

The Overall Planning for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction

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Regulations on Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction (the State Council No. 526)

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Planning Group of Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction of the Earthquake Relief Headquarters under the State Council

Group Leader: National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC)

Co-leader: The People's Government of Sichuan Province, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD)

Group Members: The People's Government of Shaanxi Province, People's Government of Gansu Province, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, State Ethnic Affairs Commission, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Land and Resources, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, People's Bank of China, State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, State Administration of Taxation, State Administration of Radio, Film and Television,

General Administration of Press and Publication, General Administration of Sport, State Forestry Administration, National Tourism Administration, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Engineering, China Earthquake Administration, China Meteorological Administration, China Banking Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission, China Insurance Regulatory Commission, State Electricity Regulatory Commission, State Administration of Energy, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, State Food and Drug Administration, State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development;

Supportive Units: State Wenchuan Earthquake Expert Committee, State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping

The present planning is formulated to extend our deep condolences to the victims of the Wenchuan earthquake, renew the highest considerations to the broad disaster-affected people, and express the sincerest gratitude to those who have been concerned about and giving support to the earthquake fighting and disaster relief efforts and restoration and reconstruction of the affected areas.

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Foreword

A major earthquake measured 8.0 Richter scale struck Wenchuan at 14:28 on May 12, 2008, took away tens of thousands of lives, deprived millions of households of their homeland on which they had relied for generations, and destroyed in a instant the fortune accumulated by the painstaking work over decades. Faced with the unexpected catastrophe, the entire Party, the army and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, under the firm leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and the Central Military Commission united as one and forged an iron will to combat the disaster. The broad cadres and masses in the affected areas were courageously engaged in self-rescue, people from all walks of life and the international community actively provided generous assistance. Thanks to the undaunted endeavors of the all the parties concerned, a great victory has been achieved in the aspects of rescuing people, resettling disaster victims, etc.

The post-Wenchuan earthquake restoration and reconstruction are an arduous task. Confronted with the difficult situation of such a wide disaster-affected area, such a large disaster-affected population, such complex natural conditions and severely damaged infrastructures, the post-quake restoration and reconstruction task is extremely strenuous and full of challenges. Post-quake restoration and reconstruction concerns the vital interests of people in and the long-term development of the quake-stricken areas. We shall thoroughly implement the Scientific Outlook on Development; adhere to the principle of putting people first, respecting nature, making overall arrangements and scientific reconstruction. We shall fully rely on the broad cadres and masses in disaster-stricken areas and carry forward the outstanding qualities of the Chinese nation such as self-reliance and arduous struggle. We shall give full play to the political advantages of the socialist system and effectively utilize various kinds of resources through mobilizing the entire country. We shall rebuild our material and spiritual homeland by meticulous planning, organization and implementation so as to make people in the quake-stricken areas win new opportunities for development during the period of restoration and reconstruction and build, along with the entire nation, a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

The present planning is hereby formulated for the purpose of doing a good restoration and reconstruction job in a powerful, orderly and efficient way and rebuilding a beautiful homeland so as to restore the normal socioeconomic order in the quake-hit areas.

Chapter I Basis for Reconstruction

§1 An Overview of the Disaster Areas

The Wenchuan earthquake affected 417 counties (cities, districts) of 10 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) such as Sichuan, Gansu, Shanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan Provinces, etc., covering approximately a total area of 500,000 sq. km. The planned scope of the present planning includes 51 counties (cities and districts) in the extremely hard-hit and hard-hit disaster areas of Sichuan^①, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces, covering a total area of 132,596 sq. km., involving 14,565 administrative villages in 1,271 towns and townships, with a total population of 19.867 million by the end of 2007, the gross regional product of 241.8 billion yuan, urban household per capita disposable income and rural household per capita net income of 13,050 yuan, 3,533 yuan, respectively.

Column 1 Planned Scope		
Province	County (city and district)	No.
Sichuan	Wenchuan, Beichuan, Mianzhu City, Shifang City, Qingchuan, Maoxian, Anxian, Dujiangyan City, Pingwu, Pengzhou City, Lixian, Jiangyou, Lizhou (District of Guangyuan City), Chaotian (District of Guangyuan City), Wangcang, Zitong, Youxian (District of Mianyang City), Jingyang (District of Deyang City), Xiaojin, Fucheng (District of Mianyang City), Luojiang, Heishui, Chongzhou City, Jiange, Santai, Langzhong City, Yanting, Songpan, Cangxi, Lushan, Zhongjiang, Yuanba (District of Guangyuan City), Dayi, Baoxing, Nanjiang, Guanghan City, Hanyuan, Shimian, Jiuzhaigou	39
Gansu	Wenxian, Wudu (District of Longnan City), Kangxian, Chengxian, Huixian, Xihe, Liangdang, Zhouqu	8
Shaanxi	Ningqiang, Lueyang, Mianxian, Chencang (District of Baoji City)	4

The planned areas are mainly situated in the transitional area from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to the Sichuan Basin with the Longmen Mountains as the diving line, the geological and topographical features between the west and the east are quite distinguished from each other, so is their socioeconomic development level. In general, the said areas have the characteristics as follows:

—The planned areas are characterized by complex topographic and climate conditions, with the distribution of plains, hills, plateaus, alpins, etc. Certain

areas feature great relative altitude differences and salient vertical climatic changes. Therefore, these areas fall into the typical alpine canyon topography.

—Natural disasters frequent these alpine plateau areas where seismic rift zones crisscross and the probability of earthquake disasters is relatively high; the spots for potential geological hazards like landslides, landslips and mud-rock flow are densely and broadly distributed across these areas, which pose a grave threat.

—With a vulnerable eco-environment, these areas are high mountains and deep gullies. The farmland in the alpine areas is in bits and pieces with arid and thin soil layers and severe soil erosion.

—Being of considerable ecological significance, the alpine plateau areas abound in fauna and flora resources and diversified eco-system types. As an important ecological screen in the upper stream of the Yangtze River, the said areas provide critical havens for China's rare and endangered wildlife.

—Relatively rich in resources, the said areas also see a concentration of world cultural and natural heritage sites and natural reserves with abundant tourist resources. In addition, there are plenty of water energy, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic mineral resources, etc.

— Haunted by economic instability, the industrialization degree in the plain areas is comparatively high while the alpine plateau areas suffer comparatively small economic scale with a single industrial structure and a concentrated poverty-stricken population.

—The planned areas are home of many ethnic minority groups, including China's only concentrated inhabitation area of the Qiang ethnic group and one of the major Tibetan settlement areas, with cultural diversity and unique historical and humanistic resources.

§2 Disaster Losses

The Wenchuan earthquake is the most destructive one with the widest affecting scope and most serious disaster-induced losses ever since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Measured 8.0 Richter scale in magnitude and 11 degrees in seismic intensity, the earthquake also caused severe secondary disasters such as landslides, landslips, mud-rock flow, barrier lakes, etc.

— The quake caused heavy casualties. Up to August 25, 2008 some 69,226 people had been killed, 374,643 injured, and 17,923 missing.

—Numerous urban and rural residences were devastated. Some towns, including the Beichuan County seat, Yingxiu Town of Wenchuan County, etc. and a vast number of villages were razed to the ground.

—Infrastructures were severely damaged, and the systems of transportation, electricity, telecommunications, water and gas supply, etc. were paralyzed by

large area.

—Public service facilities including schools and hospitals were severely damaged, and so were a large number of cultural and natural heritage sites.

—Industry development was greatly impeded, with large acreages of farmland destroyed and key industries and numerous enterprises devastated.

—The quake also wreaked havoc on the eco-environment, with large stretches of forests destroyed, wildlife habitats lost and shattered, and ecological function degraded.

§3 Challenges

—The eco-environment has degenerated, the natural environment, such as vegetation, water bodies, soil, etc., has been destroyed, and the potential hazards of secondary disasters as well as aftershocks have increased. Consequently, the subsistence and development conditions have worsened.

—The resource and environment carrying capacity has decreased, the per capita farmland acreage has dwindled and, the farmland quality has worsened. Hence, it is extremely difficult to ensure farmers' stable income increase.

—The construction space in some areas is rather scanty, and the basic subsistence conditions in quite a few places have completely lost. Moreover, it is very difficult to construct new towns in other areas, select location for villages and resettle the population concerned.

—As the enterprises have been severely damaged, the employment situation is fairly grave, whereas a lot of regions have no basic conditions for resolving the employment issues through developing the local industry.

—Apart from the disaster-induced fear, many a disaster-affected individual has lost his or her housing site, farmland and job. Hence, it shall take a rather long period of time to cure the psychological trauma of the affected population.

—A large number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage carriers were destroyed, and it has become even more urgent to protect and carry forward the culture of the Qiang ethnic group.

—We are faced with an extremely complicated conflict and situation when resolving the urgent problems by the law confronting the disaster-affected people and maintaining the long-term regional sustainable development capacity.

§4 Favorable Conditions

—The guiding principle of Scientific Outlook on Development and the human-oriented governing concept have provided the ideological guarantee for

building a new homeland in a scientific method.

—The inexhaustible impetus for reconstruction lies in the self-reliant and hard-working spirit, the enthusiasm and initiatives shared by the broad cadres and masses in the disaster areas for incessant self-improvement, mutual assistance and the quest for development.

— Since the policy of reform and opening-up was adopted, China has accumulated a powerful material foundation and a favorable market environment, and provided the economic and technological foundation and system conditions for the restoration and reconstruction.

— An important force of restoration and reconstruction derives from the selfless support from various regions, the massive assistance from all walks of life as well as the generous aids from the international community.

—The domestic and foreign best practices of post-quake restoration and reconstruction have provided valuable experience and lessons for building a new homeland in a scientific method.

Chapter II General Requirements

§1 Guidelines

Thoroughly implement the Scientific Outlook on Development, and adhere to the concepts of people first, respect for nature, overall considerations and arrangements as well as scientific reconstruction. The priority shall be given to restoration of the basic living conditions and public facilities for the disaster-affected people, to prompt recovery of production conditions, and to rationalized adjustment of the layout of urban and rural areas, infrastructures and productivity, so as to gradually return the eco-environment to normal. With the massive support from the state, various regions and all walks of life, we shall adhere to self-reliance and arduous struggle, conduct meticulous planning, organization and implementation in order that a new homeland can be built in a good and quick way, with the governments at various levels in the disaster areas playing a predominant role and the broad cadres and masses in the aforesaid areas as the main body.

§2 Basic Principles

— Bear in mind the concept of people first, and give top priority to people's well-being. The guarantee of people's well-being shall be deemed as a fundamental starting point of restoration and reconstruction, and prominence and priority shall be given to repairing and reconstructing the urban and rural

residential houses. We shall promptly restore the public facilities and infrastructures, earnestly expand employment, increase the residents' income and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the affected population.

—— Respect nature by arranging a scientific layout. In light of the resource and environment carrying capacity, we shall take into consideration the threats posed by disasters and potential disasters, scientifically define the major functions of different regions, optimize the urban and rural spatial layout, population distribution, industrial structure and productivity layout, so as to promote the harmony between man and nature.

—— Make comprehensive considerations and arrangements to ensure coordinated development. Meet the needs of future development by looking into the future and thinking ahead properly, combining with implementing the strategy of great development of China's west, advancing new industrialization and urbanization as well as constructing new rural areas. Focus on innovation technology, further promote the restructuring and development mode transformation, strive to improve the self-development capacity of the disaster areas and intensify the supporting strength to the poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas to promote national unity.

—— Make mechanism innovations and conduct collaborative construction. Persist in the market-oriented reform, emancipate the mind, make explorations and innovations and distinguish between government duties and market function correctly. Give full play to the enthusiasm, initiatives and creativity of the broad cadres and masses in the disaster areas to encourage them to rely upon self-reliance and arduous struggle, Adequately tap the important role of counterpart assistance, build a reconstruction mechanism featuring the joint participation of governments, enterprises, social organizations and individuals, with clearly defined responsibility, openness and transparency, powerful monitoring and multi-channel investments.

—— Place safety first and ensure quality. Strictly enforce the requirements for seismic fortification, raise the criteria of the seismic fortification in the densely populated public facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc. The potential spots of major hazards must be avoided when selecting locations for urban-rural residential points and reconstruction projects. Rigorously implement the national construction standards and technical specifications, and strictly control the quality of design, construction and building materials, so as to achieve effective control and to ensure the quality of reconstruction projects.

—— Strictly practice frugality and protect farmland. Restoration and reconstruction shall be undertaken in rigorous accordance with the relevant standards, and no over-standard construction, vanity comparison or extravagance shall be tolerated. Try to maintain and reinforce the original buildings and

facilities as much as possible, and construct, in light of overall arrangements, public utility facilities and houses to the greatest extent. The resource-saving and environment-friendly demands must be satisfied when planning the construction of towns, villages and industry cluster districts. Adhere to the principle of using the land economically and intensively, while strictly protecting farmland and forestland.

—— Inherit and carry forward culture and protect ecology. Protect, inherit and carry forward excellent traditional national cultures, protect architecture, structures and buildings possessing historical value and ethnic minority characteristics, and preserve the traditional styles of the towns and villages. Reconstruction must avoid natural reserves, ancient historical and cultural relics, water source conservation areas, as well as the new landscape which was formed by the earthquake and is worth retaining. Synchronize the planning of construction and environmental protection facilities.

—— Adapt to the local conditions and implement the overall planning in different phases. Undertake the restoration and reconstruction in accordance with the actual local situation, and take into full account the economic, social, cultural, natural and ethnic factors, etc. Rationalize the determination of reconstruction modes, preferential sectors and construction sequences. Make overall arrangements, and ensure the focal points while taking into consideration the general aspects, so as to advance the restoration and reconstruction process in a planned and phase-oriented approach.

§3 Reconstruction Objectives

Achieve the major task of restoration and reconstruction in approximately three years. The basic living conditions and the economic development level should reach or surpass the pre-disaster level. Make every endeavor to build a new homeland characterized by enjoyable life and work, eco-civilization, security and harmony, and lay a solid foundation for sustainable socioeconomic development.

—— Housing shall be available to each family. Basically complete the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residences, make it possible for the disaster-affected people to live in safe, economical, practical and land-saving houses.

—— Ensure employment for household of working population. Ensure that at least one member in each family has a stable job, and that urban household per capita disposable income and rural household per capita net income surpass the pre-disaster level.

— Each person is secured. All the disaster-affected people shall enjoy basic living allowances, and basic public services such as compulsory education, public sanitation and basic medical treatment, and have access to public culture and sports, social welfare, etc.

— Improve infrastructures. Completely restore the functions of infrastructures such as transportation, communications, energy, water conservancy, etc., ensure that the support capacity reach or surpass the pre-disaster level.

— Ensure development in economy. Improve and expand special advantage industries, optimize industry structure and spatial layout and enhance the scientific development capacity.

Ensure improvement in ecology. Gradually restore the ecological functions and improve environmental quality and ensure apparent enhancement in disaster prevention and mitigation ability.

Chapter III Spatial Distribution

§1 Division of Reconstruction Areas

On the basis of the comprehensive evaluation of the resources and environment carrying capacity and in accordance with the national land development intensity, industry development direction as well as the appropriateness of population aggregation and urban construction, the national land in the planned areas is divided into three categories: suitable for reconstruction; appropriate reconstruction; and ecological restoration^②.

Column 2 Reconstruction Divisions^③				
Type	Area (sq. km)	Proportion in the Planned areas (%)	Population (ten thousand people)	Proportion in the Planned areas (%)
Areas suitable for reconstruction	10, 077	7.6	772.8	38.9
Areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction	38, 320	28.9	1, 180.1	59.4
Ecological reconstruction	84, 199	63.5	33.8	1.7

area				
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I. Areas Suitable for Reconstruction

—— Mainly refers to the areas with relatively strong resources and environment carrying capacity and smaller disaster risks, suitable for the reconstruction of county seats, towns and townships on the original sites, for the aggregation of a relatively large population, and for the overall development of various industries.

—— Mainly distributed in the piedmont plains of the Longmen Mountains and the shallow hill areas bordering the said mountains in Sichuan Province, in the river valleys of Weihe River and Jinghe River and Huicheng Basin in Gansu Province, on the edge of Hanzhong Basin and the transitional belt of Guanzhong Plain in Shaanxi Province, as well as a few other scattered plots.

—— The functions are oriented to promote industrialization and urbanization, to aggregate population and economy and to build into the zones for revitalizing economy, carrying industries and creating employment. The areas suitable for reconstruction in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces shall become important components of Cheng (du)-De (yang)-Mian(yang) Economic Zone, Tianshui Economic Zone and Guanzhong Economic Zone, respectively.

II. Areas Suitable for Appropriate Reconstruction

—— Mainly refer to the areas with relatively weak resources and environment carrying capacity and comparatively big disaster risks, suitable for appropriate reconstruction of county seats, towns and townships on the original sites under the precondition of controlled scale, for appropriate population aggregation, and for the development of specific industries.

—— Mainly distributed in the altiplano area behind Longmen mountains and canyons within mountains in Sichuan Province, the west Qinling mountainous area in Gansu Province, the Qinba mountainous area in Shaanxi Province and other areas where the development intensity should be controlled.

—— The functions are oriented to give priority to protection, and carry out appropriate exploitation and spotty development, so as to build the zones with appropriate population, good eco-environment and distinctive industrial characteristics.

III. Ecological Reconstruction Areas

—— Mainly refers to the areas with very low resources and environment carrying capacity, great disaster risks and significant ecological functions, where the construction land is in severe shortage and the cost of construction and maintenance of transportation and other infrastructures is extremely high, and where it is inappropriate to reconstruct towns in the original sites or to aggregate a large population.

—— Mainly distributed in the core area of the Longmen mountains quake fault

zone and alpine areas in Sichuan Province, the Kuma-Longmen Mountains fault zone in Gansu Province, Mianlue fault zone in Shanxi Province and the various conservation zones at all levels and of all categories.

— The functions are oriented to focus on the ecological protection and restoration, and build the areas for protecting natural and cultural resources as well as rare and precious fauna and flora resources, with a small scattered population.

§2 Urban and Rural Distribution

— Those towns situated in the areas suitable for reconstruction shall be restored on their original sites, among which those possessing relatively good conditions and accorded with the economical development and the scale of population absorption, shall be appropriately expanded land-use scale. Villages shall be restored on the original sites with relatively concentrated layout.

— Those towns situated in the appropriate reconstruction areas shall be mainly restored on their original sites, among which those unsuitable for developing industry shall have their functions readjusted; and downsize those having limited development space. Villages shall be mainly restored on their original sites, and those may be appropriately concentrated when conditions permit.

— Those towns situated in the ecological reconstruction areas had been so extremely hard-hit that it is impossible to restore or reconstruct through engineering means shall be rebuilt in separate locations. Those villages capable of dodging hazard risks through engineering means may be reconstructed on their original sites under the precondition of controlled scale; and those villages exposed to great hazard risks or deprived of farmland which can not be restored shall be rebuilt in separate locations.

— The county seats (city proper) in the planned areas can be categorized into the modes including key reconstruction with expanded scale, reconstruction with appropriately expanded scale, on-site reconstruction with readjusted functions, on-site reconstruction with dwindled scale, and reconstruction in separate locations.

— The reconstruction mode of the county seats (city proper) on their original sites need to be decided by provincial people's government in the disaster area. The site selection for those county seats and municipal administrative centers needing to be rebuilt in separate locations shall be based upon the actual situation, and the comprehensive considerations of the various factors, such as geological and geographical conditions, economic development, willingness of cadres and masses, etc., and such applications shall be filed by the provincial people's

government concerned in the quake-hit areas and submitted to the State Council for approval.

— The reconstruction mode of the towns shall be determined by provincial people's governments in the disaster-affected areas and that of the villages shall be decided by the people's governments at the city or county level in the disaster areas.

§3 Industrial Distribution

— Comprehensively develop related industries according to their own characteristics in the areas suitable for reconstruction, extend the industrial chain and the ability to support, and gradually form advantageous industrial belts and industrial bases.

— Priority shall be placed upon the key development of the characteristic industries with tourism and eco-agriculture in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction, while constructing quality tourist areas, and tapping the advantageous mineral resources. Strictly control the size of industrial parks, amalgamate or relocate the industrial parks unqualified for restoration and reconstruction.

— Appropriately develop tourism, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and strictly confine the development of other industries in the ecological reconstruction areas under the precondition that the main functions are free from impact. In principle, no industrial enterprises may be restored or reconstructed on their original sites.

§4 Population Resettlement

— The general principle for resettling the disaster-affected population is mainly to conduct the on-site or nearby resettlement within the planned areas instead of organizing large-scale emigration. The population to be resettled shall be primarily composed of the rural households who were unable to be engaged in production and living within their original village groups due to the fact that their farmland and housing sites had been seriously damaged by the disaster.

— Adhere to the principle of nearby decentralization resettlement and respecting the willingness of the individuals to be resettled within their own administrative regions in the order of the original sites, crossing the groups within a village, crossing the villages within a town or township, crossing towns or townships within a county, crossing counties within a city (prefecture), and crossing cities within a province. In addition, exercise the combination of

agricultural resettlement with industrial employment.

—Respecting their living and production customs, the individuals of ethnic minority groups shall be, in principle, resettled within their own concentrated inhabitation areas.

— Exercise within their original areas the on-site or nearby resettlement of the affected population in the areas suitable for reconstruction, and appropriately absorb the disaster-affected people who are from the ecological reconstruction areas and need to be resettled in separate locations. In principle, the affected population in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction shall be accorded with on-site or nearby resettlement within their original areas, while the small number of affected population in the ecological reconstruction areas may be resettled in the local counties, for those un-resettled, in other administrative regions.

— The market law shall be abided by under the orderly government organization and policy guidance. Respect shall be given to the independent choices of those who are willing to evacuate at their own discretion to seek assistance from their relatives and friends and settle down in other regions.

— Encourage the rural-urban floating population for employment or business as well as their family members in the planned areas to transfer to the said working places for resettlement, and they shall be granted by the local governments the same treatment of living, education, medical care, social security, etc. entitled to the local residents.

§5 Land-use Arrangements

— Insist on using the land resources economically and intensively and protecting arable land, the farmland in particular. Make sure that the various reconstruction projects shall take up no or as little farmland as possible, while making the best use of the original construction land, abandoned land and clearings.

— Make overall considerations and arrangements of the land for the on-site reconstruction and reconstruction in separate locations, and rationalize the arrangements of the scale, structure, layout and time sequence of the land to be used for various reconstruction tasks.

— Appropriately enlarge the size of the construction land in the urban areas located in the areas suitable for reconstruction, and those absorbing a relatively big population, in particular. While combining the amalgamation of industrial parks and outbound transfer of enterprises, control the land-use scale of urban construction in the areas suitable for appropriate reconstruction and ecological reconstruction areas, appropriately downsize the industrial and mine land, and

rural residential land, restore and gradually expand the ecological land.

Column 3 The Newly Increased Land for Restoration and Reconstruction^④				
Unit: ha.				
Category	Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Urban and rural construction land	23, 190	19, 200	1, 910	2, 080
Rural residential points land	11, 000	9, 500	726	774
Independent industrial land	6, 246	4, 000	762	1, 484
Infrastructure land	16, 367	14, 600	1, 212	555
Other construction land	590	500	—	90
Total	57, 393	47, 800	4, 610	4, 983

—Give priority to ensure availability of lands for construction uses relating to the construction of the new remote towns and villages. Focus on new construction lands of important reconstruction programs and projects

—Increase land area of the recycling economical industry agglomeration. Expand moderately lands of a small number of national -level and provincial-level development zones

Chapter IV Urban and Rural Housing

—Corresponding governmental subsidiary policies shall be formulated on the basis of different characteristics of urban and rural housing construction and consumption in the process of urban and rural housing restoration and reconstruction. Those reparable houses which could ensure security are not necessary to be destroyed and rebuilt. Immediate check and inspection, timely maintenance and strengthening are necessary in such cases. Scientific site option, intensive and economical land use and seismic fortification criteria confirmation and execution are essential for the implementation of construction of those houses in need of reconstruction.

§1 Rural Housing

— The restoration and reconstruction of rural dwellers housing should be in consistent with the construction of new villages. The wills of farmers shall be respected fully to conduct farmer self-construction with a combination of governmental subsidiaries, partnership assistance and social helps and support.

— Ameliorate building structure, improve construction quality and conform to the requirements of seismic fortification criteria to meet the needs of modernized life. Embody the characteristics of local traits and folk customs and economically use the land and pay attention to the protection of ecology.

— People’s government at all levels in the disaster-affected area shall organize planning and design strength to provide rural habitants with diversified housing design samples and technical guidance.

Column 4 Rural Dwelling Houses

Projects	Unit	Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shanxi
Strengthening	Household (10, 000)	168.36	144.38	11.88	12.10
New construction	Household (10, 000)	218.87	191.17	22.98	4.72
	Room number (10, 000)	656.61	573.51	68.93	14.17

§2 Urban Housing

— The restoration and reconstruction of urban dwelling houses shall follow the principles of the government guidance, market operation and policy support as well as overall urban plans and short-term construction plans, conducting maintenance and consolidation and combining the reconstruction at the original site and new construction at other site.

— Strengthen the houses suffering from ordinary breakage and rebuild the collapsed and severely damaged houses.

— Well organize the construction of tenement houses and economical affordable houses to be in consistent with present urban dwelling housing supply system, and reasonably organize the construction of ordinary commercial houses.

The construction of the houses of the staff in the institutions directly under the central authority shall be inscribed into the reconstruction of the urban dwelling houses.

— Restore and improve the supporting facilities in the original residential area and the construction of auxiliary public service amenities, infrastructure facilities, commercial and trade outlets, public greenbelt, etc shall be conducted, in principle, in different communities and groups in the newly constructed residential area.

Column 5 Urban Dwelling Houses					
Projects		Units	Total	Sichuan	Gansu
Strengthening	Area (10, 000 sq. m)	4712. 99	4437. 03	220. 06	55. 90
New construction	Suite (10, 000)	72. 03	68. 71	2. 85	0. 47
	Area (10, 000 sq. m)	5489. 29	5290. 97	170. 12	28. 20

Chapter V Urban Construction

The restoration and reconstruction of towns shall follow the requirements of restoring and perfecting functions, comprehensive considerations and arrangements to optimize the layout of urban space, enhance the disaster prevention ability, and improve residential environment, laying a foundation for the sustainable development for the towns.

§1 Municipal Public Utility Facilities

— Focus on the restoration of the original facilities with appropriate improvement, taking into account futuristic development needs in the towns to be built at the original places. The municipal public utility facilities shall be allocated reasonably according to function position, size of population, construction standard as well as technical regulations in the cities to be newly constructed in separate locations.

— Give first priority to the restoration of urban roads, bridges and public transportation system, improve the road network structure based on the comprehensive consideration of the needs of production and living as well as

emergency rescue. The roads restoration and reconstruction shall be planned and implemented concurrently with the construction of municipal pipelines of water supply and drainage, electricity, gas and heat supply, communication, radio and television, etc.

— Guarantee the safety of drinking water, restore and reconstruct water source areas, water plants as well as water supply pipelines network to meet the long-term needs. Independent water supply system shall be set up in towns in principle, and if water supply meets the demand, one water supply system may be shared by several counties and be extended to surrounding villages.

— Promote the utilization of clean and environment friendly energies based on the resources conditions and comprehensive consideration of urban energy structure. Restore and reconstruct gas distribution stations and supply network on the basis of current urban gas supply system. The gas and heat supply facilities shall be planned and built comprehensively in the process of restoration and reconstruction for the towns with qualified conditions.

— Restore and reconstruct the damaged sewage plants and sewage pipelines and plan and construct in synchronization sewage pipelines in the restoration and reconstruction of other municipal facilities in the towns without sewage treatment facilities. The sewage treatment system shall be shared by the towns with more sewage influxes while planning and constructing the system in line with the diffidence of rain and sewage in the towns.

— Restore and reconstruct harmless and recycling treatment facilities of domestic waste in the way of village collection, town transportation and county (city) treatment in qualified areas.

— According to the standards, restore and reconstruct public green belt, and establish emergency shelters and paths.

Column 6 Municipal Public Facilities									
Field	Projects	Total		Sichuan		Gansu		Shaanxi	
		Restoration	New construction						
Transportation	Road (km)	2548	1, 509	2301	1, 332	180	94	67	83
	Bridge	728	123	635	58	54	22	39	43
	Bus station	450	207	419	130	24	3	7	74

Water supply	Water plant	451	15	442	12	8	—	1	3
	Pipe net (km)	4153	2363	4055	2085	74	119	24	159
Gas and heat supply	Gas distribution station	203	15	203	10	2	—	—	3
	Gas supply network (km)	2052	791	2049	590	—	—	3	201
	Heating-electricity plant	3	4	—	—	3	4	—	—
	Gas supply network (km)	6	41	—	—	6	41	—	—
Sewage disposal	Treatment plant	331	27	328	21	3	3	—	3
	Pipe net (km)	800	7256	765	6350	29	471	6	435
Garbage disposal	Treatment plant	47	8	39	1	5	5	3	2
	Transfer station	665	87	565	9	44	60	56	18

§2 Famous Cities, Towns and Villages of Cultural and Historical Interests

— Preserve as much the traditional patterns and the original features of the famous cities, towns and villages of cultural and historical interests, strict protective and exploitation intensity measures and construction control requirements shall be clarified in the process of restoration and reconstruction.

— Consolidate and restore the key parts of a whole building suffered slight damages within historical and cultural blocks, and preserve the traditional style of the appearance and use the most original construction materials or components for the buildings in true need of restoration.

— The style of the damaged modern buildings to be restored and reconstructed within historical and cultural blocks shall be in harmony with the surrounding environment.

— Protect earnestly the historical and cultural value of the cities, towns and villages which are proposed to be declared as national or provincial famous cities, towns and villages of historical and cultural interests.

Column 7 Famous Cities, Towns and Villages of Historical and Cultural Interests

Projects		Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Famous cities of historical and cultural interests	National	2	Dujiangyan, Liangzhong		
	Provincial	10	Mianyang, Shifang, Songpan, Wenchuan, Guangyuan, Jiangyou, Mianzhu, Guanghan, Jiange		Mianxian
Famous towns of historical and cultural interests	National	2	Anren, Laoguan		
	Provincial	9	Zhaohua, Xiaoquan, Jiezi, Huaiyuan, Yuantong, Anshunchang, Qijiang, Qinglian	Bikou	
Famous villages of historical and cultural interests	Provincial	1		Yangdian village	

Chapter VI Rural Construction

The restoration and reconstruction of rural production and living facilities shall conform to the requirements of balancing urban and rural development, while combining new countryside construction and poverty alleviation and development so as to reach the purposes of resources integration, zoning design, hierarchy configuration, facilitating and benefiting residents and co-construction and sharing.

§1 Agricultural Production

— Stabilize and increase the grain yield, give priority to advantages, enhance industries, restore and develop advantageous and special agricultural products in consistent with local conditions, and improve steadily comprehensive agricultural productivity.

— Restore and reconstruct a batch of professional, standardized and large scale of special production bases of agricultural products standing on the resources advantages.

— Restore and reconstruct the damaged farmland, green houses for vegetable and edible fungi production, farm equipment storage shed, livestock and poultry houses, aquaculture ponds, electro-mechanical lift irrigation stations, farm machinery road and other facilities.

— Assist and support the restoration and reconstruction of leading enterprises engaged in agricultural industrialization management and various professional agricultural cooperation organizations and farm produce circulation infrastructure, and ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the facilities for the processing and purchasing, storage as well as transportation of the agricultural products.

Column 8 Production Facilities and Bases of Agriculture

Production facilities and bases of agriculture Restore 100 , 500 hectares of damaged farmland, restore and reconstruct 28.8 million sq. m of greenhouse, 22.11 million sq. m of livestock and poultry houses, 12,300 hectares of aquaculture pond, and 9,982 electromechanical lift irrigation stations , 18,392 km.farm machinery road.

Production bases of premium grain and oil Construct 20 rice production bases, 14 corn production bases, 21 potato production bases, 23 “dual low” rape production bases, and 7,300 hectares of olive growing bases.

Production bases of high valued fruit and vegetable Construct 33 vegetable production bases, 18 production bases of high valued fruit and vegetable and 13 production bases of edible fungi.

Production bases of tea, drug and mulberry Construct 13 production bases of tea, 23 production bases of Chinese traditional medicine, and 28 production bases of sericulture industry.

Production bases of stock raising Construct production base that can produce 8.9 million hogs every year, production base that can produce 2.26 million mutton sheep every year, production base that can produce 420 thousand beef cattle every year, milk production base that can hold 42 thousand livestock, production base that can produce 8 million native chicken, production base that can hold 6.5 million rabbits, and production base that can produce 5000 tons of bee products.

Production base of aquatic products Construct 39 characteristic aquiculture bases.

Production bases of forestry industry Construct 19,300 hectares of raw material forests of wood and bamboos, and 15,300 hectares of walnut and other characteristic economic forest.

§2 Agricultural Service System

— Increase investment in agricultural technology popularization and application support, develop new product and industries, stimulate the restructuring of agriculture.

— Restore and reconstruct service system of fine variety breeding, fauna and flora epidemic disease prevention and control, quality security of agricultural products, marketing information service, and agricultural technology extension and institutions of agricultural scientific research.

Column 9 Agricultural Service System					
Unit:					
Item		Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Fine variety breeding fields (stations)	Fine variety breeding fields (stations) of crops	79	66	4	9
	Fine variety breeding fields of livestock and poultry	141	80	31	30
	Fine variety breeding fields of aquatic products	32	28	1	3
Agricultural technology comprehensive service stations	City level	5	3	1	1
	County level	51	39	8	4
	Village level	1271	1021	160	90
Institutions of agricultural scientific research	Institutes of Agricultural Sciences	4	3	1	—

§3. Infrastructure in Rural Areas

— Encourage to use the local materials and human resources in the restoration and reconstruction of the rural roads, village paths, water and electricity supply,

garbage and sewage treatment, rural energy and other facilities by using mature and applicable technology, process and equipment. Continuously implement the rural drinking water safety project.

Column 10 Infrastructure in Rural Areas

Item		Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Drinking water safety	Centralized water supply facilities	4586	3357	1079	150
	Decentralized water supply facilities	300151	270931	29000	220
Rural Roads (km)		39948	29345	7414	3189
Passenger stations in counties		49	39	8	2
Passenger stations in townships		363	342	18	3
Biogas digester in villages		430010	419400	8473	2137
Garbage collection, transfer and treatment facilities		15759	11891	2700	1168

— Conduct restoration and reconstruction of the infrastructure in villages to be reconstructed on the original sites based on the existing facilities and under the premises of safety. The production manner and living habits of local villagers shall be respected in the villages rebuilt in separate locations and rationalize the reconstruction level and mode of infrastructure.

— When restoring and reconstructing the production and living facilities and service system in rural areas, the special situation of poverty villages, state-owned farms and forest farms shall be considered, and make overall arrangements for the restoration and reconstruction of related facilities.

Chapter VII Public Services

Ensure resources integration and configuration readjustment in light of urban and rural layout and population size for public service facilities restoration and reconstruction, so as to promote standardized construction as well as the equalization of public service. Give priority to the restoration and reconstruction of schools, hospitals and other public service facilities while strictly abide by

compulsory construction standard norms for the safest, soundest and most reliable architectures.

§ 1. Education and Scientific Research

— Implement the revitalization project of compulsory education. Restore and reconstruct various types of education infrastructures with emphasis on the compulsory education. Comprehensively balance the restoration and reconstruction of the enterprise-run and private-operated educational institutions.

— Restore and reconstruct middle and primary schools with high quality, enlarge the scale of boarding schools and the ratio of boarders, and implement backbone teachers education support program in primary and secondary schools.

— The senior high schools and secondary vocational schools (technical schools) in rural areas should be built in county seats in principle, junior high school built in central towns and townships, and the distribution of primary schools is relatively centralized.

— Rationalize the distribution and reconstruction of the kindergartens, special education schools, etc.

— Restore and reconstruct the damaged colleges and universities and scientific research institutions.

Column 11 Education					
Item		Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Elementary schools		3462	1973	1194	295
	Including: boarding schools	1503	955	253	295
Junior high schools		970	769	144	57
	Including: boarding schools	891	710	124	57
Senior high schools		153	112	28	13
Secondary vocational schools		217	189	20	8
	Including: technical	60	56	1	3

	schools				
Colleges and universities	24	22	1	1	
Special education schools	23	21	1	1	
Kindergartens	270	250	17	3	
Others	62	62	—	—	

§2 Health and Medical Care

— Key efforts shall be made to restore and reconstruct county hospitals, disease prevention control, maternal and child health (MCH), and family planning service institutions, township health centers, as well as central township family planning service stations so as to restore the basic medical and public health service systems of cities, counties and villages. Restore and reconstruct the prevention and treatment facilities of endemic diseases. Overall considerations shall be taken for the restoration and reconstruction of the medical institutions run by enterprises and non-public medical institutions. Restore the municipal drug supervision and test stations.

— Strengthen the effective integration of primary family planning, MCH, and medical service resource. Houses which are used for township family planning service and serve a relatively smaller population shall be, in principle, constructed with township health centers under overall arrangements, without being reconstructed separately. Properly allocate the flowing service cars for family planning to improve the service ability.

Column 12 Medical and Family Planning Services				
Item	Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Hospitals	169	137	23	9
Disease prevention and control institutions	63	48	11	4
MCH institutions	52	39	9	4
Township health centers (including common township family planning stations built with overall arrangements)	1263	1021	160	82
Drug test stations	7	5	1	1
Other health institutions	67	57	2	8
Family planning service institutions	66	53	9	4

Central township family planning service stations	348	268	46	34
Flowing service cars for the family planning	450	346	62	42

§ 3 Culture and Sports

—— Rationalize the distribution of public culture and sports facilities, and ensure sound restoration and reconstruction of county libraries, cultural centers, archives, theaters (troupes), radio and TV, press and publication, sports venues, adolescent activity places, township comprehensive cultural stations and other facilities.

—— Centralize the planning and construction of public culture facilities to the greatest extent, and give full play to the role of the township comprehensive cultural stations in culture promotion, information supply, science popularization, technical training, etc. Restore and reconstruct the service network of cultural information resources sharing project.

—— Restore the function of broadcast and television network, restore and reconstruct broadcasting stations, television stations, wireless radio and television transmission and monitoring stations, etc., and restore the facilities for village-village connection of radio and television. Houses used for the township broadcasting and television stations shall be built with the township comprehensive culture stations under overall arrangements.

—— Restore and reconstruct commonweal publishing institutions, Xinhua bookstores, farmers' reading rooms and public showcases for newspaper reading.

—— Restore and reconstruct damaged stadiums (gymnasiums) and other facilities. The restoration and reconstruction of township sports venues shall be planned under overall arrangements with schools or culture facilities, and these venues and facilities shall be jointly constructed and shared.

Column 13 Culture and Sports	
Public culture facilities	Restore and reconstruct 52 libraries, 54 cultural centers, 56 archives, 1,177 township comprehensive culture stations (including the construction of township radio and TV stations under overall arrangements), theaters (troupes), and county branches and grass-roots points of the national cultural information resources sharing project service.
Radio, film and television facilities	Restore and reconstruct 90 wireless radio and television transmission and monitoring stations, 54 radio and television stations; restore 29,522 km. of radio and television transmission overlay network, 51 radio and television cable front ends; restore and supply 18,332 broadcasting and transmission equipment for township broadcasting and television stations, and 15, 688 sets of facilities for village-village connection of radio and

television, as well as 2,526 sets of flowing movie projection cars and equipment.

Press and publication facilities Restore and reconstruct 4 commonweal publishing institutions, 1,146 Xinhua bookstores, farmers' reading rooms and damaged public showcases for newspaper reading.

Sports facilities Restore and reconstruct 42 damaged stadiums, 37 gymnasiums, 83 reserve talents training facilities, etc.; construct auxiliary grass-roots body-building facilities.

§4. Cultural and Natural Heritages

— Attach importance to the salvage and protection of world cultural and natural heritage sites as well as national culture, and protect intangible cultural heritage and architecture of historical value and ethnic minority characteristics.

— Repair and restore world cultural and natural heritage sites, cultural relics protection units, martyr memorial protection units and museums, central storehouse of cultural relics, cultural relics management offices, theme museums of intangible cultural heritage, folk custom museums and institutes, and related religious activity places.

Column 14 Cultural and Natural Heritages	
World cultural and natural heritage sites	Repair Qingcheng Mountain— Dujiangyan, Jiuzhaigou nature reserve, Huanglong, and Sichuan panda habitats.
China's tentative list of world heritage	Repair Sanxingdui relic site, Diaolou and villages of Tibetan and Qiang ethnic groups, and Jiannanchun brewery site.
Cultural relics protection units	Repair 190 cultural relics protection units at various levels and 20 tangible cultural heritage sites of ethnic minorities, such as Temple of Two Nobilities, Lingbao Monastery in Pengzhou, Yunyan Temple in Jiangyou, Bao'en Temple in Pingwu, Huangze Temple in Guangyuan, Diaolou and Qiang ethnic village in Taoping of Lixian County, cliffside carving of Newly-built Baishui Road in Huixian County, and Tongxin Qiang ethnic village in Ningqiang.
Museums and cultural relics storehouses	Repair 65 museums and storehouses including Mianyang Museum, Shifang Museum, Qiang Ethnic Group Museum of Maoxian county, Longnan Museum, central storehouse in Guangyuan City, cultural relics management office in Hanyuan County, etc. and 3,473 pieces (sets) of collected cultural relics.
Intangible cultural heritage	Repair 111 museums and institutes, including Qiang Custom Museum in Beichuan County, Theme Museum of Jiannanchun Wine Brewing Technology, Mianzhu New Year Pictures Museum and Institute, Gezhou Institute at White Horse Pool in

Wenxian County, Jiangshen Temple Folk Custom Museum in Lueyang, etc.

§5. Employment and Social Security

— Carry out employment support project, strengthen the vocational training among the young and middle-aged people, and resolve the employment issue of about one million people in the planned areas through counterpart assistance, directional employment, directional training, labor export, etc.

— Restore and reconstruct employment and social security service facilities. In principle, comprehensive service facility of employment and social security shall be constructed in counties, while working platform for labor security shall be established in sub-districts (townships) and communities to provide employment, career, social security, conciliation and arbitration services, etc. Restore and reconstruct employment and social security service information system.

Column 15 Employment and Social Security				
Item	Total	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
County-level comprehensive service institutions of employment and social security	51	39	8	4
Grass-roots labor security working platforms^⑤	1855	1507	217	131
County/township social welfare institutions^⑥	1855	1350	476	29
County/township comprehensive service facilities for the handicapped	157	138	12	7

— Implement special relief program for the young, the old and the disabled who lost their family members in the affected areas. Improve the ability of social welfare, social assistance and veteran benefit and placement service facilities on various levels and of all categories. Reconstruct and properly build new welfare institutes, gerocomiums, comprehensive service facilities for the disabled, etc. Construct rehabilitation center for the disabled in Chengdu, and restore and reconstruct funeral home and salvation management station.

§ 6. Social Management

— The restoration and reconstruction of social management facilities shall be frugal and practical, and the construction standard be strictly controlled according

to the adjustment to the administrative divisions, and meet the requirements of the transformation of government functions and institutional reform. Houses and facilities at the same level and of the same category shall be constructed in a concentrated way and be co-built and shared to the greatest extent.

—— Restore and reconstruct the office buildings of party and government organizations and of politics and law institutions at various levels, as well as those of supervision institutions in the fields of industry and commerce, sanitation, food and drug, quality check, safe production, environment, finance, culture, etc. Restore and reconstruct fire fighting facilities.

—— Restore and reconstruct city (city proper) community service facilities

—— Construct relocation housing for public servants of towns and townships, and provide dormitories for temporary cadres, volunteers for education and medical care, etc.

—— Make overall arrangements for village public services and construct new village comprehensive public service facilities, so as to provide common and shared venues for village offices, medical care and health, family planning, recreational activities, employment and social security, party member education, policing, agricultural production service, etc.

Chapter VIII Infrastructure

Priority shall be given to the function of restoration in the restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure. Make rational adjustment to the infrastructure distribution in accordance with geological and geographical conditions and rural and urban layout, integrated with local socioeconomic development planning, rural and urban planning and land utilization planning. Combine the resources, far and near, optimize the structure, rationally determine the construction criteria and enhance the safety assurance capacity.

§1. Traffic

—— Speed up the restoration and reconstruction of the highway and make full use of the existing highways and facilities by focusing on the trunk highway while taking into consideration the expressway, so as to connect the necessary inter-county and inter-village end breakage roads. Appropriately increase essential circuitous routes and strive to ensure that each county possesses lifeline highways with strong disaster-resistance competence in two directions, thus forming a primary lifeline road network.

—— Undertake comprehensive inspection, maintenance and reinforcement of the

damaged section and operation facilities and equipments in the trunk and branch railways. Renovate and rebuild the seriously damaged lines and facilities to improve the outward channels' capacity.

—— Clarify the order of priority, and repair the damaged facilities and equipment of civil aviation, so as to comprehensively restore and enhance its transport capacity.

—— Establish and improve the transport emergency-responding system; build a support system for emergency traffic direction, rescue and relief.

Column 16 Traffic	
Expressway	Repair the Mianxian County—Ningqiang—Guangyuan Line, Guangyuan—Bazhong Line, Ya'an—Shimian Line, Dujiangyan—Yingxiu Line, Chengdu—Mianyang Line, Mianyang—Guangyuan Line, Chengdu—Qionglai Line, Chengdu—Dujiangyang Line, Chengdu—Pengzhou Line, Baoji—Niubei Line, etc.
Arterial highway	Repair 1,910 km. of the damaged road sections of national highway 108, 212, 213, 316, 317, 318, and 22 provincial roads of about 3,323 km. (including 2 province-controlled county roads), 12 other important arterial highways totaled 848 km. Timely put into use the high-grade highways from Mianzhu to Maoxian County, and Chengdu to Wenchuang.
Railway	Repair and reinforce arterial railways of Baoji—Chengdu, Chengdu—Kunming, Chengdu—Chongqing and branch lines of Chengdu—Wenchuang, Guanghan—Yuejiashan, Deyang—Tianchi, Guangyuan—Wangcang, renovate or reconstruct the sections of Baoji—Chengdu Railway such as 109 tunnel and the seriously damaged major stations such as Mianyang, Guangyuan, Jiangyou, Deyang, etc., construct Chengdu—Dujiangyan intercity railroad, Chengdu—Mianyang—Leshan passenger railway, and Lanzhong—Chongqin railway. Timely put into service Chendu—Lanzhou and Xian—Chengdu railways.
Civil aviation	Repair the airports of Chengdu, Jiuhuang, Mianyang, Guangyuan , Kangding , Nanchong , Luzhou , Yibin , Hanzhong , Xianyang , Ankang , Lanzhou, Qingyang, etc., and the damaged facilities and equipment of units such as air traffic control, airlines, aviation oil supply, etc.

—— Launch at a proper time the construction of the trunk highways and railways construction which play a leading and supporting role to the socioeconomic development of the planned areas.

§2. Communications

— In accordance with the requirement of resource sharing, advancement and practicality, safety and reliability, we shall accelerate the restoration and reconstruction of the public communication network, strengthen the construction of emergency communication capacity, promote the construction of networked comprehensive information service platform and advance the communication service level and the emergency response and disaster recovery capacity.

— Restore and reconstruct the postal facilities, improve the post office distribution according to the urban and rural layout.

Column 17 Communications	
Public communication network	Restore and reconstruct 1,13 million lines of the fixed communication network switch, 0.56 million lines of the broadband access device ,1,036 million households of mobile communication switch, 7,809 base stations, around 70,775 km. of basic transmission network optical cable, 12,833 km optical cable, 17, 332 transmission equipment and 687,000 sq. m. of business housing.
Communication center	Construct efficient and direct data-exclusive channels and data disaster recovery center from Chengdu to international passageway.
Emergency communications	Set up communication emergency command and dispatch system, and emergency satellite communication system.
Postal service	Restore and reconstruct 57 postal comprehensive production and business houses, 385 post office branches, 2,178 postal equipment and facilities, and postal supporting facilities and vehicles.

§3. Energy

— Restore and reconstruct the key electricity transmission facilities, backbone power source and out-going passages, middle and low voltage network and house service facilities in urban and rural areas. Plan and construct projects concerning electric power structure and layout adjustment.

— Reinforce the security and maintenance of the outage hydropower station facilities, eliminate potential dangers and ensure safety during flood-period. Make overall plan for the exploitation of hydropower resources. Actively and prudently promote the damaged hydropower restoration and reconstruction according to the

rehabilitation situation of the external conditions such as transportation and transmission projects.

— Recheck the design of the power facilities and dams of hydropower stations in accordance with new earthquake fortification level. Reinforce and strengthen those which fail to meet the safe operational requirements.

— Support the restoration and reconstruction of the damaged coal mines so as to bring the normal production capacity into full play as soon as possible. No restoration and reconstruction shall be carried out for those coal mines featuring serious damage, small remaining reserves, complicated mining conditions as well as poor security conditions.

— Repair gas wells, purification plants, oil refineries, pipelines and relevant protection facilities, oil depots, gas stations, etc. and restore the damaged capabilities of natural gas production and transportation as well as the pipeline transporting capability of refined petroleum.

Column 18 Energy	
Power network	Restore and reconstruct 324 substations which are above 35kv, 18.09 million kva of substation number, and the circuitry is 7,372 km; The distribution capacity below 10 kv. is 3.8 million kva, and the circuitry is 92.4 thousand km.
Power supply	Restore and reconstruct power generation facilities, including Jiangyou, Lueyang power plant, Zipingpu, Yingxiu, Taipingyi, Futang, Zagunao River, Bikou, Hanpingzui, Hulutou, Dongfanghong, etc., among which are 129 large- and medium-sized hydropower plants, and the total installed capacity is more than 7 million kw.
Coal mine	Restore and reconstruct 164 coal mines and external infrastructure, including Tianchi, Hongxing, Dachanggou, Zhaojiaba, Rongshan, Kunda, Xipo, etc.
Oil and Gas	Restore and reconstruct 1,176 gas wells, Zhongba Purification Plant, Nanchong Oil Refinery, Lanzhou-Chengdu-Sichuan oil pipeline and protection facilities, over 100 lines of natural gas pipelines, 8 oil depots, and 922 gas stations.

§4. Water Conservancy

— Carry out comprehensive risk elimination and reinforcement for those damaged dikes and reservoirs affecting flood-control security, and dredge clogged waterways so as to restore the flood prevention capacity. Eliminate the impact of the barrier lake (dam) upon the flood control, and restore and reconstruct the hydrological, warning and forecasting facilities, etc.

— Combine the comprehensive restoration of damaged water supply facilities with the risk elimination and reinforcement of the damaged reservoirs and the

reconstruction of the irrigation areas, so as to restore the water supply capacity.

— Restore and reconstruct rural water conservancy infrastructure and infrastructure for soil and water conservation as well as water resources monitoring.

Column 19 Water Conservancy	
Flood prevention and disaster reduction	1,263 risk-eliminated and reinforced reservoirs, 1,199 km. embankment, 105 renovated barrier lakes (dams) and 112 restored and reconstructed hydrological stations
Rural water conservancy	7 restored and reconstructed large-scale irrigation areas, 1,289 small- and medium-sized irrigation areas and 55,498 isolated micro water conservancy facilities
Water resources monitoring	4,454 restored and reconstructed water sources and water quality monitoring facilities for major rivers

Chapter Industrial Reconstruction

According to the resource environment carrying capacity, industrial policies and employment demands, the industrial restoration and reconstruction shall be market-oriented with enterprises as the main body. We shall appropriately guide the disaster-affected enterprises to conduct onsite restoration and reconstruction, reconstruction at separate locations, suspend operation and merge with other enterprises, support the special and advantage industries, so as to promote the restructuring, facilitate the change of development modes and expand employment.

§1. Industry

I. Restructuring

— Adhering to high starting point and high standards, we shall avail the advantages of concentrated scientific and technological resources of the central city in the planned areas and relatively sound industrial bases, attaching importance to the development of electronic information, major equipment, automobiles and parts, new materials and energies, petro-chemical, phosphorous and fine chemical industries, textile, etc. Focus on the distinctive agricultural and forest resources to develop the farming and forest products processing industry such as food, beverage and traditional Chinese medicinal materials. Renovate

conventional industries through the application of advanced practical technologies and promote the high-tech industrialization and actively develop high-tech industries.

—— Stick to the energy conservation and emission reduction, and develop circular economy. We shall do a good job in industrial energy conservation, water saving, land saving and material saving, in particular the energy conservation and emission reduction of high energy-consuming enterprises, and promotion of cleaning production technology. Strengthen the comprehensive utilization of waste materials such as wasted and old building materials, construction waste, etc. Support the use of construction waste, industrial solid waste, coal gangue, etc., to develop environmental friendly building materials as well as to develop new-type wall materials.

—— Rationalize the reconstruction scale and distribution of industries, and prevent the low standard repeated construction. Be determined to eliminate or shut down the backward production capacity and enterprises which do not accord with state industrial policies.

II. Reconstruction of Enterprises

—— Restore and reconstruct the enterprises concerning major equipment, building materials, phosphorous chemical industry, pharmacy, etc. Relying on the competitive resources and industrial bases, priority shall be given to the projects serving the reconstruction in the quake-hit areas and are conducive to the employment expansion.

—— Support the restoration and reconstruction of central enterprises and local key enterprises including Dongfang Electric Co. Ltd, China National Erzhong Group Co., Pangang Group Sichuan Changcheng Special Steel Co. Ltd., Changhong Electric Co. Ltd., Jiuzhou Electric Group Co., Ltd., Sichuan Hongda Co. Ltd., Aba Aluminum Factory, Changba Lead and Zinc Mine, Chengzhou Mine and Metallurgy Group Co., etc. Support the restoration and reconstruction of military enterprises.

—— Give support to the restoration and reconstruction of the private sectors, small- and medium-sized enterprises, labor-intensive enterprises, leading enterprises under industrialized agricultural operation which play a key role in guiding farmers to increase their income and designated enterprises producing special necessities of ethnic groups.

Column 20 Industrial Enterprises Restoration and Reconstruction Projects				
	Subtotal	Sichuan	Gansu	Shaanxi
Onsite restored projects	2261	2057	152	52
Onsite re-built projects	729	564	99	66
Newly established projects in separate locations	611	459	103	49
Total	3601	3080	354	167

— Support the disaster-affected enterprises to restructure, expand the scale, raise the production level and enhance the profile in light of industrial policies and industry entrance permissions in ways of acquisition, integration, reorganization, etc. Actively guide and carry on industry transfers, and support domestic and overseas investors, particularly the enterprises in the counterpart assistance areas, to participate in the reorganization and reconstruction of affected enterprises.

III. Industry Cluster Districts

— Adjust and optimize the industrial distribution, give full play to the role of state and provincial development zones, guide the concentrated enterprises distribution, and foster special and advantage industry clusters.

— Merge and relocate the industrial parks of certain counties (cities and districts) in combination with the reconstruction of disaster-affected enterprises at separate locations. Properly enlarge the areas of some existing state and provincial development zones.

— Establish new circular economic industry cluster districts, encourage the development of “enclave economy”, appropriately carry on the reconstruction of enterprises in appropriate reconstruction areas and ecological reconstruction areas at separate locations, and the concentrated distribution of enterprises in other areas.

— Support the counterpart assistance areas and assisted areas to cooperatively build industrial parks in the principle of rational distribution to attract the industry transfer from the eastern and central regions.

Column 21 Industry Cluster Districts	
Industrial parks merged	Aba Levigation Industrial Park, Pingwu Nanba Industrial Park, Beichuan Stone Material Industrial Park, Anxian Huagai Industrial

and relocated	Park, Qingchuan Industrial Clusters, Shifang Yinghua Industrial Park, Shifang Chuanxindian Industrial Park, Mianzhu Longmang River Industrial Clusters, Mianzhu Gaozun Temple Chemical Industry Concentrated Development Zone
Expanded state and provincial development zones	Mianyang High-tech Industry Development Zone, Jiangyou Industrial Park, Deyang Economic Development Zone, Guanghan Economic Development Zone, Pengzhou Industrial Park, Dujiangyan Economic Development Zone and Xicheng Economic Development Zone in Longnan
Newly-established circular economic industry cluster districts	Circular economic industry cluster districts in Chengdu, Deyang, Mianyang, Guangyuan, Tianshui and Hanzhong

§2. Tourism

— Implement the tourism revitalization projects, strengthen the construction of key tourist areas and quality tourism itineraries, and restore and reconstruct key tourist attractions and key scenic spots as well as tourist towns and villages with distinctive ethnic features. Restore and develop the rural tourism in the major form of farmhouse enjoyment.

— Restore and reconstruct tourism transportation facilities and service areas and stations along the route. Do a good job in the reinforcement and reconstruction of tourist hotels and other facilities. Establish emergency and rescue system for tourism safety.

— Strengthen the promotion of tourism market and deliver timely report on the situation of tourism safety insurance, so as to restore the confidence of domestic and foreign tourists. Intensify the promotion of new tourism resources and products.

Column 22 Tourism	
Key tourist areas	Establish Qiang ethnic culture experiencing tourist area, Longmen Mountains recreational tourist area, Three Kingdoms culture tourist area, and giant panda international tourism area.
Quality tourist itineraries	Establish Jiuzhaigou circular tourist area, Tibetan-Qiang culture tourist aisle, quake relics itinerary, giant panda habitat itinerary, Three Kingdom culture itinerary, and Chuan-Shaan-Gan red itinerary.

Scenic spots and attractions Restore and reconstruct Dujiangyang, Qingcheng Mountains, Jiuzhaigou Valley, Huanglong, Jianmen Shudao, Yinghua Mountains, Li Bai's hometown, Siguniang Mountains, Wanxiang Cave of Wudu, Xixiasong in Chengxian County, Yangba in Kangxian County, Mt. Laga in Zhouqu County, the ancient town of Qingmuchuan, Mt. Dingjun, Tomb of Yan Emperor in Baoji, Thousand Buddha Cliff, Five Dragon Cave of Lueyang, etc.

§3. Commerce and Trade

— Optimize the distribution of rural-urban service facilities network, and restore and reconstruct the public service network and ethnic trade network concerning the basic livelihood of the masses as well as production and life service network for the convenience and benefit of the residents. Emphasis shall be put on the restoration and reconstruction of building materials market such as steels, cement, etc., wholesale markets for agricultural products and circulation service facilities for agricultural means of production.

— Integrate existing logistics facilities and reconstruct the distribution centers of nondurable consumer goods and agricultural means of production, cold chain systems of fresh food and agricultural products, as well as reserve storages of sugar and other important commodities. Reconstruct reserve facilities for special necessities of ethnic groups. Introduce large-scale logistics enterprises to promote the development of modern logistics.

— Restore and reconstruct the grain circulation facilities such as food and edible oil storages, oil supply stations, military supply stations, wholesale grain markets, grain purchase sites, etc. Restore and reconstruct state materials storage facilities, including processed oil, general materials, etc.

— In cities and town, we shall restore and reconstruct retail industry such as department stores, supermarkets, convenience stores, franchised stores, specialized shops, farm produce markets, etc. Revitalize the traditional commercial districts, and restore and develop the community living service industry.

— In rural areas, we shall restore and reconstruct the countryside stores of “Thousands of Villages Market Project”, sales network of nondurable consumer goods and agricultural means of production, the operation and service system of commercial cooperatives, etc.

Column 23 Commerce and Trade Network	
Wholesale market	Restore and reconstruct 6 production material wholesale markets, 85 agricultural products (including livestock products) wholesale markets, 24 house decoration and building materials wholesale markets, 30 daily necessities wholesale markets and 36 other ones.
Retailing	Restore and reconstruct 39 department stores, 79 supermarkets and 267 farm produce markets.
Distribution center	Restore and reconstruct 44 daily necessities distribution centers, 11 agricultural products distribution centers, 28 agricultural materials distribution centers and 13 public logistics platforms.
Grain and oil storage facilities	Restore and reconstruct 161 grain storages, including 28 central grain reserve storages and 133 local ones.
Materials storage facilities	Restore and reconstruct 9 meat storages, 28 other important commodities storages, including 2 national materials storages.

§4. Finance

— Restore and reconstruct the branches of banking industry, securities industry and insurance industry, and rationally distribute grass-roots business outlets. Optimize the financial resource allocation and improve the financial service networks.

— Restore and reconstruct business sites, treasury and financial network information system. Encourage commercial banks and insurance companies to establish branches. Do a good job in safeguarding the information system of securities, futures and insurance institutions as well as in disaster recovery work at separate locations.

Column 24 Financial Institutions	
Banking industry	Renovate and reinforce 1,085 networks, rebuild 776 banks on the original sites, reconstruct 232 banks at separate locations, and merge 12 banks.
Securities industry	Renovate and reinforce 19 networks, rebuild 2 on the original sites and reconstruct 12 sites at separate locations.
Insurance industry	Renovate and reinforce 1,211 networks, rebuild 11 networks on the original sites and reconstruct 50 sites at separate locations

§5. Cultural Industry

— Restore and reconstruct Sanxingdui, Mianzhu New Year Paintings, Guangyuan and Dujiangyan cultural industry parks as well as cultural industry bases such as Jiuzhaigou Performing Arts Group, Jianchuan museum cluster, etc. Reinforce and rebuild Hechi Calligraphy and Painting Institute at Huixian County and Tonggu Calligraphy and Painting Institute at Chengxian County, and create such competitive brands as Qiang embroidery, Qiangba print, etc.

— Restore and reconstruct the damaged networks of performances and exhibitions, creative cartoon and animation, the issue and distribution of books and audio visual products, culture and entertainment, artwork business, etc.

Chapter X Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

The restoration and reconstruction of the disaster prevention and reduction system shall be in line with the principle of putting prevention first, reasonable avoidance, comprehensive treatment and overall management so as to enhance the construction of disaster prevention and mitigation system and the comprehensive disaster alleviation capacity, and to improve the disaster prevention and emergency assistance ability.

§1. Disaster Prevention and Control

— Intensify the investigation and monitoring of geological disasters such as landslides, collapses, mud-rock flows, etc. and the potential dangerous points of the secondary disasters so as to bring the hidden dangerous points featuring pressing danger, high risk, and serious harmfulness under control at an early date.

— Strengthen the construction of the professional monitoring systems of earthquakes, geology, meteorology, floods, etc., monitoring system of group measurement and prevention, information transmission and dissemination system, emergency dispatching system and their ancillary facilities so as to improve the monitoring, forecasting and pre-warning capabilities. Establish monitoring and pre-warning demonstration zones.

— Speed up the basic surveying and mapping work, restore the datum point of surveying and mapping and establish geography information system.

§2. Disaster Mitigation and Relief

— Enhance the capability construction of emergency rescue, strengthen the rescue strength; improve the equipment level and ameliorate the professional staff for emergency handling and rescue.

— Intensify the construction of disaster relief and command system. Establish and improve the comprehensive system of disaster relief command, rescue and disaster management.

— Establish evacuation and rescue paths on the basis of transportation network, emergency water source, standby power supply and emergency mobile communication system. Ameliorate the reserve system of disaster relief materials so as to improve the reserve capacity.

— Ameliorate various kinds of emergency response plans for disaster prevention, strengthen the construction of the earthquake shelters in urban and rural areas, popularize the knowledge and enhance the awareness of the disaster prevention and mitigation.

— Reasonably determine the earthquake fortification level, and raise the original fortification level of the affected areas according to the seismic intensity of the quake.

Column 25 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	
Monitoring and Pre-warning system	Establish 10,301 inspection spots of geological hazard, 324 inspection spots of earthquake disaster and 264 meteorological observation stations and meteorological early-warning information release sites.
Rescue and relief	Set up emergency response commanding platforms of disaster rescue and relief at the province, city, and county levels and 121 reserve storehouses of disaster relief materials
Comprehensive disaster reduction	Establish 3 provincial earthquake disaster mitigation centers, 105 publicity and education bases for comprehensive disaster reduction and 129 refuges in rural and urban areas
Geological hazard control	Control and treat 8,693 major hidden geological hazard spots, among which 4,694 were removed or let by

Chapter Eco-environment

The restoration and reconstruction of the ecological environment shall be in line with the principle of respecting nature, regulations and laws as well as science. In

addition, ecological restoration and environmental governance shall be intensified with a view to promoting coordinated development of population, resources and environment.

§1. Ecological Restoration

— Persist in the combination of natural restoration and artificial prevention, with the former outweighing the latter. Further advance the reform of the forest property right system. Ensure the natural forest conservation, conversion of cropland to forest, returning cropping land to forage land, forest closing, artificial forestation and comprehensive management of small watershed so as to recover the damaged vegetation.

— Implement the ecological rehabilitation project in the upper of reaches of Min River, Jiangling River and Fu River as well as the Bailong river valley to gradually restore such ecological functions as water resource and soil conservation, etc.

— Restore and reconstruct the production bases of seedling, facilities for forest fire prevention, monitoring of forestry pests, and prevention and control of fauna and flora diseases as well as infrastructures in forest zones.

— Plot out special protected areas in the central region of the fault zone in the Longmen Mountains. Place as the main functions the protection of the rare and endangered fauna and flora, unique geological features and new post-quake landscapes and consideration shall also be given to the tourism development and other industries that do not affect the major functions.

— Strengthen the restoration and reconstruction of the protection facilities of natural reserves, scenic spots, forest parks and geological parks at all levels. Priority shall be given to the protection of various kinds of protected areas featuring higher popularity and greater conservation value, serious damage as well as poor security conditions. Production facilities affecting the protected objects shall not be granted to restore in principle.

— Restore and reconstruct giant panda natural reserves in Wolong and Baishuijiang, etc., establish new Wolong research bases of giant panda breeding in separate places, do a good job in monitoring giant pandas and their habitats and set up the flowering pre-warning and monitoring system of bamboo, which is the main food of giant panda.

Column 26 Ecological Restoration	
Restoration of forest-grass vegetation	Restore 485,300 ha. of ecological public forest, and replant 124,700 ha. of farmland in the conversion of cropland to forest.

Seedling production bases	Restore 12,600 ha. of seedling production bases, 431,000 sq. m of nursery space and greenhouses
Nature reserves	Restore 49 national and provincial nature reserves, 120,000 ha. of the habitats for giant panda and other precious and rare wildlife, and 160,000 sq. m of living and production facilities in the nature reserves concerned
Scenic spots	Restore 9 national scenic spots and 30 provincial ones
Forest parks	Restore 17 national forest parks and 18 provincial ones
Forest fire prevention and forest security monitoring	Restore 350 fire prevention watch towers, 152 communications base stations and relay stations, 50,000 sq. m specialized barracks and materials reserves
Forest infrastructure	Restore 8,202 k. m. forest roads, 2,512 k. m. water-feeding pipelines, 3,643 k. m. power supply lines and 2,829 k. m. communication lines
Grassland restoration	Restore 155,300 ha. of grassland
Water and soil conservation	Treat 2,073 sq. m soil loss area

§2. Environmental Improvement

— Enhance the monitoring and administration of pollution sources and environmentally sensitive areas, do a good job in pollution control of water sour areas as well as the soil, ruins cleaning, innocuous treatment of refuse and treatments of hazardous wastes and medical wastes.

— Restore and reconstruct the environmental monitoring and supervision facilities in disaster areas and improve environmental monitoring capacity. Strengthen the eco-environmental tracking and monitoring capacity and establish the medium and long-term monitoring, evaluating and pre-warning system of eco-environmental impact in disaster areas.

Column 27 Environmental Improvement	
The protection of drinking water sources	Establish 323 pollution treatment facilities of drinking water sources
The remediation of soil contamination	Control 22 areas featuring high risks and severely polluted soil
Environmental security assurance of nuclear and radiation	Set up radioactive waste

storeroom, environmental monitoring networks of radiation, security pre-warning and monitoring system of radiation, etc.

Environmental monitoring Restore and reconstruct the environmental monitoring facilities and equipment.

§3. Land Consolidation and Reclamation

— Enhance land consolidation and reclamation and put emphasis on the restoration of the cultivated land, especially the basic farmland.

— The damaged farmland suitable for restoration shall be restored to the greatest extent so as to minimize the farmland losses. The temporarily used land for emergency rescue and disaster relief and transitional land for settlement shall be promptly liquidated and restored into arable land as much as possible.

— Waste no time to clean up the debris on the original sites of the damaged towns, townships, villages, industries and mines as well as other plots that can be arranged as the land for construction purposes, level the land, and mitigate the occupation of arable land because of the restoration and reconstruction. Try to restore the abandoned construction land suitable for reclamation into arable land as much as possible.

Column 28 Land Consolidation and Reclamation				Unit: Hectare	
	Subtotal	Consolidation and reclamation of disaster destroyed farmland	Consolidation and reclamation of the temporary ground	Consolidation and reclamation of the construction land	Others
Sichuan	145164	111880	6152	27132	-
Gansu	15506	12403	345	1441	1317
Shaanxi	2826	1280	149	910	487
Total	163496	125563	6646	29483	1804

Chapter Spiritual Homeland

The restoration and reconstruction of the spiritual homeland shall focus on following aspects: psychological guidance, enhancement of the humane care, remolding of the positive and optimistic mental outlook, strengthening the confidence in self-reliance and arduous struggle, as well as popularization of the

great spirit of earthquake fighting and disaster relief and the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation.

§1. Humane Care

— Implement the project of psychological rehabilitation. Taking various psychological intervention measures to heal the psychic trauma of the disaster-affected people, improve their self-adjustment abilities and promote their physical and mental health.

— Governments at all levels shall guide and help the disaster-affected people for the restoration and reconstruction of self-managed community organizations (village committees) at an early date and build a harmonious, friendly and mutual assisted neighborhood relationship of the disaster-affected people. The important functions of communities including the reassurance of public sentiments, the enhancement of emotions, the reflection of people's willingness, the solving of contradictions and the providing of services, etc. shall be in place.

— Create a social atmosphere of caring for and offering help to those orphans, alone-olds and alone-handicapped.

§2. National Spirit

— Reserve necessary earthquake sites and build memorial infrastructures fully embodying the great spirit of earthquake fighting and disaster relief. Those organizations or individuals at home and abroad who made significant contributions for the restoration and reconstruction shall be encouraged through awarding certificates of honor and denominated rewards to them.

— Encourage literary and art workers to produce excellent works and vigorously promote the touching stories on inspiring the great national spirit in the earthquake fighting and disaster relief and on striving unceasingly for the reconstruction of new homeland.

Column 29 Spiritual Homeland
<p>Psychological rehabilitation project Apply education concerning psychological guidance in primary and middle schools, set up psychological clinics in hospitals, run special columns in news media, organize professional medical workers, social workers and volunteers serving in communities (villages), set up hotlines for psychological consultation, train professional staffs for psychological guidance and compile the service manuals and psychological counseling manuals for the volunteers in disaster areas</p>

Qiang's culture rescue project Establish a national experimental zone for the ecological protection of Qiang's culture, repair severely damaged Qiang's cultural relics and valuable intangible cultural heritage and materials, rescue cultural relics and classical books and intangible cultural heritage in disaster areas, set up a folk cultural database and compile reading books for the popularization of Qiang's culture

Protection and construction of Wenchuan quake sites Protect the quake sites in Beichuan county town, Yingxiu town, Hanwang town, etc., and establish museums and other memorial sites and facilities.

— Rescue and repair cultural relics, classical books and valuable intangible cultural heritage and materials in disaster areas. Rescue and protect intangible cultural heritage with historical value and national characteristics. Cultivate inheritors of Chinese folk culture.

Chapter XIII Policies and Measures

Adhere to the principle of special cases with special methods, formulate and implement policies and measures with strong pertinence in accordance with the needs of restoration and reconstruction, strengthen coordination and form composition forces so as to provide policy support for realizing the target determined in this planning and achieving the reconstruction task.

§1. Fiscal Policy

— **Establish the fund for restoration and reconstruction.** The central finance shall establish the fund for post-quake restoration and reconstruction. The fund for disaster-stricken areas mainly refers to the provincial finance established in contrast with the post-disaster restoration and reconstruction fund.

— **Adjust the finance expenditure structure.** Reduce the administrative undertaking expenditures of the central government and intensify the transfer payment to ensure the normal operation of grass-root governments. Adjust the existing specific construction planning and capital arrangement, integrate funds and incline to the disaster areas, particularly the poverty-stricken areas affected by the earthquake, by adhering to the principle of maintaining the application.

— **Support the utilization of foreign loans.** Coordinately utilize the preferential emergency loan funds for post-disaster restoration and reconstruction provided by international financial organizations and foreign governments and restoration and reconstruction funds allocated from the central government. The

loan projects from the international financial organizations and foreign governments in the planned areas, failed to be repaid punctually due to the disaster, shall be repaid by the central finance government in advance.

§2. Tax and Fee Policy

— **Reduce the tax burden of enterprises.** Expand value-added tax deduction range in the planned areas. Enterprises in disaster areas shall enjoy the preferential policies of enterprise income tax. To the imported bulk commodities, facilities, etc. that fail to meet the demand of the domestic supply, import tax preferences shall be given so as to ensure their directly utilization for restoration and reconstruction. Vehicle purchase tax shall be exempted from newly purchased special vehicles which are used for quake relief, restoration and reconstruction.

— **Alleviate the tax burden on individuals.** The disaster-assistance and donations of every individual in disaster areas and the subsidies of the front-line staffs working for the earthquake fighting and disaster relief and for the restoration and reconstruction obtained in accordance with the regulated standards shall be exempted from the income tax.

— **Give support to the housing construction in urban and rural areas.** The tax preferential policies shall be given to the low-cost housing and economically affordable housing in the disaster areas. The reconstruction houses of farmers shall be exempted from the farmland occupation tax within regulated standards.

— **Part of the government funds shall be exempted.** The funds and fees to be exempted shall include construction funds of the Three Gorges Project, later stage supporting funds for large- and medium-sized reservoir emigration in the planned areas, and the construction fees of cultural undertakings, specific funds for the development of national movie cause and the waterway passenger and freight transportation surcharges, which belong to the central revenue.

— **Deduct partial administrative charges.** Relevant charges within the central revenue on the construction enterprises and exploitation enterprises of mineral resources in the planned areas shall be exempted. Relevant supervision fees of the financial institutions and power enterprises shall be deducted.

§3. Financial Policy

— **Resume the financial service function.** National financial institutions shall give support to the damaged corresponding branches. Encourage the financial institutions to merge and reorganize the hard hit regional financial corporations in

disaster areas. Give support to appropriate reduction or remission of the transaction costs of financial institutions, inquiry charges on customers, etc.

— **Enhance credit support.** Implement preferential credit policies. Allow the qualified banking institutions to conduct the businesses of buyout loans and cross-regional loans. The scale of interest subsidy loans for poverty-relief shall be expanded. Loan preferential policies shall be given for urban housing construction and self-built housing loans for farmers shall be encouraged and allocated. Expand the collateral range of rural loans.

— **Strengthen the ability of institutional loans.** The inclined reserve policy shall be continued to carry out and the pre-withdrawal special deposits shall be granted. The quota of re-loan (rediscount) shall be increased while the rediscount interest rate of supporting agriculture shall be lowered with its application range extended. The new rural financial institutions shall be developed so as to strengthen the capacity of credit loan placement in rural areas.

— **Bring the function of capital market into play.** Support shall be given to those qualified enterprises to have the priority in listing and financing, issue bonds and short-term financing bills, and merge and acquire listed companies. Support the qualified small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) to issue short-term financing bills, SME's joint bonds, etc. and the qualified local banking institutions in the disaster areas to issue financial bonds.

— Strengthen the intensity of insurance innovation. Support shall be given to provide various types of insurances for the restoration and reconstruction, including engineering, property, cargo transportation, agriculture, construction personnel accident and health insurance. Give favorable premium rate to various insurances which support restoration and reconstruction.

— **Enhance the construction of credit environment.** Protect the accounts, ownerships and inheritance rights of financial assets for those victims in accordance with the law. Effectively implement the restructuring of the disaster-induced bad loans. Protect financial claims in accordance with the law.

§4. Land Policy

— **Readjust the land use planning.** Adjust the land use programming and annual land use planning in disaster areas, check and ratify the overall scale of new construction land, appropriately enlarge the scale of newly increased construction land in areas suitable for reconstruction, and expand the index ranges of fluctuation, connection and turnover of the urban and rural construction land. The restoration and reconstruction projects shall enjoy the priority of land utilization and simplified procedure for approval, and the project approval can be

undertaken with the construction at the same time. Land use formalities shall be completed in accordance with related regulations.

— **Implement special land supply policy.** With regard to those lands for the restoration and reconstruction projects, they shall be exempted from fees of using the newly increased construction land and land remising income respectively in accordance with regulations. Implement special policies such as land allocation, lowering land prices, etc.

— **Use land economically and intensively.** Protect farmland in accordance with the law and give support to land consolidation and reclamation. Promote the concentrated layout of industry, compact distribution within urban areas, relative concentration of villages with favorable conditions and joint construction and share of public service facilities so as to greatly improve the land use efficiency.

§5. Industry Policy

— **Revitalize tourism economy.** Tourism should be put as the pioneer industry in the restoration and reconstruction. Give first place to the use of restoration and reconstruction funds and encourage the use of various investment funds, etc. for the restoration and reconstruction of tourism infrastructures and enterprises so as to promote the comprehensive restoration of tourism development at an early date.

— **Promote agricultural production.** The central finance shall give support to damaged farmland, agricultural means of production including seeds, seedling and breeding stock, scale breeding, breeding of improved varieties, agricultural technology extension and restoration and reconstruction of services facilities and bear the profits and losses for unloading the state grain reserves. Funds for direct subsidy in food, comprehensive and direct subsidy in agriculture inputs, etc. shall be preferentially utilized in disaster areas.

— **Give support to key enterprises.** The central finance shall provide capital injection or discount loans for the restoration and reconstruction of the key state-owned enterprises, render investment subsidies and discount loans to the central military and industrial enterprises and institutions and grant discount loans to the key local enterprises complying with industrial policies.

— **Give support to medium- and small-sized enterprises.** Encourage local governments to make financial contributions to guide the establishment of SME loan guarantee fund. Petty secured loans and discount loans shall be granted to qualified medium- and small-sized enterprises, especially those labor-intensive ones. Support shall also be given to the production of special-needed commodities of ethnic minority groups and national handcrafts.

— **Promote technological innovation.** Effectively integrate the production, study and research forces in disaster areas. Restore and reconstruct hi-tech enterprises, science and technology experiment bases, condition platform and supporting facilities as soon as possible. Support enterprises and scientific research institutions in affected areas to improve the ability to conduct independent R&D and provide the auxiliary items, and give assistance to them in terms of finance and taxation, financial policies and government procurement.

— **Promote circulation of commerce and trade.** The central finance shall grant support to the rush repair and reconstruction of the damaged granaries. The state shall provide appropriate support for the restoration and reconstruction of the circulation infrastructures such as farm produce wholesale markets, farm produce markets, logistics distribution centers, nationality trade points, etc. as well as key commodity reserve facilities.

— **Adjust industry entrance permission.** Appropriately adjust the restriction on the scale of the new coal projects and encourage the state-owned coal mining enterprises to integrate with disaster-affected small ones. Moderately liberalize the conditions of “developing large units and suppressing small ones” in cement production and undertake a number of new-type dry cement projects. Pilot sites for direct power-purchase shall be put into practice.

— **Eliminate backward productivity.** Eliminate those high energy-consuming, high-polluting enterprises and those with backward productivity failing to meet the national industrial policies. Shut down those mining enterprises unable to meet the security production conditions and high-polluting enterprises in important water conservation areas. The central finance shall award those regions where products of high energy consumption, high pollution and high resource consumption are eliminated and properly resolve the living problems of the employees in the eliminated and closed-up enterprises.

§6. Counterpart Assistance

— **Make clear the assistance task.** According to their annual material workload, 19 assistance provinces (cities) shall offer assistance with no less than 1% of their last ordinary budget revenues to their 24 counterpart counties (cities, districts) in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces^⑦.

— **Encourage investments made by all walks of life.** Encourage enterprises, social groups and individuals in various regions to invest and start factories and establish operational infrastructures in disaster areas in accordance with the marketing approaches.

— **Furnish convenience.** Financial institutions are encouraged to provide

concessionary loans for their counterpart supporting enterprises. Railway departments shall be first listed into the transportation plan for the restoration and reconstruction of the bulk delivery, and the highway departments shall open “Green Channel”.

§7. Assistance Policy

— **Carry out educational aid.** All regions are encouraged to recruit students from secondary vocational schools in disaster areas. Local governments at various levels shall put into effect the policies concerning bringing the compulsory education of migrant workers’ children into the public education system as soon as possible. Enhance the support of the allocation and training of primary and middle school teachers, in particular the allocation of special education. Increase the financial aid to students from poor families. Enlarge the enrollment plan in disaster areas.

— **Implement assistance to the orphans and handicapped.** The construction of facilities including social welfare, social assistance and rehabilitation shall be encouraged. Special facilities for the handicapped shall be deployed in the newly-built public places. Enterprises, social groups and individuals shall be encouraged to offer various assistances to the orphans and the disabled.

— **Intensify employment assistance.** Those who have difficulty in being employed affected by the earthquake shall be included into the range of employment assistance. Tax preferences shall be given to enterprises recruiting urban workers who lost their job due to the earthquake and to private business run by these unemployed urban workers in the planned areas. Ensure at least one person has a job in each family. Rate of unemployment fees of the enterprises in the planned areas shall be lowered by the rule. Take measures such as social insurance subsidies, small-sum secured loans, etc. to promote the employment.

— **Strengthen anti-poverty assistance.** Enlarge the investment in rural subsistence allowances, and bring people with financial difficulties due to the disaster into the subsistence allowances system in accordance with regulations. Earmark a certain amount to restore and reconstruct poor villages amid the restoration and reconstruction fund. Local governments below the provincial level are not required to provide supporting fund to the restoration and reconstruction of ethnic minority areas and poverty-stricken areas.

— **Offer social security.** Make sure the payment of industrial injury insurance of the insured and help uninsured casualties through social donation and assistance systems. Ensure the disbursement of basic pension for retirees of the enterprises in disaster areas. Those enterprises that stopped operation because of

the earthquake shall be allowed to pay their social insurance fees in a later time. The unpaid endowment insurance of bankrupted enterprises after liquidation shall be allowed to be charged off. The unemployment insurance shall be granted fully in time and the provisional life relief shall be undertaken to provide the urban and rural minimum living standard scheme.

— **Provide legal aid.** Legal aid institutions on various levels shall provide people in disaster areas with pro bono legal services such as legal advice, representation, criminal defense services, etc. in accordance with the law. Bar association shall provide necessary assistance to the legal aid undertaking. Justice department and administration department shall do a good job in monitoring the legal aid work.

§8. Other Policies

— **Carry out social donations.** Advocate all circles of the society to make continued donations in cash or in kind. Encourage compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese to play an active role in the restoration and reconstruction. Actively strive for technical assistance and grants from international financial institutions and foreign governments. Tax preferences shall be given to work units, self-employed businessmen and property owners who donate gratis goods, funds and properties.

— **Advance work relief.** Organize the people in disaster areas to take part in the restoration and reconstruction in the form of work relief. Work relief funds shall be arranged from the restoration and reconstruction funds for ruins clearing as well as the renovation of medium-sized rural and agricultural infrastructures. Encourage the construction of counterpart assistance projects through work relief. In the project of restoration and reconstruction with work relief, local governments below the provincial level shall not be required to provide counterpart funds while the proportion of labor reimbursement shall be raised properly.

— **Ensure proper population resettlement.** The settlement of disaster-stricken rural population in planned areas shall be considered in an overall way. Those under agriculture arrangements shall enjoy the legal dispensation of farmland, forest land and homestead and later support shall also be given. Issues such as residence, social security, entrepreneurial employment, household registration, etc. about those resettled in cities and towns shall be resolved properly.

— **Implement the principle of equality and priority.** On equal conditions, the construction units, labors, materials and facilities in disaster areas shall be

chosen with priority for the construction of the project of restoration and reconstruction.

— **Train and import talents.** Integrate training resources, and strengthen the training of the staff for urgent urban and rural layout, construction project management, technical guidance for rural housing construction, psychological counseling, special education and inheritance of national folk culture. Make vigorous efforts to introduce various types of professional talents and give support to university graduates to work and start an undertaking in disaster areas by adopting more positive and flexible policies.

— **Encourage social participation.** Support shall be given to non-enterprise private institutions, foundations, trade associations and other social organizations to participate in restoration and reconstruction and play an important role in fund raising, enterprise reconstruction, vocational training, intermediary services, etc. Encourage domestic and foreign experts and volunteers to participate in restoration and reconstruction and play an active part in education assistance, assistance to the bereaved and disabled, psychological counseling, technical guidance, planning consulting, etc.

Chapter Reconstruction Funds

Insist on employing the reformed methods to raise the restoration and reconstruction funds through multiple channels, bring into full play the enthusiasm of all the parties concerned. Actively innovate the financing and utilizing approaches, enhance the capital utilization efficiency and improve funding management and supervision mechanism so as to provide the fund guarantee for achieving the targets prescribed in the present planning and fulfill the reconstruction task.

§1. Fund Demands and Financing

— According to the designated target and reconstruction task in this layout, the total capital demand for restoration and reconstruction is calculated approximately as 1,000 billion RMB yuan.

— In light of the proportion of approximately 30% of aggregate demand of the restoration and reconstruction funds, the central finance shall establish the funds for post-quake restoration and reconstruction.

— The funds for restoration and reconstruction shall be collected through various channels: local government allocation, counterpart assistance, social donations, domestic bank loans, capital market financing, foreign emergency

loans on favorable terms, urban and rural self-possessed and self-collected capital, self-possessed and self-collected capital of enterprises, innovation financing, etc.

§2. Financing Innovations

— Adopt various methods to improve the financing capacity of provincial governments.

— Expand channels and promote guarantee business for housing financing, develop pilot sites for housing financing and leasing business and resolve the financing difficulties in urban and rural housing.

— Small loan institutions, rural mutual financing cooperatives, etc. fitting for the countryside shall be established in conditioned counties (cities, districts) in the planned areas.

— Encourage the establishment of venture capital firms which offer support to medium- and small-sized enterprises and to science and technology innovation. Explore the development of pilot sites for asset-securitization such as infrastructure projects, etc. Collect social funds under the government guidance to explore the establishment of all kinds of funds, including the public funds for the restoration and reconstruction, industrial investment, etc.

§3. Funds Allocation

— Financial capital, mainly refers to the central post-quake restoration and reconstruction funds, shall be given priority to the fields of urban and rural housing subsidies, population allocation, public facilities, commonweal municipal public facilities, agricultural service system and rural infrastructures, disaster prevention and reduction, ecological restoration, environmental improvement, land consolidation and reclamation, the restoration and reconstruction in the field of spiritual homeland as well as central state-owned leading enterprises capital supplement and loans discount in accordance with the principle of making overall arrangements, focusing on key projects, classified guidance and funds responsibility and utilization.

— Counterpart assistance funds shall be mainly applied to the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residents' housing, public services, municipal public facilities, agricultural and rural infrastructures as well as services such as planning formulation, architectural design, expert consultation, engineering construction and supervision, etc.

— Adhere to the premise of respecting donators' willingness, social financing capital shall be first utilized in the restoration and reconstruction of rural

residents' housing, schools, hospitals, culture, social welfare, roads and bridges in rural areas, earthquake memorial sites and facilities, nature reserves, nature and culture heritages, spiritual homeland, etc.

—— Credit funds shall be primarily utilized in the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural residents' housing, agriculture industrialization, agricultural production bases, transportations, communications, energy resources, industries, tourism, commerce, cultural industry, etc.

—— Capital market financing shall be mainly applied to the restoration and reconstruction of transportations, communications, energy resources, industries, tourism, commerce, cultural industry, etc.

—— Foreign emergency loans on favorable terms shall be primarily applied to the restoration and reconstruction of urban and rural public facilities, infrastructures, low-rental houses, ecological restoration, environmental improvement, etc.

—— Innovation financing shall be mainly utilized in the improvement of the capability of raising funds of the people's governments at the provincial level, guidance for credit and social capital investment, support for the housing construction of urban and rural residents, financing of medium- and small-sized enterprises, assistance for the restoration and reconstruction of various industries such as tourism, etc.

Chapter XV Planning Implementation

We should establish and strengthen the mechanism of Planning Implementation, definite aims and tasks, seize a proper time sequence of reconstruction, carry out the responsibilities, complete the supervision and assessment and actively promote the smooth implementation of the planning.

§ 1. Organization and Leadership

—— The local people's governments at various levels and the departments concerned under the State Council shall be fully aware of the arduousness, complexity, urgency of the restoration and reconstruction task, adopt an overall point of view, practically strengthen the organization and leadership and comprehensively carry out a series of tasks for restoration and reconstruction.

—— The people's governments at various levels in disaster areas shall establish and improve the leading organization for restoration and reconstruction of which the people's governments at the provincial level is in full charge, with unified leadership, overall coordination, supervising and checking the planning

implementation while the people's governments at city and country level shall concretely undertake the major tasks of shouldering and fulfilling the restoration and construction.

— The departments concerned under the State Council shall well accomplish guidance, coordination and other tasks that aid restoration and reconstruction in line with the division of responsibilities.

— Each region shall pay close attention to the particular circumstances in light of local conditions and avoid “one size fits all” approach while formulating phase objectives for reconstruction task.

— Set up an objective assessment system based on the planning as the priority that evaluates the achievement of leading bodies and cadres at different levels in disaster areas.

§ 2. Planning and Management

— As the basic foundation of developing special planning, policies and measures and the implementation plan for restoration and reconstruction, the planning is a significant basis for launching such tasks and any unit and person during the restoration and reconstruction process shall abide by and perform on the rules and comply with the planning management.

— The relevant departments under the State Council and the provincial people's governments in the quake-stricken areas shall, in line with the aforesaid planning, compile the specific planning for restoration and reconstruction involving urban and rural housing, urban system, rural construction, infrastructures, public service facilities, productive forces distribution and industrial adjustment, market service system, disaster relief and reduction, ecological restoration, land utilization, etc. at an early date. All the above-mentioned tasks shall be vigorously organized and implemented.

— The people's governments at provincial level in quake-hit area shall draw up an annual plan of restoration and reconstruction based on the planning, definite the proper time sequence of reconstruction and implement the responsibility subject.

— Directed by provincial people's governments, the governments at city and county levels in disaster areas shall work out and put in actual practice the implementation planning of restoration and reconstruction within the administrative area and draw up or modify the correspondent urban and rural planning.

— In the middle sate of the planning implementation, the lead organization of State Council development and reform sector shall conduct a mid-term

assessment of the planning implementation and the assessment report shall be submitted to the State Council. Also, the provincial governments in quake-hit area shall assess in mid-term the planning within the province. After the completion of implementation, the areas and departments related to lead organizations in development and reform sections shall make an overall conclusion on the planning implementation.

— The restoration and reconstruction planning of other disaster areas that are beyond the plan scope shall be worked out and brought into effect by the provincial governments in disaster areas and the state shall further efforts to support in aspects of financial transfer payment, poverty alleviation and development, etc. by adopting current system.

§ 3. Categorized Implementation

— Reconstruction tasks that shall be assigned to the county-level administrative region shall be organized and implemented by the people's governments at county level in line with the local conditions. The tasks mainly include: rural housing, urban housing and construction, agricultural production and rural infrastructures, public services, social management, county industries, commerce and trade as well as disaster prevention and reduction, ecological restoration, environment renovation, land reclamation, etc.

— The infrastructures such as transportation, communication, energy, water conservancy, leading industries and military-industrial projects, and other inter-administrative region reconstruction tasks shall be mainly organized and implemented by the provincial people's governments or the departments concerned under the State Council.

— Counterpart aid and non-directional social donation funds, donated projects construction shall be uniformly listed in the annual plan and implementation planning for restoration and reconstruction.

§ 4. Material Support

— The people's governments at various levels in disaster areas shall actively manage the production, allocation and transportation of the restoration and reconstruction materials. The states shall support and comprehensively coordinate the organization of goods supply and transportation guarantee.

— Intensify the supervision and inspection of the quality of such materials for restoration and reconstruction. Grant timely acceptance to the imported goods after legal inspection and quarantine.

—— Strengthen the price regulation of such important materials for restoration and reconstruction as tile, cement and steel, prevent inappropriate price increase.

§ 5. Supervision and Inspection

—— People's governments at all levels and departments concerned under the State Council shall strengthen the tracking and management of the capital, project and major materials while consciously accept the supervision from the National People's Congress (NPC), Chinese People's Political and Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and all social sectors.

—— Regularly publicize the reception and usage of donation, in cash or in kind, and the source, quantity, distribution, appropriation and usage of the capital and material for restoration and reconstruction, voluntarily accepting social supervision. The rural and urban communities shall play the roles in restoration and reconstruction funds and materials supervision and inspection.

—— Strengthen the entire process of tracking and auditing of the raising, distribution, appropriation, usage and effect of the capital and materials for restoration and reconstruction, regularly announce the results, guaranteeing the reconstruction funds to be used for their specific purposes as required without occupation, interception or misappropriation.

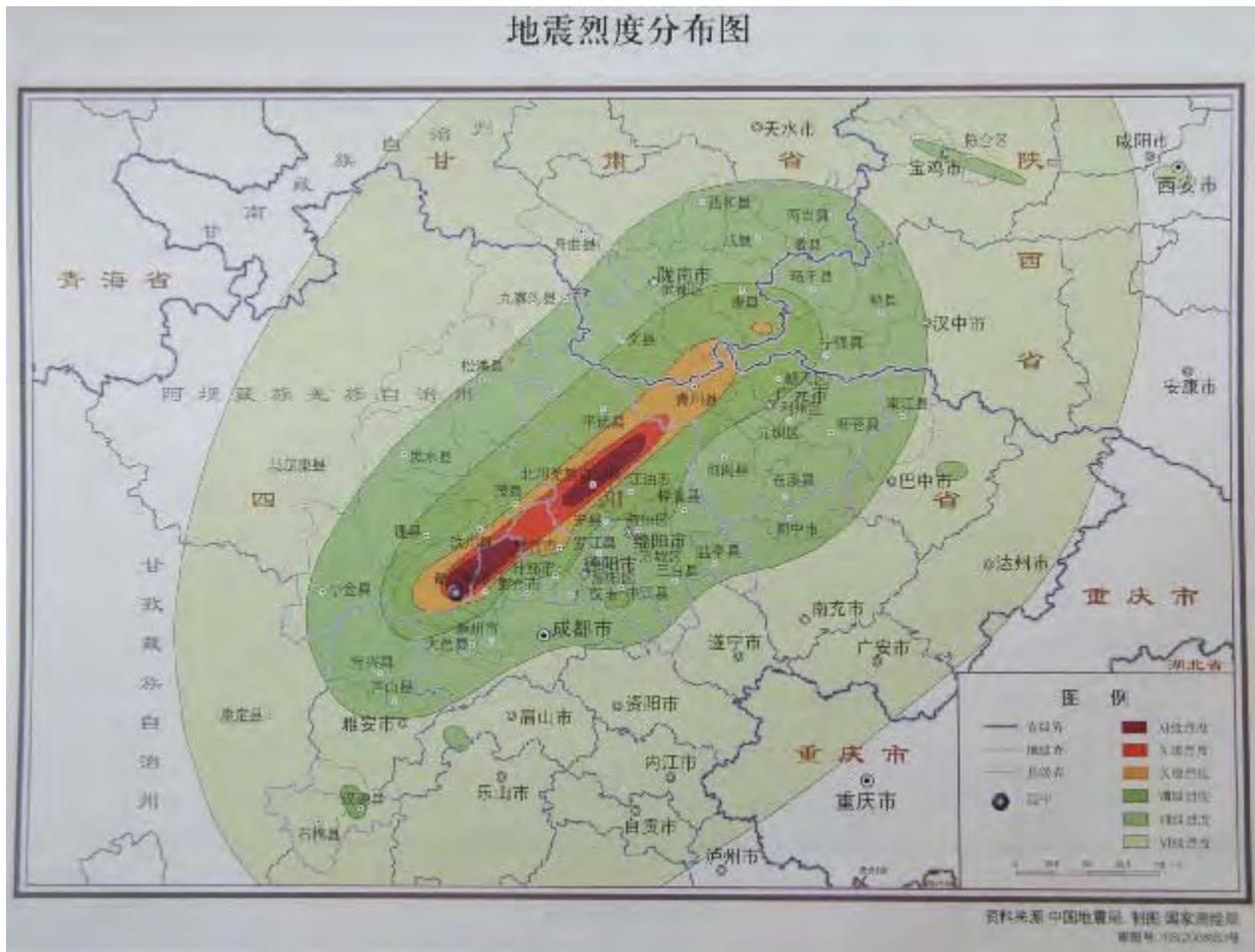
—— Strictly implement the legal person responsibility system, bidding system, contract management system and engineering supervision system. Strengthen the supervision of quality and safety of the construction works as well as products, and organize the inspection to the key construction projects. Strictly follow the specification completion acceptance of projects, which shall not be put into operation without such acceptance.

—— Register the raising, allocation, appropriation and usage of the capital and material used for construction projects and restoration and reconstruction, and establish a sound file, which is to be transferred to the administrative department of construction or other relevant departments in time after the completion and acceptance of the projects or at the end of restoration and reconstruction.

—— Any unit and individual shall enjoy the rights of reporting the behaviors of violating laws and disciplines in restoration and reconstruction. The people's governments or departments concerned receiving aforesaid reports shall make immediate investigation make punishment in accordance with the laws and keep secrets for the reporters. Punishment results shall be fed back to reporters under their real names. Punishment results on behaviors of violating laws and disciplines with comparatively strong social impacts.

The task is arduous, time is pressing and influence is profound for the

post-Wenchuan quake restoration and reconstruction. Under the firm leadership of CPC Central Committee with Comrade Hu Jintao as general secretary, with the substantial support of our people of all nationalities, the Cadres and masses in disaster areas shall certainly rebuild a new homeland characterized by enjoyable life and work, eco-civilization, security and harmony with their industrious efforts.

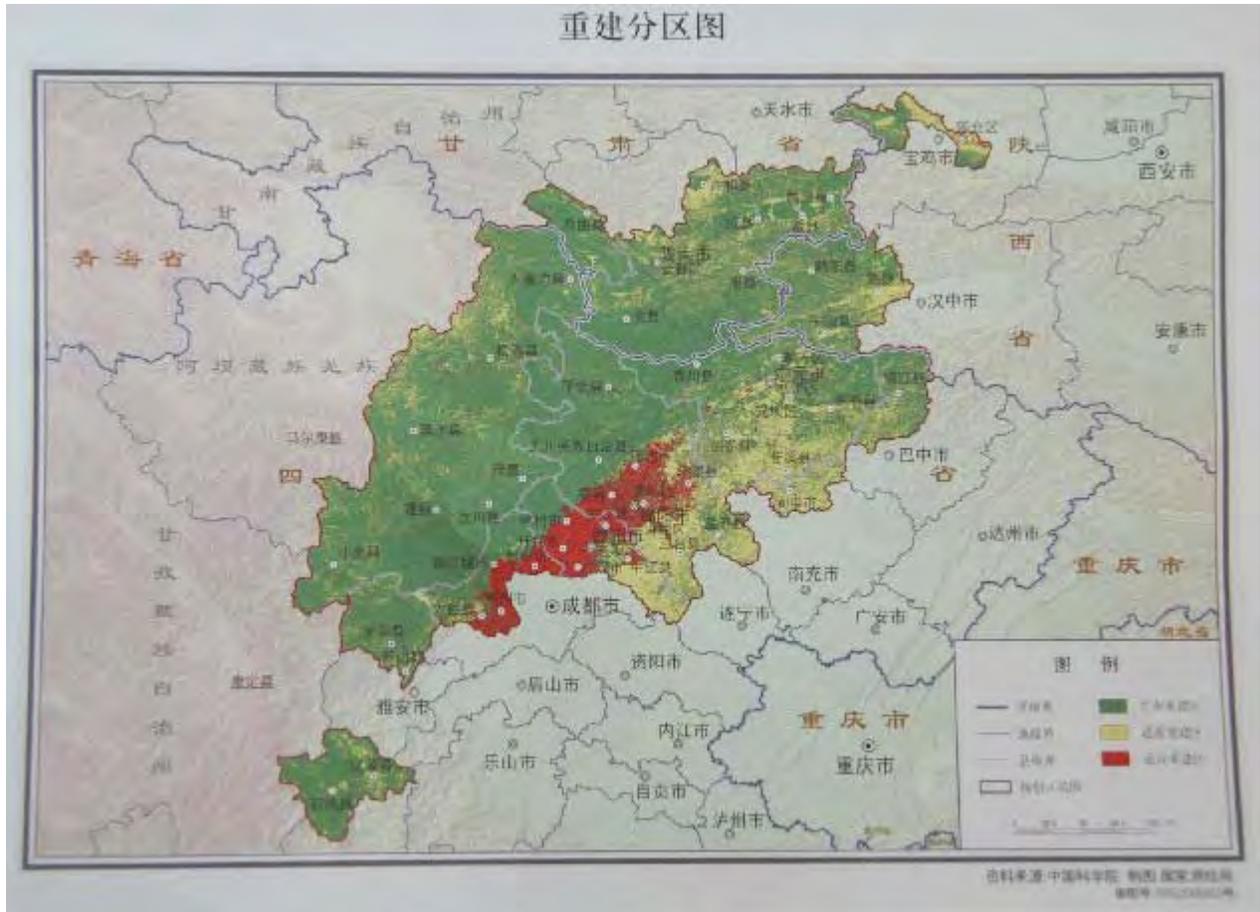


规划范围图



规划区地势图





Notes:

- ① The scope of the extremely hard-hit and hard-hit areas is determined in accordance with *Evaluation Results of the Wenchuan Earthquake Disaster Areas by Ministry of Civil Affairs, etc.*
- ② The scope and size of the reconstruction divisions are ascertained on the basis of the *Evaluation Report on Resources and Environment Carrying Capacity* issued by Chinese Academy of Sciences.
- ③ The data and areas of the division of reconstruction areas in the column are the results of real calculation according to the natural distribution. The population is obtained after data processing on the basis of township statistics.
- ④ The column data refer to the amount of the newly occupied land for various construction projects.
- ⑤ Grass-roots labor security working platform mainly includes labor security offices of sub-districts (townships) and community labor security workstations.
- ⑥ Social welfare institutions in counties and townships mainly include social welfare institutes (children welfare institutes and asylums), gerocomiums, salvation management stations, funeral homes (stations),

nursing homes for veterans and martyrs' families, relief hospitals, martyrs memorial facilities, and homes for retired army cadres.

^⑦ Besides the 18 counties (cities) in Sichuan Province that have been promulgated to accept the counterpart assistance, Wenxian County, Wudu District, Kangxian County, Zhouqu County in Gansu Province and the counties of Niqiang and Lueyang in Shaanxi Province were added.

DETAILED LIST OF CONTRACT PACKAGES

Table 1: Contract Packages for Rural Road Civil Works

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre-qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
Shaanxi								
Lueyang	3 Packages	81.6	111.6	16.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	GouQing	15.8	31	4.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	XiBai	39.0	57.5	8.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	ZhongWu	26.8	23.1	3.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Maixian	2 Packages	46.1	79.1	11.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	MianChang	45.2	24.3	3.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	HanJiang	0.9	54.8	8.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Ningqiqng	2 Packages	78.8	138.7	20.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	DaTuo	24.7	45.9	6.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	NingYan	54.1	92.8	13.6	ICB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Chencang	3 Packages	85.6	82.6	12.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	XinXiang	49.0	45	6.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	ChenCang	34.6	20.8	3.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	QianHe	2.0	16.8	2.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Sichuan								
Nanjiang	6 Packages	140.0	84.0	12.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Nanjiang	4 Packages	147.0	88.2	13.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
1	Nancang Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Chaolu Road	16.0	9.6	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Jiaole Road	29.0	17.4	2.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Shafu Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Mulu Road	48.0	28.8	4.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Datie Road	21.0	12.6	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Chenjiashan-Xinmin Road	89.0	53.4	7.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
8	Yinda Road	38.0	22.8	3.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
9	Tianjiu Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
10	Huazhu Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
Dayi	8 Packages	113.4	68.0	10.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	san'an Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Tangshang Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Donghan Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Hansha Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Caitang Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Caisha Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Dajin Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Dashuang Road	54.4	32.6	4.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Guanghan	17 Packages	153.1	62.6	9.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Jiugao Road	35.3	15.5	2.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Sanxi Road	9.4	3.8	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Guangqing Road	15.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Luoxin Road	8.2	3.3	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Guangtang Road	3.7	1.5	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Sanyu Road	2.7	1.1	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Sanwan Road	4.2	1.7	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Gaonan Road	13.6	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Beihe Road	5.8	2.3	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Nanhe Road	21.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Sanyi Road	4.4	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Sanchuan Road	3.5	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Jinba Road	6.9	2.7	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
14	Nanxin Road	3.5	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Pingxi Road	6.2	2.5	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
16	Jinhe Road	3.7	1.5	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
17	Jinxiao Road	6.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Jingyang	24 Packages	85.9	34.4	5.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Jingyang	5 Packages	17.2	6.9	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
1	Bailue Road	3.8	1.5	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Xinlian Road	3.2	1.3	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Tongqing Road	2.2	0.9	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Shouwei Road	1.3	0.5	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Huangpan Road	1.6	0.6	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Gushi Road	2.8	1.1	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Gushi Road	2.3	0.9	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Jinmeng Road	2.9	1.2	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Demeng Road	4.5	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Deyuan Road	4.4	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Baiyan Road	5.8	2.3	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Tongzhan Road	1.3	0.5	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Xiaomeng Road	2.6	1.0	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
14	Yanghong Road	6.3	2.5	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Yangxiao Road	1.7	0.7	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
16	Deyang Road	4.0	1.6	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
17	Lianhe Road	2.5	1.0	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
18	Zhongxing Village to Longfeng Village	6.7	2.7	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
19	Qianyin to Qingquan	5.8	2.3	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
20	Xin'an Village Road	4.2	1.7	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
21	Wangdian Village Road	4.7	1.9	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
22	Gaoqiao to Changpu Village	4.1	1.7	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
23	Yuxing Village Road	2.9	1.2	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
24	Jinping to Shiqiao	4.3	1.7	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
25	Xianqiao Village to Mianhe Village	3.5	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
26	Xinquan Village to Chaoyang Village	3.5	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
27	Xinqiao Village Road	4.1	1.6	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
28	Guoshu to Hongyan	4.0	1.6	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
29	Hongyan Village Road	2.1	0.8	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
Luojiang	28 Packages	108.4	54.3	8.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Luojiang	5 Packages	18.0	10.4	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
1	Jingfu Village Road	7.0	2.8	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Yanjing Village Road	5.0	2.0	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Tiantai Mountain Village Road	4.0	1.6	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Huiguang Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Anluo Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Luoshi Road	3.2	1.9	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Yandong Road	3.5	2.1	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
8	Jinlian Road	6.5	3.9	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Jinma Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Panwan Road	7.5	4.5	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Panyan Road	3.3	2.0	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Xintu Road	3.5	2.1	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Lueping Road	4.5	2.7	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
14	Luogao Road	3.5	2.1	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Tanhui Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
16	Xincun to Boundary of Jinyang District	1.8	0.7	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
17	Huiguang Road to Baima Village	4.9	2.0	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
18	Xincun to Baima Village	3.0	1.2	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
19	Huiguang Road to Baima Village	1.4	0.6	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
20	Huiguang Road to Tiantai Village	3.5	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
21	G108 to Huiguang Road	4.0	1.6	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
22	Luomian Road to Sanchahe Village	3.0	1.2	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
23	Yanhui Road to Dengzhan Village Road	3.4	1.4	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
24	Luozhong Road to Wan'an Village	1.5	0.6	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
25	Luozhong Road to Heping Village Groupe III	2.1	0.8	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
26	Luojiang Town to G108	2.8	1.1	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
27	Wenxing Town to Hong'an Village Road	4.2	1.7	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
28	Hehuang Road to Gaoyu Village	2.3	0.9	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
29	Luowu Road to Yinghuang Village Road	2.0	0.8	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
30	Lianfengcun Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
31	Shuanghekou Village Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
32	Haitang Village Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
33	Chunsheng Village Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	December-09
Zhongjiang	25 Packages	183.0	169.8	25.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	8 Packages	100.0	60.0	8.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
1	Huangli Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Yuebi Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Liusan Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Tonglu Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Cangtan Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Taifu Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Zuogu Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Huangde Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
9	Xinlian Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Xinhui Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Shiju Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Baishang Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
13	Jisan Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
14	Taijin Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
15	Gushi Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
16	Qingli Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
17	Fengshui Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
18	Xinjin Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
19	Xinmiao Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
20	Jihuai Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
21	Gule Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
22	Jisan Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
23	Zhongqing Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
24	Shihe Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
25	Shiji Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
26	Jishi Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
27	Huiyong Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
28	Tailin Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
29	Chaotong Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
30	Yuji Road	16.0	9.6	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
31	Yuyue Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
32	Taiqing Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
33	Cangqing Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Cangxi	25 Packages	269.6	161.8	23.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	
1	Nangao Road	9.1	5.5	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Maodi Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Maodi Road	7.7	4.6	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Guangyong Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Huangyu Road	13.1	7.9	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Huangde Line	11.5	6.9	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Cangbai Road	8.4	5.0	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Weiwen Road	7.8	4.7	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Qiaoxin Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Jiama Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Yanba Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Wuhuai Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Sanxin Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
14	Yuanyun Road	22.0	13.2	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Tuxin Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
16	Shuangzi Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
17	Liuyuan Road	4.6	2.8	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
18	Baida Road	4.9	2.9	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
19	Baisan Road	17.6	10.6	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
20	Longmo Road	11.1	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
21	Yuanshi Road	7.7	4.6	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
22	Qidong Road	6.6	4.0	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
23	Pengqing Road	14.1	8.5	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
24	Shinan Road	4.9	2.9	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
25	Qingyue Road	8.5	5.1	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Chaotian	12 Packages	175.0	105.0	15.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	6 Packages	86.0	51.6	7.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
1	Yanzhong Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Dahe Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Yongjing Road	21.0	12.6	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Yangguang Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Zengguan Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Mahong Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
7	Chen'an Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Mazhu Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Dagao Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Wangli Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Wenqing Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
12	Chenbai Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Houhuo Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
14	Liliang Road	22.0	13.2	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Shama Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
16	Pingxiao Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
17	Malin Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
18	Puxi Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
Wangcang	6 Packages	121.0	72.6	10.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	7 packages	124.6	74.8	11.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
1	Liangmeng Road	26.0	15.6	2.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Wangning Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Rongshan-Yanzi	21.0	12.6	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Jiuwen Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
5	Baiyuan Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
6	Wunan Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
7	Dashui Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Kengnan Road	22.0	13.2	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Baizao Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Pulong Road	24.0	14.4	2.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
11	Yannong Road	19.0	11.4	1.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
12	Wangning Road	24.6	14.8	2.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
13	Huangliu Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
Yuanba	2 Packages	29.0	17.4	2.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	21 Packages	280.0	168.0	24.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
1	Muchen Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
2	Zhaojian Road	36.0	21.6	3.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
3	Taibai Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
4	Hongzhang Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
5	Baizhang Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
6	Huqi Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
7	Baiyong Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Xiangyuan Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
9	Bailiang Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
10	Mozao Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
11	Baojian Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Wenbai Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
13	Shibai Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
14	Wangbai Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
15	Taihuang Road	14.0	8.4	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
16	Mingshe Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
17	Zhaoshe Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
18	Baihong Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
19	Chaoda Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
20	Wangliu Road	30.0	18.0	2.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
21	Meishi Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
22	Chaohong Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
23	Dingtai Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
Fucheng	5 Packages	26.7	16.0	2.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Shilan Road	5.3	3.2	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Heta Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Hexing Road	6.2	3.7	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Longfang Road	3.6	2.2	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Tangpan Road	6.6	4.0	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice	
Santai	7 Packages	73.0	43.8	6.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09	
	22 Packages	184.0	110.4	16.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10	
	1	Jinxing Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	2	Fufu Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	3	Maojin Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	4	Lifeng Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	5	Liuhei Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	6	Wangsong Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	7	Yongguan Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	8	Luyue Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	9	Santong Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	10	Tamao Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	11	Zhongtai Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	12	Laoliu Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	13	Fufu Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	14	Guanju Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	15	Zhongguang Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	16	Shuang'an Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	17	Gule Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	18	Yansan Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	19	Luyue Road	16.0	9.6	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	20	Tamao Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	21	Laoliu Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	22	Lili Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	23	Lilong Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	24	Shilong Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	25	Shilong Road	17.0	10.2	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	26	Shilong Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	27	Shilong Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
28	Luli Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10	
29	Yuhe Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10	
Yanting	10 Packages	89.0	53.4	7.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09	
	21 Packages	179.0	107.4	15.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10	
	1	Xiongjin Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	2	Shizhong Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	3	Sancha Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	4	Gonghu Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	5	Longguang Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	6	Sidong Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	7	Zhegong Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	8	Ximing Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	9	Jintong Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	10	Chayuan Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	11	Maozhong Road	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	12	Jianhe Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	13	Chada Road	1.0	0.6	0.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	14	Fumi Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	15	Fenghei Road	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	16	Bailian Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	17	Bailing Road	21.0	12.6	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	18	Zhuqi Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	19	Zhangbang Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	20	Yanxin Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	21	Xinzhang Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	22	Gouju Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
	23	Mayang Road	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
24	Huangsan Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10	
25	Siwu Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09	

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre- qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
26	Renhui Road	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
27	Sanlin Road	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
28	Jinwang Road	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
29	Jinyong Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
30	Longfeng Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
31	Sanwu Road	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Youxian	7 Packages	90.7	36.3	5.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	1 Package	15.6	6.2	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
1	Anzi Road	33.4	13.3	2.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Liuhei Road	15.6	6.2	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	January-10
3	Wafeng Road	11.2	4.5	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Zichang Road	2.6	1.0	0.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Baiyu Road	5.6	2.2	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Zhongyu Road	6.2	2.5	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Liubai Road	23.7	9.5	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Xiaofu Road	8.0	3.2	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Zitong	11 Packages	108.2	64.9	9.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Xiaofu Road	12.9	7.7	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Shuangliu Road	9.4	5.6	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Jiaojian Road	4.5	2.7	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Ergong Road	13.6	8.2	1.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Jiaolong Road	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Changjiao Road	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Dingma Road	9.2	5.5	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Wenda Road	15.6	9.4	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Duguan Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Hongshi Road	16.0	9.6	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Hongsan Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Langzhong	36 Packages	280.1	168.1	24.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Qiaolou–Yangling Town	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Yakou– Weiganliang	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Yuntai–Cangxi	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Fengzhan– Longshan	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Hujiaya–Dafosi	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Mao'erwan– Songlinqiao	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
7	Baiyachagn– Laofangzui	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
8	Xianfeng–Qianfo	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
9	Hongshan Town– Boundary of Nanbu	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
10	Zhuzhen Township– Mao'erjing	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
11	Sanjiatang– Daping	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
12	Youshenmiao– Shitan Town	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
13	Laoguan Town– Cangxichikou	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
14	Shibanya–Nanbu Shuangfeng	7.6	4.6	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
15	Jinya–Daya	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

Packaging	Description	Length (km)	CNY	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre-qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
16	Guanyintang–Gonghechang	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
17	Hongtu–Miaogao	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
18	Laoguan–Shitan	16.0	9.6	1.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
19	Masangya–Jinya	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
20	Laoguan Brewery–Longpingchang	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
21	Wuma–Hexi	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
22	Provincial Hiway 302–Shiqiangwan	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
23	Hujiaya–Goushiya	10.0	6.0	0.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
24	Shuangbaishu–Sanjiatang	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
25	Siyi–Tankouhe	6.0	3.6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
26	Erlong–Fengbao	13.0	7.8	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
27	Mashiya–Taxisi	12.0	7.2	1.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
28	Dongjiadian–Shixinchang	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
29	Egongbei–Qianfo Town	11.0	6.6	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
30	Tiangong Village–Baiya	7.0	4.2	0.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
31	Hexi Airport	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
32	Sancha Road–Baotai	3.0	1.8	0.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
33	Hongtu Township–Xijiazui	5.0	3.0	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
34	Jinya–Shuiguan	4.0	2.4	0.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
35	Qianfo–Shitan	11.3	6.8	1.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
36	Jieyuanchang–Jieyuan Reservoir	6.2	3.7	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Baoxing	3 Packages	105.0	63.0	9.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Dalao Road	25.0	15.0	2.2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Fengda Road	40.0	24.0	3.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Yongrao Road	40.0	24.0	3.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Lushan	6 Packages	130.0	78.0	11.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Feibi Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Mozhong Road	57.0	34.2	5.0	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Lutian Road	9.0	5.4	0.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Niushuang Road	18.0	10.8	1.6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	Baoda Road	20.0	12.0	1.8	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
6	Qinglong Road	8.0	4.8	0.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Shimian	4 Packages	110.0	66.0	9.7	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
1	Shijiu Road	24.0	14.4	2.1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Tianxin Road	21.0	12.6	1.9	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Cha'an Road	15.0	9.0	1.3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	Wafeng Road	50.0	30.0	4.4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

ICB = international competitive bidding, km = kilometer, NCB = national competitive bidding.

Note: Exchange rate applied is 1.00 USD = CNY6.8.

Source: Sichuan Provincial Communications Department and Hanzhong and Baoji City Communications Departments.

Table 2: Education Component Procurement in Shaanxi

Packaging	Description	Subproject No.	USD (in million)	Procurement Mode	Pre-qualification	ADB's Review	Procurement Notice
Lueyang	4 packages		3	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	1 Lueyang County 3rd Secondary School	1	1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	2 Hei Ha Be Town Central Primary School	2	1	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	Xian Tai Ba Town Central Primary School	2					
3	Jiuzhongjijin Primary School	2	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	4 Yangjiba Primary School	2	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
Mianxian	2 packages		6	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	1 Mian 1st Secondary School	3	4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
2	Mian 4th Secondary School						
	Mian 5th Secondary School						
2	Mian Primary School	3	2	S	Yes	Prior	February-09
	Purchase of minor furniture for subproject 4 schools above						
Chencang	5 packages		10	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	1 Wei Yang Secondary School	4	4	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
	Shuang Ou Secondary School						
	Qunli Secondary School						
	GuoZhen 2nd Secondary School						
2	Chezhan Primary School	5	2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
3	Da Zhong Primary School	5	2	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
4	GuoZhen 1st Secondary School	6	1.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09
5	GuoZhen 2nd Secondary School	6	0.5	NCB	Yes	Prior	February-09

ICB = international competitive bidding, NCB = national competitive bidding, QCBS = quality and cost-based selection, S = shopping.

Note: All contracts are subject to prior review.

Source: Hanzhong and Baoji City Communications Departments.

PRC: Emergency Assistance for Wenchuan Earthquake Reconstruction Project

Draft

Resettlement Framework

For Transport and Education Components
in Sichuan Province and Shaanxi Province

Agreed upon between

Sichuan Provincial Communications Department and
the ADB loan Supporting Project Management Office in
HanZhong City and BaoJi City of Shaanxi Province
People's Republic of China

and

Asian Development Bank, Philippines

5 December 2008

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1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT IMPACTS

1. The proposed Project/Emergency Loan will support the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the Wenchuan earthquake which occurred on 12 May 2008. This earthquake caused extensive damages in 39 counties of Sichuan Province, 4 counties of Shaanxi Province and 8 counties of Gansu Province.

2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist the reconstruction and upgrading of (i) rural roads in 19 counties of Sichuan Province and (ii) rural roads, bridges and schools in 4 counties of Shaanxi Province. The reconstruction and upgrading works will be implemented over three years, from 2009 to 2011.

1.1 Sichuan Rural Roads Component

3. In Sichuan, 3,542 km of rural roads (see Figure 1 and Table 1) have been identified by the country transport bureaus and approved by the Sichuan Provincial Highway Administration Bureau (SPHAB), under the Sichuan Provincial Communications Department (SPCD)¹. All are existing roads which were damaged by the Wenchuan earthquake; they will be reconstructed and some will be upgraded following the original alignment. Some road sections will also require new bridges, and the standards and alignments for these may be modified slightly. Therefore, although the selection criteria includes avoiding those road sections with land acquisition, there could still be some small amounts of land acquisition and possibly some house demolition.

1.2 Shaanxi Rural Roads and Bridges Component

4. In Shaanxi, 317 km of rural roads (see Figure 2 and Table 2) have been identified by the country transport bureaus and approved by the Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission (SAPDRC), Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance (SAPDOF) and the ADB Loan Supporting Project Management Office in HanZhong City and BaoJi City². All are existing roads which were damaged by the Wenchuan earthquake; they will be reconstructed and some will be upgraded following the original alignment. Some new bridges will be constructed to connect the existing roads. The feasibility studies indicate that two road subprojects and two bridge subprojects will require some small amounts of land acquisition and possibly some house demolition.

1.3 Shaanxi Education Component

5. Also in Shaanxi, 12 schools have been identified by the county education bureaus; these will be wholly or partly reconstructed and improved (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

1.4 Framework Approach

6. This Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to ensure compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. For emergency loans, a RF can be agreed upon during appraisal to speed up loan processing. However, Resettlement Plans (RPs) and/or Due Diligence Reports

¹ For the Sichuan component, SPCD is the executing agency (EA) and SPHAB is the implementing agency (IA).

² For the Shaanxi component, Hanzhong City Government and Baoji City Government will be the EAs. The relevant county transport bureaus and education bureaus will be the IAs.

(DDRs) must be prepared by the implementing agencies and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence prior to commencement of civil works for those subprojects with resettlement impacts.

7. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement has not been finalized yet, but these costs are included in the subproject costs estimates. The source of funding for land acquisition and resettlement will be entirely financed by local government.

Table 1 Summary of Sichuan Rural Roads for Reconstruction and Upgrading, by County

No.	County	Construction Length (km)	Funds Allocation (10 thousand Yuan)	Amount of Land Acquisition (mu)
	Total	3542.4	6600	to be checked
1	Total in Nanjiang County	287.0	17220	
2	Total in Dayi County	113.4	6804	
3	Total in Guanghan City	153.1	6263	
4	Total in Jinyang district	103.1	4123.4	
5	Total in Luojiang	126.4	6466.0	
6	Total in Zhongjiang	283.0	16980	
7	Total in Cangxi	269.6	16176	
8	Total in Chaotian District	261.0	15660	
9	Total in Wangcang County	245.6	14736	
10	Total in Yuanba District	309.0	18540	
11	Total in Fucheng District	26.7	1602	
12	Total in Santai County	257.0	15420	
13	Total in Yanting County	268.0	16080	
14	Total in Youxian District	106.3	4250	
15	Total in Zitong County	108.2	6492	
16	Total in Langzhong City	280.1	16806	
17	Total in Baoxing County	105.0	6300	

18	Total in Lushan County	130.0	7800	
19	Total in Shimian County	110.0	6600	

Source: SPHAB

Table 2 Summary of Shaanxi Rural Roads for Reconstruction and Upgrading, by County

No.	Type and Name of Projects	County	Number of Students (planned)	Land Acquisition (mu)
<u>Education Projects</u>				
1	No. 3 Middle School	Lueyang	900	0.0
2.1	Heiheba Primary School	Lueyang	300	0.0
2.2	Xiantaiba Primary School	Lueyang	240	0.0
2.3	Jiuzhongjin Primary School	Lueyang	235	0.0
2.4	Yangjiaba Primary School	Lueyang	240	0.0
3.1	No. 1 Middle School	Mianxian	4,600	0.0
3.2	No. 4 Middle School	Mianxian	1,400	0.0
3.3	No. 5 Middle School	Mianxian	1,800	0.0
3.4	Experimental Primary School	Mianxian	2,500	0.0
4	Changqu Factory Area Middle School	Chencang	1,500	0.0
5	Chengcang Primary School	Chencang	1,620	40.0 ³
6	Gou Town No. 1 Middle School	Chencang	3,200	40.0 ⁴
Totals			18,535	80.0
Length of Roads or Bridges (km)				
<u>Transport Projects</u>				
7	Songba - Qingbaishi	Lueyang	15.8	0.0
8	Xi-Bai Road & Jialingjiang bridge	Lueyang	39.0	wasteland
9	Zhongchuan-Wulongdong Road	Lueyang	26.8	0.0
10	Mian-Chang Road	Mianxian	45.2	0.0
11	Hanjiang Bridge	Mianxian	0.8	2.0
12	Da-Tuo Road & 7 bridges	Ningqiang	24.7	to be checked
13	Ningqiang-Yanzibian Road & 22 bridges	Ningqiang	54.1	to be checked
14.1	Xinjie-Xiangong Road - Class III	Chencang	49.0	0.0

³ This land has already been acquired, so a Due Diligence Report needs to be prepared.

⁴ This site is vacant construction land. Due diligence is also required to ensure there are no remaining issues on land compensation.

No.	Type and Name of Projects	County	Number of Students (planned)	Land Acquisition (mu)
14.2	Xiangong-Xiangquan Road - Class IV	Chencang	27.0	0.0
15	3 village roads and 8 bridges	Chencang	34.6	0.0
16	Shiyangmiao Qianhe Bridge	Chencang	0.2	to be checked
Totals			317.2	to be checked

Source: Implementing Agencies.

1.5 Affected Persons

8. The transport and education subprojects will require no land or very small amounts of land (with the exception of two school, for which due diligence will be conducted and reported by an independent expert). At most, small strips of land may be required for road widened or straightening, or for bridges construction. Since land acquisition is very minor, there will be no significant impact on the affected person’s livelihoods. Instead, cash compensation based on replacement value will be adequate to address such small losses. The total number of affected persons is not known at this time, but few if any structures will need to be demolished. These impacts will be measured, recorded and reported in the Resettlement Plans.

Figure 3 Project Implementation Schedule (to be inserted here)

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

2.1 General

9. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for this Project shall follow the relevant laws and regulations promulgated by the PRC, Sichuan Province or Shaanxi Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's *Involuntary Resettlement Policy*.

2.2 Policies and Regulations

10. The relevant laws and regulations include:

- a) **The Land Administration Law of PRC** (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples' Republic of China on August 29, 1998, effective as of January 1, 1999, and revised at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress on August 28th, 2004);
- b) **Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of PRC** (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);
- c) **Decree on Public Hearings regarding State-owned Land and Resources** (Order No. 22 of the Ministry of Land and Resources of China, effective as of May 1, 2004).
- d) **Sichuan Province Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law** (Promulgated on December 10, 1999 by Sichuan Provincial Government).
- e) **Shaanxi Province Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law** (adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Provincial People's Congress on November 30, 1999, and effective on January 1, 2000).
- f) **State Council Document No. 31**, Notification of the issue on Wenchuan Post-earthquake Reconstruction Master Plan, dated 19 September 2008. The section on land policy states "The restoration and reconstruction projects shall enjoy the priority of land utilization and simplified procedure for approval, and the project approval can be undertaken with the construction at the same time. Land Use formalities shall be completed in accordance with related regulations".
- g) ADB's "Involuntary Resettlement Policy" November 1995 and guidelines - "Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice" 1998. And ADB's operational policy OM/F2-Involuntary Resettlement issued in 2003.

2.3 ADB Resettlement Policy Principles

11. ADB approved its Involuntary Resettlement Policy in 1995. The policy principles are as follows:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- (ii) When population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- (iii) Persons whose lands and/or assets are acquired or adversely affected by the Project should be compensated and assisted in replacing any losses caused by the Project, in manner that will improve their incomes and livelihoods.
- (iv) Persons whose houses are displaced by the Project should be provided adequate compensation and housing plot to re-establish their homes and living standards as soon as possible.
- (v) Compensation standards should be based on market prices or replacement value, whichever is higher.

- (vi) Affected persons (APs) should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
- (vii) The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation.
- (viii) Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest households and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.
- (ix) The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the project costs.

2.4 Resettlement Policy for this Project

12. Since the anticipated impacts are quite small and scattered, the PRC approval and implementation procedures will be followed for any compensation and resettlement impacts on APs. In addition, due diligence, RP preparation, monitoring and reporting of resettlement impacts, implementation and results will be required to comply with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The primary objective of the RP is to restore the income and living standards of the APs in post-resettlement period as quickly as possible and with as little disruption possible in their own economic and social environment.

13. For a subproject that causes resettlement impacts, an RP must be prepared, disclosed to APs, and reviewed by ADB prior to civil works. A sample guideline for preparing a RP is provided in Appendix 1. Each RP will be implemented to meet these policy objectives. The following planning criteria will also be applied:

- (i) Special attention will be given to address the needs of the poorest and other vulnerable groups to be resettled.
- (ii) The need for involuntary resettlement will be avoided or reduced by following existing alignments and rights-of-way as much as possible.
- (iii) When temporary land occupation is required for construction, it will be obtained on a voluntary basis (i.e., with the consent of the owner). Also, vacant land or wasteland will be used as much as possible.

2.5 Resettlement Planning Principles

14. A number of resettlement and rehabilitation principles have been developed for this Project. The resettlement plans will:

- (i) include a detailed inventory for land acquisition and houses demolition based on subproject design.
- (ii) include provisions to benefit poor people and other vulnerable people who are adversely affected by the project (e.g., provide employment on project construction, provide training, etc.).
- (iii) be formulated based on discussions with the affected persons.

2.6 Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

15. The application of policies, laws, regulations, eligibility and entitlements pertaining to resettlement impacts caused by the Project are summarized in the entitlement matrix (see Table 3).

2.7 Compensation Standards

16. The resettlement plans will apply the national compensation standards and subsidies, and the rates be based on the local prices. The compensation rates should reflect full replacement costs or market prices. In locations where government rates do not reflect the current market prices or value of land, APs will be permitted to negotiate higher compensation.

Table 3 Entitlement Matrix of Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/group	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
Permanent loss of farmland	Farmland within road and bridge right-of-way (where widening or realignment is required), and new or expanded sites for sites	Households with use rights, and village collectives with ownership rights	a) Land compensation and resettlement subsidies in cash, or land for land b) Cash compensation for standing crops	a) A minimum of 16 times the average annual output value (AAOV) paid to households that possess the land use contract land, or paid to the village collective if common land. If land for land is adopted, the compensation is paid to the village collective. b) 1 times AAOV to households that planted the crops	The village committee will confirm losses and payments. Township authorities approve and monitor
Temporary land occupation	Farmland used for construction activities	Households with use rights, and village collectives with ownership rights	Cash compensation paid to land user (if contracted to a household) or the collective (land owner)	2 times AAOV to households that contract the land, or to the collective if common land. Restoration of land by the contractor to its previous or higher quality when land is returned.	Use is approved and monitored by township officials. Maximum period is 2 years. Land occupation must obtain the consent of the user/owner. Vacant or wasteland should be utilized as much as possible.
Loss of scattered trees	Scattered trees on affected land use permanently or temporarily	Owner of affected trees	Cash compensation based on replacement value	Full payment directly to owners	Small trees will be replanted.
Loss of other assets attached to the land	Walls, wells, courtyards, etc. affected by land acquisition	Owner of affected assets	Cash compensation based on replacement value, or repair of asset by contractor to original or better condition.	Full payment directly to owners or prompt repair of the asset.	The owner can salvage any materials.
Demolition of houses	Residential houses or other structures	Affected households or entities (private or public)	Cash compensation based on replacement value, with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials, plus moving and transitional costs. Rehabilitation assistance to be specified in RP. Temporary housing subsidy is provided if required.	Full payment directly to owners before demolition. Temporary housing costs for up to 6 months. Rehabilitation assistance to be provided with 6 months of demolition.	The affected household must be notified at least 1 month in advance. The township government will assist them to find a suitable new site.
Demolition or loss of business	Private businesses and shops displaced or affected by the	Affected private business or households	Cash compensation based on replacement value and operating losses, with no deduction for depreciation	Full payment directly to owners before demolition. Payment of business losses to owner (and wages to	The affected business or household must be notified at least 3 months in advance. The township government will assist

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/group	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
	Project		or salvageable materials. Plus moving and transitional costs. Rehabilitation assistance to be specified in RP.	workers). Temporary housing costs for up to 6 months. Rehabilitation assistance to be provided with 6 months of demolition.	them to find a suitable new site.

2.8 Compensation Payments

17. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be included in each subproject feasibility study budget. Prior to construction, compensation agreements must be concluded between contractors and affected households and verified by township officials. For permanent land acquisition, loss of attachments or house demolition, cash compensation will be directly paid to the affected households by county land and resources bureau. For temporary land use, the contractor will pay cash compensation to the affected land user; this will be done with the supervision of the county land and resources bureau.

3. RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Organizations Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

18. The county communications bureaus or the county education bureaus will be responsible for planning and implementing the land acquisition and resettlement of this Project, and any related resettlement management work.

19. The county land and resources bureaus will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement procedures, agreements and payments.

20. The other key stakeholders include the township government, village committees, villager groups and affected households.

3.2 Resettlement Implementation Procedures and Schedule

21. The rural road sections will be constructed over 3 years. The county communication bureaus will contract institutes to prepare the road designs, which determine the precise requirements for land acquisition or temporary land use. The county communication bureaus will consult with the local officials, village leaders and affected persons before finalizing the designs.

22. Since these impacts are small, the land use required is within the annual land use allocation for each county. The county land and resources bureaus will (i) issue formal notifications to affected persons, (ii) complete the formal land transfer procedures in a timely manner, (iii) document and resolve grievances relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, and (iv) ensure land used temporarily is returned to original user and restored by the contractors to the original or improved condition.

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

4.1 Consultation and Participation

23. In the process of formulating resettlement policy, developing the RP and implementing the RP, the relevant authorities have paid and will continue to pay special attention to the participation and consultation of the APs and solicit opinions widely from them. In each stage, the resettlement organizations at all levels will encourage public participation in all resettlement and rehabilitation matters.

4.2 Grievance and Appeal

24. Public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing the RP. There may be some unforeseeable problems arising during resettlement implementation. To solve these problems effectively and to ensure the project construction and land requisition is carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel will be set up.

25. In case affected persons are dissatisfied with compensation, construction arrangements or other matters, they can make their complaints to the relevant department. To protect the affected persons' interests and properties, their comments and grievance shall be reported in the following procedure:

Step 1: Affected persons express oral or submit written petition/complaint to the village committee, or the township government. For oral complaints, the village committee or township government must make written records properly and give a clear reply within 2 weeks. If the complaint involves significant problems, reply must be obtained from the IA (i.e., county communications/education bureau) within 2 weeks.

Step 2: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1, they have the right to appeal to the county government. A reply must be obtained from the county government within 2 weeks.

Step 3: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1 or 2, they have the right to appeal to the civil court within 15 days of reception of the reply in step 1 or 2.

26. The process and results of grievance redress will be recorded, monitored, and evaluated by the relevant IAs. If necessary, further follow-up measures will be taken to ensure that the problems will be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The organizations will accept the grievance and appeals of the APs free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred from making grievances will be paid by the IAs. In past experience, most grievances involve small issues that are usually resolved within the villages.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

27. In order to guarantee that the RP can be smoothly implemented, there will be due diligence for project screening and monitoring of subprojects with resettlement impacts. Monitoring of resettlement includes internal monitoring (by the IAs) and the external independent monitoring.

5.1 Internal Monitoring

28. The internal monitoring is to (i) maintain supervision of resettlement implementation, (ii) check that the project can be constructed smoothly, and (iii) ensure the APs' legal rights will not be impaired. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be conducted by the county communication bureaus or county education bureaus. They will report to their related EA.

5.2 External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

29. The objective is to monitor and evaluate the resettlement impacts of the rural roads, bridges and schools that are reconstructed or upgraded by this Project. Where impacts exist, the external monitor(s) need to check whether the objectives of the land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities and plans have been realized.

30. The external monitor(s) will conduct follow-up investigations, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP, and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures. The external monitor(s) will prepare annual monitoring reports for submission to the EAs and ADB during resettlement implementation. The first M&E report will be due 31 December 2009.

6. PROCEDURES FOR DUE DILIGENCE, RP PREPARATION AND APPROVAL

31. Subprojects are being selected by the IAs and approved by the EAs based on selection criteria agreed upon with ADB. The IAs will do their best to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Based on the ADB's visit to six subprojects during loan appraisal mission (one in Sichuan and five in Shaanxi), it is apparent that resettlement impacts can either be avoided or will be small for a few subprojects. However, further screening of subprojects for resettlement due diligence will need to be conducted by an external resettlement monitor/expert. Based on this due diligence, the total number of subprojects that require short RPs can be determined.

6.1 Resettlement Due Diligence

32. An independent resettlement expert will conduct due diligence screening for subprojects that were not visited by ADB during loan appraisal to either (i) confirm there are no resettlement issues, or (ii) to scope out the resettlement impacts and provide guidance to the relevant IAs on the preparation of short Resettlement Plans (see procedures in Section 6.2).

33. Where land acquisition has already taken place within the past 24 months, a due diligence report must be prepared by an independent expert and submitted to ADB for review. If there are any remaining problems, mitigation measures should be proposed by the IA and agreed upon with ADB for implementation to resolve the problem prior to loan disbursement for that subproject.

6.1.1 Sichuan Road Subprojects with No Anticipated Resettlement Impacts

34. In the case of the rural roads in Sichuan Province, avoidance of land acquisition and house demolition is one of the subproject selection criteria, so few impacts are anticipated. Due diligence will be conducted by an independent resettlement expert after subproject designs have been approved to confirm that no impacts have occurred. Due diligence will be conducted in a staged manner, in accordance with the preparation of subproject designs. A Due Diligence Report containing various subprojects to commence civil works in each stage will be prepared by the independent resettlement expert and submitted to ADB. If there are resettlement impacts on any road sections, the loan disbursement for that subsection will not be approved until a RP has been submitted, or remedial measures have been taken in accordance with this RF and reconfirmed by the independent resettlement expert.

6.1.2 Shaanxi School Subprojects with Land Recently Acquired

35. For the school reconstruction, Gou Town No. 1 Middle School involves 40 mu of vacant construction land and Chengcang Experimental Primary School has already acquired 40 mu of farmland. Therefore, a due diligence report needs to be prepared by the IA for these two schools and submitted to ADB for review; if there are any remaining issues, a retrofit plan will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence.

36. The first Due Diligence Report will be submitted to ADB by 31 March 2009, covering the Chengcang Primary School, the Gouzhen Middle School and other subprojects that plan to commencement construction by April 2009. Subsequent DDRs, as required, will be submitted to ADB based on the construction schedule of other subprojects (see Figure 3). Also, prior to the completion of the Project, the external monitor(s) will randomly select some subprojects deemed not to have resettlement impacts, to confirm there are no outstanding issues.

6.2 RP Preparation Procedures

37. The principles and guidelines contained in this resettlement framework will be used to guide the preparation of a subproject RP or Due Diligence Report. The IAs are responsible for RP preparation and implementation. The EA may also choose to combine the subproject RPs into a single RP.

38. For the rural roads and bridges in Shaanxi, 4 of the 10 subprojects will involve some land acquisition. The estimation of impacts and the approval of land use procedures are currently underway and will be finalized based on final designs. Therefore, Resettlement Plans for these four subprojects (Hanjiang Bridge in Mianxian County, the two Class III roads in Ningqiang County, and Shiyangmiao Qianhe Bridge in Chengcang District) need to be prepared by the IAs and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence.

39. For the other subprojects, due diligence will determine whether Resettlement Plans need to be prepared (refer to Section 6.1).

40. All RPs will be prepared in accordance with the PRC laws and regulations and ADB policies and guidelines as stipulated in this Resettlement Framework. The format for a short Resettlement Plan is shown in Appendix 1. ADB will provide guidance and technical assistance, if required, to help prepare the RPs.

41. RPs must be prepared, disclosed to affected persons and reviewed by ADB before any land acquisition or resettlement impact commences.

6.3 Consultation During RP Preparation

RPs will be prepared following a consultative process that allows APs to participate fully in the planning and implementation, especially those to be resettled (e.g., selection of new housing sites). RPs will document the opinions and conclusions drawn from the consultations and will indicate how these have been incorporated into the RP.

6.4 Specific Considerations in RP Preparation

In RP preparation specific attention is to be given to:

- Arrangements for the measurement survey, deciding cut-off date(s) and other means of determining/verifying entitlement to compensation.
- Setting compensation standards, stating the basis for the standards, and justifying them where appropriate.
- Identifying seriously affected households and other vulnerable APs and making specific arrangements to give them the support they require
- Disbursement arrangements that ensure compensation reach the APs most affected by the land acquisition and resettlement activities.
- Individual RPs should avoid generalities and contain specific well defined measures to mitigate impacts on APs.

6.5 Approval of RPs and Subproject Loan Disbursement

Each subproject RP (or consolidated set) once completed will be endorsed by the IA and submitted to ADB via the EA review and concurrence. This should be done prior to the commencement of

land acquisition. The loan disbursement for a subproject will not be disbursed until the RP has been reviewed and concurred by ADB.

6.6 Disclosure

RPs must be disclosed to affected villages and individual APs prior to submission to ADB for approval. The RP will contain contact details where further information and assistance can be obtained. The approved RP should be placed in the local government and village offices and made publicly available. The RP will also be posted on ADB website.

6.7 Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

RPs will contain (i) a clearly defined set of responsibilities of the different local agencies involved in the land acquisition and resettlement process for the particular subproject, and (ii) details of monitoring arrangements and indicators. The role of the external resettlement monitor will be explained in the RPs.

Appendix 1 Outline of a Resettlement Plan

Executive Summary

An executive summary is a succinct note (1 or 2 pages) on the key aspects of the resettlement plan. It should cover the salient points in the resettlement plan

1. Project Description

- General description of the project - discussion on project components that result in land acquisition or involuntary resettlement or both, and identification of the project area.
- Describe the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement.
- State the main objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP).
- Note: the RP should be based on engineering design and incorporate the results of the detailed measurement survey, where available.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- Include a map of the area(s) impacted by Project components or activities.
- Describe scope of land acquisition, and why it is necessary.
- Provide the details of land acquisition and resettlement impacts in terms of assets acquired and affected persons. This should be based on the detailed measurement survey or asset inventory conducted by local government.
- Provide details of any collective property resources that will be affected.
- Describe the consultation process.

3. Socioeconomic Information/Profile

Summarize the results of the socio-economic surveys/investigations and impact assessment disaggregated by gender, vulnerability (poverty) and other social groups.

- Define, identify and enumerate the persons and communities to be affected.
- Describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the persons and communities affected, taking into account social, cultural, and economic parameters.
- Discuss project impacts on the poor, indigenous/ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Identify gender and resettlement impacts. Identify the socio-economic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

4. Policy and Legal Framework, Compensation Standards and Entitlements

- Describe the national and local laws and policies that apply to the project (note: this has already been set out in the RF).
- Specify the compensation standards that will be applied for the various impacts caused by the project (this should be consistent with the entitlement matrix in this RF). Verify that compensation standards are based on market value or replacement value. Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation will be paid.
- Define entitlement and eligibility of affected persons. Ensure all resettlement assistance, including, transaction costs are included.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups and other special groups should be included.

5. Relocation of Housing

- Description of options for relocation of housing and other structures. Ensure gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified and integrated when preparing replacement housing programs.
- Timetables for site preparation and transfer, including measures to assist APs with transfer and house construction at new sites.
- Legal arrangements to certify land and housing titles for the resettled households.
- Ensure location specific considerations to ensure good access to public services, etc.
- Plans to provide water, electricity, telephone and cable to new houses.

6. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation (if a significant amount of farmland is acquired)

- Identify livelihood risks, prepare disaggregated tables based on a demographic data and livelihood sources.
- Description of income restoration programs—include multiple options to restore all types of livelihoods.
- Social safety net through social insurance, where applicable.
- Special measures to support vulnerable groups and gender considerations.
- Livelihood training programs for affected persons.

7. Institutional, Consultation, Participation and Disclosure Requirements

- Identify primary stakeholders.
- Describe the institutional arrangements for project implementation and resettlement.
- Describe the mechanisms for consultation to be conducted during the different stages of the project cycle.
- Describe the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information.
- Summarize the results of consultations with affected persons and discuss how concerns raised and recommendations made have been addressed in RP.
- Confirm disclosure of draft resettlement plan to affected people.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

- Mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures.
- Description of the grievance redress framework (informal and formal channels), setting out the timeframe and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement.

9. Resettlement Budget, Financing Plan and Implementation Schedule

- Itemized budget for all resettlement activities.
- Describe the source and flow of funds to the affected persons.
- Include the resettlement implementation schedule.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal monitoring, supervision and reporting procedures.
- Refer to the external monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures (as per the RF).

Appendix 2 Terms of Reference for External Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation

1. Background

The proposed Project/Emergency Loan will support the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the Wenchuan earthquake which occurred on 12 May 2008. This earthquake caused extensive damages in 39 counties of Sichuan Province, 4 counties of Shaanxi Province and 8 counties of Gansu Province. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist the reconstruction and upgrading of (i) rural roads in 19 counties of Sichuan Province and (ii) rural roads, bridges and schools in 4 counties of Shaanxi Province. The reconstruction and upgrading works will be implemented over three years, from 2009 to 2011.

2. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are to assess (i) if the land acquisition and resettlement is implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Framework and the subproject RPs and (ii) if the goals and principles of the RP are achieved.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

The M&E indicators are as follows:

- (1) actual timing of resettlement implementation activities;
- (2) permanent land acquisition procedures, compensation payments and transfer of land title;
- (3) compensation for land attachments;
- (4) temporary land acquisition and land restoration;
- (5) where applicable, house compensation, demolition and relocation;
- (6) where there is serious farmland loss, restoration of APs livelihoods must be assessed;
- (7) satisfaction of the affected persons (APs) with resettlement procedures and results;
- (8) special measures for vulnerable APs and their effectiveness; and
- (9) any grievances made by APs, and how they were resolved.

4. M&E Methods

The M&E on the APs livelihoods and living conditions will be based on filed investigations to the affected subprojects and interviews with the subproject IA, township government officials, village leaders and a representative sample of affected households. Where impacts are very small but impact many households, focused group discussion utilized.

Special attention should be given to the implementation provisions specified in the RP for women, the poor and vulnerable groups. At least 50% of APs surveyed will be women.

5. Contents and Distribution of Independent Monitoring Reports

A monitoring report will include, among other things:

- (1) Summary of findings and conclusion of investigations and evaluation;
- (2) Major problems identified (existing and potential);
- (3) Recommended mitigation or prevention measures which need to be taken;
- (4) Assessment of previous follow-up actions.

The Monitor will provide ABD and the EAs with monitoring reports annually during the Project implementation. The last report will be a comprehensive resettlement completion report.

All reports will be provided in English and Chinese. IAs will ensure that information on the progress and status on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities will be provided to the external monitor for verification.

6. Duration and Frequency of Visits

The consulting services will be required during a period of 3 years. The external monitoring can be conducted periodically during each year, depending upon the actual timing of resettlement implementation.

7. Reporting Schedule

The M&E reporting schedule will be as follows:

- (i) 1st Annual Resettlement M&E Report – 31 December 2009
- (ii) 2nd Annual Resettlement M&E Report – 31 December 2010
- (iii) Resettlement Completion Report – 31 December 2011.

PRC: Emergency Assistance for Wenchuan Earthquake Reconstruction Project

Draft

Resettlement Framework

For Transport and Education Components
in Sichuan Province and Shaanxi Province

Agreed upon between

Sichuan Provincial Communications Department and
the ADB loan Supporting Project Management Office in
HanZhong City and BaoJi City of Shaanxi Province
People's Republic of China

and

Asian Development Bank, Philippines

5 December 2008

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1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT IMPACTS

1. The proposed Project/Emergency Loan will support the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the Wenchuan earthquake which occurred on 12 May 2008. This earthquake caused extensive damages in 39 counties of Sichuan Province, 4 counties of Shaanxi Province and 8 counties of Gansu Province.

2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist the reconstruction and upgrading of (i) rural roads in 19 counties of Sichuan Province and (ii) rural roads, bridges and schools in 4 counties of Shaanxi Province. The reconstruction and upgrading works will be implemented over three years, from 2009 to 2011.

1.1 Sichuan Rural Roads Component

3. In Sichuan, 3,542 km of rural roads (see Figure 1 and Table 1) have been identified by the country transport bureaus and approved by the Sichuan Provincial Highway Administration Bureau (SPHAB), under the Sichuan Provincial Communications Department (SPCD)¹. All are existing roads which were damaged by the Wenchuan earthquake; they will be reconstructed and some will be upgraded following the original alignment. Some road sections will also require new bridges, and the standards and alignments for these may be modified slightly. Therefore, although the selection criteria includes avoiding those road sections with land acquisition, there could still be some small amounts of land acquisition and possibly some house demolition.

1.2 Shaanxi Rural Roads and Bridges Component

4. In Shaanxi, 317 km of rural roads (see Figure 2 and Table 2) have been identified by the country transport bureaus and approved by the Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission (SAPDRC), Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance (SAPDOF) and the ADB Loan Supporting Project Management Office in HanZhong City and BaoJi City². All are existing roads which were damaged by the Wenchuan earthquake; they will be reconstructed and some will be upgraded following the original alignment. Some new bridges will be constructed to connect the existing roads. The feasibility studies indicate that two road subprojects and two bridge subprojects will require some small amounts of land acquisition and possibly some house demolition.

1.3 Shaanxi Education Component

5. Also in Shaanxi, 12 schools have been identified by the county education bureaus; these will be wholly or partly reconstructed and improved (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

1.4 Framework Approach

6. This Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to ensure compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. For emergency loans, a RF can be agreed upon during appraisal to speed up loan processing. However, Resettlement Plans (RPs) and/or Due Diligence Reports

¹ For the Sichuan component, SPCD is the executing agency (EA) and SPHAB is the implementing agency (IA).

² For the Shaanxi component, Hanzhong City Government and Baoji City Government will be the EAs. The relevant county transport bureaus and education bureaus will be the IAs.

(DDRs) must be prepared by the implementing agencies and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence prior to commencement of civil works for those subprojects with resettlement impacts.

7. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement has not been finalized yet, but these costs are included in the subproject costs estimates. The source of funding for land acquisition and resettlement will be entirely financed by local government.

Table 1 Summary of Sichuan Rural Roads for Reconstruction and Upgrading, by County

No.	County	Construction Length (km)	Funds Allocation (10 thousand Yuan)	Amount of Land Acquisition (mu)
	Total	3542.4	6600	to be checked
1	Total in Nanjiang County	287.0	17220	
2	Total in Dayi County	113.4	6804	
3	Total in Guanghan City	153.1	6263	
4	Total in Jinyang district	103.1	4123.4	
5	Total in Luojiang	126.4	6466.0	
6	Total in Zhongjiang	283.0	16980	
7	Total in Cangxi	269.6	16176	
8	Total in Chaotian District	261.0	15660	
9	Total in Wangcang County	245.6	14736	
10	Total in Yuanba District	309.0	18540	
11	Total in Fucheng District	26.7	1602	
12	Total in Santai County	257.0	15420	
13	Total in Yanting County	268.0	16080	
14	Total in Youxian District	106.3	4250	
15	Total in Zitong County	108.2	6492	
16	Total in Langzhong City	280.1	16806	
17	Total in Baoxing County	105.0	6300	

18	Total in Lushan County	130.0	7800	
19	Total in Shimian County	110.0	6600	

Source: SPHAB

Table 2 Summary of Shaanxi Rural Roads for Reconstruction and Upgrading, by County

No.	Type and Name of Projects	County	Number of Students (planned)	Land Acquisition (mu)
<u>Education Projects</u>				
1	No. 3 Middle School	Lueyang	900	0.0
2.1	Heiheba Primary School	Lueyang	300	0.0
2.2	Xiantaiba Primary School	Lueyang	240	0.0
2.3	Jiuzhongjin Primary School	Lueyang	235	0.0
2.4	Yangjiaba Primary School	Lueyang	240	0.0
3.1	No. 1 Middle School	Mianxian	4,600	0.0
3.2	No. 4 Middle School	Mianxian	1,400	0.0
3.3	No. 5 Middle School	Mianxian	1,800	0.0
3.4	Experimental Primary School	Mianxian	2,500	0.0
4	Changqu Factory Area Middle School	Chencang	1,500	0.0
5	Chengcang Primary School	Chencang	1,620	40.0 ³
6	Gou Town No. 1 Middle School	Chencang	3,200	40.0 ⁴
Totals			18,535	80.0
			Length of Roads or Bridges (km)	
<u>Transport Projects</u>				
7	Songba - Qingbaishi	Lueyang	15.8	0.0
8	Xi-Bai Road & Jialingjiang bridge	Lueyang	39.0	wasteland
9	Zhongchuan-Wulongdong Road	Lueyang	26.8	0.0
10	Mian-Chang Road	Mianxian	45.2	0.0
11	Hanjiang Bridge	Mianxian	0.8	2.0
12	Da-Tuo Road & 7 bridges	Ningqiang	24.7	to be checked
13	Ningqiang-Yanzibian Road & 22 bridges	Ningqiang	54.1	to be checked
14.1	Xinjie-Xiangong Road - Class III	Chencang	49.0	0.0

³ This land has already been acquired, so a Due Diligence Report needs to be prepared.

⁴ This site is vacant construction land. Due diligence is also required to ensure there are no remaining issues on land compensation.

No.	Type and Name of Projects	County	Number of Students (planned)	Land Acquisition (mu)
14.2	Xiangong-Xiangquan Road - Class IV	Chencang	27.0	0.0
15	3 village roads and 8 bridges	Chencang	34.6	0.0
16	Shiyangmiao Qianhe Bridge	Chencang	0.2	to be checked
Totals			317.2	to be checked

Source: Implementing Agencies.

1.5 Affected Persons

8. The transport and education subprojects will require no land or very small amounts of land (with the exception of two school, for which due diligence will be conducted and reported by an independent expert). At most, small strips of land may be required for road widened or straightening, or for bridges construction. Since land acquisition is very minor, there will be no significant impact on the affected person's livelihoods. Instead, cash compensation based on replacement value will be adequate to address such small losses. The total number of affected persons is not known at this time, but few if any structures will need to be demolished. These impacts will be measured, recorded and reported in the Resettlement Plans.

Figure 3 Project Implementation Schedule (to be inserted here)

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

2.1 General

9. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for this Project shall follow the relevant laws and regulations promulgated by the PRC, Sichuan Province or Shaanxi Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's *Involuntary Resettlement Policy*.

2.2 Policies and Regulations

10. The relevant laws and regulations include:

- a) **The Land Administration Law of PRC** (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples' Republic of China on August 29, 1998, effective as of January 1, 1999, and revised at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress on August 28th, 2004);
- b) **Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of PRC** (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);
- c) **Decree on Public Hearings regarding State-owned Land and Resources** (Order No. 22 of the Ministry of Land and Resources of China, effective as of May 1, 2004).
- d) **Sichuan Province Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law** (Promulgated on December 10, 1999 by Sichuan Provincial Government).
- e) **Shaanxi Province Implementation Method of PRC Land Administration Law** (adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Provincial People's Congress on November 30, 1999, and effective on January 1, 2000).
- f) **State Council Document No. 31**, Notification of the issue on Wenchuan Post-earthquake Reconstruction Master Plan, dated 19 September 2008. The section on land policy states "The restoration and reconstruction projects shall enjoy the priority of land utilization and simplified procedure for approval, and the project approval can be undertaken with the construction at the same time. Land Use formalities shall be completed in accordance with related regulations".
- g) ADB's "Involuntary Resettlement Policy" November 1995 and guidelines - "Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice" 1998. And ADB's operational policy OM/F2-Involuntary Resettlement issued in 2003.

2.3 ADB Resettlement Policy Principles

11. ADB approved its Involuntary Resettlement Policy in 1995. The policy principles are as follows:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- (ii) When population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- (iii) Persons whose lands and/or assets are acquired or adversely affected by the Project should be compensated and assisted in replacing any losses caused by the Project, in manner that will improve their incomes and livelihoods.
- (iv) Persons whose houses are displaced by the Project should be provided adequate compensation and housing plot to re-establish their homes and living standards as soon as possible.
- (v) Compensation standards should be based on market prices or replacement value, whichever is higher.

- (vi) Affected persons (APs) should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
- (vii) The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation.
- (viii) Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest households and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.
- (ix) The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the project costs.

2.4 Resettlement Policy for this Project

12. Since the anticipated impacts are quite small and scattered, the PRC approval and implementation procedures will be followed for any compensation and resettlement impacts on APs. In addition, due diligence, RP preparation, monitoring and reporting of resettlement impacts, implementation and results will be required to comply with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The primary objective of the RP is to restore the income and living standards of the APs in post-resettlement period as quickly as possible and with as little disruption possible in their own economic and social environment.

13. For a subproject that causes resettlement impacts, an RP must be prepared, disclosed to APs, and reviewed by ADB prior to civil works. A sample guideline for preparing a RP is provided in Appendix 1. Each RP will be implemented to meet these policy objectives. The following planning criteria will also be applied:

- (i) Special attention will be given to address the needs of the poorest and other vulnerable groups to be resettled.
- (ii) The need for involuntary resettlement will be avoided or reduced by following existing alignments and rights-of-way as much as possible.
- (iii) When temporary land occupation is required for construction, it will be obtained on a voluntary basis (i.e., with the consent of the owner). Also, vacant land or wasteland will be used as much as possible.

2.5 Resettlement Planning Principles

14. A number of resettlement and rehabilitation principles have been developed for this Project. The resettlement plans will:

- (i) include a detailed inventory for land acquisition and houses demolition based on subproject design.
- (ii) include provisions to benefit poor people and other vulnerable people who are adversely affected by the project (e.g., provide employment on project construction, provide training, etc.).
- (iii) be formulated based on discussions with the affected persons.

2.6 Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

15. The application of policies, laws, regulations, eligibility and entitlements pertaining to resettlement impacts caused by the Project are summarized in the entitlement matrix (see Table 3).

2.7 Compensation Standards

16. The resettlement plans will apply the national compensation standards and subsidies, and the rates be based on the local prices. The compensation rates should reflect full replacement costs or market prices. In locations where government rates do not reflect the current market prices or value of land, APs will be permitted to negotiate higher compensation.

Table 3 Entitlement Matrix of Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/group	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
Permanent loss of farmland	Farmland within road and bridge right-of-way (where widening or realignment is required), and new or expanded sites for sites	Households with use rights, and village collectives with ownership rights	a) Land compensation and resettlement subsidies in cash, or land for land b) Cash compensation for standing crops	a) A minimum of 16 times the average annual output value (AAOV) paid to households that possess the land use contract land, or paid to the village collective if common land. If land for land is adopted, the compensation is paid to the village collective. b) 1 times AAOV to households that planted the crops	The village committee will confirm losses and payments. Township authorities approve and monitor
Temporary land occupation	Farmland used for construction activities	Households with use rights, and village collectives with ownership rights	Cash compensation paid to land user (if contracted to a household) or the collective (land owner)	2 times AAOV to households that contract the land, or to the collective if common land. Restoration of land by the contractor to its previous or higher quality when land is returned.	Use is approved and monitored by township officials. Maximum period is 2 years. Land occupation must obtain the consent of the user/owner. Vacant or wasteland should be utilized as much as possible.
Loss of scattered trees	Scattered trees on affected land use permanently or temporarily	Owner of affected trees	Cash compensation based on replacement value	Full payment directly to owners	Small trees will be replanted.
Loss of other assets attached to the land	Walls, wells, courtyards, etc. affected by land acquisition	Owner of affected assets	Cash compensation based on replacement value, or repair of asset by contractor to original or better condition.	Full payment directly to owners or prompt repair of the asset.	The owner can salvage any materials.
Demolition of houses	Residential houses or other structures	Affected households or entities (private or public)	Cash compensation based on replacement value, with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials, plus moving and transitional costs. Rehabilitation assistance to be specified in RP. Temporary housing subsidy is provided if required.	Full payment directly to owners before demolition. Temporary housing costs for up to 6 months. Rehabilitation assistance to be provided with 6 months of demolition.	The affected household must be notified at least 1 month in advance. The township government will assist them to find a suitable new site.
Demolition or loss of business	Private businesses and shops displaced or affected by the	Affected private business or households	Cash compensation based on replacement value and operating losses, with no deduction for depreciation	Full payment directly to owners before demolition. Payment of business losses to owner (and wages to	The affected business or household must be notified at least 3 months in advance. The township government will assist

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/group	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
	Project		or salvageable materials. Plus moving and transitional costs. Rehabilitation assistance to be specified in RP.	workers). Temporary housing costs for up to 6 months. Rehabilitation assistance to be provided with 6 months of demolition.	them to find a suitable new site.

2.8 Compensation Payments

17. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement will be included in each subproject feasibility study budget. Prior to construction, compensation agreements must be concluded between contractors and affected households and verified by township officials. For permanent land acquisition, loss of attachments or house demolition, cash compensation will be directly paid to the affected households by county land and resources bureau. For temporary land use, the contractor will pay cash compensation to the affected land user; this will be done with the supervision of the county land and resources bureau.

3. RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Organizations Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

18. The county communications bureaus or the county education bureaus will be responsible for planning and implementing the land acquisition and resettlement of this Project, and any related resettlement management work.

19. The county land and resources bureaus will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement procedures, agreements and payments.

20. The other key stakeholders include the township government, village committees, villager groups and affected households.

3.2 Resettlement Implementation Procedures and Schedule

21. The rural road sections will be constructed over 3 years. The county communication bureaus will contract institutes to prepare the road designs, which determine the precise requirements for land acquisition or temporary land use. The county communication bureaus will consult with the local officials, village leaders and affected persons before finalizing the designs.

22. Since these impacts are small, the land use required is within the annual land use allocation for each county. The county land and resources bureaus will (i) issue formal notifications to affected persons, (ii) complete the formal land transfer procedures in a timely manner, (iii) document and resolve grievances relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, and (iv) ensure land used temporarily is returned to original user and restored by the contractors to the original or improved condition.

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

4.1 Consultation and Participation

23. In the process of formulating resettlement policy, developing the RP and implementing the RP, the relevant authorities have paid and will continue to pay special attention to the participation and consultation of the APs and solicit opinions widely from them. In each stage, the resettlement organizations at all levels will encourage public participation in all resettlement and rehabilitation matters.

4.2 Grievance and Appeal

24. Public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing the RP. There may be some unforeseeable problems arising during resettlement implementation. To solve these problems effectively and to ensure the project construction and land requisition is carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel will be set up.

25. In case affected persons are dissatisfied with compensation, construction arrangements or other matters, they can make their complaints to the relevant department. To protect the affected persons' interests and properties, their comments and grievance shall be reported in the following procedure:

Step 1: Affected persons express oral or submit written petition/complaint to the village committee, or the township government. For oral complaints, the village committee or township government must make written records properly and give a clear reply within 2 weeks. If the complaint involves significant problems, reply must be obtained from the IA (i.e., county communications/education bureau) within 2 weeks.

Step 2: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1, they have the right to appeal to the county government. A reply must be obtained from the county government within 2 weeks.

Step 3: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply in Step 1 or 2, they have the right to appeal to the civil court within 15 days of reception of the reply in step 1 or 2.

26. The process and results of grievance redress will be recorded, monitored, and evaluated by the relevant IAs. If necessary, further follow-up measures will be taken to ensure that the problems will be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The organizations will accept the grievance and appeals of the APs free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred from making grievances will be paid by the IAs. In past experience, most grievances involve small issues that are usually resolved within the villages.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

27. In order to guarantee that the RP can be smoothly implemented, there will be due diligence for project screening and monitoring of subprojects with resettlement impacts. Monitoring of resettlement includes internal monitoring (by the IAs) and the external independent monitoring.

5.1 Internal Monitoring

28. The internal monitoring is to (i) maintain supervision of resettlement implementation, (ii) check that the project can be constructed smoothly, and (iii) ensure the APs' legal rights will not be impaired. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be conducted by the county communication bureaus or county education bureaus. They will report to their related EA.

5.2 External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

29. The objective is to monitor and evaluate the resettlement impacts of the rural roads, bridges and schools that are reconstructed or upgraded by this Project. Where impacts exist, the external monitor(s) need to check whether the objectives of the land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities and plans have been realized.

30. The external monitor(s) will conduct follow-up investigations, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP, and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures. The external monitor(s) will prepare annual monitoring reports for submission to the EAs and ADB during resettlement implementation. The first M&E report will be due 31 December 2009.

6. PROCEDURES FOR DUE DILIGENCE, RP PREPARATION AND APPROVAL

31. Subprojects are being selected by the IAs and approved by the EAs based on selection criteria agreed upon with ADB. The IAs will do their best to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Based on the ADB's visit to six subprojects during loan appraisal mission (one in Sichuan and five in Shaanxi), it is apparent that resettlement impacts can either be avoided or will be small for a few subprojects. However, further screening of subprojects for resettlement due diligence will need to be conducted by an external resettlement monitor/expert. Based on this due diligence, the total number of subprojects that require short RPs can be determined.

6.1 Resettlement Due Diligence

32. An independent resettlement expert will conduct due diligence screening for subprojects that were not visited by ADB during loan appraisal to either (i) confirm there are no resettlement issues, or (ii) to scope out the resettlement impacts and provide guidance to the relevant IAs on the preparation of short Resettlement Plans (see procedures in Section 6.2).

33. Where land acquisition has already taken place within the past 24 months, a due diligence report must be prepared by an independent expert and submitted to ADB for review. If there are any remaining problems, mitigation measures should be proposed by the IA and agreed upon with ADB for implementation to resolve the problem prior to loan disbursement for that subproject.

6.1.1 Sichuan Road Subprojects with No Anticipated Resettlement Impacts

34. In the case of the rural roads in Sichuan Province, avoidance of land acquisition and house demolition is one of the subproject selection criteria, so few impacts are anticipated. Due diligence will be conducted by an independent resettlement expert after subproject designs have been approved to confirm that no impacts have occurred. Due diligence will be conducted in a staged manner, in accordance with the preparation of subproject designs. A Due Diligence Report containing various subprojects to commence civil works in each stage will be prepared by the independent resettlement expert and submitted to ADB. If there are resettlement impacts on any road sections, the loan disbursement for that subsection will not be approved until a RP has been submitted, or remedial measures have been taken in accordance with this RF and reconfirmed by the independent resettlement expert.

6.1.2 Shaanxi School Subprojects with Land Recently Acquired

35. For the school reconstruction, Gou Town No. 1 Middle School involves 40 mu of vacant construction land and Chengcang Experimental Primary School has already acquired 40 mu of farmland. Therefore, a due diligence report needs to be prepared by the IA for these two schools and submitted to ADB for review; if there are any remaining issues, a retrofit plan will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence.

36. The first Due Diligence Report will be submitted to ADB by 31 March 2009, covering the Chengcang Primary School, the Gouzhen Middle School and other subprojects that plan to commencement construction by April 2009. Subsequent DDRs, as required, will be submitted to ADB based on the construction schedule of other subprojects (see Figure 3). Also, prior to the completion of the Project, the external monitor(s) will randomly select some subprojects deemed not to have resettlement impacts, to confirm there are no outstanding issues.

6.2 RP Preparation Procedures

37. The principles and guidelines contained in this resettlement framework will be used to guide the preparation of a subproject RP or Due Diligence Report. The IAs are responsible for RP preparation and implementation. The EA may also choose to combine the subproject RPs into a single RP.

38. For the rural roads and bridges in Shaanxi, 4 of the 10 subprojects will involve some land acquisition. The estimation of impacts and the approval of land use procedures are currently underway and will be finalized based on final designs. Therefore, Resettlement Plans for these four subprojects (Hanjiang Bridge in Mianxian County, the two Class III roads in Ningqiang County, and Shiyangmiao Qianhe Bridge in Chengcang District) need to be prepared by the IAs and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence.

39. For the other subprojects, due diligence will determine whether Resettlement Plans need to be prepared (refer to Section 6.1).

40. All RPs will be prepared in accordance with the PRC laws and regulations and ADB policies and guidelines as stipulated in this Resettlement Framework. The format for a short Resettlement Plan is shown in Appendix 1. ADB will provide guidance and technical assistance, if required, to help prepare the RPs.

41. RPs must be prepared, disclosed to affected persons and reviewed by ADB before any land acquisition or resettlement impact commences.

6.3 Consultation During RP Preparation

RPs will be prepared following a consultative process that allows APs to participate fully in the planning and implementation, especially those to be resettled (e.g., selection of new housing sites). RPs will document the opinions and conclusions drawn from the consultations and will indicate how these have been incorporated into the RP.

6.4 Specific Considerations in RP Preparation

In RP preparation specific attention is to be given to:

- Arrangements for the measurement survey, deciding cut-off date(s) and other means of determining/verifying entitlement to compensation.
- Setting compensation standards, stating the basis for the standards, and justifying them where appropriate.
- Identifying seriously affected households and other vulnerable APs and making specific arrangements to give them the support they require
- Disbursement arrangements that ensure compensation reach the APs most affected by the land acquisition and resettlement activities.
- Individual RPs should avoid generalities and contain specific well defined measures to mitigate impacts on APs.

6.5 Approval of RPs and Subproject Loan Disbursement

Each subproject RP (or consolidated set) once completed will be endorsed by the IA and submitted to ADB via the EA review and concurrence. This should be done prior to the commencement of

land acquisition. The loan disbursement for a subproject will not be disbursed until the RP has been reviewed and concurred by ADB.

6.6 Disclosure

RPs must be disclosed to affected villages and individual APs prior to submission to ADB for approval. The RP will contain contact details where further information and assistance can be obtained. The approved RP should be placed in the local government and village offices and made publicly available. The RP will also be posted on ADB website.

6.7 Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

RPs will contain (i) a clearly defined set of responsibilities of the different local agencies involved in the land acquisition and resettlement process for the particular subproject, and (ii) details of monitoring arrangements and indicators. The role of the external resettlement monitor will be explained in the RPs.

Appendix 1 Outline of a Resettlement Plan

Executive Summary

An executive summary is a succinct note (1 or 2 pages) on the key aspects of the resettlement plan. It should cover the salient points in the resettlement plan

1. Project Description

- General description of the project - discussion on project components that result in land acquisition or involuntary resettlement or both, and identification of the project area.
- Describe the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement.
- State the main objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP).
- Note: the RP should be based on engineering design and incorporate the results of the detailed measurement survey, where available.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

- Include a map of the area(s) impacted by Project components or activities.
- Describe scope of land acquisition, and why it is necessary.
- Provide the details of land acquisition and resettlement impacts in terms of assets acquired and affected persons. This should be based on the detailed measurement survey or asset inventory conducted by local government.
- Provide details of any collective property resources that will be affected.
- Describe the consultation process.

3. Socioeconomic Information/Profile

Summarize the results of the socio-economic surveys/investigations and impact assessment disaggregated by gender, vulnerability (poverty) and other social groups.

- Define, identify and enumerate the persons and communities to be affected.
- Describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the persons and communities affected, taking into account social, cultural, and economic parameters.
- Discuss project impacts on the poor, indigenous/ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Identify gender and resettlement impacts. Identify the socio-economic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

4. Policy and Legal Framework, Compensation Standards and Entitlements

- Describe the national and local laws and policies that apply to the project (note: this has already been set out in the RF).
- Specify the compensation standards that will be applied for the various impacts caused by the project (this should be consistent with the entitlement matrix in this RF). Verify that compensation standards are based on market value or replacement value. Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation will be paid.
- Define entitlement and eligibility of affected persons. Ensure all resettlement assistance, including, transaction costs are included.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups and other special groups should be included.

5. Relocation of Housing

- Description of options for relocation of housing and other structures. Ensure gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified and integrated when preparing replacement housing programs.
- Timetables for site preparation and transfer, including measures to assist APs with transfer and house construction at new sites.
- Legal arrangements to certify land and housing titles for the resettled households.
- Ensure location specific considerations to ensure good access to public services, etc.
- Plans to provide water, electricity, telephone and cable to new houses.

6. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation (if a significant amount of farmland is acquired)

- Identify livelihood risks, prepare disaggregated tables based on a demographic data and livelihood sources.
- Description of income restoration programs—include multiple options to restore all types of livelihoods.
- Social safety net through social insurance, where applicable.
- Special measures to support vulnerable groups and gender considerations.
- Livelihood training programs for affected persons.

7. Institutional, Consultation, Participation and Disclosure Requirements

- Identify primary stakeholders.
- Describe the institutional arrangements for project implementation and resettlement.
- Describe the mechanisms for consultation to be conducted during the different stages of the project cycle.
- Describe the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information.
- Summarize the results of consultations with affected persons and discuss how concerns raised and recommendations made have been addressed in RP.
- Confirm disclosure of draft resettlement plan to affected people.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

- Mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures.
- Description of the grievance redress framework (informal and formal channels), setting out the timeframe and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement.

9. Resettlement Budget, Financing Plan and Implementation Schedule

- Itemized budget for all resettlement activities.
- Describe the source and flow of funds to the affected persons.
- Include the resettlement implementation schedule.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Describe the internal monitoring, supervision and reporting procedures.
- Refer to the external monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures (as per the RF).

Appendix 2 Terms of Reference for External Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation

1. Background

The proposed Project/Emergency Loan will support the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the Wenchuan earthquake which occurred on 12 May 2008. This earthquake caused extensive damages in 39 counties of Sichuan Province, 4 counties of Shaanxi Province and 8 counties of Gansu Province. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will assist the reconstruction and upgrading of (i) rural roads in 19 counties of Sichuan Province and (ii) rural roads, bridges and schools in 4 counties of Shaanxi Province. The reconstruction and upgrading works will be implemented over three years, from 2009 to 2011.

2. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are to assess (i) if the land acquisition and resettlement is implemented in accordance with the Resettlement Framework and the subproject RPs and (ii) if the goals and principles of the RP are achieved.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

The M&E indicators are as follows:

- (1) actual timing of resettlement implementation activities;
- (2) permanent land acquisition procedures, compensation payments and transfer of land title;
- (3) compensation for land attachments;
- (4) temporary land acquisition and land restoration;
- (5) where applicable, house compensation, demolition and relocation;
- (6) where there is serious farmland loss, restoration of APs livelihoods must be assessed;
- (7) satisfaction of the affected persons (APs) with resettlement procedures and results;
- (8) special measures for vulnerable APs and their effectiveness; and
- (9) any grievances made by APs, and how they were resolved.

4. M&E Methods

The M&E on the APs livelihoods and living conditions will be based on filed investigations to the affected subprojects and interviews with the subproject IA, township government officials, village leaders and a representative sample of affected households. Where impacts are very small but impact many households, focused group discussion utilized.

Special attention should be given to the implementation provisions specified in the RP for women, the poor and vulnerable groups. At least 50% of APs surveyed will be women.

5. Contents and Distribution of Independent Monitoring Reports

A monitoring report will include, among other things:

- (1) Summary of findings and conclusion of investigations and evaluation;
- (2) Major problems identified (existing and potential);
- (3) Recommended mitigation or prevention measures which need to be taken;
- (4) Assessment of previous follow-up actions.

The Monitor will provide ABD and the EAs with monitoring reports annually during the Project implementation. The last report will be a comprehensive resettlement completion report.

All reports will be provided in English and Chinese. IAs will ensure that information on the progress and status on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities will be provided to the external monitor for verification.

6. Duration and Frequency of Visits

The consulting services will be required during a period of 3 years. The external monitoring can be conducted periodically during each year, depending upon the actual timing of resettlement implementation.

7. Reporting Schedule

The M&E reporting schedule will be as follows:

- (i) 1st Annual Resettlement M&E Report – 31 December 2009
- (ii) 2nd Annual Resettlement M&E Report – 31 December 2010
- (iii) Resettlement Completion Report – 31 December 2011.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

1. Sichuan and Shaanxi provinces have already prepared all current candidate subprojects' draft environmental assessment reports. Given the nature of physical works (i.e. reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges and school buildings) of the current projects, the potential negative impacts are localized and short-term, and can be mitigated. Therefore, environmental impact assessments (EIA) are not required and the Project has been categorized as environment category B.

2. There are however possibilities of new projects. Because of the Project's emergency assistance nature, a few rural road plans have not yet been finalized. This environmental assessment and review framework (EARF) has been formulated to provide procedures for environmental assessment and review of new subprojects for precaution in case new road subsections and/or school buildings are proposed to be included in the Project.

B. Overview of Type of Subprojects to be Assessed

3. The Project's current physical component consists of reconstruction of damaged roads and school buildings in 23 counties in Sichuan (19 counties) and Shaanxi (four counties). The rural roads' technical standard is class II–IV. The road reconstruction will be carried out strictly in the existing right-of-way (ROW) except for bridge reconstruction. The school buildings will be reconstructed in the existing school yard. New components will have almost exactly the same physical nature as the original subprojects.

C. Country's Environmental Assessment and Review Procedures

4. The county communications bureau will carry out environmental assessment in accordance with People's Republic of China's (PRC's) environmental assessment laws and regulations. The current environmental assessment law¹ (EIAL) was promulgated in 2003. EIAL regulates environmental assessment and its procedures. As required by EIAL and Construction Project Environmental Inspection Administration Order, a technical guideline, Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guideline² is provided by Ministry of Environmental Protection (MOE). It includes (i) assessment procedure after screening, (ii) outline environmental assessment report model table of contents, (iii) environmental impact assessment report (EIAR) model table of contents, (iv) analysis method for construction activities, (v) environmental investigation and survey method, (vi) impact estimation method, and (vii) impact evaluation method. This provides recommended detailed environmental impact estimation methods such as mathematical models for pollutants concentrations.

5. **Screening.** According to EIAL article 16, project environment reports are classified into three levels depending on their environmental impact magnitude: (i) environmental impact assessment report (EIAR) for projects with significant environmental impacts, (ii) environmental impact registration table (EIRT) for projects with some environmental impacts, and (iii) environment registration table (ERT) for projects with minor or no environmental impacts.

¹ It was promulgated on 28 October 2002 by President Order number 77.

² HJ/T 2.1-03, promulgated on 20 October 2003.

6. An EIAR is full set of environmental impact assessment report and EIRT is also a kind of environmental assessment report with less requirements; both EIAR and EIRT should be prepared by qualified consultants. MOE is administrating environment consultants' qualification and issuing license for them. As for ERT, the project owner can fill the project information without qualified consultants.

7. MOE provides a table³ for project environmental classification. Project owners have prime responsibility to decide the classification and prepare either EIAR, EIRT, or ERT (environment reports), and MOE or local environmental department is to approve the project owner's classification on the basis of submitted environmental documents.

8. **Report Approval.** A project's environment report should be approved during the feasibility study period. Provincial environmental protection departments can approve all subcomponent environment reports under the Project. For a subproject that may impact on nature reserves, the provincial environmental departments should seek MOE's opinion on the report before the approval.

9. **Public Consultation.** Public consultations are carried out many times under PRC's environmental assessment system. In EIAR preparation, local governments and communities representatives' opinions are studied several times. The general public's view on the project is studied through interview or distribution of questionnaire.

D. Specific Procedures to be used for Subcomponents under the Project

1. Institutional Arrangement

10. Sichuan Provincial Communications Department and Shaanxi Provincial Communications Department are responsible for overall rural road reconstruction environmental protection. Provincial highway bureaus are responsible for supervision of county communications bureaus' rural road reconstruction. County communications bureaus will prepare EIRT or EIAR by hiring an accredited consulting firm. Initial environmental examination (IEE) will be prepared on the basis of the EIRT. Environmental management plan will be prepared in EIAR or EIRT. Civil works will be carried out by the civil works contractors. The contracts technical specifications will include environmental protection measures described in environmental management plan and their cost will be included in the contract. It will ensure that all environmental protection measures will be carried out by the civil works contractors. The project implementation agency (IA) will supervise the civil works hiring construction supervision consultants.

11. Shaanxi Provincial Education Department is responsible for overall environmental protection of school building reconstruction. It will supervise county education bureaus school building reconstruction activities. County education bureaus have prepared EIRT for school reconstruction. IEE will be prepared on the basis of the EIRT. County education bureaus will hire consulting firms for school building design, which will be carried out under the PRC's building codes and regulations for environmental protection such as regulation on swage treatment. Building construction contract's technical specifications will include environmental protection measures and the contract will include the environmental protection cost. County education bureaus will supervise the construction works hiring construction supervision consultants.

³ MOE. *Construction Projects' Environmental Classification Table*. 2002. Beijing.

2. Criteria of Subproject Selection

12. The following selection criteria will be applied for selecting a subproject:
- (i) should be located in one of the nineteen earthquake affected counties of Sichuan province or any of the four affected Shaanxi province;
 - (ii) should be part of the *State Overall Plan for Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction* (2008);
 - (iii) road section selection should be based on damage and needs assessment and consider the magnitude of socioeconomic impacts;
 - (iv) selection of the educational institute should be based on damage and needs assessment and consider the magnitude of socioeconomic impacts;
 - (v) a road section that solves communities' isolation will be given higher priority;
 - (vi) schools located in the remote isolated communities will be given higher priority;
 - (vii) preferable to avoid any area that requires major resettlement, Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Policy on Involuntary Resettlement as set out in the Resettlement Framework will be applied;
 - (viii) preferable to avoid any serious environmental adverse impacts. Selected sections' design and implementation should comply with the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) environmental protection laws and regulations as well as ADB's Environmental Policy, ADB's Environmental Assessment Guidelines, and agreed environmental assessment and review procedure.

3. Environmental Assessment and Review Procedure

13. All new subprojects to be proposed for the Project are subject to ADB's prior approval. After draft EIAR or IEE is completed, EA will submit it to ADB for review.

14. When a new rural road and bridge reconstruction or a new school building reconstruction is planned, an initial environmental screening will determine the need of a full environmental impact assessment report under the PRC's EIAL and this environmental assessment and review procedure (EARP). Under provincial highway bureau's supervision, county communications bureaus will carry out environmental screening for each road and bridge reconstruction. Under Shaanxi education bureau's supervision county education bureau will carry out the same screening for school reconstruction. If the screening identifies any potentially significant environmental impacts related to the reconstruction, a full environmental assessment report for the component will be prepared and approved before the reconstruction works commence. For road and bridge reconstruction without significant environmental impact, an EIRT should be prepared and approved according to the PRC's regulations and IEE will be prepared on the basis of EIRT. Potential environmental impacts can be considered significant and full environmental impact assessment is required if one of the following four conditions is applied.

- (i) If any endangered species are found in the environmental impact area, a full EIA for the species and ecosystem for the species is required.
- (ii) If any protected area, such as nature reserve and water reserve, exists in the environmental impact area, a full EIA for the reserves is required.
- (iii) If a large scale of earthwork is required near the rivers of class I or II water quality standards, a full EIA for the earthworks is required.
- (iv) If a large scale of earthwork is required near any other sensitive sites such as

hospitals, schools, residential areas, a full EIA for the sensitive sites is required.

15. For EIAR preparation, public consultations will be carried out at least two occasions: during the early stage of EIAR preparation and after draft EIAR completion. As for EIRT, public consultation will be carried out at least once, after the draft is completed. The county communications and education bureaus will carry out public consultations. Also, EIAR or EIRT will be opened to the concerned peoples in the county government offices.

16. In EIAR or EIRT, site specific environmental management plan will be formulated and its implementation will be monitored. Sichuan Provincial Communications Department will hire environmental supervision consultants as part of construction supervision to carry out environmental monitoring during the construction. In Shaanxi, Baoji City and Hanzhong City governments will hire environmental supervision consultant as part of construction supervision. The consultants will visit construction sites and will monitor construction quality and environmental impacts. The consultants will submit semiannual environmental report to the EA and the report will be forwarded to ADB.

E. Confirmation

17. These EARF and EARP are adequately prepared in the context of ADB's *Environment Policy* and environmental assessment requirements.

F. Staffing Requirement and Budget

18. EIAR preparation needs 6 month period and a total of 12–24 person months qualified domestic consultant works. The consulting service cost is a range of CNY100,000–400,000 depending on the subproject's scale. As for EIRT, the preparation period is about 3 months and the consultancy requires about CNY50,000. Each county government will provide budget for the consulting services. Civil works and building construction technical specification will include environmental protection measures identified during the environmental assessment procedure. Detailed design consultants, financed by the county government, will prepare the technical specifications with no additional cost for environmental protection clauses. The county government also will hire construction supervision consultants to ensure the construction quality and environmental protection that will incur no additional cost.

19. During three year project implementation period, ADB will carry out annual review mission including environmental review. If an additional environmental specialist required for the mission for four days, about \$2,600 additional budget will be required per mission.