

Social Monitoring Report

1 Report
January 2011

PRC: Guangxi Wuzhou Urban Development
Project–Pingmingchong Valley Geohazard
Resettlement and Prevention Project and Hongling
Road Network Project

Prepared by Wuzhou College for the People's Republic of China and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 January 2011)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
RMB1.00	=	\$0.15
\$1.00	=	RMB6.58

ABBREVIATIONS

APs	–	affected persons
HHs	–	households
MLG	–	minimum living guarantee
PMO	–	project management office
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	resettlement plan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	–	hectare
kg	–	kilogram
km	–	kilometer
Km/h	–	Kilometer per hour
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
mu	–	Chinese area measure for land 1mu = 0.0667 ha

NOTE

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

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Guangxi Wuzhou Urban Development Project

The First External Monitoring Report

Wuzhou College
Wuzhou, P. R. China
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1 Introduction

We monitored the resettlement of Pingminchong Valley Goehazard Resettlement and Prevention and Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure for ADB Loan Guangxi Wuzhou Urban Development Project from July 2009 to September 2010. For keeping track of the resettlement working, we went to Pingminchong Demolition Management Office, Changzhou District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Management Office (who responsible for land acquisition and resettlement of Hongling Road Network Engineering), Pingmindong Community, Pingminxi Community, Longxin Village, Longpin Village, as well as Zhijinhuayuan Community, Fumin Economy Housing Community, Zaochong Resettlement Community, Baiyunbao Community, Jufumingcheng Community, Xinglangmingdu Community, Yunlong Community, Lijixinyuan Community and Hongling Minle Economy Community successively to fact-finding survey. Basing on these survey and investigation from the above, we prepared this monitoring report.

Based on the latest updated Resettlement Plan approved by ADB, land acquisition and housing demolition will involve two urban resident communities (Pingmindong Community and Pingminxi Community) and two rural villages (Longmin Village and Longpin Village). 891 households or 3,943 persons (635 urban dwellers and 3,308 rural dwellers) will be affected because of Permanent land acquisition. The demolition of residential structures will affect 2,039 households or 6,806 persons who living in their private houses or renting houses of institutions and enterprises (including 7 households who run family-based business with 15 employees' families). Further, 2,133 persons from 38 institutions and

enterprises will be relocated because of nonresidential structure demolition.

Project construction will affect land about 3,681.44mu permanently, of which 2,865.88 mu is state-owned, 815.56 mu is collective-owned land (including 272 mu farmland, accounting for 7.39%). A total of 203,692 square meters (m²) of residential houses and 19,264 m² of nonresidential structures of institutions and enterprises will be demolished. In addition, some auxiliaries, basic infrastructures and special facilities will also be affected. For affected population, 383 households or 1,091 persons are vulnerable groups, of which 161 households with residential area of less than 12 m² per capita, 32 households with disabled persons, 118 households headed by women, 42 households living under the minimum living guarantee, and 26 “Five Guarantees”¹ households, While land acquisition or resettlement will not affect any ethnic minority households. Till the end of Sep. 2010, permanent land acquisition has been completed. Compared with the data of Resettlement, 3,610 mu of permanent land acquisition has been finished, accounting for 98% of the total, which affected 891 rural households (3,308 rural populations and 634 employees, accounting for 100% and 100%, respectively). Demolishment involved 211,854 m² of residential structures, relocated 1,982 households (97.2%) or about 6,184 people (90.8%); 19,220 m² of nonresidential structures demolished, accounting for 99%, affected 2,022 employees (96%). **Table 1** provides the impacts of land acquisition in comparison with resettlement Plan actually occurred.

¹ PRC's social assistance system includes a national system of subsistence allowances through the "five guarantees" household subsistence program. Under this program, infirm and childless old people enjoy government support for food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses.

Table 1: Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts and Progress

Project Components	Engineering Works			Permanent Land Acquisition							Residential House Demolition of Individual Households			Nonresidential Structure Demolishment of Institutions and Enterprises			LAR Costs (CNY M)			
	District	Township / Street	VC/RC	Total Area (mu)	Of which Farmland (mu)	Affected HHs (No.) ^a			APs (No.) ^a		Total Area (m ²)	Affected HHs (No.)	APs (No.)	Total Area (m ²)	Quantity (No.)	APs ^b (No.)				
						Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban								Rural		
Pingminchong Valley			RP	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,005 ^c	1,721 ^d	5,345 ^d	13,652	18	1,478	337			
Geohazard Resettlement and Prevention	Wanxiu	Pingminlu	Pingdong & Pingxi	September 2010	218	-	-	-	-	-	166,000	1,745	5,134	13,652	24	1,478	278			
				% of Progress	75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	115%	101%	96%	100%	133%	100%	83%		
				RP	3,013	126	563	-	563	2,515	634	1,880	59,687	318	1,461	5,612	20	634 ^e		
Hongling Road Network & Related Infrastructure	Changzhou	Xinlong	Longxin	September 2010	3,013	126	563	-	563	2,515	634	1,880	45,854	237	1,050	5,568	19	634		
				% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	76.82%	74.5%	71.9%	99%	95%	86%	259
				RP	379	146	328	-	328	1,428	-	1,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Longping	September 2010	379	146	328	-	328	1,428	-	1,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74%	
TOTAL				RP	3,681	272	891	-	891	3,943	634	3,308	203,692	2,039	6,806	19,264	38	2,113	596	
				September 2010	3,610	272	891	-	891	3,943	634	3,308	211,854	1,982	6,184	19,220	43	2,022	469	
				% of Progress	98%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	97.2%	90.8%	99%	113%	96%	79%	

AP = affected person, HH = household, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement.

^a The classification of urban or rural households and population is based on their household registration and population registration.

^b The number of APs includes the employees, teachers and students.

^c The area of residential house demolition includes 24,806 m² residential structures of institutions and enterprises for 409 tenant households.

^d The total number of households and populations includes 7 households who are self-employed business owners with 15 family members as employees, and 409 tenant households or 1,178 persons of institutions and enterprises.

^e The number of APs to be affected by the nonresidential structure demolition of institutions and enterprises is also included in the number of APs affected by permanent land acquisition.

2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Pingminchong Geohazard Resettlement and Prevention

Engineering

According to the revised Resettlement Plan, the Project will acquire permanently 289 mu state-owned lands in Pingminchong valley, which will affect Pingdong and Pingxi communities. In total, 157,657.376 m² residential structures will be demolished, of which 144,005.146 m² residential structures (119,199.065 m² are private houses, 24,806.081 m² are institutions and enterprises residential structures rented by 409 households) and 13,652.23 m² nonresidential structures of institutions and enterprises will be demolished. In addition, because of engineering construction, some associated auxiliaries and basic infrastructures and special facilities will be removed.

Actually, by the end of Dec. 2009, all the land acquisition and relocation working had been completed. The area of Permanent land acquisition of state-owned land is 217.94mu, affecting Pingmindong and Pingminxi Communities. Compared with Resettlement Plan, and basing on the final engineering design, the area of land acquisition has reduced 71.06mu. 166,000 m² private residential structures and rental households of institutions and enterprises have been demolished, accounting for 115% of the area in Resettlement Plan, increasing by 21,995 m². Demolition area of nonresidential structure of institutions and enterprises is 13,652.23 m², accounting for 100% of the area in the RP. **Table 2** presents the demolition situation of private houses and rental houses of institutions and enterprises as well as associated auxiliaries. The demolition of basic infrastructures and special facilities are the same with Resettlement Plan. **Table 3** presents the affected basic infrastructures and special facilities

A total of 1,745 households or 5,134 persons of Pingdong & Pingxi

residential committees and institutions & enterprises are affected by demolition and resettlement, of which 1,316 households or 4,060 persons living in Pingdong and 429 households or 1,074 persons in Pingxi (7 households (15 members) are self-employed business owners, and 35 teachers and 117 students living in Pingminchong Primary School). Besides, 409 tenant households or 1,178 persons have been affected.

For all the demolished houses, some of them have no certificates of house property rights. But according the discussed plan and relevant demolition regulations, after verifying and confirming its legality, the implementation agency will compensate them.

Besides, for another 1,478 people of 24 institutions and enterprises (including 148 teachers and students of the affected school living outside of Pingminchong Valley, but excluding 1,178 persons of the above mentioned 409 tenant households), the number of affected persons are the same with resettlement plan. These persons are affected by the demolition of factory buildings or other nonresidential buildings of their institutions and enterprises. But most of the institutions and enterprises have shut down, so the demolition have little effect to their working; only some self-employed businessmen may have to close for several days.

Table 2: Residential Structure Demolition and Associated Auxiliaries

Item	Unit	Community in Pingminchong Valley					
		Pingdong		Pingxi		Total	
		RP	Actual	RP	Actual	RP	Actual
<i>Affected Households and Populations Living in Private Houses</i>							
Relocated Households	No.	1,316	1,316	405	429	1,721	1,745
Relocated Populations	No.	4,060	4,060	1,285	1,074	5,345	5,134
<i>Total Area of Residential Structure to Be Demolished</i>							
Frame	M ²	19,624.52	19,625	1,1760.83	11,761	31,385.85	31,386
Brick -Concrete	M ²	47,561.56	47,562	36,026.48	40,026	83,588.04	87,588
Brick-Wood	M ²	20,576.20	20,576	6,609.02	15,519	27,185.22	36,095
others	M ²	1,424.65	9,791	421.89	1,140	1,846.54	10,931
Subtotal	m²	89,186.93	97,554	54,818.22	68,446	144,005.15	166,000
<i>Status of Houses with Property Rights</i>							
Households	No.	1,265	1,265	385	409	1,650	1,674
With Property Rights	Area of Structures	M ²	85,186.93	115,840.42	54,018.22	50,159.58	139,205.15
				2250,	159.58	139,205.15	166,000

Item	Unit	Community in Pingminchong Valley					
		Pingdong		Pingxi		Total	
		RP	Actual	RP	Actual	RP	Actual
Without Property Rights	Households No.	51	51	20	20	71	71
	Area of Structures M ²	4,000	4,000	800	800	4,800	4,800
Status of House Use							
Used by the House Owners Themselves	Households No.	971	971	341	365	1,312	1,336
	Area of Structures M ²	69,542.36	98,595.10	50,895.44	543,836.90	120,437.81	142,432
Rented to Tenants	Households No.	345	345	64	64	409	409
	Area of Structures M ²	19,644.57	19,645	3,922.77	3,923	23,567.34	23,568
Associated Auxiliaries							
	Kitchen No.	1,226	1,226	260	260	1,486	1,486
	Toilet No.	702	702	530	530	1,232	1,232
	Balcony No.	750	750	560	560	1,310	1,310
	Water Meter Set	800	800	707	707	1,507	1,507
	Electric Meter Set	820	820	680	680	1,500	1,500
	Coal Gas Set	700	700	516	516	1,216	1,216
	Telephone No.	750	750	500	500	1,250	1,250
	Cable TV HHs	762	762	590	590	1,352	1,352

Table 3: Affected Basic Infrastructures and Special Facilities

Item	Unit	Specification	Quantity	
			RP	% of Progress
Public toilet	m ²		1,050	100%
10KV power pole	No.		10	100%
380V power pole	No.		26	100%
Transformer (KA)	No.		3	100%
Water culvert (concrete)	m ²	0.5*1.0	3,000	100%
Water culvert (slurry)	m ²	0.5*0.5	4,225	100%
Water culvert (mud)	m ²	0.2*0.2	500	100%
Gravel road	m ²		15,000	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN200	500	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN100	1,550	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN80	80	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN70	80	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN65	290	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	M	DN50	3,030	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	set	DN25 meter	400	100%
Water supply pipe (diameter mm)	set	DN20 meter	1,000	100%
Drainage pipe (diameter mm)	set	DN15 meter	400	100%
Telecommunication cable	M	GYTS-12B1	500	100%
	M	GYTS-8B1	3,900	100%
Cable TV optical fiber cable line	km	Overhead 24 core and 12 core	5.1	100%
Artery optical fiber cable (main line)	km	Overhead	26.5	100%
Cable TV distribution networks	HH	Connection of distribution networks	1,106	100%
Power cable	m ²	35	250	100%
Young regular tree (10-30 cm)	No.		100	100%
Matured regular tree (over 30 cm)	No.		20	100%
Scattered fruit tree (1 year)	No.		15	100%
Scattered fruit tree (2 years)	No.		18	100%
Scattered fruit tree (3 years)	No.		11	100%
Scattered fruit tree (above 5 years)	No.		20	100%
Old structure	m ²		149,961	100%

2.2 Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure

Construction Engineering

At the end of December, 2009, 815.56 mu of collective-owned land have been permanently acquired, accounting for 100% (including 436.56mu in Longxin Village and 379mu in Longping Village). The land compensation payment has been disbursed to the affected villages. For 1,288.44mu state-owned land, 100% have been acquired. And the compensation payment has already been paid to affected institutions and enterprises.

By Sep.2010, in Longxin Village, 237 households or 1,050 persons have signed the compensation agreement and all of the households have moved out of their original houses, accounting for 71.9% of the total households in this village. In total, 45,854 m² residential structures have been demolished, as well as the associated auxiliaries. 5,612 m² nonresidential structures of institutions and enterprises have been demolished, accounting for 100% of total. **Table 4** provides the impacts and progress of permanent land acquisition and **Table 5** provides demolition progress of residential structure and auxiliaries, and **Table 6** provides the demolition of institutions and enterprises structures.

Table 4: Permanent Land Acquisition within ROW

		Within ROW						
		State-owned Land (mu) ¹			Collective Land (mu)			Total Area (mu)
		Subtotal	Road & Reserve Land	Institution & Enterprise Land	Subtotal	Longxin Village	Longping Village	
Land acquisition	RP	1,288.44	950.39	338.05	815.56	436.56	379	2,104.00
	September 2010	1,288.44	950.39	338.05	815.56	436.56	379	2,104.20
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AHs (no.)	RP	-	-	-	891	563	328	891
	September 2010	-	-	-	891	563	328	891
	%	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
APs (No.)	RP	634	-	634	3,308	1,880	1,428	3,943
	September 2010	634	-	634	3,308	1,880	1,428	3,943
	%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: ¹ The state-owned land to be acquired for the Hongling Road Network Project will be acquired from the above mentioned 4,040 mu state-owned land acquired between 1997 and 2000.

Table 5: Demolishment of Residential Structures and Associated Auxiliaries

Item	Unit	Hongling Area (Longxin Village)		
		RP	September 2010	% of Progress
Households to Be Relocated	No.	318	237	74.5%
Population to Be Relocated	No.	1,461	1,050	71.9%
Total Area of Structure Demolition	m²	59,687.13	41,420	76.82%
Frame	m ²	11,146.94	9,079	81.54%
Brick-Concrete	m ²	34,250.29	26,575	77.59%
Brick-Wood	m ²	9,852.06	6,233	63.27%
Simple	m ²	4,437.84	3,967	89.39%
Auxiliaries				
Fence	m	920	624	67.83%
Kitchen	No.	371	257	69.27%
Toilet	No.	371	257	69.27%
Coal Gas	Set	371	257	69.27%
Internet	HH	65	41	63.08%
Aluminum Alloy Window	m ²	8,050	6,129	76.14%
Anti-Theft Net with Steel Structure	m ²	8,100	5,751	71.00%
Stainless Anti-Theft Net	m ²	8,750	5,960	68.11%
Air Conditioner	No.	127	101	79.53%
Sunning Ground	m ²	900	820	91.11%
Door	No.	86	59	68.60%
Simple Pig and Chicken Pens	m ²	2,210	920	86.88%
Telephone	No.	139	109	78.42%
Ground with Colored Clay Brick	m ²	6,600	4,2504,780	72.42%
Ground with Endurable Wearing Brick	m ²	9,740	7,825	80.34%
Ground with Mosaic Brick	m ²	3,520	2,873	81.62%
Ground with Patterned Brick	m ²	1,400	980	70.00%
External Wall with Mosaic	m ²	2,300	1,860	80.87%
External Wall with Strip Patterned Brick	m ²	3,920	3,030	77.30%
Tomb (earth)	No.	20	20	100%

Table 6: Affected Institutions and Enterprises

Nature	Name of Institutions & Enterprises		Land Acquisition (mu)	Total Area of Structures (m ²)	Structures to Be Demolished (m ²)			Affected Employees (No.)		
					Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	APs	M	F
Institutions	Horticulture Department	RP	5.77	1,500	132.84	132.84	-	42	32	10
		Dec., 2009	5.77	1,500	132.84	132.84	-	42	32	10
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Greening Engineering Department	RP	3.67	800	93.68	93.68	-	105	75	30
		Dec., 2009	3.67	800	93.68	93.68	-	105	75	30
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Driving Practice Yard of Traffic Police	RP	12.12	25.28	25.28	25.28	-	17	15	2
		Dec., 2009	12.12	25.28	25.28	25.28	-	17	15	2
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Wuzhou Funeral House	RP	45.05	3,203.63	3,203.63	3,203.63	-	15	10	5
		Dec., 2009	45.05	3,203.63	3,203.63	3,203.63	-	15	10	5
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Agricultural Science Institute	RP	10.02	2,100	680	680	-	49	25	24
		Dec., 2009	10.02	2,100	680	680	-	49	25	24
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Wuzhou Chicken Breeding Farm	RP	52.57	468	468	-	468	20	14	6
		Dec., 2009	52.57	468	468	-	468	20	14	6
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Rose Lake Aquaculture Experiment Pond	RP	11.02	680	120.5	-	120.5	45	25	20
		Dec., 2009	11.02	680	120.5	-	120.5	45	25	20
% of Progress		100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	
School of Finance	RP	13.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec., 2009	13.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Military Sub-branch	RP	12.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec., 2009	12.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursery Station	RP	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec., 2009	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	RP	178.72	8,777	4,723.93	4,135.43	588.5	293	196	97	
	Dec., 2009	178.72	8,777	4,723.93	4,135.43	588.5	293	196	97	
	% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Shareholding Company	Longxin Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	RP	1.22	900	240	240	-	160	78	82
		Dec. 2009	1.22	900	240	240	-	160	78	82
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
	Animal Production Farm	RP	7.36	1,300	132.4	-	132.4	20	13	7
		Dec. 2009	7.36	1,300	132.4	-	132.4	20	13	7
	% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	

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Nature	Name of Institutions & Enterprises		Land Acquisition (mu)	Total Area of Structures (m ²)	Structures to Be Demolished (m ²)			Affected Employees (No.)		
					Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	APs	M	F
Private Enterprises	Timber Storage Farm	RP	0.65	43.11	43.11	-	43.11	90	65	25
		JunSep 2010	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
		% of Progress	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Telecom Co.	RP	36.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sep 2009	36.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Synthetic Sugar Machinery Manufacturing Co.	RP	66.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sep 2010	66.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sanlian Auto Repair Co.	RP	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dec. 2009	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Herbal Market	RP	0.47	-	206	-	206	35	24	11
		Dec. 2009	0.47	-	206	-	206	35	24	11
		% of Progress	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Maoshan Warehouse	RP	1.52	-	120.57	-	120.57	12	6	6
		Sep 2010	1.52	-	120.57	-	120.57	12	6	6
		% of Progress	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Longxin Water Supply Plant	RP	10.4	3,200	146	146	-	24	13	11
		Sep. 2009	10.4	3,200	146	146	-	24	13	11
		% of Progress	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
Bus Co.	RP	33.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dec. 2009	33.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	% of Progress	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	RP	159.33	5,443.11	888.08	386	502.08	341	199	142	
	Subtotal	159.33	5,400.00	844.97	386	458.97	251	134	117	
	% of Progress	100%	99%	95%	100%	91%	74%	67%	82%	
	RP	338.05	14,220	5,612.01	4,521.43	1,090.58	634	395	239	
	TOTAL	338.05	14,177	5,568.90	4,521.43	1,047.47	544	330	214	
	% of Progress	100%	99%	99%	100%	96%	86%	84%	90%	

In addition, some basic infrastructures and special facilities have been removed affecting by Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure Engineering. **Table 7** presents the affected basic infrastructures and special facilities.

Table 7: Affected Basic Infrastructures and Special Facilities

Item	Unit	Standard	Quantity		% of Progress
			RP	September 2010	
10KV Electric Pole	No.		250	250	100%
Steel Tower	No.		13	6	46%
Overhead Wire and Cable	m		23,613	10,815	46%
440V Overhead Wire and Cable	m		15,400	8,624	56%
Electrical Cable	m	3×150 mm ²	500	351	70%
380V Electric Pole in Public Transformer	No.		145	84	58%
		20	3	1	33%
		30	7	3	43%
		50	4	2	50%
		80	2	2	100%
		100	17	12	71%
		125	2	1	50%
		160	3	3	100%
		180	1	1	100%
		200	15	11	73%
Transformer (KVA)	No.	250	8	2	25%
		315	10	3	30%
		400	10	2	20%
		500	5	2	40%
		630	6	4	67%
		800	4	1	25%
		1000	2	5	250%
		1250	3	3	100%
		1600	4	5	125%
		2500	1	5	500%
		15 mm	29.1	18	62%
		20 mm	675.6	372	55%
		25 mm	76.3	56	73%
		40 mm	24	15	63%
		50 mm	1,978.64	1,380	70%
Water Pipe (Pipe Diameter, Millimeter)	m	65 mm	65	34	52%
		80 mm	565.6	352	62%
		100 mm	2,447	1,641	67%
		150 mm	2,427	1,571	65%
		200 mm	1,263	895	71%
		250 mm	466	241	52%
		300 mm	1,655.8	1,200	72%
Drainage Pipe (Pipe Diameter, Millimeter)	No.	600 mm	6,089.1	2,579	42%
		1000 mm	138	29	21%
		1200 mm	819	585	71%
Communication Cable	m		63,500	33,110	52%
Communication Optical Cable	m		17,800	9,161	51%

Item	Unit	Standard	Quantity		% of Progress
			RP	September 2010	
Optical Cable Line of Cable TV	Kilometer	Aerial Optical Cable	13.5	13.5	100%
Optical Cable Main Line of Cable TV	Kilometer	Aerial Coaxial Cable	25.15	23	91%
Distribution Net of Cable TV	HH		648	247	38%

In all affected households and populations, 27 households and 65 peoples (classified as vulnerable groups) have removed, accounting for 84% (32households in total) and 75% (87 persons in total) (See **Table 8**).

Table 8: Type and Quantity of Affected Vulnerable Groups within ROW

Type of Vulnerable Groups		Affected Vulnerable Groups (No.)			
		Longxin Village		Longping Village	
		HH (No.)	Popu. (No.)	HH (No.)	Popu. (No.)
“Five Guarantees Family” ¹	RP	7	12	-	-
	Dec. 2009	7	12	-	-
	% of Progress	100%	100%	-	-
Household Living under Minimum Live Guarantee (MLG) ²	RP	10	35	-	-
	Sep. 2010	7	26	-	-
	% of Progress	70%	74%	-	-
Female-Headed Family	RP	15	40	-	-
	Sep. 2010	13	27	-	-
	% of Progress	87%	68%	-	-
Total	RP	32	87	-	-
	Sep. 2010	27	65	-	-
	% of Progress	84%	75%	-	-

Note: ¹ Families Given/With/Receiving/Enjoying Five Assurances/promises; and,

² Households living under MLG are classified as the poor households.

3 Compensation

3.1 Pingminchong Valley Geohazard Resettlement and Prevention Engineering

According to the document of wuguizhengfa [2009]36, all the compensation rates for housing structures and auxiliaries are compensated by cash at replacement value, and evaluated by Wuzhou Real Estate Evaluation Agency. The compensation payment for residential housings is paid to affected person directly. The assessment prices of residential structure are different, as housing structures are not the same, some structures are newer, some are older,

and different houses are in different locations. The compensation rates in the table of Resettlement Plan are the average prices, while actual implementations are ranges of the prices. The actual compensation paid is higher than the rates table in Resettlement Plan. Table 9, 10, 11 and 12 presents the differences of compensation plan the actual compensation, respectively.

Table 9: Compensation Rates of Residential House Demolition

No.	Type of Structures	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
			RP	Actual Compensation
1	Frame	m ²	1,150 -1,900	1,773 - 2,003
2	Brick-Concrete	m ²	1,100 -1,700	1,673 - 1,928
3	Brick-Wood	m ²	1,000 -1,600	1,589 - 1,823
4	others	m ²	600 - 800	50 – 250
5	Relocation Allowance for Residential Structures	m ²	10	10
6	Temporary Resettlement Transitional Allowance	m ²	30	30

Table 10: Compensation Rates of Auxiliaries

Item	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
		RP	Actual Compensation
Telephone	No.	160	160
Kitchen	No.	5,000	5,000
Balcony	No.	1,000	1,000
Water Meter	Set	250	250
Electric Meter	Set	250	250
Coal Gas	Set	300	300
Toilet	No.	3,500	3,500
Cable TV	No.	182	182

Note: ¹ New water meters and electric meters will be installed in the new resettlement houses.

Table 11: Compensation Rates of Nonresidential Structure Demolition

Type of Structures	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
		RP	Actual Compensation
Frame	m ²	1,150	1,150
Brick-Concrete	m ²	1,100	1,100
Brick-Wood	m ²	900	900
Simple	m ²	600	600
Average stoppage subsidies for enterprises and institutes	CNY/each	1,500	1,500
Subsidies for affected employees	CNY/each	525	525

Basic Infrastructures and Special Facilities

Table 12: Compensation Rates of Infrastructures and Special Facilities

Item	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY)	
		RP	Actual Compensation
Public toilet	m ²	800	800
10KV electric pole	No.	2,500	2,500
380V electric pole	No.	2,000	2,000
Transformer (kAV)	No.	150,000	150,000

Water culvert (concrete)	m ²	150	150
Water culvert (slurry)	m ²	120	120
Water culvert (mud)	m ²	80	80
Gravel road	m	100	100
DN25, DN20, DN15 meter	Set	800	800
GYTS-12B1 communication cable	m	146	146
GYTS-8B1 communication cable	m	38.47	38.47
Overhead 24 core and 12 core cable TV optical fiber cable line	km	30,000	30,000
Overhead artery optical fiber cable (main line)	km	20,000	20,000
Cable TV distribution networks	HH	100	100
35 m ² power cable	m	3,000	3,000
Scattered fruit tree	No.	100	100
Regular small tree (10-30 cm)	No.	50	50
Matured regular Tree (Over 30 cm)	No.	100	100
Old structure demolishment	m ²	60	60

3.2 Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure Engineering

For relevant compensation, actual compensation higher than or the same with the compensation rates in the Resettlement Plan.

Table 13 presents the compensation standards for state-owned land and different types of collective-owned land. The actual rates of agricultural land are higher than the rates in the Resettlement Plan. **Table 14** provides the demolition compensation rates of residential structure. **Table 15** provides the compensation rates of auxiliaries. The actual average rates during the implementation are the same with the rates in Resettlement Plan. **Table 16** provides the demolition compensation rates of nonresidential structure. The actual rates during the implementation are the same with the rates in Resettlement Plan. **Table 17** provides the compensation standards. The actual average rates during the implementation are the same with the rates in Resettlement Plan.

Table 13: Compensation of Permanent Land Acquisition (Unit: CNY / mu)

Type of Land	Compensation Rate (CNY)		
	RP	Actual Compensation Rates	± Compensation Rates
<i>Collective-Owned Land</i>			
Paddy land	31,875	33,957	+ 2,082
Dryland	23,220	24,615	+ 1,395
Vegetable land	78,771	84,211.50	+ 5,440.50
Fish pond	49,179	53,157	+ 3,978
Wood land	13,416	13,416	± 0
Lichee land	-	34,991	-

Type of Land	Compensation Rate (CNY)		
	RP	Actual Compensation Rates	± Compensation Rates
Orchard land	23,872	25,448	1,576
Village Road	13,000	13,000	±
House plot	550	550	±
River Bottom Land	2,064	2,064	±
State-Owned Land			
State-owned land	90,000	90,000	± 0

Table 14: Compensation Rates of Residential Structure Demolition

No.	Type of Structures	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
			RP	Actual Compensation
1	Frame structure	m ²	470	470
2	Brick-Concrete	m ²	420	420
3	Brick-Wood	m ²	330	330
4	Simple structure	m ²		
4.1	Wood structure	m ²	180	180
4.2	Earth wall and tile roof house	m ²	150	150
4.3	Earth wall and grass roof house	m ²	100	100
4.4	Other structure	m ²	80	80
5	Relocation Allowance	m ²	5	5
6	Transitional Allowance	m ²	50	50

Note: Compensation includes the structures ONLY. Compensation for the loss of house plot at CNY500/m² is separated item for house demolishment in accordance with the “Resettlement Scheme of House Demolishment and Compensation for Construction Projects in Hongling Area”.

Table 15: Compensation Rates of Auxiliaries

Item	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
		RP	Actual compensation
Telephone	No.	160	160
Kitchen	No.	5,000	5,000
Coal Gas	Set	300	300
Toilet	No.	4,500	4,500
Cable	No.	120	120
Fence	m	50	50
Door	No.	100	100
Sunning ground	m ²	50	50
Aluminum Alloy Window	m ²	50	50
Anti-Theft Net with Steel Structure	m ²	20	20
Stainless Anti-Theft Net	m ²	50	50
Air Conditioner	No.	100	100
Simple Pig and Chicken House	m ²	100	100
Ground with Color Clays Brick	m ²	20	20
Ground with Endurable Wearing Brick	m ²	30	30
Ground with Mosaic Brick	m ²	15	15
Ground with Patterned Brick	m ²	10	10
External Wall with Mosaic	m ²	15	15
External Wall with Strip Patterned Brick	m ²	30	30
Tomb (earth)*	No.	500	500

Note: New water meter and electrical meter will be installed in the new building and no compensation will be paid.

Table 16: Compensation Rates of Nonresidential Structure Demolition

Type of Nonresidential Structure	Units	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
		RP	Actual Compensation
Administrative Institutions			
Land acquisition	mu	84,000	84,000
Structure and auxiliaries	mu	9,100	9,100

Relocation allowance	mu	9,700	9,700
Subsidy for loss of employees' working time	CNY 35/day	35	35
Subsidy for loss of production stoppage	No.	1,500	1,500
Affected Enterprises			
Land acquisition	mu	303,600	303,600
Structure and auxiliaries	mu	473,000	473,000
Subsidy for loss of employees' working time	CNY 35/day	35	35
Subsidy for loss of production stoppage	No.	1,500	1,500

Table 17: Compensation Rates of Basic Infrastructures & Special Facilities

Item	Unit	Compensation Standards (CNY)	
		RP	Actual Compensation
10KV electric pole	No.	2,500	2,500
Steel tower	No.	30,000	30,000
Power cable (overhead line)	m	40	40
400V Power cable (overhead line)	m	40	40
380V electric polar	No.	2,500	2,500
	20	No.	20,000
	30	No.	20,000
	50	No.	20,000
	80	No.	20,000
	100	No.	20,000
	125	No.	20,000
	160	No.	25,000
	180	No.	25,000
	200	No.	30,000
Transformer (KVA)	size	250	No.
		315	No.
		400	No.
		500	No.
		630	No.
		800	No.
		1000	No.
		1250	No.
		1600	No.
		2500	No.
Tomb (mud)	No.	500	500
	DN15 mm	m	50
	DN20 mm	m	60
	DN25 mm	m	70
	DN40 mm	m	80
	DN50 mm	m	150
Water supply pipe	DN65 mm	m	100
	DN80 mm	m	240
	DN100 mm	m	300
	DN150 mm	m	450
	DN200 mm	m	500
	DN250 mm	m	600
	DN300 mm	m	400
Drainage pipe	DN600 mm	No.	600
	DN1000 mm	No.	1,000
	DN1200 mm	No.	1,200
Communication cable	m	20	20
Communication optical cable	m	30	30
Optical Cable TV	Km	30,000	30,000
Cable TV	Km	20,000	20,000
Cable distribution network	HH	100	100

3.3 Special Consideration for the Vulnerable Groups

During the implementation of the resettlement plan, implementation agency pays special attention to the vulnerable groups for their needs and interests. And they got the special concerns, especially those low-income earners who living in affected area facing potential difficulties. Wuzhou PMO and Implementation Agent supervise implementation of the Project to ensure these vulnerable persons receive adequate compensation, housing assignment, social security plan and special funds.

In each component, about 70% employment opportunities have been provided to affected persons. Besides, Wuzhou Municipal Government, Wuzhou PMO and Implement Agency provide free training and micro-credit to affected persons, for restoring their living conditions and incomes. During the resettlement implementation, the women-headed households and disabled and elderly people have been given priority to choose building location and floor.

4 Relocation

4.1 Pingminchong Geohazard Resettlement and Prevention Engineering

By Sep. 2010, of all the 1,721 households, 377 households have moved into commercial houses that subsidized by the government, 12 households obtained commercial houses and are undertaking decoration; 558 households are waiting for moving to Zaochong resettlement community, some of them have already got the keys and are ready to move into new houses shortly; 82 households have moved into economy houses and 3 households are undertaking renovations and will move into shortly; 370 households have moved into low income rental houses; 68 households have moved to commercial housing found by the affected persons in the open market; and 251 households acquired second hand houses, either apartments or individual houses bought from previous

occupants. In total 1,148 households have been resettled in permanent houses, while 15 households got the permanent houses and are undertaking decoration, and 558 households are waiting for moving to Zaichong resettlement community. **Table 18** provides the affected people's resettlement choices.

According to the sample survey, 53.33% affected households can afford resettlement houses by compensation, 46.67% households need to use their savings, borrow money from friends or relatives, bank loans or other ways. The detailed information is in **Appendix**.

Table 18: Resettlement Choices

Destination	Relocated Households and Populations (No.)		Households and Populations have Already Moved into New Houses (No.)		Households and Populations Have Already Obtained New Houses which Are under Decoration (No.)		Households and Populations Haven't Obtained New Houses Yet and still under Transition	
	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Number of Households	Number of Persons
Zijinghuayuan	169	422	169	422				
Zaochong Community	558	1,815	558	1815	260	815		
Baiyunbao	31	97	31	97	0	0		
Jufumincheng	36	112	36	112				
Xinglangmingdu	36	108	36	108				
Yunlong Community	117	374	117	374				
Lijixinyuan	0	0	0	0				
Fumin Economy House (Development Department of Jingwu Real-Estate Co.)	63	201	63	201				
Fumin Economy House (Development Department of Hongtong Real-Estate Co.)	7	28	7	28				
Hongling Minle Economy House	15	42	15	42				
Cheap Rental Houses of Fumin No. 3 Road Carbon Plant Land Plot	370	1,164	370	1,164				
Self-Purchase Second-Hand Houses	251	778	251	778				
Self-Purchase Commercial Houses	68	204	68	204				
TOTAL	1,721	5,345	1,721	5,345	260	815		

4.2 Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure

By Sep. 2010, two resettlement sites have been selected for the relocated families of Hongling Road Network and Related Infrastructure Component. One is close to Wuzhou Railway Station, another one is behind the construction land of Longxin Village. For the first batch, 108 households have moved out, they are living in their relatives' and neighbors' for temporary transition. They received temporary housing allowances of CNY 5 per m² for 6 months. Their house plots were selected by notary draw and foundation of all houses were constructed for them according to latest standard. 75 houses have completed in Longxin Resettlement Site and 75 relocated families have moved in. The remaining 36 houses are being built. In Longping Resettlement Site, 105 houses also are being built. **Table 19** provides the status of house construction. Currently, those who haven't moved into new houses are living in the houses of their relatives or neighbors for temporary transition.

Table 19: Status of House Construction

Destination of Resettlement	Capacity of the Resettlement Sites to Host HHs and Popu. (No.)		Houses Have Been Constructed (No.)	Houses Are under Construction (No.)
	Households	Populations		
Longxin Phase I, II, III and IV	522	1,984	75	36
Longping Phase I	606	2,303		105
Longping Phase II	382	1,452		

5 Income Rehabilitation and Training

5.1 Pingminchong Valley Gohazard Resettlement and Prevention

Pingminchong Community and Implementation Agency have been busy dealing with the burdensome relocation. They have to time to take any income rehabilitation measures or arrange any training so far.

5.2 Hongling Road Network and related Infrastructure

Land acquisition in Hongling Component lead to reduction loss, so

Implementation Agency takes some rehabilitation measures, including (i) providing employment opportunities during the project construction phase; (ii) providing social insurance; (iii) non-agricultural production, including development of self-employed service businesses (i.e. clothing, grocery, transportation, cargo, community service, repair, hairdressing salon, beauty salon, dry-cleaning house, entertainment and catering services); (iv) providing technical training to increase their skills. In accordance with the regulation of Wuzhou Municipal Government, 5% of the total land acquired has been provided to the affected villages for construction land, which is used for tertiary industry. Longxin Village has got 240 mu construction lands, 100 mu of which is located close to the newly constructed Wuzhou Railway Station.

In fact, the affected villages haven't decided how to develop the construction land. So there is no economic benefits occurred yet. Currently, in the construction area of Wuzhou Railway Station, including Hongling road construction, most of the villagers live on the temporary construction job opportunities. Some villages living close to Railway Station, they have built up their houses and run a small supermarket or hotel for daily income.

In addition, with the assistant of Wuzhou Land Resource Bureau and Wuzhou Housing Demolition Office, Implement Agency has engaged Changzhou Employment Service Training Center as training institutions to provide the skill training and employment services to the affected persons. As a result, 95% of the affected persons have found suitable job positions.

6 Issues and Suggestions

6.1 Main Issues

(i) In Pingminchong Valley Geohazard Resettlement and Prevention Component, Pingminchong Community and Implementation Agency Staffs are

busy for the resettlement and relocation working, so implementation of Income Rehabilitation measures is being preparing, haven't put it into effect completely.

(ii) In Hongling Road Network and related Infrastructure Component, installation of electricity, water and telecom, and construction of road progress slowly in some housing construction site.

6.2 Suggestions

(i) Accelerate the planning and construction progress of Hongling resettlement housing construction. The local government shall guide actively relevant departments to put relevant policies into effect. While the construction department shall try their best to help relocated households with the problems of installation of electricity, water, telecom and roads' thoroughfare.

(ii) Make great efforts on training to affected persons. The affected persons have low literacy and overall personality of the relocated households is not very good. So, in order to improve their employment competition, strengthening the training for the affected person is necessary. A detailed training plan is needed to prepare. According to their need, Implementation Agency arranges suitable content and courses for them, for practicing the income rehabilitation measures. In addition, Implementation Agency has to strengthen relations with local government, Labor personnel and social safeguard bureau and poverty reduction department, trying to make the combination of training and employment.

Sample survey for assessment of affordability of resettlement housing During 2nd External Monitoring activity

- Survey 10 percent of households in **subsidized commercial housing and in Zhaochong resettlement site**
- Commercial (subsidized): 30 AH
- Zaochong: 60 AH
- Assess compensation paid, cost of resettlement apartment, balance between cost and compensation (+/-), source of funds covering the additional cost (savings, relatives/friends, bank loan, other), if any, and current household (HH) income and its source(s) (AP occupation(s), government support, pension), monthly per capita income (Monthly HH income / no. of HH members)

Table for data gathering and entry for Zhaochong resettlement site:

(60HHs)

SN	Name of Head of HH	No of HH members	Compensation paid (RMB)	Cost of resettlement apartment (RMB)	Balance (+/-) (RMB)	Source of funds covering additional cost, if any	Current monthly HH income (RMB)	Source(s) of HH income	Monthly per capita income
1	Zhou Yongqiang	3	104045	100112.4	3932.6		3399	3 , 1 (permanent worker)	1133
2	Nie Fu'an	3	69000	106375.8	-37375.8	①	2499	1 (casual worker)	833
3	Ye Zhuorong	3	120352	118372.3	1979.7		1800	1 (casual worker)	600
4	Lu Yigao	5	116193.6	216498.5	-100304.9	③	7100	1 , 3	1420
5	Liang Dehui	3	108700.5	201791.7	-93091.2	③	4680	1 (community official)	1560
6	Zhou Ruijing	3	111230	105088.8	6141.2		2898	1 (permanent worker)	966
7	Mai Wenguang	3	129281	156409.9	-27128.9	③	2100	1 (casual worker)	700
8	Yang Rong	3	117325	108238.5	9086.5		4500	1 (office clerk) , 3	1500
9	Li Canqiao	3	292068.52	119752.4	172316.12		4100	1permanent worker , 3	1366
10	Liang Pengxiang	2	25800	142363.1	-116563.1	③	4900	1self-employed entrepreneurs	2450
11	Li Weisu	3	159366.43	124688.4	34678.03		3400	3 , 1 (permanent worker)	1133
12	Li Jishi	3	75000	109704.6	-34704.6	①	2400	3 , 1 (casual worker)	800
13	Wang Mingheng	3	90000	83279	6721		2400	1 (casual worker)	800
14	Deng Juhong	5	182000	158257.4	23742.6		7900	3 , 1 (office clerk)	1580

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15	Xian Huaquan	5	117700	111896.2	5803.8		5200	3 , 1 (permanent worker)	1040
16	Zhang Yongqi	3	63000	123470.4	-60470.4	③	3400	3 , 1 (permanent worker)	1133
17	Liang Bixing	2	90000	130609.6	-40609.6	①	2900	1 (bus driver. pharmacist)	1450
18	Yang Yin	2	130000	117793.6	12206.4		1900	1 (permanent worker) , 3	950
19	Ou Xilin	3	90000	131752.8	-41752.8	③	2000	1 (casual worker) , 3	666
20	Huang Zhiming	3	51000	97663.8	-46663.8	③	1620	1 (casual worker)	540
21	Mo Runsheng	6	123000	107229	15571		5300	1 (Tobacco office clerk , pastry cook , 3	883
22	Yang Jianmin	4	95000	205163.5	-110163.5	③	6000	1 (office clerk) , 3	1500
23	Xu Jiexiong	4	110000	99288.6	10711.4		3500	1 (casual worker)	875
24	Wei Shaohua	4	71000	128238.5	-57238.5	②	5100	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1275
25	Xu Jinfa	3	90000	118275.2	-28275.2	③	2400	1 (casual worker)	800
26	Xu Jinrong	3	90000	115800	-25800	③	2650	1 (casual worker)	883.33
27	Liang Hongman	3	144132	121853	22279		3400	1 (office clerk)	1133.33
28	Chen Jingying	3	118062	110527.8	7534.2		3380	1 (office clerk)	1126.67
29	Zhong Lijuan	3	103402.2	93472.8	9929.4		1600	1 casual worker	533
30	Lu Jianhua	3	111137.4	111130.3	7.1		2480	1 (casual worker)	826
31	Zhu Weika	3	103020	102000	1020		2800	1 (permanent worker)	933
32	Chen Guikun	3	93000	128437.6	-35437.6	②	2660	1 (permanent worker)	886
33	Chen Caiqun	3	125558.4	125558.4	0		2100	1 (casual worker)	700
34	He Weibin	3	58384.62	161661.5	-58384.62	③	3400	1 (permanent worker)	1133
35	Shi Yan	3	62455.32	104432.4	-41977.08	③	1900	1 (casual worker)	633
36	Guo Shaoqing	3	163000	159778	3222		2500	1 (casual worker , soldier)	833
37	Huang Binghui	3	83000	73472.8	9527.2		2100	1 (casual worker)	700
38	Li Jun	3	130300	129668.9	631.1		3900	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1300
39	Wan Shuying	4	180762.3	164158.7	16603.6		5200	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1300
40	Hong Shengjian	3	263001	198257.4	64743.6		3600	1 (permanent worker)	1200
41	Luo Hualin	4	113760	155993	-42233	①	3800	1 (fitment worker) , 3	950
42	Lu Guohua	5	79697	157937	-78240	②	4000	1 (casual worker) , 3	800
43	Huang Jinning	3	91756	87216	4540		2400	3	800
44	Chen Guofu	6	40606	120222	-79616	③	6600	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1100
45	Luo Peixian	3	85320	72347	12937		3600	1 (self-employed entrepreneurs)	1200

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46	Huang Guoliang	3	49025	102695	-53670	③	3000	1 (permanent worker)	1000
47	Huang Jinquan	3	90027	103387	-13360	③	2400	3	800
48	Zhang Qingqiu	2	92377	92195	182		1200	1 (casual worker)	600
49	Zhen Jun	3	30000	119785	-89785	③	6900	1 (self-employed entrepreneurs)	2300
50	Huang Hanming	3	81019	100754	-19735	③	2100	1 (casual worker)	700
51	Peng Guangjian	3	68045	100754	-32709	③	1800	1 (casual worker)	600
52	Liang Guiqin	5	70000	83279	-13279	③	6500	1 (permanent worker)	1300
53	Quan Song'an	3	50298	97345	-47047	③	2400	1 (casual worker)	800
54	Huang Guibao	3	85303	108238	-22935	③	2400	3	800
55	Li Wu	3	85107	81867	3240		1800	1 (casual worker)	600
56	Liu Yan	1	40211	118955	-78744	③	2500	1 (self-employed entrepreneurs)	2500
57	He Jiefang	4	76739	119529	-42790	③	3600	1 (permanent worker)	900
58	Lin Tianyue	2	65273	61404	3869		2000	1 (self-employed entrepreneurs)	1000
59	Hu Heng'en	3	85320	206681	-121361	③	5700	1 (office clerk)	1900
60	Zhang Ruibin	3	71832	105323	-33491	③	2100	1 (casual worker)	700

NOTE: In the column Source of funds covering additional cost, ①saving; ②borrowing money from relatives/friends; ③bank loans; ④ means others.

In the column Source(s) of HH income, 1 means AP's occupations; 2 means government support; and 3 means pension.

Table for data gathering and entry for subsidized commercial housing:

(30HHs)

	Name of Head of HH	No of HH members	Compensation paid (RMB)	Cost of resettlement apartment (RMB)	Balance (+/-) (RMB)	Source of funds covering additional cost, if any	Current monthly HH income (RMB)	Source(s) of HH income	Monthly per capita income
1	Zhuo Fengji	2	193540	210000	-16460	③	1700	1 (casual worker)	850
2	Qin Feixia	5	193000	183070	9930		4900	1 (office clerk) , 3	980
3	Liang Guojian	6	320000	300000	20000		4150	1 (office clerk) , 3	691.67
4	Xu Jinquan	3	180000	210000	-30000	③	3500	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1500
5	Li Jiesheng	6	217158	210000	7158		8100	1 (permanent worker)	1350
6	Huang Rongzhi	2	230378.5	270000	-39621.5	③	3500	1 (office clerk)	1750
7	Li Qin	3	124362.9	210000	-85637.1	③	4350	1 (permanent worker)	1450
8	Deng Lihua	4	122810	210000	-87190	③	5600	1 (office clerk)	1400
9	Lin Jing	3	233076	290000	-56924	③	5000	1 (office clerk) , 2 (government support)	1666.67

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10	Zhou Baiqiang	3	222290	210000	12290		3800	1 (permanent worker)	1266.67
11	Hu Xingquan	3	170080	137000	33080		3100	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1033.33
12	Ye Liping	5	225137.93	210000	15137.3		4100	1 (casual worker) , 3	820
13	Liu Qihua	3	300000	210000	90000		3500	1 (permanent worker)	1166.67
14	Liang Gaofeng	3	385600	445500	-59900	③	4860	1 (office clerk) , 2<government support)	1620
15	Huang Huifang	2	256000	224800	31200		3100	3	1550
16	Zhang Yongxin	3	253600	223400	30200		2850	1 (casual worker)	950
17	Mai Guuilian	4	385600	338607	46993		4485	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1121.25
18	Lin Guiying	3	155006	144300	10706		3000	1 (permanent worker) , 3	1000
19	Mo Lishu	3	277000	253000	24000		4500	1 (office clerk) , 3	1500
20	Wang Xinjing	3	200000	182850	17150		2670	1 (casual worker)	890
21	Wu Baozhu	7	195856	150000	45856		5600	1 (self-employed entrepreneurs)	800
22	Yang Huilan	2	107985	80000	27985		600	1 (casual worker)	300
23	Wu Zeqiang	3	96743	90000	6743		2700	1 (fitment worker)	900
24	Li Tujin	5	275485	180000	95485		2000	3	400
25	Huang Yuebao	4	138859	210000	-71141	③	2800	3	700
26	Li Zhonghua	3	167913	210000	-42087	③	2700	1fitment worker	900
27	Liang Jianrong	5	183008	250000	-66992	③	5000	3	1000
28	Ye Guchang	4	121710	120000	1710		2000	1 (casual worker)	500
29	Huang Qunying	3	106985	100000	6985		1800	3	600
30	Zhang Haiping	2	63806	55000	8805		800	1 (worker)	400

NOTE: In the column **Source of funds covering additional cost**, ① means saving; ② means borrowing money from relatives/friends; ③ means bank loans; ④ means others.

In the column **Source(s) of HH income**, 1 means AP's occupations; 2 means government support; and 3 means pension.

- Calculate number and percentages for
 - AH with sufficient compensation for purchase of resettlement apartment (% of total sample)
 - AH with insufficient compensation for purchase of resettlement apartment (% of total sample)
 - AH covering gap from personal savings (%of all AH with insufficient compensation)
 - AH covering gap by borrowing from relatives and friends (%of all AH with insufficient compensation)
 - AH covering gap with bank loan (%of all AH with insufficient compensation)
 - AH covering gap from other sources (%of all AH with insufficient compensation) – (identify other sources)
 - Income groups by total monthly HH income (RMB <1000, 1000-<2000, 2000-<3000, 3000-<5000, 5000-<7000, 7000-10,000, >10,000)

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- Income groups by monthly per capita income (RMB <250, 250-<500, 500-<750, 750-<1000, 1000-<2000, 2000-<3000, 3000-5000, >5000)

Tables for presentation of survey results for subsidized commercial housing and of Zhaochong resettlement site:

a. Sufficiency of compensation funds for purchase of resettlement apartment (n=90)

	Number	Percent
Sufficient	48	53.33%
Insufficient	42	46.67%

b. Source of funds covering additional costs (n=??)

Source	Number	Percent
Savings	4	9.52%
Relatives and friends	3	7.14%
Bank loan	35	83.33%
Other		

c. Income groups by total monthly HH income (n=90)

RMB	Number	Percent
<1000	2	2.22%
1000-<2000	10	11.11%
2000-<3000	30	33.33%
3000-<5000	32	35.56%
5000-<7000	13	14.44%
7000-10,000	3	3.33%
>10,000		

d. Income groups by monthly per capita income (n=90)

RMB	Number	Percent
<250		
250-<500	3	3.33%
500-<750	17	18.89%
750-<1000	28	31.11%
1000-<2000	39	43.33%
2000-<3000	3	3.33%
3000-5000		
>5000		

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- Survey 10 percent of vulnerable households in **low income rental housing in Fumin resettlement site**: 33 AH
- Assess how many vulnerable persons receive government rental allowances for the poor and current household income and its sources (AP occupation(s))

Table for data gathering and entry for low-income rental housing resettlement site in Fumin:

SN	Name of Head of HH	No of HH members	Compensation paid (RMB)	Cost of apartment rent (RMB)	Receives rental subsidy from government (yes/no)	Reason why not, if so	Amount per year (RMB)	Current HH income (RMB)	Source(s) of HH income	Monthly per capita income
1	Liang Xiuzhen	3	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,300	Subsistence allowance and pension incomes	433.3
2	Chen Binghua	3	20,000	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
3	Jiang Rifeng	2	15,000	57.8	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
4	Huang Xiuying	4	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,900	Pension and casual laborer incomes	475
5	Qiu Zhijin	3	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,800	casual laborer incomes	450
6	Luo Dongming	4	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,200	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
7	Liang Zhiqiang	3	45,600	65.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
8	Zhou Jinxiong	3	15,000	65.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,300	casual laborer incomes	433.33
9	Ye Fuguo	2	NO	57.6	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
10	Gan Xuezhen	2	28,000	57.6	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	890	Pension incomes	445
11	He Yanling	2	NO	57.6	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
12	Feng Zhihua	3	34,700	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300

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13	Zhu Qinglin	3	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,550	Pension and casual laborer incomes	516.67
14	Li Qinghua	3	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,575	casual laborer incomes	525
15	Peng Baohan	5	50,000	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	2,700	Pension and casual laborer incomes	540
16	Cen Mingqiu	3	30,000	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,509	Pension and casual laborer incomes	503
17	Wen Yongquan	4	NO	66.5	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	2,150	casual laborer incomes	537.5
18	Dai Dehui	3	21,096.5	65	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
19	Chen Qizhen	2	34,206	57.8	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
20	Li Dekun	4	46,050.88	65	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,400	casual laborer incomes	350
21	Li Yiduan	1	NO	45	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	400	Cost of upbringing given by lineal kin	400
22	Huang Ji	4	24,680.6	65	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,800	Pension and casual laborer incomes	450
23	Chen Shuzhao	2	NO	57.08	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and Cost of upbringing given by lineal kin	300
24	Huang Ruixian	3	NO	57.8	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
25	Chen Yuanyan	3	NO	65	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
26	Liang Yaoxing	1	NO	45	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	300	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
27	Wu Yongdai	2	57,807	57.08	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
28	Kong Yamei	6	NO	65	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	1,800	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300

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29	Li Xiumei	2	NO	57.08	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and Cost of upbringing given by lineal kin	300
30	Qiu Yueqing	2	NO	66	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
31	Yang Guixiong	1	NO	57.08	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO		Subsistence allowance	300
32	Feng Zhenhuan	3	NO	66	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	900	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300
33	Huang Haisheng	2	NO	57.08	NO	They have lived in low-income rental housing provided by Government.	NO	600	Subsistence allowance and casual laborer incomes	300

- Calculate number and percentages for
 - AH receiving rental subsidy
 - AH not receiving rental subsidy
 - Ascertain why rental subsidy is not received, if so
 - Amount of rental subsidy per year (RMB <1000, >1000, >2000)
 - Income groups (RMB <500, 500-<1000, 1000-<1500, 1500-<2000, 2000-<3000, 3000-<5000, >5000)
 - Income groups by monthly per capita income (RMB <250, 250-<500, 500-<750, 750-<1000, 1000-<2000, 2000-<3000, 3000-5000, >5000)

Tables for presentation of survey results for low income rental housing in Fumin resettlement site:

a. Low income households receiving rental subsidy

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0%
No	33	100%

b. Amount of annual rental subsidy

RMB	Number	Percent
<=1000	0	
>1000	0	
>2000	0	

c. Income groups by total monthly HH income

RMB	Number	Percent
<500	3	9.09%
500-<1000	17	51.52%
1000-<1500	4	12.12%
1500-<2000	7	21.21%
2000-<3000	2	6.06%
3000-5000		
>5000		

d. Income groups by monthly per capita income

RMB	Number	Percent
<250		
250-<500	28	84.85%
500-<750	5	15.15%
750-<1000		
1000-<2000		
2000-<3000		
3000-5000		
>5000		