People’s Republic of China: Risk Mitigation and Strengthening of Endangered Reservoirs in Shandong Province Project

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 4 August 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency unit</th>
<th>Yuan (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNY1.00</td>
<td>$0.16183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>CNY6.1793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

(i) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

This external resettlement monitoring and evaluation report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.
Resettlement External Monitor and Assessment

（No. 5）

Project financed by ADB
Risk Mitigation of Endangered Reservoir Project in Shandong

Shandong Construction Development Research Institute

June, 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person in charge</th>
<th>Shi Xiaohao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor and assessment staff</td>
<td>Liu Yuanbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>Shi Xiaohao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor and assessment unit</td>
<td>Shandong Construction Development Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>No. 17, Sanlizhuang, Jingliu Rd., Jinan city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post code</td>
<td>250001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel.</td>
<td>0531-83180911, 83180915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>0531-83180915, 83180911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Shi_xiaohao@126.com">Shi_xiaohao@126.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QQ</td>
<td>424248080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

Entrusted by PMO of Shandong Provincial Bureau of Water Resources and the reservoir sub-projects in Linqu County, SCDRI will monitor and assess the resettlement work and prepare report of this project as an independent external monitoring and evaluation agency.

In the June of 2014, SCDRI made the 5rd survey and prepared Resettlement External Monitor and Assessment of Endangered Reservoir Project (5th) according to the requirements of the relevant policy guidelines of ADB.

The conclusions of this report are shown below.

(1) All immigration mechanisms are clear in responsibility and good in operation effects, capable to fulfill their duties and tasks. The new Management Committee has understood the immigration policy from ADB, and starts related work.

(2) The new immigration affects from Songshan project has been dealt with by both new adjustment of resettlement plan and developed condition, i.e. the Huanku Road construction which is from local governmental fund.

(3) Related policies of Shandong and the Asian Development Bank were implemented in resettlement, with legal and normalized programs and correct methods. The compensation funds were settled timely, meeting the needs for land requisition and immigrant resettlement.

(4) The affected households are satisfied with the resettlement compensation.

(5) The grievance and appeal channels are smooth. All affected households were aware of the appeal channels whenever they feel their rights are infringed.

(6) According to the ADB’s requirement, the implementation institutions have provided the “internal monitor and assessment report”.

Shandong Construction Development Research Institute
June, 2014
Contents

1. PROJECT SUMMARY .................................................................................................................. 1

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT ................................................................. 1

1.2 OBJECT OF THE ASSESSMENT ................................................................. 1

1.3 TASKS OF THE ASSESSMENT ....................................................................... 1

1.3.1 Work steps ....................................................................................... 2

1.3.2 Work contents ..................................................................................... 2

1.3.3 Survey methodology ................................................................................ 3

2 OPERATION MONITORING ASSESSMENT OF IMMIGRANT RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTIONS ........................................................................... 4

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTIONS ............................................................. 4

2.2 THE CAPACITY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ...................... 5

2.3 ASSESSMENT .......................................................................................... 5

3 HOUSE RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS .......... 7

3.1 COMPENSATION POLICIES OF HOUSE RESETTLEMENT .................................. 7

3.1 HOUSE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS ........................................................... 8

4 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ...... 9

4.1 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ................................................... 9

4.2 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT .............................................................. 11

5 CENSUS ON IMMIGRANT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION .......... 13

5.1 FOLLOW-UP SURVEY ON HOUSES OF HABITANTS TO BE RESETTLED ............... 13

5.1.1 Family population age, and occupational structure ................................................ 13

5.1.2 Family yearly income .................................................................................. 14

5.1.3 Family yearly expenditure .............................................................................. 15

5.2 INVESTIGATION ON DEGREE OF SATISFACTION OF RESETTLED HOUSEHOLDS ........ 16

6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, GRIEVANCE AND APPEAL ........................................ 18

6.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION .............................................................................. 18

6.2 GRIEVANCE AND APPEAL .......................................................................... 18
7 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS ................................................................................................................. 20

7.1 CONCLUSION ............................................................................................................................................. 20

7.2 SUGGESTIONS .............................................................................................................................................. 20

ANNEX 1. LIST OF THE KEY INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ........ 22

ANNEX 2. HOUSING PLACEMENT AGREEMENT ........................................................................................... 23
1. Project summary

1.1 Objectives of the assessment

There are a total of 9 sub-projects in the ADB loans project includes which include Renhe Reservoir, Songshan reservoir, Qiangkuang reservoir in Weifang City, Muyu reservoir in Laiyang County of Yantai city, Shizuizi reservoir in Shanting District of Zaozhuang city, Huacun reservoir and Longwantao reservoir in Sishui County of Jining city, Anjing reservoir and Yangzhuang reservoir in Pingyi County of Linyi city. Reservoirs are used to control flood, irrigate, power generation, fish farming and urban water supply.

There is no land requisition and house demolition in Shizuizi reservoir in Shanting District of Zaozhuang city, and the other 8 sub-projects made RAP and were approved by ADB. During design period, Yangzhuang reservoir and Anjing reservoir quit the ADB project, and resettlement in Renhe, Qiangkuang, Muyu, Huacun and Longwantao reservoirs have been over, so there are 1 reservoirs which need investigation and report preparation. This report assesses the resettlement of Songshan reservoir in Linqu county.

1.2 Object of the assessment

The content of this assessment only focuses on the immigrant resettlement about Songshan reservoir in Linqu county.

1.3 Tasks of the assessment

In order to supervise the implementation of the resettlement, and ensure that the standard of living of the relocation is not less than the original level, SDCDI takes the 5th immigration monitoring entrusted with the Shandong Project Office and ADB.
Tasks of the assessment are checking the house demolition and resettlement progress of the implementation, funding, management and immigration production, living standards, changes in housing and resettlement activities in existing and potential problems, and giving recommendations to solve the problem.

1.3.1 Work steps

◆ Preparation of resettlement monitoring and evaluation work plan.

◆ The design of sampling programs.

◆ Establishing a monitoring and evaluation of information systems.

◆ Follow-up survey.

◆ Data analyzing.

◆ Preparation of monitoring and evaluation report.

1.3.2 Work contents

The census scheme mainly includes the following contents:

(1) General survey of population, number of households and land of the affected villages, units and immigrants;

(2) Contents survey of the family visited;

(3) Age structure of family members;

(4) Occupational structure of family members;

(5) Land quantity of the family;

(6) Analysis of household incomes and sources;

(7) Public participation by respondents.
1.3.3 Survey methodology

Literature survey, typical and direct visit methods are adopted to make the investigation. We use literature survey and direct visiting methods to make survey on the affected villages. The following two methods are adopted to make survey on APs:

Randomly selecting respondents.

Questionnaires and direct visit. The questionnaires are designed by SCDRI, and the follow-up survey is implemented by the investigation team and the project unit.

The investigation team from SCDRI got active cooperation and support by the local government and the affected villagers.
2 Operation monitoring assessment of immigrant resettlement implementation institutions

2.1 Implementation institutions

The institutions of the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of land demolition and resettlement activities include: Risk Mitigation Project Construction Management Bureau of locate reservoirs, County-level Land Resource Management Bureau, Villagers’ Committee, Shandong Provincial Water Resources Research Institute (Design unit), Shandong construction and development Institute (an independent migration monitoring body).

The all organizes’ functions are detailed below:

Risk Mitigation Project Construction Management Bureau of locate reservoirs are the practical implementation agency who are responsible for socio-economic surveys, corporation with Land Resources Bureau and the affected villagers, the implementation of land requisition and resettlement, and report the progress of resettlement to municipalities and county government regularly.

Land and Resources Bureaus of the city or county are responsible for the collective land acquisition, resettlement, organization and coordination.

*Songshan Ecotourism Zone Governmental Committee:* Who established in 2014 newly, and was responsible for guiding the Linqu Reservoir Reinforcement Project Construction Bureau, and guide the related project resettlement work.

Villages’ Committee assists Risk Mitigation Project Construction Management Bureau to complete land requisition and demolition.
Research Institute is responsible for project design and identify the scope of the affected land and property.

Shandong Construction and Development Research Institute (an independent migration monitoring body) is responsible for the external monitoring and evaluation of land requisition and resettlement work of the demolition.

### 2.2 The capacity of Resettlement Implementing Agency

At present, the various resettlement agencies have a fixed office location, office equipment such as phones, fax machines and computers. And they set up a land requisition and demolition resettlement basic database and strengthen information feedback so that the project leading group can know the resettlement information and make correct and timely decision at any time.

A strong resettlement implementation agency ensures a smooth implementation of demolition job. The agency has qualified staff. The resettlement agency and staff are listed in table 2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>People in charge</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Bureau of Songshan Reservoir Risk Mitigation Project in Linqu County</td>
<td>Sun Zhenbo</td>
<td>Deputy bureau chief</td>
<td>15863614437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3 Assessment

The monitoring and evaluation group carried out investigation to the operation of project immigrant resettlement institutions. Investigation results show that the management and implementation institutions for immigrant resettlement are competent in fulfilling their responsibilities and tasks.
This report advises the related institutions to develop their implementation ability further.
3 House resettlement compensation policies and programs

Up to now, house demolition work in Songshan Reservoir subproject through the updated RAP involves only 1 house in Dongjing village. This report will describe in detail the villagers adapt placement policies and procedures. Policies and procedures for the placement of other completed villages, can be found from the previous monitoring, the report does not repeat them.

3.1 Compensation policies of house resettlement

Generally, resettlement compensation is made to the owner of property right of the houses to be demolished. "House Property" is the certificate of property right with legal effects. The evaluation of the house with certificate and to be resettled is the foundation of resettlement compensation.

Cash compensation means that, according to evaluation results and compensation price of the houses with license and to be resettled by evaluation institution, the relocate shall be compensated in cash. Demolisher and relocatee shall enter into "Agreement on Cash Compensation for House Resettlement". After resettlement, demolisher shall accept the emptied house, handle the house acceptance formalities, and take back "house ownership license" and "state owned land use permit", before the relocate is paid with full amount of resettlement compensation.

Involved room in the project is belong to living house. So the house resettlement adopts cash compensation and monetary compensation in transition period after negotiating with Sunqifu.

Due to the impact of the Huanku Road building, through equal consultation with the family, the foundation and construction of the house is charged by the Administrative
Committee, the standard is not less than the current living conditions.

Monitoring and assessment deems that the compensation policies, compensation rates and compensation programs conform to the laws and policies of China and the ADB.

3.1 House resettlement programs

The implementation steps of house and immigrant resettlement are as follows.

(1) According to project status, Linqu County Water Conservancy Bureau and PMO had adjusted the resettlement plan to new version guided by Shandong PMO;

(2) Notify the employer of the evaluated price of the houses to be resettled. The impacted house involved in the program is used to live.

(3) According to the current changed condition, the committee has signed through equal consultation. The *Agreement* specified the housing construction sites, building form, transfer time and so on.

In accordance with requirements of the affected households, the CMC is responsible for the housing construction not less than the living level, and signed the "Agreement", reduced effects of road building to a minimum. The affected households are satisfied with the resettlement compensation.
4 Monitoring and assessment of resettlement implementation

4.1 Resettlement and compensation

Through interviews with reservoir managers, we learned that the highest reservoir water level was 284.00 meters in flood season this year, which kept 2.00 meters from the original road lowest surface elevation of 286.0 m, the villagers production, life is not affected. Status of the reservoir water level is 278.60 m.

1. Huanku Road Construction

Current monitoring found that the Dongjing village area changed apparently by the newly built Huanku Road construction impact. Huanku Road was funded by local government, which did not belong to the scope of the ADB loan projects.

Huanku Road built around reservoir, which matched the infrastructure locally to develop farmhouse, rural tourism and other leisure products and promote the rational development of eco-tourism resources of Songshan. In the affected area of ADB projects, construction of embankment elevation is about 290 meters. As of late June 2014, the construction of road foundation has been formed (shown below).

Fig. 4-1 Huanku Road construction
Huanku Road improve the ADB project affected people travel conditions, improved villagers’ production mobility ability. Affected by road construction, the resettlement measures make some changes.

2. Housing resettlement measures change

There is a bridge project nearby Sun Qifu house. Sun Qifu site has been uninhabitable after the completion of the road because of noise, topography, and so on.

![Fig.4-2 Original Sun Qifu house site](image)

After consultation with the Sun Qifu and CMC, the two sides signed a housing reconstruction "Agreement" (attached). Sun Qifu agreed to rebuild houses about 200 meters after the present site, the address by building ground elevation is approximately 300.00m, higher about 6m than the present site, which is better able to avoid the floods, and more livable. According to both sides, the agreement formed housing construction standards on the detailed location, to make provision for new housing is not less than the size of the original living conditions. Sun Qifu family lives at its present location before completion of the new house, to ensure a normal life is not affected. As of the evaluation, the new site foundation is in progress.

As of the time period monitored, tender of the housing relocation construction has
been completed, it will implement after finishing the foundation.

3. The affected roads will link together Huanku Road

The road used by 5 households in Dongjing village of Songshan reservoir is a concrete pavement, length 160m, width 2.0m. Based on the updated resettlement plan, the road will elevate the in-situ re-built to ensure that does not affect the normal travel of the Dongjing villagers.

As of mid-June 2014, the involved road has been completed tender. After the new Huanku Road construction completed, the road will implemented sequentially. Successful unit has made a temporary land treatment plan.

![Fig.4-3 The affected road condition in Dongjing Village](image)

The external monitoring and assessment found that the resettlement measure fit the changed condition.

4.2 Monitoring and assessment

1. Because Songshan Reservoir has updated resettlement plan, the project involves the
demolition relocation of villagers have reached a compensation agreement with the local project office, intends to raise in-situ reconstruction. After the reservoir reinforcement due to be completed, reservoir storage capacity enhancement, by making the existing roads affected East Imura, site elevation reconstruction measures taken to protect the villagers travel, the villagers expressed satisfaction.

2. Recovery of temporary area is in a timely manner. The temporary land involved by project has been restored in line with ADB’s requirements.
5 Census on immigrant resettlement and rehabilitation

5.1 Follow-up survey on houses of habitants to be resettled

By the end of June 26, 2014, the external monitoring unit goes to the project site to conduct follow-up survey, continue to monitor three affected households which has identified by the pre-assessment. A total of 9 members of typical households are in the sample, in which there is a woman married outside. This report keeps the woman in the sample. The survey includes family size, age, occupation structure, household incomes, household spending, public participation, resettlement job satisfaction, etc. (see Annex 1).

5.1.1 Family population age, and occupational structure

In 2013, The average age of the family members is 37.78 years in all the chosen households. The maximum age of 51 years, and minimum age is 21 years old. Population is mainly of young labors from 21 to 49 years old, which has 42 persons and account for 78% of the total. The same age proportion below 18 and above 50 are 22%. The age structure of the typical households is shown below.

![Fig. 5-1: The age structure of the typical households](image)
The occupations of the typical households are including farmer and student. There is no significant change compared with the previous monitoring. Farmer persons are 8, takes up to 88.89%. The typical household survey of the population is mostly concentrated in young adults, there is no person who have not ability to work. The occupational distribution of the typical household population as shown below:

5.1.2 Family yearly income

According to the investigation made to 3 typical households, the total family yearly income in 2013 is 68400 yuan. Per capita income in 2013 is 7600 yuan / person. Farm income in total household income is 6026.80 yuan / person, accounting for 79.30% of the total income per capita. The proportion in the impact of household per capita total revenue is high; other income per capita is 1573.20 yuan / person, accounting for 20.70% of the total income per capita. *All the other family home income have risen.*

To be visible, affected household income constitutes the traditional family model of agriculture, income structure is relatively simple, which is related to the local economy is relatively backward. The income structure is shown below:
This monitoring finds an appearance change, which a new road called Huanku Road was built in early 2014. The road goes through the project zone and takes many traffic advantages. According to the investigation of key person and villagers, they think that the road will improve their incomes through higher production price from outside. So, whether the living level will rise up will be a key point in the next monitoring.

5.1.3 Family yearly expenditure

According to investigation, the 3 investigated households had a yearly total expenditure of 62300 yuan in 2013, averagely 6922.23 yuan / person. It includes 8 parts.

(1) Staple and non-staple food 1902.92 yuan / person, or 27.49% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(2) Communication charges 366.89 yuan / person, or 5.30% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(3) Schooling 1070.18 yuan / person, or 15.46% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(4) Medical service 1268.84 yuan, or 18.33% of per capita yearly expenditure;
(5) Power fee 636.15 yuan, or 9.19% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(6) Fuel 1068.79 yuan, or 15.44% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(7) Water 121.14 yuan, or 1.75% of per capita yearly expenditure;

(8) Other expenditures 487.32 yuan, or 7.04% of per capita yearly expenditure;

After an investigation, the three families spending rose slightly, so the life is more stable. Detailed household expenditure constitutes are shown below.

![Fig. 5-4 Expenditure structure of typical households](image)

**5.2 Investigation on degree of satisfaction of resettled households**

Degree of satisfaction was also included in typical investigation, so as to measure the socio-economic effects of the resettlement compensation.

In the survey, the affected farmers know their land is to be imposed, which is due to not only the spread of the formal channels made by the village committee, but also the informal communication between the villagers. At the same time, the levy of land was relatively low, and the village will give other land re-allocated to the affected households, the income has little effect on the villagers. On the other hand, under the
open and fair premise, the village committee paid the amount of compensation to the villagers on time, so the household livelihood restored fast.

Affected six villagers know the contents of housing reconstruction and road construction, supported the changes because of Huanku Road construction.

Known from the investigation results, immigrants have a high degree of satisfaction, and the mood is relatively stable.
6 Public participation, grievance and appeal

6.1 Public participation

According to national, provincial and city policies and regulations on land requisition and resettlement, to protect the lawful rights and interests of immigrants, to minimize dissatisfaction and disputes, great importance was attached to public participation and collection of opinions from resettled households during policy making, planning and implementation of immigrant resettlement.

The detailed descriptions of means and organization of public participation are covered in the "Internal Monitoring Report" worked out by the Project Unit.

6.2 Grievance and appeal

To timely find solution to problems in land requisition and resettlement, discussions with affected persons were carried out so as to resolve all problems before implementation of the resettlement plan. Meetings of public participation were reasonably arranged by the resettlement implementation institutions to allow all affected households to take part in the consultations on resettlement before concluding the compensation agreement.

In resettlement implementation, importance is attached to participation by immigrants and resettlement unit, and transparent, effective grievance and appeal channels established. The newly established CMC can equal consultation with the villagers, according to the actual changes to make updates to the resettlement measures. The grievance and appeal channels were publicized to affected households through newspapers and symposia. All affected households were aware of the appeal channels.
whenever they feel their rights are infringed. The appeal hotlines are shown follow.

Tab. 6-1: List of persons responsible for resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>People in charge</th>
<th>Appeal hotlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songshan Reservoir</td>
<td>Sunzhenbo</td>
<td>15863614437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Conclusion and suggestions

7.1 Conclusion

(1) All immigration mechanisms are clear in responsibility and good in operation effects, capable to fulfill their duties and tasks. The newly established CMC can get equal consultation with the villagers, and make updates to the resettlement measures according to the actual change.

(2) Related policies of Shandong and the Asian Development Bank were implemented in resettlement, with legal and normalized programs and correct methods. The compensation funds were settled timely and fully, could meet the needs for land requisition and immigrant resettlement. The resettlement tender has completed by the end of June, 2014. Resettlement work will start after the new road completion.

(3) The grievance and appeal channels were publicized to affected households through newspapers and symposia. Immigration appeal in Linqu county attaches great importance to local government, immigrants satisfied the relevant resettlement measures.

7.2 Suggestions

(1) According to an agreement with immigration and the updated resettlement plan, combined with the Dongjing village current situation, do the implementation of the resettlement step by step.

(2) Attach importance to filing of resettlement data and establish resettlement archives for providing basic data necessary for final project acceptance and resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

(3) Continue to make well the internal monitoring report. According to the ADB requirements, prepare the internal monitoring report regularly. Make records on
immigration from time to time.
Annex 1. List of the key information of the affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Householder</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Annual household income (2013)</th>
<th>Annual household expenditure (2013)</th>
<th>Family members</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songshan Reservoir in Linqu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pu Xiangcheng</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22800</td>
<td>20300</td>
<td>Pu Xiangcheng, householder</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wang Anrong, spouse</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pu Lingjie, son</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wang Chengfu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23500</td>
<td>21100</td>
<td>Wang Chengfu, householder</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhu Guixiang, spouse</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wang Ping, Dau.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hu Yuanjiang</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22100</td>
<td>20900</td>
<td>Hu Yuanjiang, householder</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hu Xiujuan, Dau.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hu Xiutao, son</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Farm working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2. Housing placement agreement

协议书

甲方：临朐县嵩山生态旅游区管理委员会规划建设服务中心
乙方：

一、孙其福宅基地为南至3米街，东至荒坡，西至双沟路，北至马坤地。

二、房屋形状：北屋：屋宽5米，屋子3米，高3.7米
偏房：宽3米，高2.9米
大门：宽2.4米，高2.5米

三、房屋建成后，孙其福二十天内搬家入住，原孙其福房屋归管委会所有拆除。

四、如有特殊情况，双方协商制定。
本协议一式两份。

甲方：
乙方：

二0一四年六月十六日