 1 town and two communities of Lushan County, Northern Urban Community and Eastern Urban Community of Luyang Town;

The construction land for Tianquan County Subproject involves 1 town and 2 villages of Tianquan County, i.e. Shaba Village and Huangtong Village of Chengxiang Town;

The construction land for Baoxing County Subprojects involves two towns/townships and 6 villages, i.e. Muping Community, Xinbao Village and Shunjiang Village of Muping Town, Zhongba Village, Shanghai Village and Lingguan Community of Lingguan Town;

The construction land for Yingjing County Subproject involves 1 township and one village, i.e. Nanluoba Village of Fucheng Township;

The construction land for Shimian County Subproject involves two townships/towns and 5 villages, i.e. Xiangyang Community, Chengbei Community, Yanzi Community and Shunhe Community of Xinmian Town, and Yulong Village of Yonghe Township.

Among them, permanent land requisition and demolition of houses will be required in Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County and Tianquan County; only

demolition of houses will be required in Yingjing County, and 24 households will be demolished in Nanluoba Village, Yingjing County; one enterprise will be partially demolished in Xinmian Town, Shimian County, without the permanent land requisition or house demolition; all the project land in Baoxing County is state-owned shoaly land, without land requisition or demolition. The land requisition and demolition impacts of seven project districts and counties are shown in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2 Summary of Land Requisition and Demolition Impacts of the Project**

Project county/district	Permanent land requisition			House demolition			Permanent land requisition and house demolition	
	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected population	Area (M <sup>2</sup> )	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population
<b>Yucheng District</b>	368.5	364	1337	45810	113	480	113	480
<b>Mingshan District</b>	201.2	168	579	4479	27	117	27	117
<b>Lushan County</b>	73.9	77	230	2200	2	13	2	13
<b>Tianquan County</b>	130	57	195	21600	120	500	57	195
<b>Yingjing County</b>	Yingjing County is not affected by land requisition			3180	24	81	0	0
<b>Shimian County</b>	Shimian County is not affected by land requisition or house demolition from the Project, but just some demolition and relocation of an enterprise.							
<b>Baoxing County</b>	Baoxing County has no land requisition or house demolition from the PProject							
<b>Total</b>	<u>773.6</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>2341</u>	<u>77269</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>1191</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>805</u>

#### **1.4. Progress of project preparation and resettlement plan**

The *Resettlement Action Plan* (RAP) of the project has been compiled in accordance with the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) as well as the related laws and policy requirements issued by the Chinese government.

Urban-Rural Planning Construction and Housing Security Bureau of Ya'an City as well as Urban-Rural Planning Construction and Housing Security Bureaus of Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City have attached great importance to the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan, have carried out adequate investigation preparation, and completed the social investigation and data requisition under the guidance of the displacement and social experts of Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd. They have collected various social and economic statistics related to the project; they conducted the door-to-door investigations, interviewed with affected people to understand their families, land, houses, income level and income sources of the affected people in project areas; and they consulted with the affected people on the resettlement plan, and determine the resettlement compensation policy, compensation standards, labor allocation etc. The preliminary work has a solid foundation for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan of the project.

#### **1.5. Measures to reduce the negative impact on displaced persons**

The construction of the project is bound to involve land requisition, relocation and resettlement, and will also inevitably affect the original production and living conditions of local residents.

- **At the stage of project planning and design, in order to minimize the impact of engineering construction on the local social economy, the design company and the owner of the project have taken the effective measures. Specific measures include:**

- (1) In the comparison of design scheme, it is required to consider the positive

effects of engineering construction on the local social economy, especially the important role in the earthquake resistance and disaster reduction in the county, which should be regarded as the critical factors in the evaluation and comparison of the scheme;

- (2) Optimize the construction design, adjust the layout of the project, and select the project site which can meet the project requirements while having no request for new land requisition or demolition;
- (3) The original pavement should be utilized for reconstruction in the road works; avoid any new land requisition and minimize the impact on residential houses;
- (4) The flood wasteland and state-owned land should be used as temporary land to reduce the occupation of collective land.

● **At the implementation stage of the project, the project owner and construction company will take the following measures:**

- (1) Strengthen the public participation mechanism. Before the construction, an announcement shall be issued in the project affected areas and resettlement areas, in which the date of commencement and engineering schedule should be clarified and the compensation policy for land requisition and resettlement should be publicized. The announcement shall be subject to the monitoring of the displaced persons and original residents in the resettlement areas;
- (2) Measures to reduce dust. In order to ensure a clean and comfortable environment on the construction site and minimize the impacts of the project on the surrounding environment, in the case of continuous fine and windy day during the construction, all construction accesses located in the residential areas should be wetted by sprinkling to prevent fugitive dust. The Construction Company should plan and treat the route for transporting the earthwork in a timely manner, and avoid the overloading. Measures should be taken to ensure the soil will not fall off from the truck during the transportation, so that it will not do any harm to the environment along the line.
- (3) Treatment of waste on the construction site. Because the project construction period is long, requiring a lot of construction personnel, a lot of domestic wastes will be generated on the site every day. The owner and construction company must abide by the requirements of local environment and health departments, clean the domestic wastes from the site, guarantee the tidiness on the site, and prevent the generation and spreading of infectious diseases.
- (4) During the construction of the project, local materials should be used preferably. When technical conditions permit, local transport and labor force should be given the priority, so that the affected people can benefit directly from the project construction.

● **At the stage of land requisition and demolition for the stage, the following measures should be taken to reduce risks:**

- (1) Strengthen the basic data collection, deeply analyze the local social and economic situation, earthquake prevention and disaster relief as well as the future development trend, develop feasible resettlement measures combined with local conditions, and ensure the affected people will not have their living standard lowered due to the construction of the project;

- (2) Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish efficient and smooth feedback mechanisms and channels, and shorten the information processing cycle as much as possible, in order to ensure various problems arising out of the resettlement process can be resolved in a timely manner;
- (3) Review and summarize the experience and lessons learned from similar projects in the same area in the past, in order to minimize the negative impact on displaced persons.



## **2. Social and Economic Conditions of the Areas Affected by the Project**

### **2.1. Social and Economic Development of Ya'an City**

Ya'an City is located at the intersection of Sichuan-Tibet and Sichuan-Yunnan highways, 120 kilometers from Chengdu. It is a transition zone between Sichuan Basin and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, between Han culture and minorities' culture and between the modern urban center and primitive natural ecological zone. Ya'an was also a portal to the southern ancient Silk Road and a must-way, and used to be the capital of Xikang Province. It was a historical and cultural city and the emerging tourist city in Sichuan province, known as "the city of rain". To its north is Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and to its west and south are Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. It is adjacent to three cities, Chengdu, Meishan and Leshan City to the east, where the city extends along a long range from the south to north, while showing a narrow strip from west to east.

Ya'an is the hometown of giant pandas. The number and density of live wild pandas rank the top in China. As a messenger of peace and friendship, the giant pandas not only are popular in Europe, but in all over the world. In 2006, the "Sichuan giant panda habitat" which is with Ya'an as the leading applicant, was successfully included into the list of world's natural heritage. Ya'an has been recognized as the home to the most wild and captive pandas in the world.

Ya'an is the birthplace of tea culture in the world. It is the starting point of the ancient tea-horse road, the cradle of zen-tea culture, and it is also the oldest and the largest production base of Tibetan tea. Every March, at Mengding Mountain, the holy place for tea culture in the world, "Mengding International Tea Culture Tourism Festival" is open to all the tea fans and professionals.

Ya'an boasts the convenient transportation, and Chengdu-Ya'an Expressway brings Ya'an to the metropolis Chengdu in a distance of 128km or a travel of 1 hour. Ya'an has the National Highways 318 and 108 going through, and Ya'an-Xichang and Leshan-Ya'an Expressways have also opened to traffic. It is the start point of Sichuan-Tibet Highway, the landscape road recognized by National Geographic, the eastern gate to Greater Shangri-la and the major post house on the western tourist ring road in Sichuan Province. The downtown Ya'an is surrounded by a number of tourist attractions within a circle at a radius of 15-30km, including Mengding Mountain, Bifeng Gorge, Panda Base, Zhougongshan Hot Spring and Shangli Ancient Town. The city and scenic spots are closely connected and mutually dependent.

### **2.2. Social and Economic Development of Project Counties and Districts**

Yucheng District is the place where the People's Government of Ya'an City is located, and it is political, economic, cultural, technological and transport center of the city, with an area of 1066.99 square kilometers. As of the end of 2014, the population of permanent residents in Yucheng District is 360,900, including 211,100 urban residents and 149,800 rural people. Yucheng District governs 24 towns and townships, 191 villages, 4 sub-district and 32 neighborhood committees. The four sub-districts are: Dongcheng, Xicheng, Hebei and Qingjiang, the 12 towns are: Caoba, Zhongli, Yaoqiao, Hejiang, Yanchang, Shangli, Daxing, Shaping, Yanqiao, Duiyan, Duoying and Bifengxia; 12 townships: Guanhua, Babu, Longxi, Kongping, Liba, Xianghua, Helong, Zhouhe, Nanjiao, Beijiao, Fengming and Wangyu.

Mingshan District is governed by Ya'an City, Sichuan Province, located in the southwest edge of Sichuan Basin with the geographical coordinates of 29°58'~30°16' N and 103°02'~103°23' E. It is adjacent to Pujiang County, Chengdu City to the east, adjoins Danleng County and Hongya County of Meishan City to the south, borders Yucheng

District of Ya'an to the west and connects Qionglai City to the north, covering an area of 614 square kilometers, governing 9 towns, 11 villages, 192 administrative villages and 17 community's neighborhood committees. As of the end of 2014, the population of permanent residents in Yucheng District is 280,600, including 45,900 urban residents and 234,700 rural people.

Lushan County is located in the west side of the mountain areas around Sichuan Basin, or the northeastern part of Ya'an, upstream of Qingyi River. It borders Wenchuan County to the north, adjacent to Chongzhou City, Dayi County and Qionglai City to the northeast. Lushan County is located at 102°52' ~ 103°11' E and 30°01' ~ 30°49'. The County extends 86.6 kilometers from south to north, and wider at the west and east. The northern borderline is 24.4 kilometers, central borderline 19.42 kilometers and southern borderline 17.2 km, with an area of 1364.42 square kilometers. Lushan County governs 5 towns, 4 townships and 46 villages (communities), including 78,600 rural residents and 40,900 urban residents.

Tianquan County is governed by Ya'an City, Sichuan Province, located in the western margin of the Sichuan Basin, or the eastern foot of Erlang Mountain, upstream of Qingyi River upstream. Sichuan-Tibet Highway (National Highway 318) crosses through the whole county. Tianquan County governs 15 towns, with a total area of 2400 square kilometers. The county is 180 kilometers from Chengdu and 38 kilometers from Ya'an. In 2014, the total population of Tianquan County is 150,000, accounting for 84% of the agricultural population. The major ethnic group in Tianquan County is Han, and including some other minorities like Tibetan.

Baoxing County is governed by Ya'an, Sichuan Province, located in western edge of Sichuan Basin, northern part of Ya'an and upstream of Qingyi River, with the coordinates of 102°29'—103°02' E and 30°09'—30°56' N. Baoxing County borders Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Wenchuan and Xiaojin; it adjoins Kangding, capital of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture to the northwest, connects Lushan County to the east and is near Tianquan County in the south. The County is dominated by high mountains and valleys geographically, and the terrain features high in northwest and low in southeast. By the end of 2014, the total households in the county are 21784, and the total population is 59084, including 42306 agriculture-related people and 16778 non-agriculture people.

Yingjing County is located at the hinterland of Ya'an, which connects the northern and southern parts, eastern and western parts. It borders Ya'an City to the northwest, is adjacent to Hongya to the southeast, adjoins Hanyuan to the southwest, crosses with Luding to the west and is near Tianquan to the north. G5 Beijing-Kunming Expressway and National Highway 108 cross through the county. The highest point in the county is Yeniu Mountain (also known as Niubei Mountain) in the west at an altitude of 3662.2 meters, and the lowest point is at the exit of Yingjing River in the northeast which is 700m above sea level. The county covers an area of 1781 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over 21 towns/townships and 105 villages. The total population is 153,000 (as of 2014), and the agricultural population is 102,700. The urbanization rate of the county is 38.9%.

Shimian County is located in the southwest of Sichuan Province and at the middle reaches of the Dadu River. It is located at the junction between Ya'an City and Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture and Ganzi Prefecture, and is the gateway and transition zone from the inland to the ethnic minority areas in Yunnan and Tibet, thus known as the "ethnic corridor". Shimian County covers an area of 2678 square kilometers, and the mountainous areas account for about 98% of the country's total. It governs 16 towns/townships, 1 sub-district, 92 administrative villages and 8 communities with the

total population of 124,400.

The socio-economic status quo of the seven project districts and counties is shown in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1 Social and Economic Conditions of Project Affected Areas**

	Index	Yucheng District	Mingshan District	Lushan County	Tianquan County	Baoxing County	Yingjing County	Shimian County	
Population	Total population (10,000)	34.70	28.06	12.23	15.54	5.91	15.30	12.45	
	Male (10,000)	17.62	14.36	6.28	8.00	3.06	7.75	6.34	
	Female (10,000)	17.08	13.70	5.95	7.54	2.85	7.55	6.11	
	Non-agriculture population (10,000)	16.60	4.59	3.83	3.31	1.68	5.04	4.04	
	Labor force (10,000 persons)	14.97	15.95	7.11	7.76	3.01	8.13	5.81	
Arable land	Total arable area (1000 hectares)	5.53	9.08	4.37	6.20	1.66	6.29	3.52	
	Grain output (10000 tons)	6.11	9.15	4.58	6.84	1.78	4.94	2.73	
Output	Gross domestic product (100 million yuan)	130.11	55.89	29.44	44.18	23.43	56.13	64.45	
	Primary industry	Output value (100 million RMB)	14.12	15.61	4.96	6.22	3.06	5.88	4.97
		Proportion (%)	10.85%	27.93%	16.85%	14.08%	13.06%	10.48%	7.71%
	Secondary industry	Output value (100 million RMB)	55.5	25.69	17.96	27.23	16.2	35.34	49.26
		Proportion (%)	42.66%	45.97%	61.01%	61.63%	69.14%	62.96%	76.43%
	Tertiary industry	Output value (100 million RMB)	60.48	14.58	6.6	10.73	4.17	14.91	10.22
		Proportion (%)	46.48%	26.09%	22.42%	24.29%	17.80%	26.56%	15.86%
		Per capita GDP (yuan)	36106	21094	25434	32017	40496	37542	50748
Income	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	26715	23425	21909	21875	23217	24100	23020	
	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	10222	9722	8311	8272	9179	9707	8587	

### 2.3. Social and Economic Development of Affected Towns and Townships

The project involves seven districts and counties, including Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County of Ya'an City. There are 2 affected towns or townships in Yucheng District of Ya'an City, Beijiao Township and Daxing Town; 2 towns or townships are affected in Mingshan District, Mengyang Town and Chengdong Township; one town is affected in Lushan County, i.e. Luyang Town; one town is affected in Tianquan County, i.e. Chengxiang Town; there is no town or township affected in Baoxing County; one affected township is affected in Yingjing County, i.e. Fucheng Township; and one town is affected in Shimian County, i.e. Xinmian Town. Refer to Table 2-2 for the social and economic development of seven towns or townships affected by the project.

**Table 2-2 Social and Economic Conditions of Project Affected Towns and Townships**

Index		Yucheng District		Mingshan District		Lushan County	Tianquan County	Yingjing County	Shimian County
		Daxing Town	Beijiao Township	Mengyang Town	Chengdong Township	Luyang Town	Chengxiang Town	Fucheng Township	Xinmian Town
Village/group	Administrative village (nr.)	8	10	14	8	7	17	3	6
Population	Total households (Nr.)	6739	5702	5369	2821	2057	12676	2354	8923
	Total population (10,000)	2.10	1.75	4.06	0.82	2.59	4.86	5399	1.02
Arable land	Total arable area (10,000 mu)	0.97	0.66	1.10	0.18	0.68	0.73	0.31	0.91
Income	Per capita income of farmers (yuan)	10833	9850	9904	9640	6043	6450	9031	8519

Source data: Rural Agricultural Economic Annual Report

## 2.4. Analysis of Affected Villages and Groups as well as Directly Affected Persons

### 2.4.1. Analysis of Affected Villages and Groups

The project affects 18 villages and communities all together. There are 6 villages affected in Yucheng District Subproject, Hongxing Village of Beijiao Township, Longxi Village, Dayan Village, Shunlu Village, Zhaiping Village and Tianbao Village of Daxing Town; 6 villages are affected in Mingshan District Subproject, i.e. Jianzhu Village, Zixia Village, Defu Village and Huaixi Village, Pingqiao Village and Yuguang Village of Chengdong Township; 2 communities are affected in Lushan County Subproject, i.e. Chengbei Community and Chengdong Community of Luyang Town; 2 villages are affected in Tianquan County, i.e. Shaba Village and Huangtong Village of Chengxiang Town; there is no affected village or group of Baoxing County Subproject; Yingjing County Subproject affects Nanluoba Village of Fucheng Township; and Shimian County Subproject affects Shunhe Community of Xinmian Town. Refer to Table 2-3 for the population of affected villages.

**Table 2-3 Population of Project Affected Villages and Groups**

District /county	Township (town)	Village /group	People (persons)					Total labor	Migrant workers	Agricultural labor force
			Total households (Nr.)	Total population	Agricultural population	Proportion of agricultural population	Population of minorities			
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	1290	2849	1900	67%	0	800	530	480
		Dayan Village	412	1032	876	85%	3	712	212	210
		Shunlu Village	851	3000	2095	70%	0	1000	600	530
		Zhaiping Village	405	1050	900	86%	0	780	260	240
		Tianbao Village	460	1146	1080	94%	0	710	470	390
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	611	1887	1100	58%	7	1200	900	360
	Subtotal		4029	10964	7951	73%	10	5202	2972	2210
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village Group 1	48	169	3	2%	2	70	30	25
		Zixia Village Group 1	107	217	40	18%	0	110	20	5
		Defu Village	490	1510	568	38%	2	980	750	23
		Huaixi Village	507	1779	874	49%	3	1447	1076	371
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	576	1590	980	62%	0	950	400	230
		Yuguang Village	342	1129	1099	97%	5	678	236	317

	Subtotal		2070	6394	3564	56%	12	4235	2512	971
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	1751	5710	165	3%	0	1120	200	0
		Chengdong Community	1760	6309	650	10%	0	3000	200	0
	Subtotal		3511	12019	815	7%	0	4120	400	0
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	479	1721	1400	81%	0	980	100	0
		Huangtong Village	716	2500	2500	100%	0	1200	200	1080
	Subtotal		1195	4221	3900	92%	0	2180	300	1080
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	1464	3238	1437	44%	0	1752	320	1305
Shimian County	Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	486	1538	493	32%	0	768	275	493
Total			12755	38374	18160	47%	22	18257	6779	6059

Source: field social and economic survey

Eighteen affected villages have been investigated, including 13878.53 mu arable land, 6527.75 mu forest land and 6984.02 mu garden land. The per capita arable land of Dayan Village, Daxing Town, Yucheng District and Yuguang Village of Chengdong Township is greater than 1 mu, among which Jianzhu Village of Mengyang Town in Mingshan District has the most arable land, or 1.21mu/person, while Huaixi Village of Mengyang Town of Mingshan District has the least arable land, only 0.06 mu/person. Refer to Table 2-4 for the land of affected villages.

Table 2-4 Land of Project Affected Villages and Groups

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Arable land (mu)	Garden land (mu)	Forest land (mu)	Per capita farming land (mu/persons)
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	1540	2000	245	0.54
		Dayan Village	1038	2	0.02	1.01
		Shunlu Village	1800	150	0	0.60
		Zhaiping Village	840	4000	100	0.80
		Tianbao Village	770	0	100	0.67
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	369	700	0	0.20
	Subtotal			6357	6852	445.02
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village, Group 1	205	0	0	1.21
		Zixia Village, Group 1	85	0.02	0.01	0.35
		Defu Village	258	23	480	0.45
		Huaixi Village	113.09	0	552.22	0.06
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	580	40	1100	0.36
		Yuguang Village	1160	69	3200	1.03
	Subtotal			2401.09	132.02	5332.23
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	76	0	0	0.46
		Chengdong Community	450	0	750	0.69
	Subtotal			526	0	750
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	800	0	0	0.57
		Huangtong Village	2000	0	0.5	0.80
	Subtotal			2800	0	0.5
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	1292.44	0	0	0.40
Shimian County	Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	502	0	0	0.33
Total			13878.53	6984.02	6527.75	

Source: field social and economic survey

According to the field socioeconomic investigation, 18 village or groups have a higher economic level, where the per capita farmer income is RMB 8672.2/year, and the main source of family income is non-farming income. Refer to Table 2-5 for the per capita net farmer income. Yucheng District records the highest per capita farmer income, which is RMB 10371/year; and Tianquan County records the lowest income, only RMB 6425/year. The family income shows an olive shaped distribution, which indicates the mid-level income households account for a greater proportion. However, the relatively rich households in Yucheng District and Mingshan County are more than poverty-stricken families. Lushan County and Shimian County have more poor families.

**Table 2-5 Per Capita Net Farmer Income of Affected Villages and Groups**

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Per capita income of farmers (RMB/year)	Below RMB 2300 (Household)	RMB 2300-5000 (Household)	RMB 5000-10000 (Household)	Above 10000 (Household)
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	9741	16	1000	196	78
		Dayan Village	11869	4	125	233	50
		Shunlu Village	11426	50	80	500	221
		Zhaiping Village	10193	8	159	212	26
		Tianbao Village	9797	11	197	243	9
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	9200	0	510	80	21
Subtotal			10371	89	2071	1464	405
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village, Group 1	9713	20	16	2	10
		Zixia Village, Group 1	9685	52	53	2	0
		Defu Village	9655	0	120	120	250
		Huaixi Village	9478	27	46	434	0
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	9200	4	30	50	492
		Yuguang Village	9864	0	3	334	5
Subtotal			9599	103	268	942	757
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	8956	876	525	350	0
		Chengdong Community	7890	176	1232	3520	0
	Subtotal			8423	1052	1757	3870
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	6500	0	1377	258	86
		Huangtong Village	6350	0	720	108	0
	Subtotal			6425	0	2097	366
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	9031	95	645	724	94
Shimian County	Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	8184	86	246	132	22
Total			8672.2	1425	7084	7498	1364

Source: field social and economic survey

#### 2.4.2. Vulnerable groups of affected villages

There are totally 12,755 households affected by the project, including the households enjoying five guarantees, disabled people, women-dominated, poor households and other vulnerable groups, accounting for 0.5%, 4.9%, 1.6% and 7.7% respectively. Refer to Table 2-6.

**Table 2-3 Summary of Vulnerable Groups in Affected Villages and Groups**

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Vulnerable group			
			Household enjoying the five guarantees (households)	Disabled (households)	Women dominated households (households)	Poverty households (household)
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	2	13	1	14
		Dayan Village	2	13	2	12
		Shunlu Village	0	29	4	4
		Zhaiping Village	2	15	14	15
		Tianbao Village	3	31	0	29
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	2	60	10	45
Subtotal			11	161	31	119
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	0	3	4	0
		Zixia Village	0	6	3	2
		Defu Village	3	4	6	3
		Huaixi Village	8	11	8	5
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	4	31	12	14
		Yuguang Village	2	22	23	26
Subtotal			17	77	56	50
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	3	201	26	374
		Chengdong Community	3	115	18	305
	Subtotal			6	316	44
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	1	32	10	5
		Huangtong Village	2	7	0	10
	Subtotal			3	39	10
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	12	22	35	62
Shimian County	Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	17	13	24	56
Total			66	628	200	981
Proportion			0.5%	4.9%	1.6%	7.7%

**2.4.3. Affected Household Sampling Survey and Impact Analysis**

The owners of all project districts and counties in Ya'an City and personnel from the resettlement authorities and relevant government agencies have carried out the door-to-door survey of the financial conditions of the directly affected families, under the guidance of the displacement experts. In the seven project counties and districts, Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County and Yingjing County which are affected by the land requisition and demolition have accepted the sampling survey, involving 266 households, accounting for 35% of all affected households and 119 women, accounted for 44.7% of the sampling quantity.

**Table 2-7 Sampling Statistics**

Project county/district		Investigated households	Population of investigated households	Households affected by land requisition or demolition	Sampling ratio %	Female	
Sampling population	Sampling ratio %						
Yucheng District	95	439	364	26%	41	43.0%	
Mingshan District	42	147	168	25%	19	45.2%	
Lushan County	45	199	77	58%	22	48.9%	
Tianquan County	60	265	120	50%	25	41.7%	
Yingjing County	24	81	24	100%	12	50.0%	
Total	266	1131	807	35%	119	44.7%	

### 1. Age composition and gender analysis

In the survey of 266 people, the age distribution is as follows: 220 people are 18 to 59 years old, accounting for 83% of the total surveyed people; and 46 are above 60 years, accounting for 17% of the total surveyed people. See Table 2-8 for details.

**Table 2-8 Summary of Age and Sex Characteristics of Affected People**

Age composition of the surveyed people	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
18-59 years old	113	77%	107	90%	220	83%
≥ 60 year old	34	23%	12	10%	46	17%
Subtotal	147		119		266	100%

### 2. Education

In the survey of 266 people, the people who have the education degree at the primary school or below account for 20.3% of the total affected population, people with junior high school education accounted for 61.7%; people with high school education and above account for 14.3%, and the people with college and higher education degree accounted for 3.8% of the affected population.

**Table 2-9 Statistics on the Education Level of Affected Adults**

Education level of the surveyed people	People (persons)	Percentage (%)
Primary school and below	54	20.3%
Junior high school	164	61.7%
High school / technical secondary school	38	14.3%
College and above	10	3.8%
Subtotal	266	100.0%

### 3. Land ownership

The family land of the affected project district and counties has been investigated, including Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County and Tianquan County. A total of 242 households have been sampled from these four project counties and districts, including 707.19 mu of arable land, per capita arable land of 0.67 mu. Most households live on the planting of rice, cole and corn, and most households in Mingshan District feed on tea planting. See Table 2-10 for details.

**Table 2-10 Summary of Land Use by Affected Population in Project Samples**

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Investigated households	Population of investigated households	Arable land of investigated households (mu)	Including: Paddy field (mu)	Dry land (mu)	Per capita arable land (mu/person)	Main crops
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	16	50	45.96	27.32	18.64	0.82	Tea, paddy
		Zhaiping Village	15	81	62.7	34.06	28.46	0.91	Paddy, vegetables, corn
		Tianbao Village	17	88	54.42	41.72	12.7	0.73	Paddy, corn
		Shunlu Village	22	103	47.34	46.26	1.08	0.46	Paddy, vegetables
		Longxi Village	9	41	26.1	24.3	1.8	0.63	Paddy, cole
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	16	76	21.42	21.42	0	0.28	Paddy
	Subtotal			95	439	257.94	195.08	62.86	0.59
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	10	35	45.5	30	15.5	1.3	Tea
		Zixia Village	10	37	11.1	7.2	3.9	0.3	Tea, corn
		Defu Village	3	10	15.95	7.65	4.99	1.50	Paddy, corn, wheat
		Huaixi Village	3	8	9.60	-	-	0.85	Paddy, corn, cole



	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	10	38	17.75	4.14	0.68	0.59	Tea
		Yuguang Village	6	21	9.40	7.30	2.10	0.50	Tea
	Subtotal		42	149	109.3	62.59	30.47	0.84	
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	25	120	81.6	51	30.6	0.68	Paddy, corn, cole
		Chengdong Community	20	79	64.8	38	26.8	0.82	Paddy, corn, cole
	Subtotal		45	199	146.4	89	57.4	0.75	
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	35	165	110.55	75	35.55	0.67	Paddy, corn, cole
		Huangtong Village	25	100	83	50	33	0.83	Paddy, corn, cole
	Subtotal		60	265	193.55	125	68.55	0.75	
Total			242	1052	707.19	471.67	219.1	0.67	

#### 4. Family income

From Table 11 - 2 in connection with the income and expenditure of affected families, the non-agriculture income accounts for a great proportion to the total non-agricultural income, about accounting for 72% while agricultural income accounts for only 28%. Yucheng District records the largest proportion of agricultural income, and such proportion of Mingshan District has the lowest agricultural income proportion. The major income source is from the work other than farming work, which implies that the affected people depend less on agriculture.

**Table 2-11 Income and Expense of Project Affected Families Unit: RMB/household per year.**

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Annual total income per household	Agricultural income per household	Proportion of agricultural income to total family income (%)	Non-agricultural income per household	Proportion of non-agricultural income to total family income (%)
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	53500	23000	43%	30500	57%
		Dayan Village	47000	12000	26%	35000	74%
		Shunlu Village	112500	17500	16%	95000	84%
		Zhaiping Village	61167	4708	8%	56458	92%
		Tianbao Village	90000	8600	10%	81400	90%
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	34400	5122	15%	29278	85%
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	54300	8200	15%	46100	85%
		Zixia Village	43600	8600	20%	35000	80%
		Defu Village	145400	0	0%	145400	100%
		Huaxi Village	92000	0	0%	92000	100%
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	55750	8500	15%	47250	85%
		Yuguang Village	37266	8867	24%	28333	76%
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	47025	13848	29%	33177	71%
		Chengdong Community	48094	11540	24%	36554	76%
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	55100	18810	34%	36290	66%
		Huangtong Village	39900	12540	31%	27360	69%
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	39924	9183	23%	30741	77%
Shimian County	Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	33240	7978	24%	25262	76%
Average			327086	91098	60565	9944	16%

Generally speaking, the project land requisition of the 18 villages accounts for a small proportion of the total land area, which has little impact on the farmers' agricultural income. From the family income structure, it has been analyzed and

concluded that the major income source of the affected households is dominated by the non-agriculture income. Moreover, in view of the compensation resettlement policy and livelihood recovery, the negative impacts of the project land requisition on the affected households are very limited and will be mitigated through a range of measures.

### 3. Physical Index of Project Impacts

The project involves seven projects and districts, Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County, with the total permanent requisition of collective land of 773.6 mu and 2341 people from 666 households affected. The total area of demolished houses is 77269 square meters, affecting 286 households, or 1191 people. The land requisition and demolition impacts of seven project districts and counties are shown in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1 Summary of land requisition and demolition impacts of the project**

Project county/district	Permanent land requisition			House demolition			Permanent land requisition and house demolition	
	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected population	Area (M <sup>2</sup> )	Affected households	Affected population	Affected households	Affected population
<b>Yucheng District</b>	368.5	364	1337	45810	113	480	113	480
<b>Mingshan District</b>	201.2	168	579	4479	27	117	27	117
<b>Lushan County</b>	73.9	77	230	2200	2	13	2	13
<b>Tianquan County</b>	130	57	195	21600	120	500	57	195
<b>Yingjing County</b>	Yingjing County is not affected by land requisition			3180	24	81	0	0
<b>Shimian County</b>	Shimian County is not affected by land requisition or house demolition from the Project, but just some demolition and relocation of an enterprise.							
<b>Baoxing County</b>	Baoxing County has no land requisition or house demolition from the Project							
<b>Total</b>	<u>773.6</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>2341</u>	<u>77269</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>1191</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>805</u>

#### 3.1. Permanent land requisition

##### 3.1.1. Permanent land requisition influencing quantity

The proposed area of rural collective land to be permanently requisitioned is 773.6mu, including arable land of 612.6 mu, accounting for 79.1%; 10.5 mu of garden land, accounting for 1.4%; forest land of 106.4 mu, accounting 13.7%; homestead of 30.2 mu, accounting for 3.9%. In terms of crops, local villagers grow rice, corn and cole, and the villagers grow tea. The land requisition involves 6 towns and townships and 16 villages, affecting 2341 people from 666 families. The permanent collective land requisition of the project is shown in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-2 Summary of Permanent Collective Land Requisition of the Project**

County (district)	Town, township/subdistrict	Village/neighborhood committee	Number of affected households (household)	Number of affected people (persons)	Permanently requisitioned collective land (mu)							
					Total	Arable land	Including		Garden land	Forest land	Homestead	Others
							Paddy field	Dry land				
Yucheng District	Beijiao Town	Hongxing Village	22	64	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
	Daxing Town	Tianbao Village	55	203	45.3	45.3	45.3	0	0	0	0	0
		Longxi Village	24	113	48.8	48.8	48.8	0	0	0	0	0
		Shunlu Village	120	375	87.1	71.4	68.8	2.6	10.5	5.2	0	0
		Zhaiping Village	68	289	97.6	75.1	72.2	2.9	0	1	21.5	0
		Dayan Village	75	293	69.7	64.1	64.1	0	0	0	4.2	1.4
	Subtotal			364	1337	368.5	324.7	319.2	5.5	10.5	6.2	25.7
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	11	45	19.8	19.2	0	19.2	0	0	0.6	0
		Zixia Village	9	30	14.2	13.4	0	13.4	0	0	0.8	0
		Defu Village	10	50	11	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	9.2
		Huaixi Village	8	45	21.6	0	0	0	0	21.6	0	0
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	99	306	74.0	62.2	0.2	62	0	7.1	1.3	3.4
		Yuguang Village	31	103	60.6	54.1	1	53.1	0	6.5	0	0
	Subtotal			168	579	201.2	148.9	1.2	147.7	0	35.2	4.5
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	22	68	8.9	8.9	8.9	0	0	0	0	0
		Chengdong Community	55	162	65	35	35	0	0	30	0	0
	Subtotal			77	230	73.9	43.9	43.9	0	0	30	0
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	52	177	115	80	80	0	0	35	0	0
		Huangtong Village	5	18	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal			57	195	130	95	95	0	0	35	0
Total			666	2341	773.6	612.6	459.3	153.2	10.5	106.4	30.2	14

### 3.1.2. Permanent land requisition influence

Among the four subprojects affected by the land acquisition, most of them involve the roads and embankments and other linear works, and some project land is the state-owned land has been acquired, the land acquisition of subprojects is small, the decreased per capita farming land of each subproject is less than 10%.

Most of the areas affected by land acquisition are located in the urban areas of the county or district, where the per capita arable land is a little, which is less than 1 mu on average in each proposed area, except for that of Mengyang Town Jianzhu Village is 1.21 mu. According to the survey, local farmers do not count on the land for income nor livelihoods. The reduced agricultural income to total family income, affected by land acquisition, is not more than 4%. The land acquisition in the proposed area is by means of equal distribution of the arable land compensation among the total village population, and the rural-to-urban population of the village should be determined based on the relevant indexes. According to calculation, the number of people who need social security resettlement by reaching the criteria of landless farmer in all the project areas is 931.

**Table 3-3 Analysis of Project Permanent Land Acquisition**

District /county	Township (town)	Village/group	Numbers of Social security resettlement	Arable land (mu)	Per capita farming land before land acquisition (mu/persons)	Per capita farming land after land acquisition (mu/persons)	Percentage of reduced per capita farming land (%)	Percentage of reduced farming land to family income (%)
Yucheng District	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village	64	20.00	0.20	0.18	10%	1.50%
	Daxing Town	Tianbao Village	67	45.30	0.67	0.63	6%	0.60%
		Longxi Village	90	48.80	0.54	0.52	4%	0.72%
		Shunlu Village	119	71.40	0.60	0.58	3%	0.48%
		Zhaiping Village	94	75.20	0.80	0.73	9%	0.72%
		Dayan Village	64	64.10	1.00	0.94	6%	1.56%
	Subtotal			498	324.8	-	-	-
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	16	19.2	1.21	1.10	9%	1.65%
		Zixia Village,	34	13.4	0.39	0.33	6%	1.20%
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	106	62.2	0.59	0.53	6%	0.90%
		Yuguang Village	51	54.1	1.06	1.01	5%	1.20%
	Subtotal			207	148.9	-	-	-
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	20	8.9	0.46	0.41	10%	2.90%
		Chengdong Community	51	35	0.69	0.64	7%	1.68%
	Subtotal			71	43.9	-	-	-
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	137	80	0.57	0.51	10%	3.40%
		Huangtong Village	18	15	0.8	0.79	1%	0.31%
	Subtotal			155	95	-	-	-
Total			931	612.6	-	-	-	-

### 3.2. House demolition

The project involves 6 towns and 11 villages from 5 counties or districts and demolition of 286 rural household, affecting 1191 people. The demolition area of houses is 77269 square meters. According to the structure, the brick-concrete structure 53867 square meters and brick-wood structure 21628 square meters (see Table 3-4). The table of the household relocation of 5 Subprojects are shown in Appendix 1.

**Table 3-4 Summary of Housing Demolition in the Project**

County (district)	Township (town)	Village/neighborhood committee	Households (Nr.)	People (persons)	Area of Demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )					
					Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Soil-wood	Sub-standard	Others
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	23	110	13390	11920	1470	0	0	0
		Shunlu Village	30	120	16530	12290	4240	0	0	0
		Zhaiping Village	32	144	9920	5960	3580	380	0	0
		Dayan Village	28	106	5970	4740	880	350	0	0
	Subtotal		113	480	45810	34910	10170	730	0	0
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	1	7	386	386	0	0	0	0
		Zixia Village	12	54	1333	1309	24	0	0	0
		Defu Village	1	5	1000	700	0	0	200	100
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	13	51	1760	390	1170	0	50	150
	Subtotal		27	117	4479	2785	1194	0	250	250
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	2	13	2200	1400	400	400	0	0
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	120	500	21600	13600	8000	0	0	0
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	24	81	3180	1172	1864	98	46	0
Total			286	1191	77269	53867	21628	1228	296	250

#### 3.2.1. Ground Attachments

The affected ground attachments in the project include trees, wells, biogas tanks, cement courtyards, graves and fences. Refer to Table 3-5 for details.

**Table 3-5 Ground Attachment Affected by the Project**

County (district)	Town, township/subdistrict	Village/neighborhood committee	Well	Cement court yard	Trees (crop)	Tomb (Nr.)	Biogas (Nr.)	Fence
			(Nr.)	(m <sup>2</sup> )			(Square meter)	
Yucheng District	Beijiao Town	Hongxing Village	0	0	2500	0	0	0
	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	0	1350	1500	29	0	102
		Shunlu Village	0	500	5000	110	0	200
		Zhaiping Village	10	2360	300	80	10	170
		Dayan Village	0	360	300	15	0	60
Subtotal			10	4570	9600	234	10	532
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	6	135	527	15	1	125
		Zixia Village	2	233	441	43	1	240
		Defu Village	5	400	500	0	2	700
		Huaixi Village	20	0	2000	0	0	0
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	0	501	1500	2	2	69
		Yuguang Village	0	0	400	1	0	0
Subtotal			33	1269	5368	61	6	1134
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	8	30	32	28	0	380
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	2	700	8	0	0	200
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	0	43	19	0	0	128

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

<b>Total</b>	53	6612	15027	323	16	2374
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### 3.2.2. Special-purpose infrastructure

The special-purpose infrastructure of this project mainly includes electricity, tele-communications, roads and bridges, pipe network and other facilities, as shown in Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6 Summary of Affected Special-purpose Infrastructure**

County (district)	Town, township/ subdistrict	Village/ neighborhood committee	Pole (Nr.)	Trans-former (Nr.)	Open ditch (meter)	Bridge (Nr.)	High-way (meter)	Water supply pipe (meter)	Trac-to r road (meter)	Telecommu-nication cable (meter)	Power cable (meter)	Pump-ing station
Yucheng District	Beijiao Town	Hongxing Village	10	0	300	0	0	700	300	2000	500	0
	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	0	0	320	0	0	340	0	0	0	0
		Shunlu Village	41	2	3100	4	500	1000	50	1500	1500	3
		Zhaiping Village	25	0	500	2	0	1000	200	1000	2000	0
		Dayan Village	20	0	200	3	0	2000	100	0	0	0
		Tianbao Village	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			98	2	4420	9	500	5040	650	4500	4000
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	7	0	158	0	0	207	0	177	218	0
		Zixia Village	5	0	68	0	0	223	0	97	189	0
		Defu Village	5	1	0	0	0	200	0	0	100	0
		Huaixi Village	10	0	0	0	200	0	300	0	0	0
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	21	2	0	2	0	50	1200	2100	3000	0
		Yuguang Village	4	0	1100	1	0	30	50	150	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			52	3	1326	3	200	710	1550	2524	3507
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community	299	15	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1530	0	0
Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village	6	1	0	2	0	2180	0	0	145	0
<b>Total</b>			462	21	5746	14	700	7930	2200	8854	7652	3

### 3.3. Relocation of Private Enterprises

In this project, the newly built Shunhe road works of Shimian Subproject involves the demolition and relocation of some private enterprise buildings and their ground attachments. According to the actual amount of the site survey, the road construction will partially affect a private enterprise, including the demolition and relocation of 450 square meters of houses and sporadic ground appendages. The demolition statistics are shown in Table 3-7. According to the survey of the impacts of the project, only part of this enterprise has to be demolished and relocated. Except the temporary impact during the engineering construction, the demolition and relocation will not affect the main building of the enterprise, or cause any significant impact on its normal operation. Therefore, it is not necessary to start the World Bank Safeguards policy - OP4.12/BP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement*, a resettlement action plan should be developed separately.

**Table 3-7 Summary of Demolished Enterprises in Shimian Subproject**

Enterprise	Enterprise type	Demolition area (Square meter)	Land occupation area (mu)	Number of employees	Enterprise operations	Partial or whole demolition	Affect the normal operation or not
Yingjie Mobile Factory	Private enterprise	450	0.765	55	In operation	Partial	No

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

**Table 3-8 Summary of Demolished Area of the Affected Shops of World Bank-loaned Post-Lushan Earthquake Restoration and Disaster Relief Project**

<b>Name of demolished enterprise</b>	<b>House structure</b>	<b>Demolition area</b>
Yingjie Mobile Factory	Brick-concrete	151.195
	Brick-wood	29.6
	Simple	75.6
	Shanty house	8.74
	Other structure	11.56
	Steel shed	173.28
	Total	450

**Table 3-9 Summary of Ground Attachments of the Demolished Enterprises in Shimian Subproject**

<b>Affected town/township</b>	<b>Affected community</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Xinmian Town	Shunhe Community	Brick fence	Square meter	55
		Cement court yard	Square meter	72
		Rainproof shed	Square meter	108
		Food processing bench	Nr.	3
		Accumulation pond	Square meter	6
		Water cylinder	Nr.	9
		Flower desk	Square meter	18
		Septic tank	Group	1



## 4. Policy Framework of Resettlement Program of the Project

The resettlement program of the project is prepared strictly according to relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Sichuan Province and Ya'an City as well as the requirements of relevant policies of the World Bank. The resettlement will be carried out according to the resettlement compensation standards and resettlement scheme determined in the action program.

### 4.1. Policy References

The land requisition and resettlement in the Project shall strictly abide by the Chinese national and Sichuan Province's provisions and implementation measures, documents of Ya'an City, as well as the *World Bank Safeguards policy*, OP4.12/BP4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement*. The main legal and policy references are:

- A. *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (adopted by the fourth session of the Standing Committee of Ninth National People's Congress on August 29, 1998);
- B. *Implementation Rules of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (Decree No. 256 of the State Council, People's Republic of China);
- C. *Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reformation and Strengthening Land Administration* GF [2004] No. 28;
- D. *Implementation Method of Sichuan Province of 'Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective on December 10, 1999);
- E. *Notice by General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government to Forwarding 'Opinions on Adjusting Relevant Issues of Land Requisition and Resettlement Compensation Standards' by the Provincial Land and Resources Department* (CBH [2008]No. 73, April 13, 2008);
- F. *Circular of Sichuan Provincial People's Government on Further Efforts for Social Security for Farmers Affected in Land Requisition* (CBF [2008] No. 15);
- G. *Notice by General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government to Relevant Issues of Basic Endowment Insurance for People Affected in Farmers-to-urban Transformation in Land Requisition*, CBH 【2009】 No. 302;
- H. *Notice by Ya'an Municipal People's Government to Printing and Issuing 'Measures for Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation of Downtown of Yucheng District, Ya'an City'* (YFF [2015]No. 48);
- I. *Notice by Ya'an Municipal People's Government to Printing and Issuing 'Implementation Measures for Endowment Insurance of People Affected in Farmers-to-urban Transformation of Land Requisition in Yucheng District, Ya'an City'*, YFF [2014]No.30;
- J. *Notice by People's Government of Mingshan District, Ya'an City to Printing and Issuing 'Implementation Measures for Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation of Urban Planning Area in Mingshan District, Ya'an City'* (MFF [2013]No. 44);
- K. *Notice by Office of People's Government of Lushan County to Printing and Issuing the 'Measures for Collective Land Requisition, Housing Demolition and Resettlement Compensation in '4.20' Post-violent earthquake Scientific Reconstruction County Planning Area in Lushan County' and Other Five Measures* (LFB

[2013]No. 67);

- L. *Notice by Office of People's Government of Tianquan County to Printing and Issuing 'Measures of Tianquan County for Implementing Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation'* (TFF [2014]No. 9);
- M. *Notice by Office of People's Government of Yingjing County to Printing and Issuing 'Measures for Rural Collective Land Requisition, House Relocation and Resettlement Compensation of Yingjing County'*(YFBF [2011] No. 27);
- N. *Post-earthquake Over Planning and Unified Construction Scheme for Nanluoba Shanty Town, Fucheng Township and Yingjing County;*
- O. *Notice by Office of People's Government of Shimian County to Printing and Issuing 'Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation Scheme for Urban Planning Area of Shimian County'*(SFBF [2010] No. 64);
- P. World Bank Safeguards policy OP/BP4.12-*Involuntary Resettlement*.

#### 4.2. Relevant Laws and Regulations

China has prepared a complete legal framework and policy system for the land requisition, housing demolition, resettlement and compensation. Since its issuance and implementation in 1986, *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* has been revised for three times according to the changes of China's national conditions. The eleventh session of the Standing Committee of Ninth National People's Congress on August 28, 2004 made the latest revision to the law. Within the national law and policy framework, local governments at all levels respectively issue and implement relevant laws and policies which are suitable for the local conditions, so as to manage and guide the local land requisition, housing demolition, resettlement and compensation.

##### ***Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China***

Article 47:

In requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee 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 acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the requisition.

The land compensation fee and resettlement fee standards for the requisition of other lands shall be stipulated by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities by referring to the land compensation fee and resettlement fee standards for the requisition of cultivated lands.

The compensation standards for the attachments and young crops on the requisitioned lands shall be stipulated by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

For the requisition of vegetable plots in the suburban areas, the land use unit shall pay the development and construction fund for the new vegetable plot according to relevant national regulations.

If the original living standard of affected farmers cannot be maintained after the land compensation fees and resettlement fees are paid according to the regulations in this article, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities should approve to increase the resettlement allowances. However, the sum of the land compensation fees and resettlement fees must be no more than 30 times of the average output value of three years before the land is requisitioned.

Under special circumstances, the State Council can improve the land compensation fee and resettlement fee standards for the requisition of cultivated lands according to the social and economic development level.

***Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reformation and Strengthening Land Administration (GF [2004] No. 28)***

In order to further strengthen the land management, the State Council issues the *Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reformation and Strengthening Land Administration (No. 28)* to put forwards new requirements on the further improvement of the compensation for land requisition. The main regulations are as follows:

Article 12 “Optimize the land requisition compensation measures. The local people's governments at or above the county level shall take effective measures to prevent the living standard of farmers whose land is acquired from being degraded. Ensure the full and timely distribution of land compensation funds, resettlement allowances, ground attachments and young crop compensation funds. The land compensation and resettlement funds should be paid in accordance with the existing legal provisions. If the original living standard of affected people cannot be maintained, and if the compensation cannot cover the social security fees of landless farmers, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities should approve to increase the resettlement allowances. The sum of the land compensation and resettlement allowances reach the legal cap but fail to help the affected farmers store their original living level, the local people's government can use the income from the state-owned land as allowances”.

Article 13 “Properly resettle affected farmers. The local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate specific measures to ensure the long-term livelihood of the landless farmers. For the projects having a stable income, farmers can hold the equity in the project with the approved construction land use right according to the law. In urban planning area, the local people's government shall incorporate the farmers who lose the land as a result of land requisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system. Outside the urban planning area, when the rural collective land is acquired, the local people's government should reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange working jobs for the farmers whose land is acquired. As for the landless farmers deprived of the basic production and living conditions, they should be resettled in another place. Labor and social security authorities should work jointly with the relevant departments to establish the guidelines on the employment training and social security system for farmers whose land is acquired as soon as possible. ”

***Notice by General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government to Forwarding 'Opinions on Adjusting Relevant Issues of Land Requisition and Resettlement Compensation Standards' by the Provincial Land and Resources Department (CBH [2008]No. 73)***

Average output value in the first three years: In order to calculate the average output value in the first three years of the cultivated lands, the people's government in each county (city/district) shall organize the land and resources, financial, commodity price, agricultural, forestry, statistics and other relevant departments to draft a document according to the first three years of relevant statistical survey data of the administrative area and submits it to the people's government of the city (prefecture), the people's government of each city (prefecture) summarizes and submits it to the provincial land and resources department. After the people's government of each city (prefecture) and the provincial land and resources department present the revision opinions on the document, about the average output value of the first three years of the administrative area, which is prepared by each county (city/district) according to relevant data, the people's government of each city (prefecture), county (city/district) respectively announces the average output value of the first three years of the administrative areas to the public.

Calculation multiples of land compensation fees and resettlement fees for land requisition: The land compensation fees for the requisition of each mu of cultivated land are calculated by 10 times of the Average output value of the first three years. The resettlement fees are calculated by the following standards based on the area of cultivated land per capita of the collective economic organizations affected in the land requisition: If the cultivated land per capita is 1 mu and more, each mu of cultivated land is calculated by 6 times of the average output value of the first three years; if the cultivated land per capita is smaller than 1Mu, each resettled person is calculated by 6 times of the average output value of each mu in the first three years. The land compensation fees and resettlement fees for the requisition of non-cultivated lands are calculated by 50% of the above standards.

Compensation standards for ground attachments and young crops in land requisition: The compensation standards for ground attachments and young crops are amended by the People's Government of each city (prefecture) every three years, reported to the provincial People's Government for approval and implementation. During the implementation process, the People's Government of each city (prefecture) can make corresponding adjustment according to the rising degree of the commodity price of the local area.

Resettlement of farmers affected in land requisition: If the people's government which is responsible for land requisition and resettlement implements the land requisition within the planning areas of the city (town), the quantity of farmers affected in land requisition to be settled in the city (town) shall be determined by the result that the land requisition area is divided by the quantity of lands occupied by the collective economic organizations affected in the land requisition per capita before the land requisition and is considered in the urban employment scope; the people's government shall strengthen employment training, improve the employment ability, provide diversified employment opportunities, attach high importance to solving the employment problem of the zero-employment households, and establish the corresponding social security system.

If land requisition involves housing demolition, effective measures shall be taken according to relevant regulations, so as to practically ensure the basic living conditions of the farmers affected in land requisition. The building area of the basic houses provided by the governments which implement the land requisition and relocation must be no smaller than 30<sup>m<sup>2</sup></sup> per capita. The relocated farmers do not need to pay the house purchasing fee within the building area of the basic houses and do not enjoy the relocation compensation of the original houses. Compensation will be made to the part,

in the area of the originally relocated houses, which exceeds the area of the basic houses according to the compensation standards for the attachments. For the unified building of resettlement houses, preparation shall be made in advance for the building of the resettlement houses, and in principle, the farmers shall be relocated after the houses are built. If a transition period is needed, the transitional houses shall be built and the transition fee shall be paid, so as to ensure the basic living and life conditions of the relocated people within the transition period. The transition period for the relocation must be no more than one year, and the transition fee will be doubled if the period is more than one year.

***World Bank Safeguards policy OP/BP4.12***

The preparation of the resettlement action plan of the project and the implementation of the follow-up resettlement will meet relevant requirements of the *World Bank Safeguards policy OP/BP4.12-Involuntary Resettlement*. The implementation of the resettlement will be strictly according to the resettlement compensation standards as determined in the action plan, and any changes will be first approved by the World Bank.

The World Bank's resettlement policy is as follows:

Discuss all feasible project design schemes, and try to avoid or reduce the possibility of involuntary resettlement; if resettlement is inevitable, it shall be designed and implemented as a sustainable development scheme. Provide sufficient fund, so that the resettled people can share the benefits of the project. Seriously negotiate with the resettled people, so that they have chance to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement scheme; help the resettled people to improve their production and living standard, and at least make them really restore the high level before they are relocated or before the project is started; the resettlement program or resettlement policy framework shall take corresponding measures, and ensure the resettled people:

- (1) Are informed of their options and other rights in the resettlement;
- (2) Understand technically and economically feasible schemes, participate in the consultation, and have the chance to choose;
- (3) Receive quick and effective compensation by all the resettlement cost, so as to offset the direct property losses produced in the project.

If the impacts include demolition, the resettlement program or resettlement policy framework shall take corresponding measures, so as to make sure the resettled people:

- (1) Get help (e.g. demolition allowance) during the relocation;
- (2) Get a house or a homestead, or get an agricultural production place according to the requirement. The production potential, location advantages and other comprehensive factors of the agricultural production place shall be at least equal to the favorable conditions of the original place.

In order to accomplish the goal of the policy, the resettlement program or resettlement policy framework shall also take corresponding measures if necessary, so as to make sure the resettled people:

- (1) After the relocation, reasonably estimate the transition period according to the time which may be required for rebuilding the livelihood and living standard; the resettled people get help during the transition period;
- (2) Not only get effective compensation by the resettlement cost, but also get a whole land, credit loan and development assistance in training or employment.

**4.3. Analysis to difference between domestic resettlement policy and the World Bank's resettlement policy and notes**

According to the domestic land requisition and relocation compensation policy, no compensation will be made under the following circumstances: Buildings (structures) without legally approved procedures; buildings (structures) whose land use area or building area exceeding the standards, and the above buildings are customarily referred to as illegal or unlicensed houses. But according to the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy, the above buildings reflect the current living standard and living status of the affected people in the project and the affected people shall receive compensation and be resettled according to the standards for legal buildings, so as to prevent property losses and negative impact caused by the project, and help the affected people to restore and even improve the current living standard.

## 5. Compensation Standards and Resettlement Estimates

For the land requisition and relocation compensation standards of the project, each district/county affected in each subproject launches the policy documents about the resettlement measures for the collective land requisition and house relocation according to their actual situations according to the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Implementation Rules of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*, relevant policies regulations and implementation measures of *Notice by General Office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government to Forwarding 'Opinions on Adjusting Relevant Issues of Land Requisition and Resettlement Compensation Standards' by the Provincial Land and Resources Department* (CBH 【2008】 No. 73) by Sichuan Province, relevant documents of *Notice by Ya'an Municipal People's Government to Printing and Issuing 'Measures for Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation of Downtown of Yucheng District, Ya'an City'* (YFF 【2015】 No. 48) by Ya'an Municipal People's Government, *World Bank Safeguards policy OP/BP4.12-Involuntary Resettlement* as well as other policies and regulations.

### 5.1. Compensation standards for land requisition

#### 5.1.1. Compensation standards for permanent land requisition

The subprojects of Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County and Tianquan County involve permanent land requisition. Wherein, the compensation standards of Tianquan County for permanent land requisition are the highest, i.e. 48000Yuan/mu for the cultivated lands and 24000Yuan/mu for the non-cultivated lands, followed by those of Yucheng District, i.e. 42560Yuan/mu for cultivated lands and 21280Yuan/mu for non-cultivated lands; the land compensation fee and resettlement fee standards for requisitioning each mu of land in the Urban Planning Area of Mingshan District are: 40000 Yuan/mu for cultivated lands and 27000Yuan/mu for non-cultivated lands; 31500Yuan/mu for cultivated lands (including contracted lands, private lands, garden plots, agricultural homesteads) within the planning areas of the county; 15750Yuan/mu for other types of lands (including forest lands, increased lands, etc). See Table 5-1 for details.

**Table 5-1 Land Compensation Fee and Resettlement Fee Standards for Land Requisition**

County/ District	Township/ Town	Village	Land Compensation Fee and Resettlement Fee Standards	
			Cultivated Land (Yuan/mu)	Non-cultivated Land (Yuan/mu)
Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village, Danian Village, Longxi Village, Shunlu Village, Tianbao Village	42560	21280
	Beijiao Township	Hongxing Village		
Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village, Zixia Village, Defu Village, Huaixi Village	40000	27000
	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village, Yuguang Village		
Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community, Chengdong Community	31500	15750
Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village, Huangtong Village	48000	24000

#### 5.1.2. Compensation standards for young crop fee

Yucheng District requisitions the ground attachments on the cultivated lands and makes compensation by the highest standard of 10000Yuan/mu according to the provisions of Article 5 of Document YFF 【2015】 No. 48, except for the large-scale

farming and cultivation; 3000Yuan/mu will be compensated for site clearing within the specified time as reward; the compensation standard for the total young crop fee is 13000Yuan/mu.

Mingshan District pays the compensation fee for the young crops on the requisitioned lands to the young crop owners according to the *Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Requisitioned Lands of Urban Planning Area of Mingshan District, Ya'an City* by the verified type, specification and quantity. Compensation standards for young crops on cultivated lands: 1000Yuan/mu for late spring crops and 900Yuan/mu for early spring crops.

Lushan County makes compensation by the output value standard, i.e. 1835Yuan/year/mu of Luyang Town in the cultivated land area in the same year.

The compensation fee for the young crops on the requisitioned lands under the jurisdiction of the entire Tianquan County is 1600 Yuan/mu.

**Table 5-2 Compensation Standards for Young Crops in Land Requisition of Urban Planning Area**

District/ County	Category/ Specification	Unit	Compensation Standards (Yuan)	Remarks
Yucheng District	Young crops	Mu	13000	Including 3000Yuan/mu of reward for on-time site-clearing
Mingshan District	Late spring crops	Mu	1000	Including grain, oil, vegetables and other young crops
	Early spring crops	Mu	900	
Lushan County	Young crops	Mu	1835	Output value of Luyang Town in the same year
Tianquan County	Young crops	Mu	1600	

### 5.1.3. Compensation standards for scattered trees

By the species, the DBH of scattered trees on the requisitioned lands of Yucheng District is 3~40Yuan/tree; the bamboo is classified into three types: large (> 20 cages), middle (10-20 cages) and small (<10 cages) by the scale of the bamboo cages, and the compensation standards are respectively: 100Yuan/cage, 60Yuan/cage and 40Yuan/cage.

According to the *Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Requisitioned Lands of Urban Planning Area of Mingshan District, Ya'an City*, Mingshan District compensates for the scattered trees by 2~200Yuan/tree according to their species and growth years, compensates for general continuous trees by 500~6500Yuan/mu by the species and growing years, and compensates for continuous and scattered three-wood medicine and green trees (including osmanthus, ginkgo, etc.) by 3~200Yuan/tree by the DBH if they need to be moved; the timber forest and economic forest must be kept and must not be fallen, the compensation standard for the timber forest (Zhennan) is 6000~15000Yuan/m<sup>3</sup> by DBH; the compensation standard for the economic forest (Zhennan, taxus chinensis) is 80~6900Yuan/m<sup>3</sup> by DBH; the compensation standard for the economic forest (yellow cinnamon root or stem) is 30~3500Yuan/tree by DBH.

Lushan County compensates for the scattered trees by 5~200Yuan/tree by the species and maturity according to the Document LFB 【2013】No. 67, and compensates for the continuous trees by 1500~9000Yuan/mu by the species and the growing period.

According to Document TFF 【2014】 No. 9, in the subproject of Tianquan County, compensation is made for the scattered trees by 0.1~100Yuan/tree by the species, output value and DBH, and for the continuous trees by 400~8800Yuan/mu by the species, output value and DBH



## 5.2. Compensation standards for housing demolition and auxiliary buildings

### 5.2.1. Compensation standards for housing demolition

According to the local conditions of each subproject, the house relocation, compensation and resettlement standards of each subproject are as shown in Table 5-3. The standards are reasonably prepared according to the current commodity price level and the market price for house reconstruction, and can ensure the house reconstruction and life recovery of the affected people. The compensation standards are as shown in Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3 Compensation Standards for Housing Demolition**

Project	Structure	Unit	Compensation Standards				
			Yucheng District	Mingshan District	Lushan County	Tianquan County	Yingjing County
Housing	Frame structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1200	1000	1250	980	*
	Brick-concrete structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	930	750	900	810~880	750
	Brick-wood structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	740	600	760	680~730	600
	Wood structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	*	*	700	450~650	440
	Civil engineering structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	580	440	650	*	440
	Simple structure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	*	160	*	180~260	160
	Wing room	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	200	*	*	*	100~300
	Shack, utility room	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	200	10-30	200	50~100	100~300
Iron steel structure house	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	100	*	*	*	*	

\*Not available according to actual situation of affected counties/districts.

The local reconstruction cost in Ya'an, as follows in table 5-4:

**Table 5-4 Cost of reconstruction in local**

Number	Structure	Local Reconstruction Cost (Yuan)		
		Material Cost	Labor Cost	Total
1	Frame structure	560	260	820
2	Brick-concrete structure	420	190	610
3	Brick-wood structure	This kind of houses will not be constructed in local		
4	Simple structure	70	40	110

### 5.2.2. Compensation Standards for Ground attachments

See Table 5-5 for the compensation standards for the ground attachments.

**Table 5-5 Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments**

Project Name	Unit	Compensation standards for ground attachments				
		Yucheng District	Mingshan District	Lushan County	Tianquan County	Yingjing County
Enclosure	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	80~110	40~90	20~110	30~90	40~90
Enbanked courtyard	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	15~30	25~30	20~40	20~60	25~35
Fort pit	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	50~120	*	*	70~150	*
Well	Yuan/well	300~650	650~1200	200~1500	260~1000	450~1200
Water tower	Yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	*	200~400	80	*	*
Fixed water cylinder	Yuan/cylinder	*	50~200	*	180	*
Fixed hearth	Yuan/hearth	130~260	200~400	*	240	*
Manure pit	Yuan/pit	*	200~1200	*	50	200~1200
Biogas digester	Yuan/digester	4500	4500	3000	4000	4000~4500
Fish pond	Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	50~80	10~40	*	10~40	10~40
Grave	Yuan/grave	3000~5000	1500~2500	1200	3500~7000	1500~2500

\*Not available according to actual situation of affected counties/districts.

### 5.2.3. Compensation standards for transition fee, moving fee and relocation reward

According to the compensation standards of each county and district affected in the project, the standards for the transition fee, moving fee and relocation reward in rural house relocation are as shown in Table 5-6.

**Table 5-6 Standards for Moving Fee, Transition Fee and Reward**

Items	Resettlement Object	Yucheng District	Mingshan District	Lushan County	Tianquan County	Yingjing County
Transition fee (within 12 months)	Resettlement houses	400 Yuan/person. month	200 Yuan/person. month	400 Yuan/person. month	12Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> .month	6Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> .month
Moving fee	Forward houses	600 Yuan/person (twice)	10Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	500 Yuan/person (twice)	10Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Smaller than 100m <sup>2</sup> : 3000Yuan/household Larger than 100m <sup>2</sup> , 4000Yuan/household
	Ready houses	600 Yuan/person	10Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	500 Yuan/person	10Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Compensation for moving and removing water, electricity and other apparatus	All relocated households	1060Yuan/household	900Yuan/household	800Yuan/household	*	*
Relocation reward within the specified time	All relocated households	2000*5000Yuan/household	10*20Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1000Yuan/household for relocation every day earlier	*	*

\*Not available according to actual situation of affected counties/districts.

### 5.3. Compensation standards for enterprise relocation

In the asbestos subproject of the project, one private enterprise will be partially relocated. The compensation standards for houses of all types of structures and scattered ground attachments which are relocated are mainly based on the *Notice by Office of People's Government of Shimian County to Printing and Issuing 'Land Requisition, Relocation and Resettlement Compensation Scheme for Urban Planning Area of Shimian County'* (SFBF [2010] No. 64). The main standards and compensation amount are as shown in Table 5-7.

**Table 5-7 Compensation Standards for Enterprises Relocated in Shimian County's Subproject**

Type	Item	Unit	Compensation Standards (Yuan)
House	Brick-concrete	m2	1280
	Brick-wood	m2	1080
	Simple	m2	450
	Shack	m2	200
	Trapezohedral structure	m2	180
	Steel shed	m2	250
Ground attachment	Brick enclosure wall	m2	400
	Cement embanked courtyard	m2	52
	Canopy	m2	70
	Food processing bench	Piece	350
	Reservoir	m2	70
	Water tank	Piece	130
	Half flower stand	m2	55
	Septic tank	Set	2560

#### 5.4. Estimates of resettlement compensation fees

The land requisition and resettlement compensation fees of the project will be included into the construction fee of the project. The fees are mainly from the financial expenditure of Ya'an Municipal Government. The land requisition and resettlement compensation fees of the project mainly include (excluding taxes):

Basic fees for resettlement

Land requisition compensation fee: including land compensation fee, resettlement fee, social-security-based resettlement fee, young crop fee, ground attachment fee, etc.

Housing demolition and other compensation fees: including housing demolition compensation fee as well as moving and renting allowances.

Infrastructure restoration fee: Used for moving, transformation and restoration of the infrastructure.

#### **Management and monitoring fees**

Technical training fee: It is used for the employment training to the villagers affected in land requisition, and is estimated according to the training contents, training time and number of trainees.

Management fee: It is mainly used as the management fee of the resettlement organization, and calculated by 3% of the basic fees.

Resettlement monitoring and appraisal fee: It is used for the external resettlement monitoring and appraisal unit to monitor and appraise during the implementation process of the resettlement.

#### **Contingencies**

They are used for the resettlement organization to settle the unforeseen problems, so as to better resettle the affected people, and is calculated by 10% of the basic fees.

The total resettlement fee estimate of the project is 296 million. Wherein, the estimate of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Yucheng District is 177.857 million, that of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Mingshan District is 36.953 million, that of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Lushan County is 11.616 million Yuan, that of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Tianquan County is 44.452 million Yuan, that of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Yingjing

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

County is 24.394 million Yuan, that of the land requisition and resettlement compensation fees in the subproject of Shimian County is 713000 Yuan. The resettlement fees of each county/district affected in the project are as shown in Table 5-8.

**Table 5-8 Estimate of Resettlement Fees of Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in World Bank-loaned Project**

S/N	District/County	Unit	Resettlement Fee	In which: land compensation	Social-security resettlement	House demolition	Others
1	Yucheng District	RMB 10,000	17785.7	2510.4	2394	10773.2	2108.1
2	Mingshan District	RMB 10,000	3695.3	962.7	964	955.5	813.1
3	Lushan County	RMB 10,000	1161.6	238.9	465	164	293.7
4	Tianquan County	RMB 10,000	4445.2	575.2	1292	1780.8	797.2
5	Yingjing County	RMB 10,000	2439.4	0	0	2110	329.4
6	Shimian County	RMB 10,000	71.3	0	0	0	71.3
Total		RMB 10,000	29598.51	4287.2	5115.0	15783.5	4412.8

## **6. Resettlement and Livelihood Development**

### **6.1. Goals and measures for resettlement**

The general goal of the resettlement program of the project is: to take appropriate livelihood and household development measures, and ensure the living standards of the resettled people are restored to a level no lower than that before the project is started. The policy goals for the resettlement of affected resettled people in the land requisition and relocation of the project include the followings:

- Take engineering, technical, economic and other measures and try to prevent or reduce the quantity of resettled people and physical objects in the land requisition and relocation; when the land requisition and relocation are inevitable, try to take effective measures to reduce the impact of the land requisition and relocation on the production and life of the local residents;
- Make socio-economic surveys and prepare the corresponding resettlement programs during the preparation stage of the project;
- Resettle the affected people based on the indicators of the demolished physical objects and the compensation standards, and aim to improve or at least restore the original production and living standards of the resettled people;
- Establish and improve the basic living security system for the farmers affected in land requisition;
- Encourage the resettled people to participate in the resettlement program.

The resettlement program of the project is prepared strictly according to relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Sichuan Province and Ya'an City as well as the requirements of relevant policies of the World Bank. The people's government in the affected districts will carry out the land requisition compensation procedures strictly according to relevant laws, pay the compensation fees in timely according to the land requisition scheme, take resettlement measures, practically arrange the production and life of the farmers affected in land requisition, provide good employment training and social security for them, and make sure their original living standards are not reduced, the long-term livelihood is secured and the social stability is maintained.

### **6.2. Resettlement scheme**

During the project impact survey and resettlement planning process, the urban and rural planning, construction and housing security bureau of Ya'an City, Mingshan District of Ya'an City, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and the urban-rural planning & construction and housing security bureau of Shimian County work together with relevant functional departments and town governments under the guidance of the society and the resettlement experts, ask the intention of the affected people to the project, land requisition, relocation and resettlement and their opinions on the resettlement schemes in the villages and groups affected in the land requisition of the project in the forms of symposium, interview with insiders and household survey, organize the land requisition, housing demolition and relevant resettlement compensation in accordance with the resettlement policies and requirements of the country, Sichuan Province and the World Bank as well as the unified deployment and planning of Ya'an Municipal People's Government, and the specific resettlement measures are as follows:

#### **6.2.1. Land requisition and resettlement scheme**

■ **Monetary compensation**

All counties and districts affected in the subprojects of Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County and Tianquan County will compensate for the collective lands according to their own compensation standards for land requisition. The monetary compensation for land requisition is the sum of resettlement fee, land compensation fee and young crop fee, wherein the resettlement fees and land compensation fees are paid to the village collective organizations and are used for the production, life resettlement and social security of the members of the collective economic organizations affected in the land requisition. The specific distribution schemes for the compensation funds will be discussed at the villagers meetings to be organized by the villager's committees. The young crop fees are paid to the directly affected households.

■ **Social security resettlement**

After the lands of the collective economic organizations are requisitioned, social insurance shall be legally bought for farmers who lose lands in the land requisition and need to be resettled. The quantity of farmers affected in land requisition and needed to be resettled = Area of requisitioned cultivated land / Quantity of cultivated lands per capita occupied by collective economic organizations affected in the land requisition before the land requisition; the quantity of cultivated land occupied per capita = Sum of ownership area of cultivated lands and garden plots of the collective economic organizations before the land requisition (ownership area of collective lands) / registered agricultural population of the collective economic organizations holding the land contracting right during land requisition. The land administrative department only assigns the total indicator of the urban population needed to be resettled, the collective economic organizations affected in the land requisition discuss and distribute, and implement to the individual level. If all the lands of a rural collective economic organization are requisitioned, the organizational system of the rural collective economic organization will be legally cancelled, and the original agricultural population is totally transformed into urban population.

The payment proportion and payment standards for the basic endowment insurance of the people affected in the social insurance resettlement of the farmers-to-urban transformation in the land requisition are subject to the social insurance payment standards of each county/district affected in the subprojects, the required funds shall be jointly born by the individuals, rural collectives and the local governments in principle, wherein individuals shall bear 40%.

**Table 6-1 Payment Standards for Social Insurance of Counties and Districts Affected in the Project**

Age (full year age)	Term of Payment (year)	Amount of payment (RMB/year)	Payment the government (RMB/year)	Payment by the insured (RMB/year)
16-17	1	5174.4	3104.64	2069.76
18-19	2	10348.8	6209.28	4139.52
20-21	3	15523.2	9313.92	6209.28
22-23	4	20697.6	12418.56	8279.04
24-25	5	25872	15523.2	10348.8
26-27	6	31046.4	18627.84	12418.56
28-29	7	36220.8	21732.48	14488.32
30-31	8	41395.2	24837.12	16558.08
32-33	9	46569.6	27941.76	18627.84
34-35	10	51744	31046.4	20697.6
36-37	11	56918.4	34151.04	22767.36
38-39	12	62092.8	37255.68	24837.12
40-41	13	67267.2	40360.32	26906.88
42-43	14	72441.6	43464.96	28976.64

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

44-60 (male)	15	77616	46569.6	31046.4
44-50 (female)				
60 (male) or 55 (female) and above	15	77616	46569.6	31046.4

**Note:**

1. The age listed here refers to actual age at the time of land requisition;
2. The payment base is RMB 2,156/month (60% of the average monthly salary of Sichuan Province 2012)

After paying 15 years of basic endowment insurance premium once through, people who are over the legal retirement age can receive the basic pension paid by the social insurance handing organization every month from the month next to that in which they pay the insurance premium, until they die. People who are under the legal retirement age pay the basic endowment insurance premium once through according to the measure of calculating one payment year for every 2 years increased in the age from 16 years old and based on their actual age in the land requisition, the payment years is no more than 15 years at most, the payment index is fixed to be 0.6, and the money is transferred from personal accounts as stipulated.

Yucheng District provides a certain amount of social insurance allowance for the social insurance premium paid after the flexible employment of the people with difficulty in employment, wherein: the highest standard for the “4050” people is 50% of the minimum payment standard in the local place, and that for other people is 30% of the minimum payment standard in the local place. People who declare for the social insurance allowance for “4050” people, shall be 50 (male) and 40 (female) years old at least by December 31 of the previous year.

■ **Employment & entrepreneurship training and employment guidance**

1. Vocational skill training

Farmers who lose lands and have the intention to receive training shall be arranged first in the vocational skill training and labor service brand training, and receive free vocational skill training.

- The employment training to the farmers who lose lands focuses on the skill training of the secondary and tertiary industries. The training is on the following skills:
- Logistics skill training on car driving, car repair, logistics and transportation, etc., aiming to support the car drivers and car repairers to set up their own business, and recommend talent to the logistic parks and logistics enterprises;
- Professional training of chef, hotel management, catering service and other tertiary industries; skill training of tea leave picking and tea leave production, aiming to solve the labor force problem of large tea planting units and tea enterprises every quarter;
- Training quantity of property management, community security guards and gardeners, aiming to fully dig the employment posts of the communities and help the farmers who lose lands to get jobs.
- Carry out training to new fields like nurseries for the old and the babies, fast food sending and housekeeping by considering the aging status of the population, aiming to guide the farmers who lose lands to get jobs in the emerging industries.

Wherein, according to the *Notice by the Human Resources and Social Secu-*

*rity Bureau of Mingshan District to Assigning the 2015 Training Program of Mingshan District (MRSF【2015】No. 12), the 2015 training goals and tasks are distributed to the training schools, and the employment training for the farmers affected in land requisition is undertaken by Ya'an Tongji School, Ya'an Dahua School, Ya'an Chengyao Xieyao and Ya'an Shangdeyi School. Wherein, Ya'an Tongji School undertakes the employment training to 50 people on the farmers affected in land requisition, Ya'an Dahua School undertakes the training to 100 people, Ya'an Chengyao Xieyao undertakes the training to 100 people and Ya'an Shangdeyi School undertakes the training to 50 people, and a total of 300 people receive the employment skill training for farmers affected in land requisition in 2015.*

2. Business support

Free business training is carried out to the farmers who lose lands, have the intention to start their business and are running their business, so as to improve their business ability and operation management level, and improve the success rate of their business.

Strengthen the publicity of the petty guarantee loan policy for the business, and implement the petty guarantee loan to the farmers who lose lands and meet relevant conditions.

College graduates, among the farmers who lose lands, who have graduated for no more than 5 years, do not have enough fund for their business and meet the stipulated conditions can apply for a petty guarantee loan of no more than 100,000 Yuan for no more than 2 years in the business place.

Business guiding experts are arranged to provide diversified follow-up tracking services for the farmers who lose lands and receive the business training, so as to provide policy consultation, people selection, free training, job introduction and other services.

3. Organization guarantee

Strengthen the organization leadership. Relevant responsible units shall form the good pattern in which the main leaders implement the guarantee in person, leaders with specific duties implement the guarantee fully, the upper levels make sure the implementation of the lower levels, and the guarantee is well implemented in every level.

Strengthen the department coordination. Under the direct leadership of the district government, the township (town) government, the district financial bureau, the human resource and social security bureau of the district, the land and resources bureau of the district, statistic bureau of the district, local taxation bureau of the district, industrial and commercial administration of the district, supervision bureau of the district, etc. shall be unified and coordinative, divide their duties, well cooperate and promote the effective implementation of the work.

Strengthen the publicity. Widely publicize the employment and re-employment policies in a variety of forms, and guide the laborers to change their employment concept.

4. Fund guarantee

First, funds required for the vocational skill training and business training to the farmers who lose lands are mainly the special fund for employment as-



signed by the superior, supplemented by the fund distributed by the district. The fund input every year for the vocational skill training and business training to the farmers who lose lands is no less than 120% of the fund actually used in the previous year. Second, strive to get the support from the city and above levels to the fund required for training the farmers who lose lands in the urban planning area.



Figure 6-1 Employment Training, Business Training and On-site Recruitment of Yucheng District



Figure 6-2 Vocational Skill Training of Mingshan District

### 6.2.2. Housing demolition and resettlement scheme

The housing demolition and resettlement schemes for Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Yingjing County of Ya'an City mainly include: monetary resettlement, unified building and house change, overall planning and self-building. In principle, homesteads will not be arranged solely in the planning areas of the counties, and the two methods, unified building and house change and monetary compensation, are mainly adopted. A due diligence review was done for all the six resettlement sites and their houses because some of the displaced people of this project may be resettled there. Details are shown in the separate due diligence review report.

#### ■ Unified building and house change(ownership change)

##### Yucheng District

The government provides the basic housing area of 35m<sup>2</sup> for the change per cap-

ita, and the legal housing area after 35m<sup>2</sup> per capital of basic housing area is deducted is compensated by the compensation standards for housing demolition:

- Houses with the area per capita of no more than 10m<sup>2</sup> can be purchased at the average price for the building and installation cost of the houses announced by the government;
- The part with the area exceeding 45m<sup>2</sup> per capita is purchased by the relocated households by the average trading price for commercial houses, and the part with the exceeding area must be no larger than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita. The average area of each household must be no more than 25m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Mingshan District**

1. The basic housing area per capita is 35m<sup>2</sup>, and the legal housing area after 35m<sup>2</sup> per capital of basic housing area is deducted is compensated by the compensation standards for housing demolition:
  - If the original housing area per capita exceeds 40m<sup>2</sup>, each resettled person can purchase 5m<sup>2</sup> of area by the cost of the commercial house.
  - If the area of the resettlement houses chosen by the relocated households is smaller than the basic housing area, allowance will be provided for the difference by the price standard for the building cost of commercial houses in the same period.
  - If the area of the resettlement houses chosen by the relocated households exceeds the basic housing area and they are allowed to purchase the exceeding area by the price standard for the building cost of the commercial houses, they shall purchase the exceeding area by the market price for the commercial houses in the same period.
2. The relocated households can also choose to receive compensation for the houses that they are living in during the relocation by the following standards: 460Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for houses of brick-concrete structure, 360Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for houses of brick-wood structure and 320Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for houses of civil engineering structure; the government provides resettlement houses in unified building without pay, and resettle the households by the basic housing area of 35m<sup>2</sup> per capita. But the relocated households which choose the above method must not purchase the exceeding area by the price standard for the building cost of the commercial houses.

### **Lushan County**

The move-back housing area is resettled based on the area of the demolished houses in the principle that 1 m<sup>2</sup> will be compensated for every 1 m<sup>2</sup> demolished. If the area of the original homesteads is smaller than 70m<sup>2</sup>, houses with the area of 70m<sup>2</sup> can be chosen; if the area of the original homesteads is larger than 70m<sup>2</sup>, houses with the area of 100m<sup>2</sup> can be chosen. Price difference will be made up for by 31500Yuan/mu for the homestead area under or exceeding the standard.

### **Tianquan County**

The relocated households choose their own houses or the resettlement houses provided by the government, and the specific measures will be further prepared. According to the actual situations of the area and the households, the houses are classified into five types: 85m<sup>2</sup>, 100m<sup>2</sup>, 115m<sup>2</sup>, 130m<sup>2</sup> and 150m<sup>2</sup>. If the re-building agreement is signed and the old houses are delivered within the speci-

fied time, the ratio of the actually affirmed housing area to the building area of the resettlement houses is 1:1.2; otherwise, the ratio will be 1: 1.1.

- If the actual resettlement area is equal to the changed area, no difference will be made up.
- If the actual resettlement area is bigger than the changed area and the excessive area is within 10m<sup>2</sup> (including 10m<sup>2</sup>), the households shall purchase the area by 2300 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; if the excessive area is larger than 10m<sup>2</sup>, the households shall purchase the area by 3500 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.
- If the actual resettlement area is smaller than the changed area, the difference of the sufficient area will be made up to the households by 2300Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Yingjing County**

Parties concerned can choose more than one house according to the legal area of the houses which are demolished, until the area is fully changed.

- In principle, if the rest resettlement area after the house owner chooses the resettlement house is less than 30m<sup>2</sup>, the house owner must choose any house any more. The rest area is re-purchased by Fucheng Township in the monetary form at the cost approved for new resettlement houses.
- If the area of the original dilapidated house is less than the area of the resettlement house after the house owner chooses the resettlement house, only one more house can be chosen according to the area exceeding the original dilapidated house in principle; in addition, for the part which exceeds the area of the original dilapidated house, if the part is less than 10m<sup>2</sup>, the owner shall purchase it by the approved cost for new resettlement houses; if the part is more than 10m<sup>2</sup>, the owner shall purchase it by the approved guiding price for the housing market.

## ■ **Monetary resettlement**

### **Yucheng District**

Monetary resettlement fee per capita= Average trading price for commercial houses\*35m<sup>2</sup>+(Average trading price for commercial houses-Average building and installation cost of houses)\*10m<sup>2</sup>. The government pays the monetary resettlement fee once through, and the relocation objects purchase houses with the money.

- Subsidies are provided for the self-bought house transfer taxes, simple decoration and other follow-up fees by the standard of 30000 Yuan/person.
- Subsidy is provided once through for the property management fee by the standard of 1200 Yuan/person.

### **Mingshan District**

After compensation is made for the houses of the relocated households according to the *Compensation Standards*, allowance shall be provided for monetary compensation for the people to be resettled by the result that the difference between the average price for the commercial houses in the same period is subtracted by the compensation standard of 750 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> is multiplied by the basic housing area.

### **Lushan County**

Prices for demolition houses, lands and attachments not included in the move-back house resettlement program will be *compensated* by the appraised price.

### **Tianquan County**

The legal house area will be compensated to the relocated individuals according to the housing demolition *compensation* standards as listed in the report.

### **Yingjing County**

The legal house area will be compensated to the relocated individuals according to the housing demolition compensation standards as listed in the report. The government will distribute 10000 Yuan of post-*disaster* transition resettlement fee to every households, and Fucheng Township coordinates to exempt the affected households from three years of property management fee for the resettlement houses.

## ■ **Construction planning for resettlement houses**

### **Yucheng District**

As researched at the executive meeting of Ya'an Municipal Government and approved by Ya'an Municipal *Development* and Reform Commission on (Documents YFGTZ 【2014】No. 140 and 141), the building of resettlement houses has been started in Mujia Village and Shunlu Village of Daxing Town, for resettling the relocated households in the project. Construction of the resettlement house is expected to be finished by the end of 2016. The building scale of the resettlement houses is as follows:

Resettlement house project of Mujia Village, Daxing Town, Ya'an City: The total building area is 154894.49m<sup>2</sup>. The total number of houses to be built is 1141 (including 971 resettlement houses *and* 170 public rental houses), and the completion time as in the feasibility report is from September 2014 to December 2015.

Resettlement house project of Shunlu Village, Daxing Town, Ya'an City: The total building area is 126565.13m<sup>2</sup>. The total number of houses to be built is 850 (including 744 resettlement houses and 106 public rental houses), and the completion time as in the feasibility report is from September 2014 to December 2015.



**Figure 6-3 Resettlement Houses to Be Completed in Yucheng District**

The results of field investigation among the 124 people from 30 representatives of demolition householdson their willingness on resettlement way and the selection of resettlement houses are listed below:

**Table 6-2 Statistics on willingness of affected households for resettlement houses in the Yucheng sub-project**

Village (community)	Resettlement houses in Daxing	Resettlement houses in Daxing Mujia	Money	Others
Longxi Shunlu Zhaiping Dayan	20%	40%	7%	Since the two sites of resettlement houses are both in Daxing, the remaining 33% people prefer nearby resettlement within 1km from implementation area of the Project.

### **Mingshan District**

Mingshan Subproject involves a total of 23 relocated households which will be resettled to the municipal resettlement houses in Mingshan District. The houses are on Lingyuan Road, Mengyang Town, Mingshan District, are built into multi-floor frame-shear structure and steel structure, occupy a total area of 41.62Mu, and the newly built resettlement houses occupy an area of 111090.08m<sup>2</sup>. The number of resettlement houses is 826. The gate, enclosure, property management duty room and 3 toilets will be built in the resettlement area, outdoor power equipment, water pipes, water meters, community streetlamps, lighting and indoor closed-circuit television sets will be installed, inner roads will be hardened, public consumption and other infrastructure will be constructed. Wherein, the total building area of the municipal resettlement houses (Phase 1) is 29547.13m<sup>2</sup>. The houses were completed and passed the acceptance on December 2014, and the completion settlement auditing was finished in May 2015.



**Figure 6-4 Completed Resettlement Houses in Mingshan District**

### **Lushan County**

According to the urban planning construction requirements, it is suggested resettling the 13 relocation households involved in the project to Panjiahe Overall Planning Associated Building Site in Chengxi Community. The Panjiahe overall planning unified building planned land in Chengxi Community of Luyang Town is 33853m<sup>2</sup>. The total building area will reach 36920m<sup>2</sup>. About 350 persons of 95 households will be resettled. So far, the infrastructure work has been completed by 70%, and the rest construction contents will be finished after the houses are completed; the houses have been started to be built, and will be comprehensively completed at the end of March 2016.

### **Tianquan County**

Totally 21.600m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses are to be demolished here, affecting 120 families. In which, 60 households from Team 5 of Shaba Village signed the demolition agreement in 2015 and the compensation and resettlement to them are roughly finished. However, they are included in our monitoring report. The remaining 60 households are waiting for resettlement.

The shanty town rebuilding project in Shaba Area of Tianquan County is located in Team 2 of Shaba Village, Chengxiang Town. It occupies an area of 26989m<sup>2</sup>.

Its total building area is 106533m<sup>2</sup>, capable to hold 1200 households. The total investment is estimated to be RMB 240 million. The fund of the project will be raised through the BT financing method. Construction of the resettlement community was started in July 2014 and is expected to be finished by March 2016. At present, mainworks are finished and the internal decoration and landscaping are in process. Questionnaire by the resettlement survey team shows that most of the informants are willing to resettle in this resettlement community.

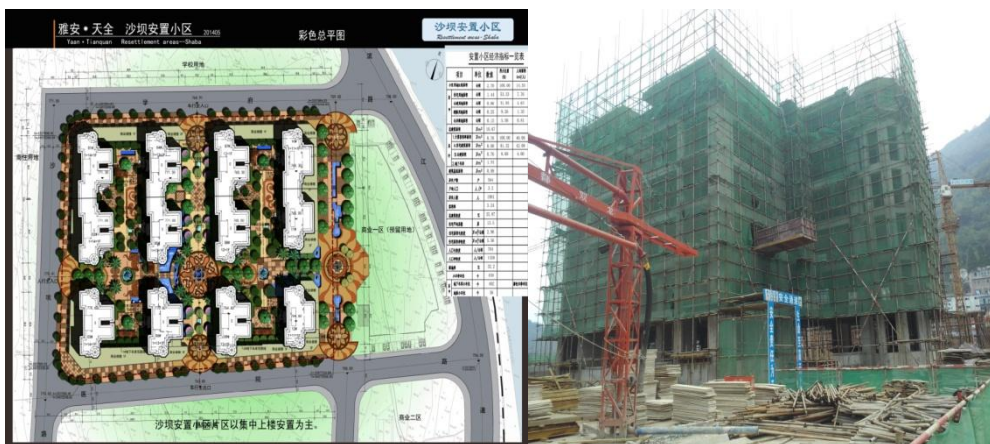


Figure 6-5 Effect Drawing and Progress of Resettlement Houses in Tianquan County

### Yingjing County

24 relocated households need to be resettled in the project. According to the survey on the preliminary relocation intention, except that 3 households choose monetary compensation because they have the second house, other 21 households voluntarily choose centralized resettlement. The resettlement community of the project was commenced in March 2015, and the name of the community is Deneng Xincheng. There are a total of 933 houses. They are expected to be completed in December 2016. The value, house type and area of the new resettlement houses are as shown in Tables 6-3 and 6-4.

**Table 6-3 Schedule of Value of New Resettlement Houses**

Nature	Structure	Temporary Cost Price	Temporary Guiding Price	Remarks
Resettlement houses	Frame-shear wall	2300Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2600Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Unit: Yuan/M <sup>2</sup>

**Table 6-4 Types of New Resettlement Houses**

Type	Area	House Type	Type	Area	House Type
A	70	1 living room, 1 dining room and 2 bedrooms	B	90	1 living room, 1 dining room and 3 bedrooms
C	110	1 living room, 1 dining room and 3 bedrooms	D	130	1 living room, 1 dining room and 3 bedrooms

There are total six resettlement communities with a total of 4769 houses for this project. The land requisition of each resettlement community was carried out in 2012-2013. The construction of these resettlement communities is to provide resettlement houses for whole local urbanization, which has been completed or completed at the end of 2016. 286 resettlement households of this project can choose their resettlement houses from those resettlement communities. Also, they can choose cash resettlement to buy real estate somewhere else. Even if all the resettlers were to select a house from these six resettlement communities, the proportion will be not more than 6% of the total placement capacity.

**Table 6-5 New Resettlement Communities Summary Table**

Sub-project District/County	NO. of resettlement households	Resettlement Community	Time of Land Requisition	Construction	Capacity
Yucheng District	113	Resettlement house project of Mujia Village, Daxing Town	March 2013	Will complete at the end of 2016	971
		Resettlement house project of Shunlu Village, Daxing Town	March 2013	Will complete at the end of 2016	744
Mingshan District	27	The municipal resettlement houses in Mingshan District	State-owned	Completed	826
Lushan County	2	Panjiahe Overall Planning Associated Building Site	August 2012	Will complete on March 2016	95
Tianquan County	120	The shanty town rebuilding project in Shaba Area of Tianquan County	February 2013	Will complete on March 2016	1200
Yingjing County	24	Deneng Xincheng.	State-owned	Will complete at the end of 2016	933

### 6.2.3. Diversified employment supportive measures

#### 1. Support measures for households with difficulty in flexible employment

For people who find their own means of livelihood and have difficult in flexible employment, the suburban towns shall provide public welfare posts, such as municipal sanitation cleaners, traffic management assistant volunteers, city management coordinators, landscaping pruning, etc., so as to provide long-term sustainable living security for such people. For people who find their own means of livelihood and have difficult in flexible employment, the suburban towns shall provide public welfare posts, such as municipal sanitation cleaners, traffic management assistant volunteers, city management coordinators, landscaping pruning, etc., so as to provide long-term sustainable living security for such people. Except that the allowance term for people with difficult in employment and whose age is no less than 5 years from the legal retirement age, the allowance term for the public welfare posts for other people is no more than three years at most.

#### 2. Increase the household income through a species of measures by considering the project construction situation

The resettlement department of Ya'an City will not only well implement the compensation and resettlement of the households affected in the land requisition and relocation according to the requirements of the policies and the resettlement

program, but also lead the affected groups to benefit from the project and increase their household income by considering the project construction situation, restore their livelihood as soon as possible and minimize the negative impact that they receive during the resettlement process. The specific measures include the followings:

- (1) During the construction period of the project, the construction unit shall provide appropriate posts for the affected farmers;
- (2) For the sand and gravel building materials required for the project construction as well as relevant freight business, priority consideration will be taken to local materials, local transportation and labor services, especially the affected farmers who are engaged in building material business, transportation and labor services, so that the people affected in the project can directly benefit from the project construction.
- (3) The local labor and social security department is responsible for the organization and implementation of employment training, drafting the employment training measures and scheme to carry out the free skill training. The training contents will be flexibly prepared according to the needs of the employer or the actual situation of the training objects.

#### 6.2.4. Supportive measures for vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups in the project refer to households having five guarantees, disabled people, poverty stricken families, etc., and the supportive measures of 7 counties and districts of Ya'an City affected in the project for the vulnerable groups are as follows:

- (1) All poverty stricken households who lose the working ability and can not get rid of poverty through industrial support and employment assistance are included into the rural low-level living security system.
- (2) Rural extremely poor people who lose the working ability, do not have any source of income and do not have any support are included into the centralized support system.
- (3) Living allowance is provided for the poor and disabled people, the difference between their income and the national poverty line is approved, the allowance is distributed for the difference accordingly, so that their annual income reaches the national poverty line standard.
- (4) Strengthen the rescue-type rehabilitation relief to disabled children from 0 year old to 6 years old of poverty stricken families, so that the disabled children from 0 year old to 6 years old of poverty stricken households in the whole city can get the surgical treatment, equipment configuration and rehabilitation training in time.
- (5) Except the above preferences, if the disabled people are engaged in individual industrial and commercial business, they will be exempted from the industrial and commercial management fee and business tax, take the bus for free, have their TV sets installed for free, etc.

For traditional vulnerable groups, the government has prepared a set of complete and effective support system, they can even enjoy the minimum living security in the local cities after "farmers-to-urban transformation", which will make them receive enough attention and help.

In addition, Lushan County implements the low-level living safeguards policy to the



especially poverty-stricken households and homeless households affected in the project, and resettles the homeless households in low-rent houses.

Tianquan County has special resettlement method to the households with difficulties: As long as the area of the house to be changed is affirmed to be smaller than 80m<sup>2</sup> (including 80m<sup>2</sup>) and the households cannot make up for the difference or do not have other houses (including commercial houses for business operation), such households can receive a smallest resettlement house provided by the government in the resettlement community. If the area of the resettlement house is smaller than 80m<sup>2</sup> (including 80m<sup>2</sup>), the difference will not be made up. For the part exceeding 80m<sup>2</sup> is smaller than 10m<sup>2</sup> (including 10m<sup>2</sup>), the household shall purchase it by 2300Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; for the exceeding part larger than 10m<sup>2</sup>, the household shall purchase it by 3500Yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

The land requisition, relocation and resettlement in the project will be guided by the scientific outlook on development, adhere to the human-oriented principle, practically consolidate, maintain and develop the interest of the mass, so that the life and employment of the farmers affected in land requisition are guaranteed, the social stability is promoted, the economy develops, and a harmonious and steady development environment is created.

#### 6.2.5 Five measures by Yucheng District to guarantee the implementation of resettlement

Yucheng District is the place where the people's government of Ya'an City is located. Engineering construction, land requisition and demolition work here is implemented under the overall management and coordination of the people's government of Ya'an City. The resettlement institutions of Ya'an government has accumulated abundant experience in years of post-disaster reconstruction work and following measures are take to guarantee smooth progress of the resettlement work of the Project:

##### **1. Guarantee from resettlement policies and highly recognized compensation standards**

In 2013, Ya'an government started the post-earthquake reconstruction. Since then, a great deal of land requisition, demolition and resettlement work have been done, with the compensation standard for land requisition and demolition always following the Provisions (trial) of Comensation and Resettlement for Land Requisition and Demolition at Urban Planning Area of Ya'an City (YBF(2010) No.16) released by the office of the people's government of Ya'an. The compensation standards and resettlement proposals set forth in this document are highly approved of and extensively accepted by local people. On October 12, 2015, the people's government of Ya'an released the Notice of the People's Government of Ya'an as to Release the Compensation and Resettlement Provisions for Land Requisition and Relocation in Urban Downtown of Ya'an (YFF (2015) No.48)) where the new standards listed are brand new and higher than those stipulated in YBF (2010) No.16. YFF (2015) No.48 will be used for land requisition and demolition of the Project and it is extensively supported and accepted by local residents.

##### **2. Guarantee from the final result that the income and life quality of the affected people will not decline.**

In addition to guarantees from policies described above, Ya'an government has a series of supporting measures and the all-round social-security-based guarantee measures will be implemented for land-losing farmers. Measures including career training, occupation introduction, entrepreneurship guidance, and multiple-job assistance will be taken to realize identity changes of farmers from farmers to

workers and to enhance their incomes. Corresponding organizations and funds are provided to and special assistance measures are taken for vulnerable groups. Construction of the resettlement houses is earlier than the demolition of houses, for the purpose that the demolition householdscan move into the resettlement communities earlier. The living environment and living quality of the resettlement communities are better than those before demolition. These measures guarantee benefits to the affected groups and that their income and life quality will be higher or equal to those before the Project.

### **3. Guarantee from capability and experience of the resettlement institutions**

According to the master plan for Lushan post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction, Ya'an has finished 1949 post-earthquake reconstruction items by December 30, 2015, with the completion percentage of construction reaching 90.23% and the completion percentage of investment reaching RMB 64.62 billion. Statistics show that since commencement of the post-earthquake reconstruction, Yucheng District alone has finished acquisition of 10914.5mu collectively-owned land, with 9480 households signing on related agreements, and 21,578 people resettled; 2,822,700m<sup>2</sup> houses were demolished and RMB 1,598,340,000 funds were appropriated for land requisition and house demolition. Resettlement institutions at all levels have accumulated abundant experiences in compensation and resettlement for land requisition and house demolition.

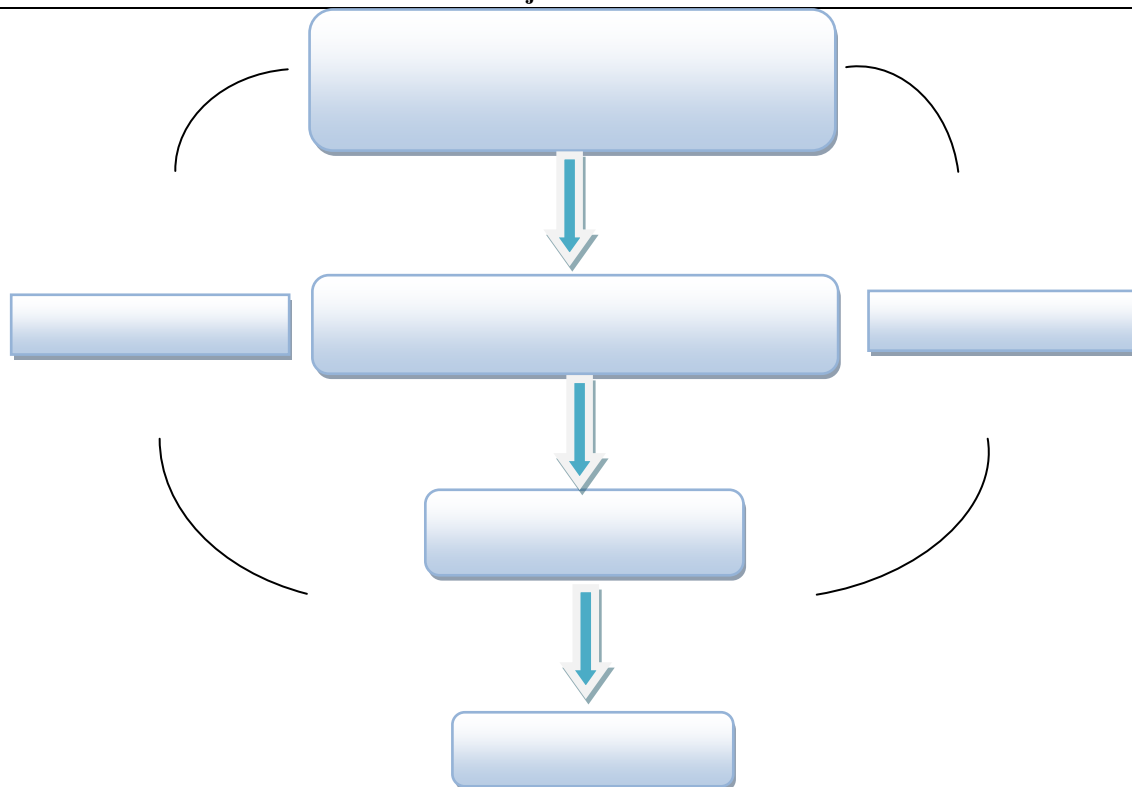
Considering the tens of billions of post-earthquake reconstruction items, Ya'an has set up effective working mechanisms and guarantee institutions for compensation and resettlement concerning land requisition and house demolition of the Project and has set the city, district and town-level resettlement systems. See Table 8-1 for details. All functional departments are working together in an effective way according to their jobs and work assignments, so that to guarantee that the land requisition and house demolition work are carried out powerfully in order according to related laws and regulations.

The city government has specially set up the leading group office for compensation and resettlement for land requisition and demolition in urban downtown area. This office is especially responsible for “drafting of policies, plan making, task assigning, and work supervision. The office has prepared demolition and relocation policies including the *Provisions for Compensation and Resettlement for Land Requisition and Demolition in Urban Downtown of Yucheng District, Ya'an City*. The office holds joint meetings to push forward land requisition and demolition works, coordinates works, facilitates and supervises the land requisition and demolition work in the urban downtown area of the whole city.

The government of Yucheng District sets up the land requisition and demolition office relaying on all strengths of the district.

All related departments, towns and townships have appointed specific people to form the working group for land requisition and house demolition work and ask them to carry out the detailed land requisition, demolition, compensation, and resettlement work.

Among such big amount of land requisition and demolition work, the masses are living and working in peace and contentment and no public chaos have taken place by now. The life quality of the masses is improved generally.



**Chart 6-6 Organization structure of the city, district and town-level resettlement institutions**

**4. Guarantee from sufficient fund for resettlement**

To guarantee supporting fund for the post-earthquake reconstruction, Ya’an City issued 4 billion municipal bonds in 2015, using only as the city-level compensation and resettlement for land requisition and some post-earthquake projects. At present, the issuance work is finished and the over 4 billion fund is sufficient to satisfy needs on compensation capital for city-level (Yucheng District included) land requisition and demolition. Ya’an government promises to appropriate special fund from the 4 billion post-earthquake reconstruction fund to satisfy needs for compensation and resettlement for land requisition and demolition involved in the Project. Furthermore, the payment flow of the resettlement fund is perfect and effective and it guarantees timely and in full-amount payment to the affected people before changing the current living situation and demolishing houses of affected people.

**5. Guarantee from unblocked complaint mechanism**

To guarantee that channels for public information and complaints are clear without blocking, Ya’an has set up clear, transparent and effective mechanism for complaints and grievances. Affected person can report their complaints and grievances through following channels:

Stage 1: Level-by-level reporting mechanism from village, community, township, and town to guarantee collection of effective information during land requisition and demolition and timely treatment of reported problems within 2 weeks after receiving the same;

Stage 2: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the handling decision given in Stage 1, the complainant can report to special windows set in the Owner, the Letters and Visits Bureau, the Land and Resources Bureau and the Administrative Affairs Center. Under the coordination of the Owner, the result

should be given to solve problems during land requisition and house demolition and complaints from the public within 2 weeks;

Stage 3: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the handling decision given in Stage 2, he/she can report to the upper city-level and district-level land acquisition and housing demolition departments. Later, they will work together with related city-level and district-level functional departments, towns and townships in given time and appoint specific people to meet and communicate with the masses to answer questions about policies and carry out other mass works within 2-4 weeks.

Stage 4: If the complainant is still unsatisfactory at decisions given in above three stages, he can file a lawsuit at the civil court according to the civil procedure act.

In addition, Ya'an has set up the mayor's mailbox to directly receive supervision, appeals and suggestions of the masses. These measures guarantee the unblocked information channel and make sure that the reasonable complaints and grievances of the affected people can be solved in time when their rights and interests are damaged.

To sum up, with the above five measures, the people's government of Ya'an City is capable and skillful to well handle with the necessary land requisition, house demolition, compensation and resettlement work in the Project, to guarantee that rights and interests of the affected people are protected, to minimize social risks and guarantee the scheduled progress of the Project.

## **7. Implementation Plan for Resettlement**

### **7.1. Implementation procedures**

#### **7.1.1. Land requisition and compensation**

The land requisition and compensation are carried out collaboratively by all relevant organizations, and the specific process is as below:

1. The people's government of the city (district/county) announces the land requisition announcement in the sub-district office (township, town), village (committee), group (community) in the local place of the requisitioned lands;
2. After the land requisition announcement is released, the land and resources management department of the city (district/county) drafts the land requisition compensation, resettlement scheme and social security scheme together with relevant departments, submits them to the people's government of the city (district/county) and announces them in the local sub-district office (township/town), village (neighborhood committee) and group (community) of the requisitioned lands after the people's government approves, and the announcement period is no less than 10 days;
3. The land and resources management department and other relevant departments of the city (district/county), the rural collective economic organization of the requisitioned lands, the land contractors and relevant obligees confirm the ownership, count and register the physical objects;
4. The land and resources bureau of the city (district/county) signs the *Land Requisition Agreement* with the town, village and group
5. Appropriation of compensation fees;
6. Handling of legal procedures;
7. Land requisitioned for the project.

#### **7.1.2. Housing demolition and resettlement**

The housing demolition and resettlement process for the resettled people is as follows:

1. The design unit provides the scope and area of the houses affected by the project and needed to be relocated;
2. The land and resources bureau of the city (district/county), town, village and group investigate the quantity and quality of the houses;
3. Put up a notice to announce the quantity of houses of the relocated households, compensation standards and relocation time to collect the opinions of the relocated households;
4. The planning and construction bureau of the city (district/county) negotiate with the Employer, town, village and group over the compensation standards for the houses and attachments, and signs the Housing Demolition Compensation Agreement;
5. Distribution of relocation compensation fees;
6. Planning, site selection and distribution of homesteads: The village community is responsible for the planning (except the basic farmlands) and site selection of the new homesteads, the relocated house owners submit the applications, the village community writes down its opinions and submits the application to the land and resources bureau for approval.

7. Move-back house resettlement or house reconstruction of relocated households;
8. Resettlement and old house demolition.

7.1.3. Production recovery and compensation distribution

The production resettlement and recovery are implemented by the villager’s committee, and the work procedures are as follows:

1. Hold the villager representative meeting, and research the production and life resettlement schemes;
2. Announce the distribution scheme, and collect the opinions of all the villagers;
3. Distribute the compensation fee for the recovery of the villagers’ production and life.

7.1.4. Restoration of special facilities

1. The design organization clears up the influence of all the special facilities;
2. The Employers and all the special authorities investigate the quantity and grade of the affected special facilities;
3. The Employers entrust all special departments to put forward the reconstruction planning schemes for all special facilities according to the resettlement program;
4. The Employers negotiate with all the special departments to determine the compensation standards, and sign the *Special Facility Restoration Compensation Agreement*;
5. All the special departments restore the special facilities;
6. The special facilities are put into operation.

**7.2. Schedule program**

The total complete period of the project is about three years and nine months, wherein the respective complete periods for investigation, design and construction of seven subprojects are as shown in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-2 Schedule for Complete Periods of Project**

District/County	Investigation, Design and Construction Stages		
	Period	Commencement Time	Completion Time
Yucheng District	Two and a half years	October 2015	April 2019
Mingshan District	Two and a half years	October 2015	June 2019
Lushan County	Three years	October 2015	March 2019
Tianquan County	Three years	October 2015	December 2019
Yingjing County	Two years and three months	October 2015	June 2019
Shimian County	Three years and nine months	October 2015	July 2019

The master schedule program for the land requisition of the project is determined according to the master schedule program of the project. See Table 7-3 for details.

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

**Table 7-3 Resettlement Schedule**

Activity	Participating Departments and Personnel	Yucheng District	Mingshan District	Lushan County	Tianquan County	Yingjing County	Shimian County
Project preparation and initial design	Feasibility unit	2015-11	2015-11	2015-10	2015-10	2015-11	2015-11
Determination of requisitioned lands (including detailed survey and investigation of temporary lands and ground attachments), survey of demolished houses	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, relevant personnel of affected towns, villages and groups	2015-11	2015-11	2015-10	2015-10	2015-11	2015-11
Hold all consultation meetings and resettlement meetings	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, relevant personnel of affected towns, villages and groups	2015-12-2016-5	2015-12-2016-5	2015-11	2015-11-2016-2	2015-12-2016-5	2015-12-2016-5
Preparation of detailed compensation and resettlement schemes, training of project personnel	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, relevant personnel of affected towns, villages and groups	2016-1	2016-1	2015-12-2016-5	2016-4	2016-1	2016-1
Land requisition program pre-qualification	Department of land and resources	2016-1	2016-1	2016-1	2016-4	2016-1	2016-1
Disclose the resettlement program to the affected people	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, affected families	2016-3	2016-3	2016-3	2016-5	2016-3	2016-3
sign the land Requisition and demolition agreements for villages and families	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, affected families	2016-5	2016-5	2016--3	2016-4---2016-6	2016-5	2016-5
Payment of compensation	Department of land and resources, urban construction department, affected families	2016-6---2017.6	2016-6---2017.6	2016-3---2016-7	2016-5	2016-6--2017.6	2016-6--2017.6
Recovery of production and life	Township and town governments, village and group communities, affected families	From 2016-6	From 2016-6	From 2016-6	From 2016-6	From 2016-6	From 2016-6

**Data sources: Government documents and design documents**

### 7.3. Fund appropriation

#### 7.3.1. Appropriation principles

All fees related to land requisition, relocation, compensation for ground attachments and the restriction of the infrastructure will be included into the general estimate of the project, and the resettlement fees will be paid to relevant units and personnel through the Employer;

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the land requisition and resettlement, the urban and rural planning, construction and housing security bureau as well as the financial bureau of Ya'an City must set up the financial and supervision organizations, so as to make sure all the funds are appropriated on time.

#### 7.3.2. Appropriation process of compensation funds

According to the compensation policies and compensation standards determined in the resettlement program, the land and resources bureau signs the *Land Requisition Agreement* with the affected villages.

The financial bureau of each district/county of Ya'an City pays the compensation funds to the land and resources bureau through the bank according to the contents, amount and time of the compensation fees as stipulated in the *Land Requisition Agreement*, and the land and resources bureau pays the compensation funds to the households affected in the land requisition and relocation of all the projects through the bank according to the contents, amount and time of the compensation fees as stipulated in the Agreement. Then the households affected in the land requisition and relocation pay the funds to the townships and towns, the land compensation fees are paid to the affected villages and groups, the compensation fees for young groups and

other attachments as well as the relocation compensation are paid to the individuals, for restoring their production and life.

The infrastructure restoration fee is paid to relevant property owners, for moving, restoring and reconstructing the infrastructure.



## 8. Resettlement Organization

### 8.1. Organization framework

A powerful resettlement organization is the premise for ensuring the completion of the land requisition, relocation and resettlement tasks. To achieve it, seven counties and districts affected in the projects form a resettlement organization network system. Each of them sets up the project leading group and the Project Management Office, the affected villages and groups set up resettlement groups composed of professionals, organizations at all levels work together to finish the resettlement tasks together.

The governments of the affected areas shall be responsible for arranging and implementing the land requisition, relocation and resettlement, the Project Employer is responsible for coordinating, supervising and handling the complaints. The resettlement organization is as shown in the following Figure 8-1.

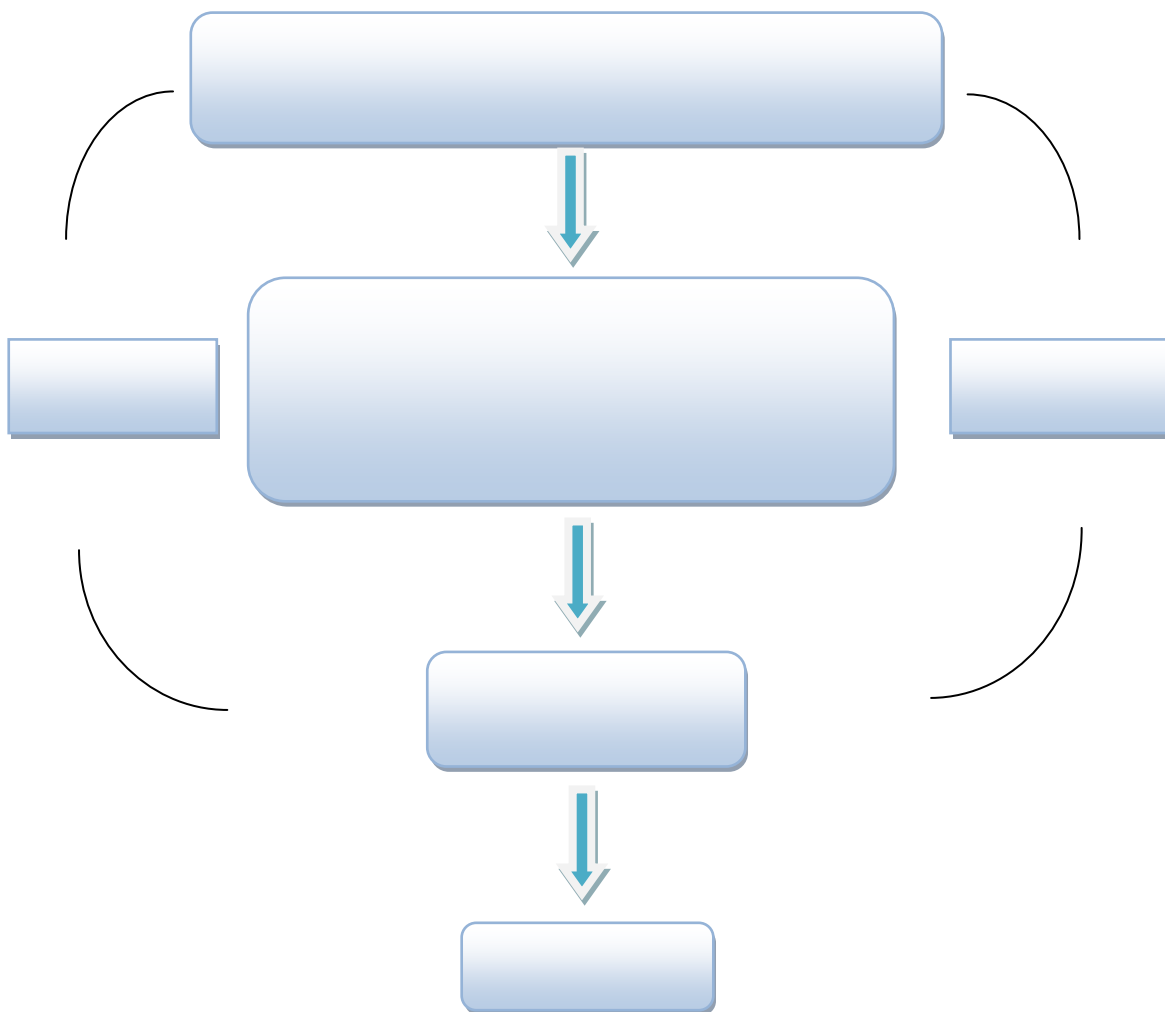


Figure 8-1 Resettlement Organizations

In order to strengthen the management of the World Bank-loaned project, vigorously promote the construction of the project, improve efficiency in the use of World Bank loans, each district/county establishes its leading group, and the name list of the group members are as follows:

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

**Table 8-1 Name List of Leading Groups of Each District/County**

<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Yucheng District</b>		
Xu Yixin	Standing member of the Municipal Party Committee	Chief commander
Cao Gang	Director-general of the Municipal Planning, Construction and Housing Security Bureau	Vice chief commander
	Municipal Development and Reform Commission	Member
	Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	Member
	Municipal Financial Bureau	Member
	Municipal Water Affairs Bureau	Member
	Municipal Transport Bureau	Member
	Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau	Member
	Municipal Audit Bureau	Member
<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Mingshan District</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Title in the World Bank Project</b>
Li Jiuyi	Vice director-general of Housing and Construction Bureau of the County	Chief commander
Wu Tianhao	Vice director-general of Housing and Construction Bureau of the County	Vice chief commander
Ju Yuanmin	Chief engineer of Water Affairs Bureau of the District	Member
Yang Wenlin	Vice director-general of Land and Resources Bureau of the District	Member
Zhang Chengjiang	Vice director-general of Environmental Protection Bureau of the District	Member
Li Zhengyan	Head of Discipline Inspection Group of Development and Reform Bureau of the District	Member
Zhou Minghua	Employee of Financial Bureau of the District	Member
Zhang Yizhong	Employee of Development and Reform Bureau of the District	Member
Yuan Wei	Employee of Housing and Construction Bureau of the County	Member
<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Lushan County</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Title in the World Bank Project</b>
Gu Jing	Vice secretary of Party Committee of County	Chief commander
Gao Yonghong	Standing member of the Party Committee of County	Vice chief commander
Zhang Bo	Standing member of the Party Committee of County	Vice chief commander
Zhang Haixiao	Standing member of the Party Committee of County	Vice chief commander
Kang Guisong	Vice director of People's Congress of the County	Vice chief commander
Li Jingang	Deputy chief of County Government	Vice chief commander
Zeng Yong	Secretary of CPC Committee of Luyang Town	Member
Liu Linqi	Director of Bureau for Letters and Calls of the County	Member
Zhou Jing	Director of Foreign Affairs Office of County Party Committee	Member
Yao Jian	Urban-rural Planning & Construction and Housing Security Bureau of the County	Member
Yin Tiqiang	Director-general of City Management & Administration Execution Bureau of the County	Member
Chen Kailin	Head of Luyang Town	Member
Zhang Yiyuan	Vice director-general of Land and Resources Bureau of the County	Member
He Yufan	Vice director-general of Development & Reform and Economic Business Bureau of the County	Member
Zhang Zhijun	Vice director-general of the Audit Bureau of the County	Member
<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Tianquan County</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Title in the World Bank Project</b>
Chen Shiyi	Vice secretary of Party Committee of County	Chief commander
Wang Hongbing	Standing member of the Party Committee of County	Vice chief commander
Li Zhengpo	Director-general of Development and Reform Bureau of the County	Member
Wen Xiaohong	Director-general of Financial Bureau of the County	Member
Shan Shulie	Director-general of Housing and Construction Bureau of the County	Member
Zhao Hanjun	Director-general of Environmental Protection Bureau	Member
Wu Xiaojun	Director-general of Land and Resources Bureau of the County	Member
Dong Debo	Director-general of Water Affairs Bureau of the County	Member
Qiu Wen	Director-general of Audit Bureau of the County	Member
<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Yingjing County</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Title in the World Bank Project</b>
Gao Fuqiang	Secretary of Party Committee of County	Chief commander

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

Shao Wenbo	Vice secretary of Party Committee of County, chief of County Government	Chief commander
Ni Lin	Standing member of the Party Committee of County, standing deputy chief of County Government	Vice chief commander
Shi Hualei	Director-general of Housing and Construction Bureau of the County	Member
Shi Zhimin	Director of County Party Committee Office, Secretary of Party Membership Committee	Member
Yang Binhui	Director-general of Development and Reform Bureau of the County	Member
Wang Zhongbin	Director-general of Financial Bureau of the County	Member
Chen Dagui	Director-general of Land and Resources of the County	Member
Lan Shuming	Director-general of Environmental Protection Bureau	Member
Zou Hongxin	House Requisition Center of the County	Member
Shi Huayou	Secretary of Party Membership Committee of Fucheng Township	Member
<b>Leading Groups of Subprojects of Shimian County</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Title in the World Bank Project</b>
Shi Zhangjian	Chief of County Government	Group leader
Luo Wei	Standing deputy chief of County Government	Deputy group leader
Yao Yong	Director of Government Office of the County	Member
Sun Xixian	Director-general of Development and Reform Bureau of the County	Member
Huang Wenjun	Director-general of Supervision Bureau of the County	Member
Deng Zhengfan	Director-general of Financial Bureau of the County	Member
Liu Xianhong	Director-general of the Municipal Planning, Construction and Housing Security Bureau of the County	Member
Wen Zhibin	Director-general of Land and Resources Bureau of the County	Member
Huang Hanjun	Director-general of Transport Bureau of the County	Member
Mu Zhilong	Director-general of Water Affairs Bureau of the County	Member
Zhang Aimin	Director-general of Audit Bureau of the County	Member
Lai Chunxia	Director-general of Environmental Protection Bureau	Member
Chen Wenchao	Vice director-general of the Municipal Planning, Construction and Housing Security Bureau of the County	Member
Gu Huichun	Head of Xinmian Town	Member

## **8.2. Resettlement Organizations and Staffing**

### **Urban-rural planning & construction and housing security bureau (Project Employer) of each district/county**

The Project Office will perform the Employer's duties, and keep in close touch and cooperate with other relevant functional departments, towns, villages and groups; cope with the affairs with regard to land requisition, relocation and resettlement and comprehensively coordinate the project. Its specific responsibilities are as follows:

- Comprehensively coordinate relevant functional departments, collaborate and assist in the land requisition, relocation and resettlement compensation and social security.
- Organize and coordinate the land requisition and resettlement as well as the distribution of the compensation, and sign the resettlement agreement with the rural land requisition and resettlement department.
- Investigate and study the resettlement work, seek advice from the affected institutions and individuals, and make rapid response to their grievances and appeals;
- Examine and supervise the distribution and use of compensation and resettlement funds;
- Guide the towns, villages and groups to make the economic recovery plan.
- It is responsible for the planning and site selection of the resettlement sites in the planning areas in each district/county, designing and constructing the resettle-

ment houses, guiding and regulating the resettlement house building, assisting in the sale of the resettlement houses, handling house registration, moving and changing the water supply and drainage systems involved in the relocation, affirming the area, structure and use nature of the demolished houses together with the people's government of each district/county, and affirming the illegal buildings (structures) within the downtown of each district/county affected in the project.

#### **Land and resources bureau of each district/county**

It is the land administrative law enforcement subject, performs the land administration duty, is responsible for the guidance and supervision of land requisition, relocation and resettlement compensation in the downtown in each district/county in the rain project, preparing relevant policies for the land requisition, relocation and resettlement compensation, explaining and publicizing.

#### **Human resources and social security bureau of each district/county**

It is responsible for the guidance and supervision of the social security for the farmers affected in land requisition in the downtown of each district/county.

#### **Financial bureau of each district/county**

It is responsible for the raising, verification, appropriation and management of the land requisition, relocation and resettlement compensation funds as well as the transfer and regulation of the social insurance funds for the farmers affected in land requisition in the downtown of each district/county. The approved settlement compensation amount is appropriated to the Employer's special households or relocated households as required.

#### **Civil affairs bureau of each district/county**

It is responsible for the cancellation, merger and establishment of the villager's committees and villagers groups, and guiding to including the people who meet the relief conditions within the scope of land requisition and relocation into the social relief scope.

#### **Governments of affected townships and towns:**

The people's governments of townships and towns are the responsible subjects in the resettlement project. Specifically speaking, they are responsible for organizing relevant communities (neighborhood committees, villages) to hold the coordination meetings for the relocated and resettled households, the housing demolition involved in the construction of land requisition and resettlement sites, preparing the resettlement house distribution scheme, solving problems during the construction process, organizing the resettlement households to move in the houses, etc.

The governments of townships and towns are the most important Level I organizations in the land requisition and resettlement work, which are responsible for the resettlement restoration of the resettlement in a late stage. These organizations have the most communications with affected people and have the most understanding about affected people. Their work quality has directly determined the final results of displacement and resettlement.

#### **Village collective organizations**

Villages and village groups are the most grass-roots organizations in the land requisition, relocation and resettlement. Although they do not have the say, they still play an extremely important role in the implementation process, and their work result will also

directly device or affect the quality of the resettlement work. The villages and groups have the following responsibilities:

- Investigate the physical object losses and affected people of each household.
- Assist in paying the compensation and supporting the vulnerable groups.
- Timely reflect the problems found in work to the superior, so that the work is well understood and correctly applied.
- Assist in the labour force training and employment recommendation.
- Assist in the housing demolition, resettlement house distribution and move-in.

### 8.3. Capability and training of resettlement organization

In order to improve the professional level of the management personnel of the project, better understand the management process of the World Bank-loaned project, accelerate the preliminary work of the project, Sichuan Provincial Development and Reform Commission held the kick-off meeting and training meeting for the preliminary work of the World Bank-loaned post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction project of Lushan on October 21, 2015, and carried out training to the personnel of the project implementation organization on project management, social evaluation and resettlement, feasibility and environmental impact.

In order that all counties (districts) affected in the project can better understand the World Bank's resettlement policy, editorial requirements and relevant procedures and ensure the resettlement program is comprehensively and effectively implemented during the construction and operation processes of the project, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co. Ltd arranges social and resettlement experts to carry out training to the project personnel on World Bank's resettlement policies and requirements, so as to strengthen the management and implementation ability of the personnel of the project implementation organization to the World Bank-loaned project. The training contents include:

- World Bank's involuntary resettlement policies and requirements
- Difference between the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy and China's land requisition and relocation laws and regulations
- Relevant resettlement and requisition procedures and operation experience
- Purpose and significance of social evaluation



Figure 8-1 Project Kick-off and Training Meetings Organized by Sichuan Provincial Development and Reform Commission

## **9. Consultation, Grievance and Public Engagement**

### **9.1. Consultation**

The principle of consultation goes through the whole Project from the very beginning. The resettlement authority and governments at all levels have for many times negotiated and communicated with affected villages, village teams and villager representatives to learn their views and suggestions. This principle will go through the whole Project including land requisition and resettlement work.

### **9.2. Public engagement**

#### **9.2.1. Stages, Ways and Contents of Public engagement**

Public engagement of the Project is represented by:

Public engagement in the preparatory stage of the Project;

Public engagement during the process of land requisition and resettlement;

Public engagement during construction of the Project;

Public engagement during monitoring and evaluation after completion of the Project.

The main contents of public engagement include:

Public engagement is a critical and indispensable part of engineering reconnaissance survey and design. The survey and design institution takes advices and collect requirements of all relative parties on the Project, by ways of profound field investigation and consultative meetings, and solve other issues to be solved during the early construction stage by ways of sufficient negotiating and signing agreement with related functional government departments.

Public engagement is also an important step during the evaluation process. When preparing the resettlement action plan (RAP), the designer, the institution preparing RAP and the local government have, by ways of profound investigation, learned issues attracting universal concerns among affected population. Affected people at all circles have participated in the informal discussion, questionnaire and door-to-door visit and got preliminary knowledge about the Project. The visited farmers showed greatly cooperative attitude and provided information concerning their family members, house area, family income and expenditure, housing conditions and family durable goods, as well as possible influence to them from land requisition. They expressed their opinions on resettlement and their attitude towards construction of the Project.

The construction process of the Project is also the process of public construction. Affected villages can, during construction of the Project, get employments brought by the Project and join in construction of the same.

The monitoring and evaluation during and after construction of the Project require public engagement too, by which the rights and interests of the public can be guaranteed. Public engagement and support are critical to the survey and evaluation during this process.

Public engagement is a part of the resettlement action plan when carrying out demographic census on the affected people and a part of the detection and evaluation plan in the future.

#### **9.2.2. Survey on Public Opinions**

A great deal of public engagement activities were carried out during the RAP preparatory stage of the Project. Advices and suggestions of stakeholders on the influence of

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

the implementation, land requisition and demolition of the Project were collected by ways of consultancy with such stakeholders, setting basis, experiences and references for the implementation in later stages. Communication with stakeholders and survey on public opinions are critically important in the preparatory stage. From August to November 2015, totally 1,295 person-times from all the affected counties and districts were covered in the public opinion survey of the Project. Details of public engagement activities carried out in affected counties/districts (Yucheng District, Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County and Yingjing County) are shown in Table 9-1 to Table 9-5:

**Table 9-1: Meetings held among stakeholders of Yucheng Sub-project and related public engagement**

Date	Participants	Population	Contents
October 2015	The Urban Planning and Construction Bureau of Yucheng District, the feasibility report preparing institutions	10	Site selection of the Project, etc
November 2015	Related officers, the Urban Planning and Construction Bureau of Yucheng District, the feasibility report preparing institutions	10	Carry out preliminary research on the background, conditions and engineering technical proposals of the Project
November 2015	The government of Ya'an City, the urban construction bureau, land and resources bureau, tourism bureau, human resources and social security bureau, women's federation, poverty relief office, of Yucheng District, and the government agencies of affected towns	23	Learn data, information, land requisition and resettlement policies of the Project, coordinate in the Project work and public engagement activities
November 2015	Representatives of affected villagers and women, representatives of the Project Owner, representatives of local governments and village cadres	100	Publicize background information of the Project, including contents of the Project, why the Project is necessary, possible influence of the Project and possible compensation policies and resettlement plans; and take advices of the masses
November 2015	Cadres and masses of the 7 affected villages	6	Learn the social and economic status of the village collectives, and the attitude and opinions of such village collectives and villages on land requisition, demolition and resettlement involved in the Project
Total participants		149	

**Table 9—2 List of public engagement activities held in Mingshan District**

Time	Place	Participants	Subjects	Conclusion
2015.10.26	Mengyang Town	54 related persons	Build the urban floodwall	Consensus reached
2015.10.26	Mengyang Town	32 related persons	Rebuild grade II emergency shelter	Consensus reached
2015.10.26	Mengyang Town	54 related persons	Build the urban road (Minsheng Road)	Consensus reached
2015.10.26	Mengyang Town	24 related persons	Build the herringbone bridge	Consensus reached
2015.10.27	Chengdong Township	54 related persons	Build the urban road (Pingqiao Road)	Consensus reached
2015.10.27	Mengyang Town	26 related persons	Build the grade III emergency shelter	Consensus reached
2015.11.3	Chengdong Township, Mengyang Town	147 persons made up of engineering representatives and affected families	Build the urban road	Consensus reached among residents
2015.11.5	Mengyang Town	19 persons made up engineering representatives and affected families	Build the grade III emergency shelter	Consensus reached among residents
2015.11.12	Chengdong Township, Mengyang Town	36 affected persons involved in sampling survey	Questionnaire as to build the urban road	See detailed results described below

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

Time	Place	Participants	Subjects	Conclusion
2015.11.12	Mengyang Town	6 affected persons involved in sampling survey	Questionnaire as to build the grade III emergency shelter	See detailed results described below
Total participants		422		

**Table 9—3 List of public engagement activities held in Lushan County**

Time	Place	Participants	Subject	Conclusion
2015.8.10	Lushan Construction Bureau	52 related persons	Engineering proposal of the Project	Consensus reached
2015.8.24	Lushan Construction Bureau	61 persons made up of engineering representatives and affected families	Road reconstruction engineering for the old town	Consensus reached among residents
2015.9.12	Lushan Construction Bureau	64 persons made up of engineering representatives and affected families	Road reconstruction engineering for the old town	Consensus reached among residents
2015.10.11	Chengdong Community Residents Committee	2 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation on the registration of house demolition	Consensus reached
2015.10.11	Chengdong Community Residents Committee	2 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation on the registration of poverty-stricken households whose houses to be demolished	Work intention reached
2015.10.12	Chengbei Community Residents Committee	2 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation as to further confirm information of households whose houses to be demolished	Consensus reached among residents
2015.10.27	Chengxi Community Residents Committee	38 affected persons involved in sampling survey	Public opinion survey on the Lushan sub-project	See detailed results described below
Total participants		183		

**Table 9—4 List of public engagement activities held in Tianquan County**

Time	Place	Participants	Subject	Conclusion
2015.8.10	Tianquan Construction Bureau	52 related persons	Road reconstruction	Consensus reached
2015.8.24	Tianquan Construction Bureau	61 persons made up of engineering representatives and affected families	Road reconstruction	Consensus reached among residents
2015.9.12	Tianquan Construction Bureau	64 persons made up of engineering representatives and affected families	Road reconstruction	Consensus reached among residents
2015.9.25	Tianquan Construction Bureau	Communities	Road reconstruction	Consensus reached among residents
2015.10.11	Shaba village committee	60 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation on registration of house demolition	Consensus reached
2015.10.11	Shaba village committee	60 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation on the registration of poverty-stricken households whose houses to be demolished	Work intentions reached
2015.10.12	Shaba village committee	60 households whose houses to be demolished	Explanation as to further confirm information of households whose houses to be demolished	Consensus reached among residents
2015.10.27	Huangtong village committee	38 affected persons involved in sampling survey	Public opinion survey on the rainwater and wastewater pipeline and road reconstruction of Chengxiang Town, Tianquan County	See detailed results described below
Total participants		395		



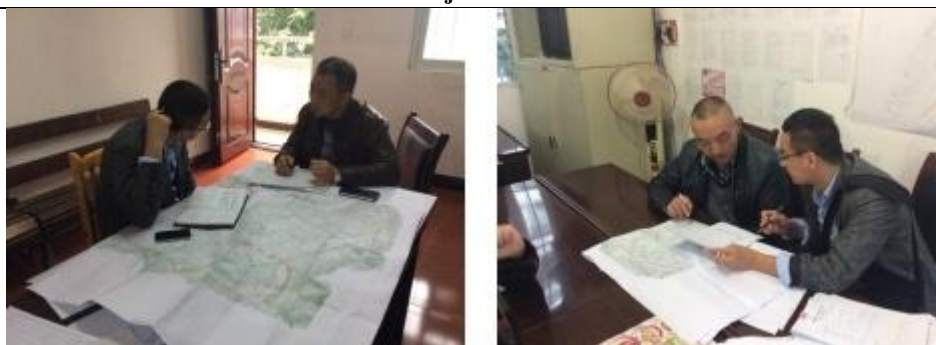
**Table 9-5 List of public engagement activities held in Yingjing County**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Contents</b>
October 2015	The Planning and Construction Bureau of Yingjing County, technical director of the feasibility report preparing institution	10	Site selection of the Project, etc
November 2015	Related directors, the Planning and Construction Bureau of Yingjing County, technicians of the feasibility report preparing institution	20	Carry out preliminary research on the background, condition, engineering and technical proposals of the Project
November 2015	The Planning and Construction Bureau of Yingjing County, random samples of people affected by the Project	30	Public opinion survey on the Project
November 2015	Villager and women representatives in the affected villages, representatives of the Project Owner, representatives of town-level governments and village/community cadres	70	Publicize background information of the Project, including contents of the Project, why the Project is necessary, possible influence of the Project and possible compensation policies and resettlement plans; and take advices of the masses
November 2015	The land and resources bureau, the seismological bureau/emergency office, the water supplies bureau, the tourism bureau, the human resources and social security bureau and the women's federation and other governmental officers, of Yingjing County	10	Learn the data, information, land requisition and resettlement policies concerning the Project
November 2015	The secretary, head and team leader of the affected village	6	Learn the social and economic status of the village collective, and the attitude and opinions of such village collective on land requisition, demolition and resettlement involved in the Project
Total participants		146	

During November 9-18, 2015, the Project Owner, local resettlement organization and the immigration consulting team have worked together to carry out sampling survey on the households whose houses to be demolished and residents living in the affected areas by ways of informal discussion and door-to-door visit, for the purpose to learn their opinions and suggestions on construction of the Project and resettlement of affected people. Questionnaire was carried out for the social and economic survey for the Project, involving in 1131 people from 266 households and the male: female ratio is 147:119.



**Picture 9-1 Public engagement and social survey (1)**



Picture 9-2 Public engagement and social survey (2)

Results show that 83.8% of informants were clear about the Project and 12.9% were not so clear about the same earlier but learned the Project through the survey. In addition, 97.1% informants approved of construction of the Project, while only 0.3% disapproved.

Table 9-6 Knowledge and approval of the public on the Project

Question	Answer	Proportion
Are you clear about the Project?	Clear	83.8%
	Not so clear	12.9%
	Not clear	3.3%
Do you approve of construction of the Project?	Yes	97.1%
	No	0.3%
	I don't care	2.6%

91.7% informants believed that the Project will make convenient local traffic, 71.7% believed in improved living environment, 59.4% expected more jobs and 45.0% believed in enhanced living quality through more jobs and business opportunities brought by construction of the Project.

Table 9-7 Influence of the Project in the opinion of affected population

Question	Answer	Proportion
Influence of the Project?	More convenient traffic	91.7%
	Improved living environment	71.7%
	More jobs	59.4%
	Enhanced living quality	45.0%

Among the affected population involved in the survey, 99.2% approved of requisition of their lands, while 0.8% didn't care about land requisition. As for resettlement mode, 66.7% preferred resettlement by money, 6% preferred land adjustment (mainly in Mingshan District) and the proportion of people preferring resettlement by social security indicated only the current proportion of willingness to cover the social security.

Table 9-8: Survey on the willingness for land requisition compensation and resettlement modes

Question	Answer	Proportion
Which kind of resettlement do you prefer?	Money	66.7%
	Land relocation	6.0%
	Social security	27.4%

Among the affected households involved in the survey, all approved of house demolition and relocation and 71.2% informants preferred by-house resettlement which is the main resettlement mode for relocated households of all the affected counties/districts. As for the site of resettlement houses, 88% informants prefer sites nearby their original houses.

**Table 9-9: Survey on the willingness for house demolition compensation and resettlement modes**

Question	Answer	Proportion
Which kind of resettlement do you prefer?	Money	14.6%
	Scattered houses	14.2%
	Centralized houses	71.2%
Preferred site for the relocated house	Nearby	88%
	Near to the urban area	12%

Among the affected population involved in the survey, 12.8% thought that land requisition will bring no adverse influence to them, while 87.2% believed that temporary relocation and living inconvenience will be resulted from land requisition and house demolition and also reduced some agricultural income. However, such adverse influences can be eliminated and even better living environment can be realized with reasonable and punctual compensation and resettlement and more human-oriented measures during implementation of the Project.

**Table 9-10: Adverse influence brought by land requisition**

Question	Answer	Proportion
Adverse influence brought by land requisition	None	12.8%
	Possible inconvenient life by house demolition	54.4%
	Possible income drop brought by land requisition	17.2%

As for job intentions, 72.5% informants were willing to take a job during construction and trial-operation of the Project. As for working place, 82.3% informants wanted to work nearby so that they could take care of the family; 4.5% informants thought that the salary difference was slight, and 13.5% informants thought that the traffic cost for job could be reduced. As for why unwilling to work, 40% informants thought that there were no proper jobs at the present, 45.5% informants said that the job there had no future; and some other informants said their current income was sufficient and they did need another job.

As for knowledge about policies concerning compensation and resettlement for land requisition and demolition, 97.2% informants said they were clear about such policies and 2.8% informants were clear about the same in certain degree. All the informants said that they knew how to grievance for their legal rights if such rights were infringed.

### 9.2.3. Public engagement Mechanism

1. For the purpose to strength positive social benefits of the Project:
  - Publicize the Project regularly through Ya'an TV stations, TV stations and newspapers of affected districts/counties and disclose key information and progress of the Project;
  - Disclose the preliminary construction plan of the Project to collect consultation, opinions and suggestions of the public, on Ya'an TV station, TV stations and main media of local counties/districts for at least 30 days, three months before starting construction of the Project;
  - Disclose the final construction plan on main media of affected cities, counties and districts one month before starting construction of the Project and put up the final construction plan in writing in other proper sites;
  - Provisional jobs generated during implementation of the Project will be offered firstly to local residents, especially vulnerable groups, sufficient employments to the women will be guaranteed.
2. Guarantee normal living of local residents:

- Disclose the construction plan in the areas directly affected by the Project for public supervision one month before starting construction. It is required that the construction plan shall describe detailed measures including those to reduce construction noise and dust pollution and traffic jamming during construction.
  - During the construction process, community quality monitoring will be set up and boxes will be put up in villages and communities on the construction site to take advices and suggestions of the masses. Such boxes will be cleared once per month by the Owner to learn advices and suggestions of the masses. The main monitoring criteria are that the public is highly clear and satisfied about the publicized contents.
3. Facilitate the Project management and capability building to guarantee realization of social benefits of the Project:
- Set up the grievance and complaints mechanism. Appoint specific persons of the Owner to receive and handle grievances and complaints, set up internal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Project, with the internal monitoring report to be submitted to the Owner for decision. The main monitoring criteria are to register complaints and grievances well and solutions to such complaints and grievances are highly satisfactory.
  - Set up the contents and information disclosing mechanisms. Appoint specific persons of the Owner to take charge of information disclosure. The main monitoring criteria are that the public are highly clear and satisfactory about the disclosed contents.

### 9.3. Publicity and Information Release

Publicity and information release are carried out from the very preliminary stage of the Project. Folknotes among affected people are an important way for information release. The purpose of such meeting is to enable the participants understand implementation, compensation policies and standards concerning land requisition and resettlement policies, as well as to collect feedback by the participants. Release of the project information and disclosure of the resettlement action plan is realized through multiple media including radio, TV, newspaper, and magazines, etc, for the purpose to communicate the purpose and significance of the Project, the time and place of project construction, detailed policies given by provincial, prefectural and county-level governments as to implement national policies concerning land requisition and demolition, and the compensation standards and resettlement programs of the Project. The purpose of publicity and disclosure is to enable local residents to understand information concerning land requisition and house demolition of the Project.

Ya'an Urban-rural Construction and Housing Security Bureau, the Owner of the Project, took following three measures to publicize and disclose information concerning land requisition and house demolition of the Project:

1. Put up notices in affected villages in January 2016, to release basic information, compensation standards and resettlement plans concerning land requisition involved in the Project and enable affected masses to understand basic information of the Project and their rights and interests.
2. Included the *World Bank Loaned Lushan After-disaster Urban Infrastructure Restoration and Reconstruction Project* in the project office and make notice on local newspaper to invite the masses to come to the project office to check the file.

3. Publicized the *World Bank Loaned Lushan After-disaster Urban Infrastructure Restoration and Reconstruction Project* in the portal website (website: ) of the people’s government of Ya’an City since January 2016.

**Table 9-11 Publicized in the portal website**

Project District /county	website
Yu cheng	<a href="http://www.yaanjs.gov.cn/Article/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=1350">http://www.yaanjs.gov.cn/Article/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=1350</a>
Ming shan	<a href="http://www.scms.gov.cn/">http://www.scms.gov.cn/</a>
Lu shan	<a href="http://www.yals.gov.cn/">http://www.yals.gov.cn/</a>
Ying jing	<a href="http://www.yingjing.gov.cn/">http://www.yingjing.gov.cn/</a>
Tian quan	<a href="http://www.tqx.gov.cn/">http://www.tqx.gov.cn/</a>

It is believed that the publicity and disclosure made by the three methods and channels described above will enable most masses living in the affected area to learn and understand basic information of the Project and information concerning land requisition and house demolition. Thus, wide propagation and extensive knowledge about the Project is guaranteed.

#### **9.4. Grievance Redress**

##### **9.4.1. Channel of Grievance**

Difficulties, problems, complaints and dissatisfaction may generate concerning land requisition, house demolition, compensation and resettlement during implementation of the Project. Besides official ways to handle with such problems, a lot of other ways and measures are available, such as public meetings, hearings, examinations by official agencies and field investigation, to enable the affected people to communicate with officer of the Project, local government, the Project Management Office, representative of the winner contractor, and officer of the resettlement monitoring organization. Although these are not necessary programs to solve problems officially, they enable the affected people to raise their concerns and such concerns can be solved earlier. Affected people can report and feedback their problems through the following 5 channels and ways.

- Report to the city-level or town-level land and resources authority

It is defined in the administrative responsibilities of local government that when problems and grievance appear during land requisition and resettlement process, the local land and resources authorities are firstly responsible to solve such problems and grievances, or the claimant can turn to other channels for solution if the local land and resources authorities fail to solve.

- Report to the town, city or prefecture-level governments

If the problem reported by the claimant failed to be solved by the local land and resources authority, there are “Complaint Handling Divisions” set up by local governments at all levels to handle grievances and complaints raised by the masses (including complaints concerning land requisition, house demolition and

resettlement) and the “complaint handling” mechanism plays critically important role in the governmental administrative institutions at all levels. The claimant reports his/her complaints to local “complaints” authorities at all levels in writing or oral and such division will then coordinate with related departments to solve such complaints, or if failure to be solved, such complaints will be reported to local government by the “complaint handling” division.

- Report to the Project Owner

The Project Office of the Project Owner---the Urban-rural Construction and Housing Security Bureau of Ya’an City and such bureau of Mingshan District, Lushan County, Tianquan County, Baoxing County, Yingjing County and Shimian County are the both the Project Owner and the final user of land and they are responsible to solve problems arising out of land requisition and house demolition process. Therefore, a service and complaint hotline is set up in each of these offices.

- Report to the external monitoring organization

The external independent monitoring organization will follow up and track the production and living conditions of the affected villages and affected population by stages each year during the whole monitoring period, make evaluate on the resettlement results and report the monitoring and evaluation conclusions to the Owner, the local institution carrying out land requisition and demolition, and the World Bank. Therefore, the claimant can report his/her complaints and grievance to such external monitoring organization. It is also included in the duties of the external monitoring organization to listen to and learn complaints and grievance of the affected population.

- Action at law

If complaints of the affected population fail to be solved by any of the above channels, the claimant can file a suit at the local court for hearing and solution.

#### 9.4.2. The Complaint handling Procedure

The complaint handling mechanism is set up during the preparing and implementing processes of the resettlement action plan during for the purpose that channels are always available for the affected population to raise their complaints concerning land requisition and resettlement. The complaint consists of four stages:

Stage 1: The affected person can report his/her complaints to local community committee or village committee if he/she has any questions about land requisition, compensation and resettlement. The community committee or village committee will solve such complaints within 2 weeks after receiving the same; the affected person can, if he/she is unsatisfactory at the handling decision given by the community or village committee, report in writing or oral to local town government of sub-district office. If report in oral, the town government or the sub-district office will handle the complaints and record the same in writing. The town government or the sub-district office will solve the complaints within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory with the handling decision given in Stage 1, he/she can report to the Project Management Office of the related-County or District authorities according to related regulations and seek solutions.

Stage 3: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory with the handling decision given in Stage 2, he/she can report to the Project Management Office of Sichuan Province according to related laws and ask for solutions.

Stage 4: If the affected person is still unsatisfactory at the decision given in Stage 3, he/she can, after receiving the decision, file a suit at the people's court.

**Table 9-12 Contact telephone for complaints of affected counties/districts**

Project Office for Yucheng Subproject	0835-2241712
Project Office for Mingshan Subproject	0835-3222684
Project Office for Lushan Subproject	0835-6522219
Project Office for Yingjing Subproject	0835-7623303
Project Office for Tianquan Subproject	18728172204

#### 9.4.3. Principles to treat complaints and grievances

It is a must that the resettlement offices at all levels shall investigate and study grievances of the public and provide the treatment results and fair solutions according to related national laws and principles of the resettlement action plan after sufficiently taking into consideration the public opinions and patient consultation with the public. Grievances exceeding capability of such office shall be reported to higher resettlement office and assistance shall be provided for investigation.

The complainants are entitled to report his/her complaints to higher authority if the decision-making institution fails to give reply within given deadline.

During the resettlement process, women may have some special complaints and grievances. Thus, it is recommended to arrange female worker if necessary to handle complaints and grievances of the women. Local governments and non-governmental organizations (such as the civil management authority and women's federation) can supervise the resettlement action too and protect the action plan, especially rights of the women.

Contents of the reply mainly include the follows:

- 1) Brief introduction to the reported complaints;
- 2) Results of field investigation;
- 3) Related national laws and regulations, principles and standards of the resettlement action plan;
- 4) Solutions and reference standards;
- 5) If the complainant is entitled to report to higher resettlement office or civil court, Yingjing Planning and Construction Bureau shall cover all the legal fees.

Ways of reply mainly include the follows:

- 1) Reply to exceptional reported cases shall be made to the complainant in writing;
- 2) Reply to common reported cases shall be notified to the village or team of the complainant by ways of villager meeting or sending documents;
- 3) All replies, regardless of reply ways, shall be reported to the resettlement office where the complaints belong to.

In addition, during the implementation of resettlement work, the resettlement office shall record down the complaints and corresponding solutions and report to the provincial-level Project Office in writing on monthly basis. The provincial-level Project Office shall check record of complaint solutions and other related information at regular intervals. To standardize the complaint records and realize complete registration

of complaints, all the affected counties/districts have set up a format to make convenient registration of complaints and corresponding solutions. See Table 9-13 for details.

Table 9-13 Registration sheet for complaints of all subprojects of the Project

Name of the complainant		Applicant office	
Date		Complaints received at	
Contents of complaints			
Problems to be solved			
Alternative solutions			
Actual results of solutions			
Signature of complainants		Signature of registrar	
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The registrar shall record contents of complaints and requirements of the complaint truthfully;</li> <li>2. No obstacle or hinders are allowed during the complaint process;</li> <li>3. Alternative solutions taken for the reported problem shall be reported to the complaint in planned time.</li> </ol>			



## **10. Monitor and Evaluation**

To guarantee the smooth implementation of the RAP and realize good resettlement, the Project will monitor the whole process of land requisition and resettlement by ways of the internal monitoring within the resettlement organization and the external independent monitoring.

### **10.1. The Internal Monitoring**

The purpose of internal monitoring is to guarantee that the resettlement organizations at all levels can play good functions during the implementation process of RAP, safeguard the legal rights and interests of affected people in the Project from infringement, and realize smooth engineering construction.

The internal monitoring on land requisition and resettlement is carried out by the Urban-rural Construction and Housing Security Bureau of Ya'an City. To effectively exercise the internal monitoring function, the resettlement organizations have all appointed specific officers to take such job. These officers have all taken part in the preparation and implementation of the RAP and will follow such RAP to carry out internal monitoring.

Contents of the internal monitoring include the appropriation and use of the resettlement compensation; job training to affected labor forces; implementation of the RAP policies and regulations; engagement of and consultation with affected people during implementation of the Project, life recovery of the affected people and existing problems, staffing, training, timeline and operation of resettlement organizations at all levels.

### **10.2. The External Independent Monitoring and Evaluation**

The external monitoring and evaluation are mainly regular monitoring and evaluation on the land requisition and resettlement activities from outside the resettlement institutions so that to determine whether the resettlement goals are reached. Evaluations, advices and suggestions concerning the whole process of resettlement work and the recovery of production and life of affected people will be raised based on the external monitoring and evaluation work, so that to provide the early warning system to the project-managing departments and feedback channels to affected people.

The external monitoring organization will act the consultant of the Ya'an Urban-rural Construction and Housing Security Bureau to follow-up, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP and put forward with policy-making advices.

The monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted based on the data provided by the survey and design institutions and the resettlement executing institution. Sampling survey and quick evaluation will be combined together to monitor and evaluate the resettlement work based on complete investigation and overall knowledge about the Project.

### **10.3. Reporting**

The Resettlement Action Plan

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the Project was fully prepared by early Feb. 2016 and the draft was submitted to the World Bank for review.

The Resettlement Progress Report

The Owner will, from the very beginning of land requisition and resettlement work, collect and organize the implementation status of land requisition and resettlement

work in the affected area, prepare the Resettlement Progress Report and submit such report to the World Bank. The reporting period is half a year.

#### The Resettlement Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Report

The external monitoring organization will follow requirements of the World Bank to submit the external independent monitoring and evaluation report to the World Bank regularly from the very commencement of the land requisition and resettlement work. According to the overall timeline of the Project, the land requisition and resettlement work will start in June 2016 and end in June 2017. Thus, the independent monitoring and evaluation institution will carry out once to twice external independent monitoring and evaluation according to implementation of the land requisition and resettlement work until the income, production and life of affected people recover. The quantity of samples for external monitoring survey each time shall reach 5-10% of the total affected population. Contents of the external monitoring and evaluation include:

- 1) Survey on the basic information of affected people;
- 2) The progress of land requisition and resettlement;
- 3) Production arrangement and recovery;
- 4) Living standard of affected people;
- 5) Appropriation and use of resettlement funds;
- 6) Evaluation by the resettlement and demolition executing institution on the executive capability and effects of the Project;
- 7) Affected people's satisfaction at resettlement work;
- 8) Grievances, complaints and solutions to resettlement problems;
- 9) Pending problems and suggestions.

## 11. Matrix of Entitlement

See Table 11-1 to Table 11-5 for entitlement of the affected population determined according to the resettlement compensation policies of affected counties/districts.

**Table 11-1 Matrix of Entitlement of Affected Residents in Yucheng District**

Type of Influence	Affected People	Compensation Items	Compensation Standards and Resettlement Programs																		
Land requisition	Farmers	1. Compensation for land requisition	RMB 42,560/mu for farmland, RMB 21, 280/mu for non-farmland.																		
		2. Compensation for crops	RMB 13,000/mu for crops																		
		3. Resettlement based on social security	The number of farmers to be resettled is determined by dividing the area of land to be requisitioned with the per capital farmland area of the corresponding village collective before land requisition. Farmers satisfying certain requirements will be identified as urban residents and included in the social security plan according to related laws.																		
House demolition and relocation	Rural residents	1. Resettlement by house returning.	Nearby resettlement in the same area will be preferred, or trans-area resettlement if it is impossible to realize nearby resettlement.																		
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government provides basic housing at the rate of 35m<sup>2</sup> per capita.</li> <li>Additional housing area not greater than 10m<sup>2</sup> can be purchased per capita at the average cost price published by the government.</li> <li>If further additional area is needed due to house layout, the area exceeding the sum of areas described in the above article 2 shall be purchased by the owner at the average price for commercial house trading. Such additional area is not greater than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita and 25m<sup>2</sup> per family.</li> <li>The legal house area deducting the basic housing area of 35m<sup>2</sup> per capita will be returned to the family whose house is demolished, according to the standards listed below.</li> </ol> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Structure</th> <th>Unit</th> <th>Compensation criteria</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Frame</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>1200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brick-concrete</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brick-wood</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>740</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soil-wood</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shanty and wing houses</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron sheet and steel structure</td> <td>RMB 1.00/m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Structure	Unit	Compensation criteria	Frame	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	1200	Brick-concrete	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	930	Brick-wood	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	740	Soil-wood	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	580	Shanty and wing houses	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	200
Structure	Unit	Compensation criteria																			
Frame	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	1200																			
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Shanty and wing houses	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	200																			
Iron sheet and steel structure	RMB 1.00/m <sup>2</sup>	100																			

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

Type of Influence	Affected People	Compensation Items	Compensation Standards and Resettlement Programs
		2. Resettlement by money	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deduct the basic housing area at the rate of 35m<sup>2</sup> per capita from the legal area of the house to be demolished.</li> <li>2. Per capita resettlement compensation = average trading price of commercial house * 35m<sup>2</sup> + (average trading price of commercial house-average construction and furnishing cost of the house)*10m<sup>2</sup>. This resettlement compensation will be paid by the government in lump sum for the affected family to purchase house at their own decision.</li> <li>2. Further subsidy will be granted for house purchasing transferring fees, taxes and simple furnishing at the rate of RMB 30,000/person.</li> <li>3. The property management subsidy will be given in lump sum at the rate of RMB 1,200/person.</li> <li>4. The legal house area deducting the basic housing area of per capita 35m<sup>2</sup> will be compensated to the owner of the house to be demolished according to the compensation standards (as listed above).</li> </ol>
		3. Subsidy for moving and transitioning	Moving subsidy will be given to relocated household at the rate of RMB400/person/month for 12 months. For relocated households showing cooperative attitude, signing on the moving and resettlement agreement and handing over the house within given time, a one-off reward will be granted and such reward decreases along with delay of time.
	Vulnerable groups		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Households complying with related conditions will be included in the rural minimum subsistence guarantee system.</li> <li>2. Concentrated subsistence will be given to rural exceptional-poverty people incapable to work and without source of income or supporter on the premise of freewill.</li> <li>3. Living expenses subsidy will be granted to poverty-stricken or disabled people or people included in the poverty-relief plan.</li> </ol>
Infrastructure demolition and relocation	Affected infrastructure	1. To be demolished by the construction party.	1. To be restored directly by the construction party during construction.
		2. To be rebuilt by the original owner with compensation provided by the Project Owner.	2. To be moved or rebuilt by the original owner of such infrastructure facilities with capital contributed by the Project Owner.

**Table 11—2 Matrix of Entitlement of Affected People in Mingshan District**

Influence	Affected people	Compensation or resettlement measures	Standard of compensation
Land requisition	Farmers	1. Compensation for land requisition	RMB 40,000/mu for farmland; RMB 27,000/mu for non-farmland.
		2. Compensation for crops	RMB 1,000/mu for spring and summer crops RMB 900/mu for winter crops
		3. Resettlement based on social security	Take the social security payment for the year of land requisition as the base, the person to be resettled pay 40% of his social security payment in lump sum, with the remaining 60% to be settled by the government. The future payments shall be fully paid by such person.
House demolition	Rural residents	Compensation for houses	Compensation to the demolished houses will be settled according to following principles: RMB 750/m <sup>2</sup> if brick-concrete structure, RMB 600/m <sup>2</sup> if brick-wood structure, RMB 440/m <sup>2</sup> if soil-wood structure. Resettlement for house demolition (See Chapter 6.3.2 for details): 1. Resettlement by jointly built houses 2. Resettlement by money 3. Resettlement by houses which will be built by the family whose houses are demolished, according to uniform rules.
		Compensation for infrastructure	Compensation to moved closed circuit television, telephone and communication facilities will be settled according to the relocation charges for such infrastructure at the time of moving.
		Subsidy for moving	Moving subsidy will be granted at the rate of RMB10/m <sup>2</sup> to the relocated households based on the area of houses of such relocated households deducting legal main building area. Houses with area less than 100m <sup>2</sup> will be counted as 100m <sup>2</sup> .
		Subsidy for the transitional period	Subsidy for the transition period will be granted at the rate of RMB 200/person/month to the people to be settled with houses until the day of new house delivery.
		Resettlement by social security	A lump sum of RMB 60,000/person will be granted, including social security payment, future supports and living allowances.
Relocation of infrastructure	Affected infrastructure	1) To be demolished by the construction party	1) To be recovered directly by the construction party during construction.
		2) To be rebuilt by the original owner with compensation provided by the Project Owner	2) To be relocated by professionals on the account of the Project Owner, such as communication facilities and power facilities; some public infrastructure, such as drinking water tower and illumination lines will be restored by the affected party with compensation given by the Project Owner to the affected party.

Table 11—3 Matrix of Entitlement of Affected Residents in Lushan County

Influence	Affected people	Compensation or resettlement measures	Standard of compensation
Land requisition	Farmers	1. Compensation for land requisition	RMB 31,500/mu for farmland (including contracted land, private plot, garden plot and rural residence land) within the county urban planning area; RMB 15,750 for other land (including forest land and additional farmland)
		2. Compensation for crops	RMB 1,835/year/mu for each requisitioned year according to the output value of the requisitioned land in the previous year (Luyang Town); for other land requisitioned for short time, compensation will be provided for each requisitioned year at the rate of half of the compensation standard for farmland requisitioned in the same area.
		3. Resettlement based on social security	The people whose land is requisitioned will be included in the social security system and take part in job training and other related activities based on his/her freewill according to nowadays prevailing policies concerning social security.
House demolition and relocation	Rural residents	1. Resettlement by houses nearby	The relocated person shall choose resettlement houses with area near to that of his/her demolished houses. If the area of resettlement houses is greater than the approved resettlement area, such additional area shall be purchased by the relocated person with money at the rate of the construction cost of such house (if the additional area is not greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> ) or at the market value of such resettlement house (if greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> ); if the area of resettlement house is smaller than approved resettlement area, the Project Owner shall make compensation to the relocated person with money at the rate of the construction cost of such house (if the area difference is not greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> ) or according to the compensation standard to main rooms described in the monetary compensation standard (if greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> ).
		2. Compensation by money	Frame structure: RMB 1,250/m <sup>2</sup> ; brick-concrete structure: RMB 900/m <sup>2</sup> ; brick-wood structure: RMB 760/m <sup>2</sup> ; wood structure: RMB 700/m <sup>2</sup> ; soil-wood structure: RMB 650/m <sup>2</sup> ; miscellaneous room: RMB 200/m <sup>2</sup> .
		3. Subsidy for moving	Subsidy for moving is granted at the rate of RMB 500/person (population determined at the time of physical indicators survey). For relocated households choosing resettlement by property right exchange and choosing forward delivery houses, moving subsidy will be twice of the aforesaid standard; for those choosing monetary compensation and moving into the resettlement house directly, the moving subsidy is also RMB 500/person.
		4. Transitional subsidy	If the relocated family prefer transitioning fully on themselves, the government will provide subsidy for temporary transition resettlement. Such subsidy is granted at the rate of RMB 400/person/month based on population determined at the time of physical indicators survey. For households choosing exchange of property right, the transition period commences from the date of house demolition and ends at the date of resettlement house delivery and delay for 4 months as the furnishing period. For relocated family choosing monetary resettlement, 12 months of temporary transition resettlement subsidy will be granted. Relocated households with two or more houses demolished can get only one kind of temporary transition resettlement subsidy.
	5. Infrastructure restoration	Compensation to telephone, water, electricity, gas and closed circuit TV and other indoors pipelines will be made by the requisitioning party to the relocated households at the rate of RMB400/item. If the relocated family prefers resettlement by exchange of property right, he/she can apply to maintain the registered account for the telephone, water, electricity, gas and closed circuit TV and transfer to the resettlement house.	
	The disadvantaged group	1. Be included in the minimum living subsistence system	

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

Influence	Affected people	Compensation or resettlement measures	Standard of compensation
		2. Will live in the low-rent house if homeless person.	
Infrastructure demolition and relocation	Affected infrastructure	1) To be demolished by the construction party	1) To be recovered directly by the construction party during construction.
		2) To be rebuilt by the original owner with compensation provided by the Project Owner	2) To be relocated by professionals on the account of the Project Owner, such as communication facilities and power facilities; some public infrastructure, such as drinking water tower and illumination lines will be restored by the affected party with compensation given by the Project Owner to the affected party.

**Table 11—4 Matrix of Entitlement of Affected Residents in Tianquan County**

Influence	Affected people	Compensation or resettlement measures	Standard of compensation
Land requisition	Farmers	Compensation for land requisition	The compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisitioned farmland in the county downtown are RMB 48,000/mu and RMB 45,000/mu respectively.
		Compensation for crops	The compensation for crops within the whole county is RMB 1,600/mu.
		Resettlement based on social security	The number of farmers to be resettled because of land requisition is determined by dividing the area of land requisitioned by the per capita farmland area of such collective economic organization before land requisition. Farmers satisfying certain requirements will be identified as urban residents and included in the social security system according to related laws.
House demolition and relocation	Rural residents	1. Resettlement house-returning nearby by	For households signing on the reconstruction agreement and hand over their houses within given time, their houses will be returned with a new resettlement house with the area 1:1.2 to the area of the original house; or 1:1.1 if delayed. If the actual area of resettlement house is greater than the supposed area to be granted and such difference is within 10m <sup>2</sup> (included), the additional area shall be paid by the owner at the price of RMB 2,300/m <sup>2</sup> , or RMB 3,500/m <sup>2</sup> for the part greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> (if the difference is greater than 10m <sup>2</sup> ). If the actual resettlement area is smaller than the supposed area, such difference will be paid to the owner at the price of RMB 2,300/m <sup>2</sup> .
		2. Monetary compensation	Compensation is made in six levels according to the house structure including: frame structure, brick-concrete structure, brick-wood structure, wood structure, wing rooms and shanty rooms.
		3. Compensation for moving and transition	Transition compensation will be granted at the rate of RMB12/m <sup>2</sup> /month. If resettlement by land assigning, the transition period shall be no longer than 12 months commenced from the date of land assigning; if resettlement with jointly built houses, the transition compensation will be paid to the relocated family in lump sum for 12 months from the time of signing related agreements, or will be paid according to related policies if delay signing such agreement.
		4. Recovery of infrastructure	If the relocated households have registered account of water, electricity, gas and closed circuit television, related departments and enterprises are responsible to install such facilities to the relocated families' house with cost to be borne by the government; or of the relocated households have no such account, such facilities will also be installed by related departments and enterprises with the cost to be borne by the relocated family.
		Disadvantaged group	1. Be included in the minimum living subsistence system

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

<b>Influence</b>	<b>Affected people</b>	<b>Compensation or resettlement measures</b>	<b>Standard of compensation</b>
		2. Will live in the low-rent house if homeless person.	
Infrastructure demolition and relocation	Affected infrastructure	1. To be demolished by the construction party	1) To be recovered directly by the construction party during construction.
		2. To be rebuilt by the original owner with compensation provided by the Project Owner	2) To be relocated by professionals on the account of the Project Owner, such as communication facilities and power facilities; some public infrastructure, such as drinking water tower and illumination lines will be restored by the affected party with compensation given by the Project Owner to the affected party.



Table 11-5 Matrix of Entitlement of Affected Residents in Yingjing County

Influence	Affected people	Compensation or resettlement measures	Standard of compensation															
House demolition and relocation	Farmers	1) Resettlement by money; 2) Centralized resettlement;	1) Standard of compensation to demolished houses: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>S/N</th> <th>Structure of the House</th> <th>Compensation Standard</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Brick-concrete structure</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Brick-wood structure</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Soil-wood, wood structure</td> <td>440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Simple structure</td> <td>160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S/N	Structure of the House	Compensation Standard	1	Brick-concrete structure	750	2	Brick-wood structure	600	3	Soil-wood, wood structure	440	4	Simple structure	160
			S/N	Structure of the House	Compensation Standard													
1	Brick-concrete structure	750																
2	Brick-wood structure	600																
3	Soil-wood, wood structure	440																
4	Simple structure	160																
2) Centralized resettlement: Resettlement houses will be provided to the relocated households according to the use nature and area of their houses demolished. For resettlement houses with the area equal to that of the house demolished, no price difference will be paid; the final floors and locations of the resettlement houses provided to the relocated households will be chosen by such households in the priority determined by the principle of open and fair.																		
3) Other incentives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transition allowance will be granted at the rate of RMB 6/m<sup>2</sup>/month for 12 months (if monetary resettlement) or 30 months (if resettlement by house returning). In addition, if the house to be demolished is used for business operation before demolition and carrying valid business license and tax registration certificate, additional allowance will be granted at the rate of RMB 10/m<sup>2</sup>/month to Fucheng Town for 12 months in lump sum as compensation for business disconnection.</li> <li>● Post-disaster transition resettlement allowance will be granted at the rate of RMB 10,000/family (people sharing the same house, same address and same property right are identified as 1 family);</li> <li>● Housing area guarantee is provided: To practically safeguard housing of residents living within red line for centralized planning and centralized construction, residents chosen resettlement by housing property, signing on the centralized planning and centralized construction agreement within deadline given by Fucheng Town and handing over the original houses to Fucheng Town for disposal will get additional 20% area based on the area of his/her original house. However, the additional area shall not go beyond area of the biggest resettlement house. What's more, if the final area (legal area + 20% additional area) is less than area of the smallest resettlement house and the house owner has no other houses in any other place (including business houses and workshop, etc), the owner can get 1 minimum area resettlement house by applying to Fucheng Town and publicizing his/her application in his/her village/community if he/she satisfy related requirements. In this condition, the owner is not required to pay for the area difference.</li> <li>● Subsidy for moving out of dangerous houses will be granted at the rate of RMB 3,000/family (people sharing the same house, the same address and the same property right is identified as a family) if the floor area of the original house is less than 100m<sup>2</sup>, or RMB 4,000/family if such area is greater than 100m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>● Allowance for post-disaster property management will be granted: To guarantee life of the disaster-stricken residents after moving into the resettlement house, Fucheng Town will help to exempt the first three years of property management fee after they moving into the resettlement house.</li> </ul>																		

## Appendix: Basic information of relocated households

Serial Number	District (County)	Town	Village	Group	Name of the relocated family	Number of family members	Building structure	Area of the house to be demolished (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	He Yonghua	3	Brick-wood	80
2	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Chen Guolian	1	Earth-wood	200
3	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Li Rujun	3	Brick-concrete	300
4	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Yu Xinlian	5	Brick-concrete	300
5	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Yulian	1	Brick-wood	70
6	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Xuehua	5	Brick-wood	100
7	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Yanzhong	5	Brick-wood	50
8	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Yanai	4	Brick-wood	50
9	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Wang Xian-qiang	4	Brick-concrete	300
10	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Yuliang	4	Brick-wood	150
11	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group I	Zhu Hongliang	5	Brick-wood	110
12	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group II	Mei Zhaolian	3	Brick-wood	150
13	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group III	He Jian	5	Shanty house	150
14	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group IV	Yu Jiarong	4	Brick-wood	120
15	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Guiquan	3	Brick-concrete	100
16	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Yu Jialu	5	Brick-concrete	250
17	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Guohui	3	Brick-concrete	80
18	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Guofa	4	Brick-concrete	60
19	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Yu Cheng	4	Brick-concrete	200
20	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Yu Wei	4	Brick-concrete	250
21	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Huazhi	2	Brick-concrete	300
22	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Chaoyun	3	Brick-concrete	150
23	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Chaobing	3	Brick-concrete	150
24	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Huaping	4	Brick-concrete	800
25	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Zhu Huaxin	8	Brick-concrete	450
26	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Peng Guahua	5	Brick-concrete	300
27	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Peng Guoyun	1	Brick-concrete	300
28	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Dayan Village	Group V	Xiao Xuefu	5	Brick-concrete	450
29	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team III	Yu Zuojiang	5	Brick-concrete	680
30	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team III	Yu Zuoping	5	Brick-concrete	680

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	District	Town	Village					
31	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Xiao Xuefu	6	Brick-concrete	500
32	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Binghong	7	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	800
33	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Xiao Xuehu	5	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	800
34	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Xiao Xuezhi	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	300
35	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Yuwei	5	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	500
36	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Gao Ming	5	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	500
37	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Yulong	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	550
38	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Liangzhi	3	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	400
39	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Jiang Guiqiang	7	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	1000
40	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Jiang Guiping	6	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	1000
41	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Yuzhang	5	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
42	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Bingrong	2	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	300
43	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Liangmin	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
44	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Liangjin	5	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
45	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Wan Zhengying	2	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	180
46	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Wan Guibin	3	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	450
47	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Yushun	6	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
48	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Yugui	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	400
49	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Huang Wan-ming	6	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	500
50	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Huang Wanqun	7	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	600
51	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Longxi Village	Team VIII	Zhu Liangchun	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	450
52	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zheng Wangui	9	Shanty house	200
53	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Gu Jinfu	3	Shanty house	200
54	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Huang Xuelin	2	Brick-concrete	300
55	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Gu Guolin	7	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	320
56	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zhang Ruolan	1	Brick-wood	200
57	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Lu Demei	4	Shanty house	300
58	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tingliang	5	Earth-wood	80
59	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tingyao	6	Earth-wood	80
60	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tinghong	3	Earth-wood	80
61	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tinggui	5	Brick-wood+Brick-concrete	500
62	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tingjian	4	Brick-concrete	300
63	Yucheng	Daxing	Zhaiping	Group III	Zheng Chaohai	4	Brick-concrete	360

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	District	Town	Village					
64	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zheng Chaogui	5	Brick-wood	180
65	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zhang Xiuqin	2	Brick-concrete	300
66	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yan Zhilan	4	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	360
67	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Wang Shuquan	5	Brick-concrete	30
68	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Gu Jinfu	4	Brick-concrete	300
69	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Mou Zhihong	5	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	460
70	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Liu Zongrong	5	Brick-concrete	280
71	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Shu Tinghua	5	Earth-wood	140
72	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Li Zelin	6	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	450
73	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zheng Wanjun	4	Brick-concrete	300
74	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Zheng Jinhua	6	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	460
75	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group III	Jiang Tianmei	8	Brick-concrete	80
76	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yan Xia	4	Brick-concrete	400
77	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yu Zhiqiang	3	Brick-concrete	600
78	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Wang Guoyin	4	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	550
79	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yan Anhui	4	Brick-concrete	260
80	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yan Zhigao	7	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	550
81	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Wan Chunxiu	3	Brick-concrete	360
82	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Jia Wanying	4	框架+Shanty house	340
83	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Zhaiping Village	Group II	Yan Mingqin	3	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	600
84	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Wang Jiahong	4	Brick-concrete	850
85	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Wang Jiaquan	4	Brick-concrete	980
86	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Wang Jialei	3	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	750
87	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Deng Cunhui	2	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	300
88	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Hu Wanchun	4	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
89	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Tang Wenchao	3	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	800
90	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Kong Fanlin	3	Brick-concrete	500
91	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Kong Xiangli	4	Brick-concrete	350
92	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Kong Fanqiang	5	Brick-concrete	900
93	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Zhao Shugen	6	Brick-concrete	900
94	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Kong Fanbing	3	Brick-concrete	600
95	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Kong Qingjun	4	Brick-concrete	600
96	Yucheng	Daxing	Shunlu	Group VII	Yuan Yong-	2	Brick-wood	100

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	District	Town	Village		ming			
97	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group VII	Sun Xiangang	2	Shanty house	400
98	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Shu Chaofu	2	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	300
99	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Wan Zilun	2	Brick-wood	200
100	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Zheng Wanjun	8	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	800
101	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Zheng Chunming	5	Brick-wood	150
102	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Zeng Wengang	5	Brick-wood	400
103	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Zeng Chunxiu	6	Brick-wood	150
104	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Peng Qin	2	Brick-wood	100
105	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Shu Chaohong	6	Brick-concrete+ Brick-wood	700
106	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Shu Chaojun	3	Brick-concrete+S hanty house	700
107	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Shu Chaorong	5	Brick-concrete	300
108	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Li Xiaorong	3	Brick-concrete	500
109	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Wang Xiangping	4	Shanty house	500
110	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Wang Xiangyong	3	Brick-concrete	500
111	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Sun Xuefu	6	Brick-concrete	1000
112	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Sun Xueping	5	Brick-concrete	800
113	Yucheng District	Daxing Town	Shunlu Village	Group I	Zheng Chunming	6	Brick-concrete	700
114	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Li ZhiYing	5	Brick-concrete	270
115	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Shi Shuqi	8	Brick-wood	24
116	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Hua Xiaoqiang	6	Brick-concrete	240
117	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Lv Kai	3	Brick-concrete	240
118	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Xia Xiaogang	6	Brick-concrete	90.74
119	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Wei Xiaoqin	3	Brick-concrete	59.06
120	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Huang Yanlin	4	Brick-concrete	66.96
121	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Yang Ping	4	Brick-concrete	67.74
122	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Pang Xilin	3	Brick-concrete	68.76
123	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Sun Qijun	3	Brick-concrete	60.85
124	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Li Cuiming	6	Brick-concrete	84.53
125	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Zixia Village	Group I	Gao Guoqin	3	Brick-concrete	60.85
126	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Jianzhu Village	Group I	Zhang Zhenghui	7	Brick-concrete	385.67
127	Mingshan District	Mengyang Town	Defu Village	Group VI	Wang Shoufu	5	Brick-concrete	700
128	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xianying	3	Brick-wood	150
129	Mingshan District	Chengdong	Pingqiao	Group II	Min Xiansheng	5	Brick-wood	100

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	District	Township	Village					
130	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xianhui	3	Brick-wood	100
131	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xianwen	3	Brick-wood	100
132	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xianwei	3	Brick-wood	150
133	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xiande	4	Brick-wood	120
134	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Xianlie	3	Brick-wood	120
135	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Min Huan	3	Brick-wood	80
136	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Zhao Guiyi	4	Brick-concrete	120
137	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Zhou Xianjun	4	Brick-concrete	120
138	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Li Wenjun	5	Brick-concrete	150
139	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Zhou Tianxiu	3	Brick-wood	100
140	Mingshan District	Chengdong Township	Pingqiao Village	Group II	Zhang Shuyong	8	Brick-wood	350
141	Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community		Wei Ruisheng	3	Brick-concrete	800
142	Lushan County	Luyang Town	Chengbei Community		Jian Shaohai	8	Brick-wood	1400
143	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Mingxiu	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	125.3
144	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Kang Jiewei	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	102.45
145	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shurong	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	135.35
146	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shufang	3	Brick-concrete	157.2
147	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guoxiu	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	139.25
148	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Weiqiang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	159.47
149	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Weijie	5	Brick-concrete	167.62
150	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guokang	3	Brick-concrete	82.7
151	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guorong	4	Brick-concrete	96.11
152	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guohua	4	Brick-concrete	124.78
153	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Wu Lei	1	Brick-concrete	55.78
154	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Chen Yu-anmeng	2	Brick-concrete	104.95
155	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Chengbin	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	222.62
156	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Li Zuoliang	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	257.6
157	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Guangquan	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	335.51
158	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Chungang	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	282.44
159	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Chunqiang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	310.28
160	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guofang	4	Brick-concrete	171.32

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

161	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Bingxiang	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	220.53
162	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shukang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	232.52
163	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shuqiang	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	165.14
164	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Tinggui	4	Brick-concrete	205.34
165	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guiren	7	Brick-concrete	331.23
166	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Kanglin	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	364.69
167	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Yuanhua	7	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	291.06
168	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Zhong-qing	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	135.26
169	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Zhonglin	1	Brick-wood	398.28
170	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shuming	4	Brick-concrete	50.4
171	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shuyue	2	Brick-wood	393.92
172	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Bingzhong	7	Brick-wood	85.1
173	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Bingrong	6	Brick-wood	97.11
174	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guirong	8	Brick-wood	295.84
175	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Ye Jianxiang	6	Brick-concrete	317.51
176	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guohui	5	Brick-wood	181.47
177	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guiqiang	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	140.69
178	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guiping	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	126.11
179	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guoqing	9	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	491.17
180	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Guoxiang	8	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	97.8
181	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Zhong-ming	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	138.22
182	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Wengang	4	Brick-wood	130.03
183	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Mou Wenjun	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	269.48
184	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Junxiang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	235.89
185	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Yang Shufen	9	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	127.21
186	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangjun	7	Brick-concrete	33.96
187	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Lianghua	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	102.98
188	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Hong	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	194.94
189	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liang	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	156.85
190	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangcheng	4	Brick-wood	272.29
191	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangwei	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	72.25
192	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Lianghuai	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	134.19

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

193	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Lianghui	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	143.85
194	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangkang	8	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	256.76
195	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangyan	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	239.43
196	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Weide	7	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	110.46
197	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Yan	3	Brick-concrete	145.87
198	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangrong	4	Brick-concrete	167.65
199	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Liangqiong	3	Brick-concrete	178.85
200	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Jiang Congfang	4	Brick-concrete	231.45
201	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Xu Weixuan	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	332.67
202	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group II	Gao Guoqiong	5	Brick-wood	220.12
203	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Shouneng	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	160.69
204	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	142.34
205	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	4	Brick-wood	184.01
206	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiahao	3	Brick-concrete	154.45
207	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Chongyu	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	257.93
208	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiagui	7	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	134.3
209	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Xu Rong	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	168.14
210	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Quan	3	Brick-concrete	187.34
211	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangheng/Gao Jiayi	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	239.25
212	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiayue	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	109.47
213	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Gongrong	5	Brick-concrete	187.62
214	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangming	3	Brick-concrete	102.7
215	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangming	4	Brick-concrete	156.11
216	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwei	4	Brick-concrete	60.78
217	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Chunming	1	Brick-concrete	176.57
218	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingqiang	2	Brick-concrete	104.95
219	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingyong	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	122.64
220	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Yiming	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	207.6
221	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Xuejun	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	335.51
222	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Yang Guoquan	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	82.44
223	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingqiang	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	100.28
224	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwu	3	Brick-concrete、	232.52



**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	County	Town	Village				Brick-wood	
225	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiaqi	4	Brick-concrete	65.14
226	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwen	7	Brick-concrete	309.89
227	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Shouneng	7	Brick-concrete	131.33
228	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	6	Brick-concrete	115.62
229	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	9	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	379.47
230	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiahan	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	164.69
231	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Chongyu	1	Brick-wood	291.06
232	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiagui	4	Brick-concrete	135.26
233	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Xu Rong	2	Brick-wood	198.28
234	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Quan	7	Brick-wood	50.4
235	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangheng	6	Brick-wood	193.92
236	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiayue	8	Brick-wood	85.1
237	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangrong	6	Brick-concrete	97.11
238	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangming	5	Brick-wood	195.84
239	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangming	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	117.51
240	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwei	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	181.47
241	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Chunming	9	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	140.69
242	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingqiang	8	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	126.11
243	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingyong	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	491.17
244	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Yiming	4	Brick-wood	97.8
245	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Xuejun	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	138.22
246	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Yang Guoquan	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	130.03
247	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingqiang	9	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	269.48
248	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Mingyong	7	Brick-concrete	435.89
249	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Cao Yangjun	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	127.21
250	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwu	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	102.98
251	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiaqi	4	Brick-wood	194.94
252	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangwen	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	156.85
253	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Shouneng	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	272.29
254	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	72.25
255	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Li Yuxiang	8	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	34.19
256	Tianquan	Chengxiang	Shaba	Group V	Gao Jiahan	7	Brick-concrete、	143.85

**Lushan Post-earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Urban Municipal Infrastructure Construction Subproject in  
World Bank-loaned Project-Resettlement Action Plan**

	County	Town	Village				Brick-wood	
257	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Congyu	3	Brick-concrete	256.76
258	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiagui	4	Brick-concrete	239.43
259	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Xu Rong	3	Brick-concrete	10.46
260	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Quan	4	Brick-concrete	45.87
261	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Guangheng	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	67.65
262	Tianquan County	Chengxiang Town	Shaba Village	Group V	Gao Jiayue	5	Brick-wood	178.85
263	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Li Chaoxiu	3	Brick-wood、 Shanty house	33.29
264	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Huang Zhanglong	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	64.58
265	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Liu Xueqing	5	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	179.91
266	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Liu Xuejin	3	Brick-wood	17.93
267	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Liu Xueping	1	Brick-wood	6.46
268	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Gu Darong	4	Brick-wood	83.28
269	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		He Jiatian	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	291.58
270	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Zhang Shuqun	3	Brick-wood	12.99
271	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Zhang Dinghua	3	Brick-wood	39.49
272	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		He Jiahui	6	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	242.3
273	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		He Jiatian	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	291.38
274	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Gao Chengping	3	Brick-wood、 Earth-wood	85.49
275	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Zhang Ping	1	Brick-wood	11.96
276	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Xiao Tianzhen	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood、 Earth-wood	294.44
277	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Yi Daqun	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	256.45
278	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Yang Jianghe	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood、 Earth-wood	295.07
279	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Wang Bing	3	Brick-wood、 Earth-wood	115.27
280	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Pu Bizheng	4	Brick-wood、 Earth-wood	170.16
281	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Deng Chunhua	5	Brick-wood	218.67
282	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Gu Dayan	3	Brick-wood	83.28
283	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Zhou Yong-gong	4	Brick-wood	97
284	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Shi Zhangfu	4	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	116.46
285	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Shi Zhangxin	3	Brick-concrete、 Brick-wood	98.18
286	Yingjing County	Fucheng Township	Nanluoba Village		Li Fagui	4	Brick-wood	73.96