

RP1626 v2  
REV

World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment  
Management Project

RAP of the Pengshui County Flood and Wastewater  
Management Subproject

Pengshui Hongyu Water Investment & Construction Co., Ltd

June 2014

## Letter of Commitment

The Pengshui Subproject of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project involves resettlement. Therefore, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared as the basis for land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement in accordance with the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), and the applicable state and local regulations and policies to protect the basic rights and interests of the affected persons (APs), and restore or even improve their production level and living standard after resettlement.

The Pengshui County Government has reviewed this RAP, and agrees to implement resettlement, make resettlement funds available fully and timely, and compensate and resettle the APs properly in light of this RAP. The Pengshui PMO is hereby instructed to implement and manage the resettlement of the Subproject in coordination with the agencies concerned.

Pengshui County Government

(Official seal)

Head (or deputy head in charge): \_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

## Foreword

### I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

- 1 The RAP is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of "developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project, their standard of living is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project".

### II. Definitions of terms

#### Displaced persons

- 2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, "Displaced Persons" may be classified in one of the following three groups:
  - a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
  - b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
  - c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- 3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the subproject areas prior to a cut-off date<sup>1</sup> established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

### III. Compensation and resettlement measures

- 4 To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, an RAP or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:
  - (a) The Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
    - informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
    - consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
    - provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>2</sup>, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
  - (b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
    - provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
    - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
  - (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or

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<sup>1</sup> Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the subproject areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

<sup>2</sup> "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
- provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

5 Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (RMB)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

## 1 Overview of the Subproject

### 1.1 Background of the Subproject

1 Pengshui Miao-Tujia Autonomous County is located in southeastern Chongqing Municipality, the north edge of the Dalou Mountain, and the lower Wujiang River and Yujiang River, bordered by Qianjiang District on the east, Youyang County on the South, Wulong County on the west, and Shizhu and Fengdu Counties on the north. With the construction of the Three Great Passages (Yuhuai Railway, Yuxiang Expressway and Wujiang River channel), and 8 outgoing highways, the county has entered a strategic period of accelerated development. According to the county's Twelfth Five-year Development Plan, the county will be built into a demonstration county of characteristic agriculture, a growth pole of energy and mineral industries, an eco-tourism center, a multimodal transport hub, and a pioneering county of the low-carbon economy.

2 In order to accelerate urban construction, the Pengshui County Government has applied for a loan with the Bank for the Subproject, which aims to improve urban flood control capacity, urban waterscape and the living environment, and promote rapid economic and social development through the integrated management of the Wujiang River segment in Dianshui New Town, Pengshui County.

3 The gross investment in the Subproject is CNY344.04million, including a Bank loan of CNY146.40 million, accounting for 42.55%.

### 1.2 Progress of Project Preparation and Resettlement

4 The owner of the Subproject, Pengshui Hongyu Water Investment & Construction Co., Ltd. has appointed a design agency to prepare the Pre-feasibility Study Report of the Subproject. In May 2013, the preparation of the Feasibility Study Report, RAP, Environmental Impact Assessment, and Environmental Management Plan of the Subproject begun. With the careful planning of the county development and reform bureau, owner and design agency, subproject preparation progressed smoothly.

5 Chongqing SRM Consulting Co., Ltd. was appointed by the Pengshui PMO to participate in the preparation of this RAP as the resettlement consulting agency. Since early June 2013, the RAP preparation team conducted a one-week socioeconomic survey in the subproject area, and extensive public consultation with the Aps, and conducted a further investigation and interviews in October and November 2013. The RAP was completed in March 2014.

6 According to the Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), the cut-off date for the identification of APs and the determination of affected physical quantities of the Subproject will be the beginning date of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), which is expected to begin in April or May 2014. Anyone who moves in after this date will not qualify as an AP, and the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their houses, should not change the uses of their properties and land, and should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses. Any variation in physical quantity arising from any of the above acts will not be recognized.

### 1.3 Components

7 The Subproject is located on the left side of the Wujiang River in the Pengshui county town, and consists of river embankment, dike-top roads and pipe works. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Components

Component	Scope
River embankment	Construction of a river embankment of 4.69km on the left side of the Wujiang River to raise the flood protection level to 1/50 year floods, and 6 cross-embankment culverts
Dike-top roads	Construction of dike-top roads as urban branch roads, with a width of 8m, a design speed of 30km/h and a total length of 4,762m
Pipe works (two segments)	Construction of pipelines from the terminal of the sewer network of Dianshui New Town to the subproject area, 1,970m long
	From the subproject area to planned WWTP, 4.69km long



## 2 Impacts of the Subproject

### 2.1 Overview

11 The Subproject will affect 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district. 542.79mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 229.5 mu of rural collective land and 313.29 mu of state-owned river flat; 160.05 mu of land will be occupied temporarily; completed rural residential houses of 4591.64 m<sup>2</sup> and unfinished houses of 3,970 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 302 households with 1223 persons in total. In addition, 4 types of ground attachments will be affected.

### 2.2 Impacts

#### 2.2.1 Permanent LA

12 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district will be affected by permanent LA for the Subproject. 542.79 mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 229.5 mu of rural collective land, including 168 mu of cultivated land, 17.25 mu of woodland, 25.5 mu of garden land, 4.05 mu of housing land and 14.7 mu of unused land, affecting 288 households with 1169 persons, as well as 313.29 mu of state-owned river flat. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-1 Summary of Permanently Acquired Land

Community	Group	Total	State-owned river flat (mu)	Rural collective land (mu)							Affected	
				Subtotal	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Unused land	HHs	Population
Linjiang	1	36.54	21.09	15.45	0.00	14.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	144	583
	7	188.38	108.73	79.65	2.25	57.30	0.00	19.35	0.00	0.90	46	188
	8	131.26	75.76	55.50	16.50	24.00	7.95	5.55	0.90	0.60	21	81
	9	144.39	83.34	61.05	0.00	37.95	7.20	0.45	3.15	12.15	36	152
	10	42.22	24.37	17.85	0.00	15.60	2.10	0.15	0.00	0.00	41	165
Total		542.79	313.29	229.50	18.75	149.25	17.25	25.50	4.05	14.70	288	1169

#### 2.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

13 160.05 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 90.9 mu of cultivated land, 57.45 mu of woodland and 11.7 mu of garden land. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

Community	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Irrigated land (mu)	Non-irrigated land (mu)	Woodland (mu)	Garden land (mu)
Linjiang	1	55.65	0.00	39.60	4.35	11.70
	7	16.65	1.20	15.45	0.00	0.00
	8	55.95	2.85	0.00	53.10	0.00
	10	31.80	5.85	25.95	0.00	0.00
Total		160.05	9.90	81.00	57.45	11.70

2.2.3 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

14 50 households with 63 persons in 4 groups of Linjiang Community will be affected by HD for the Subproject, with completed rural residential houses of 4591.64m<sup>2</sup>, including 499.72m<sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, 3260.96m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 811.7m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, 7.56m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure and 11.7m<sup>2</sup> in simple timber structure (see Table 2-3). In addition, unfinished houses of 3,970m<sup>2</sup> will also be demolished, affecting 12 households with 42 persons, in which 3 houses have pillars only (350m<sup>2</sup>), one house is in frame without slab (1,300m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>3</sup>, 4 houses are in frame with slabs (1,400m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>4</sup> and 4 houses are largely completed rough houses (920m<sup>2</sup>) (see Tables 2-3 and 2-4). In addition, interior decoration of 17,161.22m<sup>2</sup> will be affected by HD, including floor tiles of 9,327.44m<sup>2</sup>, wall tiles of 3,797.61m<sup>2</sup>, ordinary ceilings of 3,740.19m<sup>2</sup> and luxury ceilings of 295.98m<sup>2</sup>.

Table 2-3 Affected Completed Rural Residential Houses

Group	HH head	Housing size (m <sup>2</sup> )							Type (m <sup>2</sup> )		Affected	
		Subtotal	Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Simple	Residential housing	Shed	HHs	Population	
Embankment	1	ZSG	565.67	0.00	538.87	26.80	0.00	0.00	538.87	26.80	1	4
	8	ZZM	463.63	0.00	421.18	42.45	0.00	0.00	421.18	42.45	1	4
	8	LXH	102.64	0.00	0.00	102.64	0.00	0.00	102.64	0.00	1	5
	8	LXS	686.13	101.56	477.79	106.78	0.00	0.00	632.74	53.39	1	5
	9	RHZ	194.66	194.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.66	0.00	1	5
	9	WYB	588.38	0.00	506.10	74.72	7.56	0.00	580.82	7.56	1	7
	9	WYT	124.03	0.00	0.00	124.03	0.00	0.00	124.03	0.00	1	4
	9	WSJ	872.08	0.00	762.38	98.00	0.00	11.70	860.38	11.70	1	6
	9	XDK	236.28	0.00	0.00	236.28	0.00	0.00	236.28	0.00	1	5
	9	ZFP	288.52	0.00	288.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.52	0.00	1	6
	9	LYJ	231.62	203.50	28.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	203.50	28.12	1	8
	9	PYY	238.00	0.00	238.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.00	0.00	1	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>4591.64</b>	<b>499.72</b>	<b>3260.96</b>	<b>811.70</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>4421.62</b>	<b>170.02</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63</b>

Table 2-4 Affected Unfinished Houses<sup>5</sup>

Household head	Housing size (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected	
	Subtotal	Pillars	Frame without slab	Frame with slabs	Completed	HHs	Population
CL	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	1	3
RQB	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	0.00	1	5
WL	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	1	3
ZKC	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	1	4
DXL	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	1	2
YFQ	300.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	1	4
XDQ	130.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3
Dai Quan	1300.00	0.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1	6
Dong Qiang	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	1	3

3 A house in frame without slab is one in which the frame has been completed but slabs have not been laid.  
 4 A house in frame with slabs is one in which the frame has been completed and slabs have been laid, but which has not been fully completed.

<sup>5</sup> According to Document PCG [2011] No.165, the county government decided to freeze household registration and house construction on the left side of the Wujiang River for the purpose of urban construction from December 5, 2011 to December 4, 2016. The above houses were suspended of construction after the release of the above document.

ZB	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2
DXB	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3
CZJ	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	1	4
Total	3970.00	350.00	1300.00	1400.00	920.00	12	42

15 According to the completed houses area, the average housing size of the affected completed houses is 368.47m<sup>2</sup> per household or 70.18m<sup>2</sup> per capita. Most of the houses in masonry concrete structure were completed during 2000-2010, and most of those in masonry timber structure were completed in the 1990s.

#### 2.2.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

16 Vulnerable groups mainly refer to the poor (below the poverty line of 1,944 yuan per household per annum of Linjiang Community), five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychos, women-headed households, etc. According to the DMS, two households with 8 persons affected by the Subproject fall into vulnerable groups, in which one household has a disabled member and the other is an MLS household. See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Information of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Community	Group	Name	Age	Family size	Type of impact	Type
Linjiang	9	ZKC	60	4	LA	Poor/disability
	10	ZZT	78	4	LA	Poor/MLS

#### 2.2.5 Affected Population

17 345 households with 1169 persons will be affected by LA and 24 households with 105 persons by HD (including 12 households with 42 persons affected by the demolition of unfinished houses) for the Subproject, in which 14 households with 54 persons affected by HD are not affected by LA, while the other 10 households with 51 persons are also affected by LA. Therefore, 302 households with 1223 persons will be affected by LA and HD in total. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-6 Information of Affected Population

Type of impact		Subtotal
Permanent LA	Affected households	288
	Affected population	1169
Demolition of completed rural residential houses	Affected households	12
	Affected population	63
Demolition of unfinished houses	Affected households	12
	Affected population	42
Total	Affected households	302
	Affected population	1223

Note: In "Total", the households and population affected by both LA and HD is deducted.

#### 2.2.6 Affected Ground Attachments

18 The Subproject will affect 4 types of ground attachments. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Type	Item	Spec.	Unit	Qty.
Ground attachments	<b>Ground structures</b>			
	Tombs	Without tombstone	/	20
		With tombstone	/	21
	<b>Special facilities</b>			
	Power lines	0.4KV	km	0.385
	Power lines	10KV	km	1.224
Telecom cables	-	km	1.75	



### 3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

19 In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the subproject area, the RAP preparation team conducted a field survey in June 2013 using such method as literature review, door-to-door survey, interview and FGD and conducted a further investigation and interviews in October and November.

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Background of the Subproject Area

##### 3.1.1 Chongqing Municipality

20 Chongqing Municipality is located in the upper Yangtze River, and the junction of central and western China, being an important central city of China, a historically and culturally famous city, and the economic center and traffic hub of southwestern China, with a land area of 82,400 km<sup>2</sup> and governing 40 districts/counties, 839 townships and 175 sub-districts. At the end of 2012, Chongqing's registered population was 29.45 million.

21 Since it became a municipality directly under the central government in 1997, significant progress has been made in economic and social development. In 2012, the city's GDP was 1.1459 trillion yuan, per capita GDP 39,083 yuan, local fiscal general budgetary revenue 170.349 billion yuan and total fixed-asset investment reached 938 billion yuan. With the rapid growth of economic strength, rapid progress has been made in urban and rural infrastructure construction, and social programs, and traffic, educational and medical care systems have been established preliminarily. However, the city's urban and rural infrastructure, and public service capacity remain weak, restricting the city's further development to a great extent. Therefore, World Bank loan Chongqing Urban-Rural Development and Reform pilot project three has been implemented to promote infrastructure construction, and promote economic and social development.

##### 3.1.2 Pengshui County

22 Pengshui County is located in southeastern Chongqing Municipality and the lower Wujiang River, and is a minority county and a key state-level poor county. However, the county abounds with natural and tourist resources, such as a freshwater resource of 48.148 billion m<sup>3</sup> and a theoretical hydropower reserve of 27.436 billion kW. In addition, since the Pengxiang Expressway, National Highway 319, Yuhuai Railway and the Wujiang River intersect in the county town, the county has become a traffic hub that connects Sichuan, Hubei and Hunan Provinces, and Chongqing Municipality. The county has a land area of 3,903 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 690,800 (end of 2012), and governs 3 sub-districts, 14 towns, 22 Xiangs, 26 communities with 184 groups and 274 villages with 1,785 groups.

23 In 2012, the county's GDP was 8.578 billion yuan, local fiscal revenue 1.425 billion yuan, general budget revenues 755 million yuan, fiscal expenditure 3.979 billion yuan, balance of personal deposits 6.716 billion yuan, balance of loans 9.722 billion yuan, fixed-asset investment 10.133 billion yuan, gross retail sales of consumer goods 3.828 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 16.1%, per capita disposable income of urban residents 16,741 yuan, a year-on-year growth of 14.1%, per capita net income of rural residents 5,960 yuan, a year-on-year growth of 14.3%, and agricultural output value 2.82 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 4.9%. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing Municipality and Pengshui County in 2012

Division	Chongqing Municipality	Pengshui County
Population (0,000)	2945	69.08
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	82400	3903
Per capita GDP (yuan)	39083	16019
Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	22968	16741
Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	7383.27	5960
GDP (00 million yuan)	11459.00	85.78
Agricultural gross output value (00 million yuan)	940.01	28.20
Industrial gross output value (00 million yuan)	13104.02	39.14
General fiscal budgetary income (00 million yuan)	1703.49	14.25

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Chongqing Municipality (2012), and Statistical Bulletin of Pengshui County (2012)

24 It can be seen that the per capita GDP and per capita net income of rural residents of Pengshui County in 2012 were much lower than the averages of Chongqing Municipality, and the county's economic level is below average among all districts and counties of Chongqing Municipality.

### 3.1.3 Affected Sub-district and Community

25 Shaoqing Sub-district was restructured from former Hanjia Town and Changtan Xiang in the administrative redivision in 2011, and is an important window for opening up and reform of Pengshui County. Shaoqing Sub-district governs 4 villages and 6 committees, with a land area of 122.05 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 52,194. In 2012, the sub-district's GDP was 229.9383 million yuan and per capita net income of farmers 8,456 yuan. See Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Sub-district in 2012

Sub-district	Year-end population	Cultivated area (mu)	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Shaoqing	33770	42060	22993.88	8456

Source: Rural Economic Statistical Bulletin 2012 of Shaoqing Sub-district

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Community in 2012

Community	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five-guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivated area (mu)
Linjiang	Overall	950	4900	1470	46	189	10	0.7
	1	140	560	110	10	34	1	0.07
	7	45	180	69	4	14	0	0.6
	8	82	370	114	5	17	1	0.7
	9	65	260	126	6	19	4	0.49
	10	124	494	147	6	21	2	0.57

Note: The data were provided by the relevant local governments when the interviews with village and group heads were conducted in May 2013.

26 In 2012, the per capita net income of rural residents of Linjiang Community was 6,450 yuan, that of Pengshui County 5,960 yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents of the subproject area was higher. This community's economic activities mainly include:

➤ Agricultural income: The main crops in this community are corn, soybean and sweet potato. It is estimated by the community committee that average output value was 1,050 yuan/mu and production cost 500 yuan/mu in 2012, and average output value was 1,100 yuan/mu and production cost 550 yuan/mu in 2013.

➤ Nonagricultural income: Many residents in this community are employed, so employment income is an important part of local household income. With the growth of jobs in Pengshui County, many residents elect to work in nearby places so that they can also take care of families and do farm work, so the number of those working in other provinces has been dropping in recent years. Those employed work in service and engineering industries mainly, including catering, retail and machinery operation.

## 3.2 Basic Information of AHs

27 In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the affected population, and their expected resettlement modes, the RAP preparation agency conducted a sampling survey on 64 households affected by LA and HD, including 55 valid samples (19.1% of all households affected by LA and HD), in which the sample households affected by HD were all affected by the demolition of completed houses. The households whose houses were unfinished could not be covered by the survey. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Sampling Rates

	Community	Group	AHs	Sample HHs	Sampling rate (%)	Affected population	Sample population	Sampling rate (%)
LA and HD impacts	Linjiang	1	144	29	20.14	583	152	26.07
		7	46	6	13.04	188	20	10.64
		8	21	4	19.05	81	12	14.81
		9	36	9	25.00	152	38	25.00
		10	41	7	17.07	165	29	17.58
Total			288	55	19.10	1169	251	21.47

Note: Households affected by the demolition of unfinished houses are not included here.

### 3.2.1 Demographics

28 65 households with 251 persons were covered in this survey, including 118 females, accounting for 47%. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Survey Data on Affected Population

Community		Linjiang	Total
HHs		55	55
Population		251	251
Gender	Male	133	133
	Female	118	118
	Percent of females	47%	47%
Labor force	Total	152	152
	Farming at home	49	49
	Working outside and other	103	103
Educational level (6 years or above)	Junior college or above	5	5
	Senior high school	15	15
	Junior high school	131	131
	Primary school	95	95
	Illiterate or semiliterate	5	5
Age structure	0-6 years	20	20
	7-15 years	17	17
	16-60 years	169	169
	Over 60 years	45	45

### 3.2.2 Population Composition

29 The 55 sample households have a total population of 251, including 118 females, accounting for 47%; 133 males, accounting for 53%, and 152 rural laborers, accounting for 60.5%.

### 3.2.3 Age Structure

30 Among the 251 samples, 20 are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 8%; 17 aged 7-15 years, accounting for 6.8%; 169 aged 16-60 years, accounting for 67.3%; and 45 aged 60 years, accounting for 17.9%. Young people and adults account for over a half in total.

### 3.2.4 Educational Level

31 Among the 251 samples, 5 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 2%; 15 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 6% (mostly aged 25-40 years and working outside); 131 have received junior high school education, accounting for 52%; 95 have received primary school education, accounting for 38% (mostly aged above 40 years), and 5 are illiterate or semiliterate (excluding pre-school children), accounting for 2% (mostly old people aged above 60 years).

### 3.2.5 Labor Employment

32 The sample households have 152 laborers in total, mostly aged 20-60 years, in which 32 laborers do casual jobs locally, mostly in the slack season, accounting for 21% of labor force; 33 work locally all the year round (mostly aged 40-45 years), accounting for 22%; 38 work outside all the year round (mostly aged 25-35 years and working in couples), accounting for 25%, and 49 do farm work at home (mostly aged above 40 years), accounting for 32%. In addition to their normal farming, these farm workers also take care for the elderly and children.

### 3.2.6 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

33 In the subproject area, household income is from nonagricultural sectors mainly, including employment, sideline, commerce and social insurance income, in which nonagricultural income accounts for 84.5% of household income; nonproductive expenses account for 86% of household expenditure. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Percent
Annual household income	Agricultural income	4540	15.5%
	Nonagricultural income	25180	84.5%
	1) Employment income	22360	75.2%
	2) Other income	2820	9.3%
	Total	29720	100%
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	3300	14%
	Nonproductive expenses	19900	86%
	1) Food expenses	13500	58%
	2) Traffic expenses	1100	5%
	3) Educational expenses	2300	10%
	5) Medical expenses	1550	7%
	6) Other expenses	1450	6%
	Total	23200	100%

### 3.2.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

34 Two vulnerable households will be affected by LA. Zhang Kechang in Group 9 of Linjiang Community is 60 years old, disabled. His wife is a psycho, and can do simple physical labor and largely take care of herself. This household's income is from crop cultivation, odd jobs, child support subsidy and MLS benefit. Zhang Zetian in Group 10 of Linjiang Community is 78 years old. This household is an MLS household. The income of the above two households will be affected slightly due to small amounts of LA.

## 4 Legal and Policy Framework

### 4.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

35 The policies of the Subproject have been formulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Chongqing Municipality, as well as the relevant requirements of the Bank's conduct. The resettlement work of the Subproject will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the Bank. See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy document	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources	May 1, 2004
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	November 7, 2006
	Real Right Law of the PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice on small loans to improve financial discount policy and promote women's entrepreneurship Employment (Choi blond [2009] NO.72)	July 27, 2009
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	June 26, 2010
	Opinion on Building Clean Party and Corruption Fighting (Ministry of Public Security Party [2011] No. 590)	January 1, 2011
	Chongqing Municipality	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)
Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)		January 1, 1999
Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban States in Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008		January 1, 2008
Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45)		January 1, 2008
Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)		January 31, 2013
Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)		January 1, 2013
Pengshui County	Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (PCG [2008] No.44)	July 9, 2008
	Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (PCG [2013] No.73)	January 1, 2013
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

## 4.2 State Laws and Regulations

### **Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)**

36 Any organization or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law.

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

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

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

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

### **Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)**

#### **Provisions on the resettlement of land-expropriated farmers:**

41 Agricultural resettlement. When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary arable land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and arable land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production.

42 Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.

43 Dividend distribution resettlement. When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

44 Non-local resettlement. If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households.

#### **Provisions on information disclosure and supervision:**

45 Land acquisition approval shall be disclosed. For any land acquired with approval according to law, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and provincial land and resources department shall disclose land acquisition approval to the public through mass media except where any state secret is involved. The county (municipal) land and resources bureau shall disclose land acquisition approval to the affected village.

### **Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)**

46 Basic farmland shall be protected strictly, because basic farmland is the basis for national food safety. Once identified, basic farmland shall not be occupied by any organization or individual, or not be reused without the approval of the State Council. Any basic farmland occupied after approval shall be compensated for at the highest applicable rate.

47 Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities fix and announce the uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, land acquisition compensation to do equal price for equal land, the state key construction projects must be included in the budget for land acquisition costs in full.

48 Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

49 Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

50 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision.

**Guidelines on Doing a Better Job in Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)**

**Provisions on the issue of landless farmers' livelihoods:**

51 Doing a good job in employment training and social security for LEFs shall be an important part of land acquisition institutional reform. Local governments at all levels shall strengthen employment training and social security, include LEF employment issues in economic and social development plans, and annual plans, establish social security institutions suited to the characteristics and needs of LEFs, take effective measures to secure employment training and social security funds, promote

LEFs' employment and integration into urban society, and ensure that LEFs' living standards are not reduced due to land acquisition and that their long-term livelihoods are secured.

52 Define the scope, highlight the key points and make unified planning. Subjects of employment training and social security for LEFs shall mainly be registered agricultural population losing all or most of land due to the unified acquisition of rural collective land by the government, and having the right to contract rural collective land upon land acquisition. To do a good job in employment training and social security for LEFs, new LEFs should be the key group, LEFs of labor age be key subjects of employment training, and elderly LEFs be key subjects of social security. For eligible new LEFs, the government shall make employment training arrangements and implement appropriate social security policies upon land acquisition.

53 Conduct classified guidance based on conditions within and out of urban planning areas. Country should be based on the actual situation of landless farmers to properly resolve employment training and social security issues. Within urban planning areas, local governments shall include LEFs in the urban employment system, and establish social security institutions. Out of urban planning areas, local governments shall ensure that cultivated land or jobs is/are reserved for LEFs within their administrative jurisdictions, and that LEFs are included in the rural social security system. LEFs in areas without adequate production and living conditions shall be relocated and included in the social security system of destinations.

54 Promote the employment of LEFs. A market-oriented employment mechanism should be stuck to, urban and rural employment planned in a unified manner, jobs developed in multiple ways, the employment environment improved, enterprises, public institutions and communities encouraged to absorb LEFs, and LEFs supported to find jobs and start up businesses themselves. Within urban planning areas, LEFs shall be included in the uniform unemployment registration system and urban employment service system. Unemployed LEFs may go through unemployment registration with local public employment service agencies, which shall provide employment consulting, guidance, training and referral services to LEFs so that LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed to be employed as soon as possible. Unemployed LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed to be employed shall be entitled to supporting policies on employment promotion and reemployment.

55 Ascertain the responsibility for LEF employment and resettlement. The government shall develop public welfare jobs actively to place LEFs with employment difficulties, and urge and direct land users to employ LEFs with priority. Employment modes may include that land users offer jobs and enter into labor contracts with LEFs directly, or that land users, employment service agencies and LEFs enter into a contract together.

56 Strengthen training for LEFs. Within urban planning areas, all localities shall develop vocational training programs suited to LEFs, and help LEFs get employed by various means, such as order-based training. Out of urban planning areas, all localities shall give vocational training to LEFs actively to improve their employment competitiveness and ability to start up business.

57 Secure basic and long-term livelihoods. All localities shall secure basic and long-term livelihoods of LEFs by various means based on practical conditions. For LEFs within urban planning areas, measures for maintaining basic living standards and old age security shall be developed based on local economic level and for different age groups. LEFs entitled to minimum living security for urban residents shall be included in the minimum living security system for urban residents. In areas where trials on urban medical assistance institutions have begun, LEFs eligible for medical assistance shall be included in the scope of medical assistance. In areas where conditions permit, LEFs shall be included in social insurance for urban employees, such as endowment, medical and unemployment insurance, to solve their basic living security issues through the prevailing urban social security system. In areas where rural social endowment insurance institutions have been established, trials on new-type rural cooperative medical institutions are ongoing, and rural minimum living security institutions are implemented, LEFs out of urban planning areas shall be included in the scope of security. In areas where the above institutions have not been established, local governments may secure LEFs' basic livelihoods by various means as the case may be, provide necessary old age support and medical services, and include eligible LEFs in local social assistance.

58 Determine security levels rationally. Basic living and old age security standards for LEFs shall not be less than local minimum living security standards.

59 Secure employment training and social security funds. Funds for the employment training of LEFs shall be disbursed from local finance; funds for social security shall be disbursed from

resettlement subsidies and land compensation fees for land acquisition approved by local governments. If the two fees not enough to pay and it will resolved by the local government from state-owned land use income. In areas where conditions permit, local finance and collective economy shall strengthen support for LEFs to cover urban and rural social insurance.

**Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)**

60 Subjects, rates and fund raising method of social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be subject to prior disclosure and public hearing to protect their rights of information and participation. Labor and social security, and land and resources departments should work effectively to ensure the proper implementation of social security for land-expropriated farmers. Need to be reported to the provincial government for approval of land acquisition, the above described materials municipal (prefecture) level labor and social security department audit opinion; must be reported to the State Council approved the land proposed audit opinion by the provincial labor and social security department.

61 All income from the transfer of the right to use state-owned land shall be entered into local treasuries, and disbursed from land transfer income under local budgets. Social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be transferred fully to the special account, and entered into the individual or pooling account within 3 months of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program.

**Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)**

62 (1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and also an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land is located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based composite land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

63 All localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not be pass land use examination.

64 (2) Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees, and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

65 Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

66 (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level

governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

67 Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

68 (4) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land-expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

69 (5) Regulate resettlement on reserved land. Where land acquisition is conducted within the range of urban construction land identified in a master plan for land utilization, the resettlement mode on reserved land may be adopted based on local conditions. However, guidance and management shall be strengthened. Reserved land shall be provided in the range of urban construction land and converted into state-owned land; where farmland conversion is involved, it shall be included in annual land utilization plans to prevent expanding the size of urban construction land due to resettlement on reserved land; reserved land development shall comply with the urban construction plan and pertinent provisions. In areas where resettlement on reserved land is practiced, local governments shall develop strict administrative measures to ensure that reserved land is arranged normatively and orderly, and developed and utilized scientifically and rationally.

70 (6) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

71 In areas where trials on the new rural social endowment insurance system are conducted, the social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be linked up with the new rural social security system. Where land-expropriated farmers are included in the new rural social security system, the social security system for land-expropriated farmers shall also be implemented, and the new rural social security system shall not be used in place of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers.

72 (10) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

73 (11) Simply post-approval implementation procedures. In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement, and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during

announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

74 (12) Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

75 (13) Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land (for urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland conversion and land acquisition programs by province-level governments), municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

### 4.3 Municipal Regulations

#### **Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)**

76 Article 19 If farmland is to be converted into construction land for construction purposes, the farmland conversion approval formalities shall be completed according to law. If farmland is to be converted into construction land within the range of construction land in the master land utilization plan, the following conditions shall be met: (1) The master land utilization plan is complied with; (2) The master urban development plan is complied with; (3) An annual quota for farmland conversion is obtained; and (4) A measure for cultivated land replenishment has been taken.

77 Article 22 In case of land acquisition, the acquirer shall pay land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments in full within 3 months from the date of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program.

#### **Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)**

78 Article 19 For the following population converted into urban status, administrative authorities for land shall disburse land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies to civil affairs authorities at a time for resettlement or monthly payment of living expenses:

- (1) Orphans under 18 years;
- (2) Male widows aged over 60 years and female widows aged over 50 years;
- (3) Certified disabled persons without a guardian;
- (4) Certified psychos without a guardian.

#### **Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)**

79 (1). Strengthening centralized management on land acquisition;

80 (2). explicitly implementing body, work together to promote land acquisition;

81 (3). Regulating land acquisition and house demolition behavior strictly;

82 (4) Strengthening supervision and inspection to avoid crimes in land acquisition and house demolition

#### **Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)**

83 1. Adjusting the land acquisition compensation rates of the main urban area: Land compensation fees shall be 18,000 yuan/mu based on acquired land area regardless of land type and location. Resettlement subsidy shall be 38,000 yuan per capita based on the agricultural population converted into urban status. Young crops and ground attachments shall be compensated for at 22,000 yuan per mu based on the total acquired land area which is not include rural housing land and wood land. The specific criteria of compensation for the ground attachments within the scope of the rural housing land set by the district and county people's government in the main urban area.

84 2. District and county governments not in the main urban area shall adjust land acquisition compensation rates by reference to local conditions, and submit adjusted rates to the municipal government for record.

#### 4.4 County Measures

##### **Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (PCG [2008] No.44)**

###### **Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy:**

85 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members.

86 Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of that for one aged 16 years or above shall be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees, by the land administrative departments on behalf of its resettlement subsidies allocated to the labor and social security department, earmarked for basic endowment insurance of the land-expropriated farmer. and the reminder shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.

87 If the sum of 80% of the land compensation and the insurance paid by the individual is less than the pension, the gap shall be paid by the land acquisition department.

###### **Determination of population converted into urban status:**

88 If all land of a collective economic organization is acquired, all its members shall be converted into urban status; if part of its land is acquired, the population to be converted into urban status shall be acquired cultivated area (including garden and pasture land) plus 0.5 time non-cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area of the affected collective economic organization. Per capita cultivated area shall be the cultivated area (excluding acquired cultivated area) recorded on the certificate of title to collective land divided by the population of the affected collective economic organization.

89 If the land of a collective economic organization is partly acquired, and remaining per capita cultivated area is less than 0.5 mu, not only population converted into urban status shall be calculated as above, an affected household may also apply for conversion additionally until its per capita cultivated area reaches 0.5 mu. If any affected household does not apply for conversion, the rural collective economic organization shall allocate cultivated land to it if available.

90 If the house in city planning area to be expropriated and demolished, demolition households can apply for conversion for all household unit.

##### **Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (PCG [2013] No.73)**

###### **Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy**

91 Land compensation fees shall be based on acquired land area, being 15,000 yuan/mu in the downtown area (Hanjia, Shaoqing and Dianshui Sub-districts, and Wanzu, Xintian and Baojia Towns), and 13,000 yuan/mu in the other townships.

92 Resettlement subsidy shall be 35,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status.

###### **Compensation for young crops and ground attachments:**

93 Young crops and ground attachments shall be compensated for at fixed rates, based on the total acquired land area not including the rural housing, in which:

94 Young crops and ground attachments on cultivated land shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 4,000 yuan/mu;

95 Young crops and ground attachments on fruit garden land before fruit bearing shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 3,200 yuan/mu, those on fruit garden land at the fruit bearing stage at 12,800 yuan/mu, those on other garden land before fruit bearing at 2,900 yuan/mu, and those on other garden land at the fruit bearing stage at 4,800 yuan/mu;

96 Trees and attachments on forest land shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 4,800 yuan/mu, those on nurseries at 12,000 yuan/mu, and those on other woodland at 2,000 yuan/mu.

97 Due to planning forest reserves, the compensation rate for timber stock : (1) compensation rate for 4800 yuan per mu young forests (plantations less than 10 years, 20 years of natural forests); (2) middle-aged forest compensation rate for 5600 yuan per mu (plantations more than 10 years, natural forests over 20 years).

#### **Moving and transition subsidies**

98 Moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time

99 Relocation allowance: in case of cash compensation, 1,200 yuan per household,

100 Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month; transition period of property swap is generally not more than two years, over two years, increased by 50% more from the third year.

#### **Compensation rates for houses on collective land**

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land

Structural type	Detailed structure	Compensation rate
Reinforced concrete	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-situ roof	660
Masonry concrete	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabricated roof	600
Masonry timber	Brick wall (board) with prefabricated roof	480
	Brick wall (stone sheet) with tile roof	420
	Brick wall, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	390
Earth wall	Earth wall with tile roof	360
	Asbestos tile roof	330
Simple	Brick (stone, timber) columns, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	120
	Simple shed	100

### 4.5 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

101 The Bank's policy and procedure on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) issued in December 2001 provide for the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

### 4.6 Resettlement Principles of the Subproject

102 According to the above policy framework, the resettlement principles of the Subproject are as follows:

- Measures should be taken to minimize negative impacts on the APs;

- Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted;

- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level;

- The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Affected properties shall be compensated for at replacement cost;
- Identification of APs: The cut-off date for the identification of APs is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD. After this date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their properties; should not change the uses of their properties and land; should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date should not qualify as an AP.

## 5 Compensation Rates for LA and HD

103 The compensation rates for different impacts of the Subproject have been fixed according to the above legal framework, and based on the practical situation of the subproject area. The compensation rates for LA and HD will be adjusted in practice, but will not be lower than those specified in this RAP. The cut-off date is the notice release date of land acquisition and demolition. After this date, the relocation households shall not build, expand and rebuild houses; shall not change the uses of the housing and land; shall not perform lease, rental and sale of land and housing, and persons moving into the zone after this date shall not be provided with qualification of compensation.

### 5.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

104 According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), and Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (PCG [2013] No.73), LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate <sup>6</sup> (yuan/mu)		
		Cultivated land	Garden land	Woodland
15000	35000	4000	11000	10000

105 In 2012, the average annual output value of cultivated land in the subproject area was 1,200 yuan/mu. Based on the land compensation rate of 15,000 yuan/mu and the resettlement subsidy of 35,000 yuan per capita, LA compensation ranges from 54.17 times the average annual output value of Group 8 of Linjiang Community to 429.17 times that of Group 1 of Linjiang Community, much higher than 14 (it is 14 years from the end of the current round of rural collective land contracting of 2027). Therefore, this compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

Table 5-2 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Community	Component	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Linjiang	Embankment	1	1200	0.07 <sup>7</sup>	12.5	416.67	429.17
		7	1200	0.6	12.5	48.61	61.11
		8	1200	0.7	12.5	41.67	54.17
		9	1200	0.49	12.5	59.52	72.02
		10	1200	0.57	12.5	51.17	63.67

Note: Multiple of land compensation fees = land compensation fees / average annual output value; Multiple of resettlement subsidy = resettlement subsidy / per capita cultivated area / average annual output value

### 5.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

106 The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation at compensation rates for different land types. Young crops and ground attachments on cultivated land will be compensated for at a fixed rate of 4000 yuan/mu per annum, those on woodland at 10,000 yuan/mu per annum, and those on garden land at 11,000 yuan/mu per annum.

<sup>6</sup> Subjects of fixed rate compensation include young crops and ground attachments on rural collective land (e.g., trees, fruit saplings), excluding ground structures (e.g., protective works, check dams).

<sup>7</sup> According to the head of Linjiang Community, after the bankruptcy of the paper mill of Group 1, most workers have moved to Group 1, reducing the per capita cultivated area of this group, which is now 0.07 mu.

The owner will pay a reclamation bond for temporary land occupation, and the temporarily occupied land will be reclaimed by the APs. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Item		Compensation rate
Young crop compensation fees	Cultivated land	4000 yuan/mu per annum
	Woodland	10000 yuan/mu per annum
	Garden land	11000 yuan/mu per annum
Reclamation bond	Cultivated land	13334 yuan/mu
	Woodland and garden land	10000 yuan/mu

### 5.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

107 The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include cash compensation, self-construction on allocated land and preferential housing purchase under property swap.

#### 5.3.1 Cash Compensation

1) Overall house compensation rates<sup>8</sup>

108 HD compensation rates: 860 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 680 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 560 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 320 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure

2) Moving subsidy

109 1,200 yuan per household, paid at a time

3) Transition subsidy

110 Based on registered population at the time of LA approval, 200 yuan per capita per month, for a transition period of two years

4) Cash compensation rates

111 In case of cash compensation, each AP will receive 35,792.7 yuan in compensation.

112 Based on the above rates, this resettlement mode is sufficient for replacement.

#### 5.3.2 Self-construction on Allocated Land

1) Overall house compensation rates

113 HD compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure

2) Rates for self-construction on allocated land

114 In case of self-construction on allocated land, each AP will receive 30m<sup>2</sup> of housing land. In additions, each Ah will pay 48 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for housing land.

3) Moving subsidy

115 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time

4) Transition subsidy

116 Based on registered population at the time of LA approval, 200 yuan per capita per month

117 Based on the local self-construction cost of 800-900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, the mode of self-construction on allocated land is sufficient for replacement.

#### 5.3.3 Preferential Housing Purchase under Property Swap

1) Overall house compensation rates

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<sup>8</sup> According to Document PCG [2013] No.73, "overall house compensation rate" in this report includes house compensation rate, incentive and residual value subsidy. "House compensation rates" are subject to 150% of the compensation rates specified in PCG [2013] No.73, and incentive is 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

118 HD compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure

2) Moving subsidy

119 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time

3) Transition subsidy

120 Based on registered population at the time of LA approval, 200 yuan per capita per month, transition period of property swap is generally not more than two years, increased by 50% more beyond two years from the third year.

4) Preferential purchase prices

121 Resettlement housing will be purchased at the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure for not more than 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the purchase price of masonry concrete structure for any excess of not more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the construction cost for any excess of more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita.

122 This resettlement mode is sufficient for replacement.

123 According to the local policy, each household affected by HD will receive compensation for interior decoration at 125 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings and 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings.

124 See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates for HD

Mode	Overall compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation			
	Reinforced concrete structure	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Earth timber structure	Simple structure	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Interior decoration
Cash compensation	860	800	680	560	320	1200	200	35792.7	125 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings
Self-construction on allocated land	1190	1100	920	740	380	3 persons or less: 600 yuan;		-	
Property swap						over 3 persons: 1000		-	

#### 5.3.4 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Houses

125 The 12 unfinished rural houses affected by the Pengshui Subproject will be compensated on the basis of the construction status and the local compensation policy. See Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Houses

Structure	Pillars	Frame without slab	Frame with slabs	Completed
Compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	750	750	1090	1190

#### 5.4 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

126 Young crops and ground attachments affected by the Subproject will be compensated for at fixed rates, based on the total acquired land area not including the rural housing. Ground attachments (excluding ground structures) compensation, together with the young crops included in the consolidated fixed compensation, which do not include special facilities. For affected special facilities, 0.4KV power lines will be compensated for at a fixed rate of 100,000 yuan, 10KV power

lines at 150,000 yuan and telecom cables at 80,000 yuan<sup>9</sup>. In addition, tombs without tombstone will be compensated for at 2,300 yuan and those with a tombstone at 3,200 yuan, which are sufficient for replacement. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Affected Attachments

Item	Spec.	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Fixed rate compensation	Cultivated land and ground attachments	mu	4000
	Garden land and ground attachments	mu	11000
	Trees and ground attachments on woodland	mu	10000
Tombs	Without tombstone	/	2300
	With tombstone	/	3200
Power lines	0.4KV	km	100000
Power lines	10KV	km	150000
Telecom cables	-	km	80000

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<sup>9</sup> The Subproject will affect such special facilities as power lines and telecom cables. Through consultation with the power and telecom authorities, such special facilities will be subject to one-time fixed-rate compensation.

## 6 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

### 6.1 Restoration Program for Permanent LA

#### 6.1.1 Appraisal of Lost Income

127 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district will be affected by permanent LA for the Subproject. 338.48 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently, including 248.85 mu of cultivated land. The acquired land is mostly beside the river and rarely used to grow commercial crops due to frequent floods, so income loss rates are low. Through calculation based on local average annual output value (see Table 6-1), per capita income loss rates range from 3% to 13%.

Table 6-1 Land and Income Losses after LA

Community	Group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Acquired cultivated area (mu)	Acquired per capita cultivated area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	Average annual output value (yuan)	Per capita lost income (yuan)	Per capita income loss rate (%) <sup>10</sup>
Linjiang	1	583	0.07	14.4	0.02	0.35	1200	423.43	6.6
	7	188	0.6	59.4	0.32	0.53	1200	631.91	9.8
	8	81	0.7	40.5	0.50	0.71	1200	857.14	13.3
	9	152	0.49	37.95	0.25	0.51	1200	611.44	9.5
	10	165	0.57	15.6	0.1	0.18	1200	210.53	3.3

#### 6.1.2 Income Restoration Program

128 LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Compensation fees for permanently acquired rural collective land (land compensation fees) are based on acquired land area regardless of land type, being 15,000 yuan/mu. For population converted into urban status, resettlement subsidy is 35,000 yuan per capita. Young crop and ground attachments will be compensated for at fixed rates. 80% of land compensation fees will be used to cover endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers, and the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs.

#### 6.1.3 Endowment Insurance for Population Converted into Urban Status

##### 1) Population converted into urban status

129 The population to be converted into urban status will be acquired cultivated area (including garden and pasture land) plus 0.5 time non-cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area of the affected collective economic organization. The population to be converted into urban status in the Subproject is 528. See Table 6-2. If the remaining cultivated area of an AH is less than 0.5 mu per capita after LA, the AH may apply for increasing population to be converted into urban status until its remaining cultivated area reaches 0.5 mu per capita. In addition, since the Subproject is located in the planning area of the county town, an AH may apply for full conversion by returning all contracted land.

Table 6-2 Population Converted into Urban Status

Community	Group	Acquired cultivated land (mu)(1)	Acquired non-cultivated land (mu)(2)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)(3)	Population converted into urban status (4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
Linjiang	1	14.4	1.05	0.07	213
	7	59.55	20.25	0.6	116

<sup>10</sup> Per capita income loss rate = per capita lost annual income on cultivated land / per capita net income (the per capita net income of local farmers is about 6,450 yuan/year)

Community	Group	Acquired cultivated land (mu)(1)	Acquired non-cultivated land (mu)(2)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)(3)	Population converted into urban status (4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
	8	40.5	15	0.7	69
	9	37.95	22.95	0.49	101
	10	15.6	2.25	0.57	29
Totol		168	61.5	-	528

## 2) Endowment insurance for population converted into urban status

130 The population to be converted into urban status of each village will be determined at a village meeting based on acquired land area. All households affected by HD may apply for conversion into urban status voluntarily. Most of the AHs prefer to convert old or 40s-50s family members into urban status. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; one aged 16 years or above will pay endowment insurance premiums voluntarily. The population to be converted into urban status to participate in endowment insurance is divided into three age groups, individuals of all ages assume different payment amounts. Personal funds paid by the administrative department of Homeland withhold from personnel resettlement fee. According to the compensation standard of the project, each of the Peasants were able to get 35,000 yuan of resettlement allowance, this allowance sufficient for payment of old-age insurance Peasants bear 50% of their needs; government pension commitments 50%. 80% of the land compensation fees from charged, not part of the overall costs of the withdrawal from the land. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Endowment Insurance Premiums and Pensions by Age Group

	Age group	Population	Endowment insurance premium paid at a time (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Old people	80 years or more	4	7500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
	75-79	24	7500	650	
	70-74	29	8150-10750	550	
	Male 60-69 Female 55-69	100	11400-20500	500	
40s-50s people	Male 50-59 Female 40-54	199	20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
Middle-aged or young people	Male 40-49 Female 30-39	98	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Male 20-39 Female 20-29	32	5766	500	
	16-19	42	1153.2-4612.8	500	

Note: The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual.

131 Old people having attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of the compensation and resettlement program after paying endowment insurance premiums at a time (According to 2013 standards, the basic pension is 500 yuan/month, and starting from January 1, 2013, increase the monthly pension benefit per person 35 yuan, on the basis, and in line with personnel pay period (excluding converted seniority) per year plus three yuan. For December 31, 2012 and before the age of 75 years old people, will increase the monthly pension benefit per person 50 yuan. After January 1, 2013 the age of 75 years old people, from the age of 75 years old of month, will improve the original standards from 50 yuan to 100yuan per person per month for elderly people.), so that each person converted into urban status will receive an annual pension of at least 6,420 yuan.

132 Among the 251 samples, 11 can receive pensions after covering endowment insurance, 81 are 40s-50s people who mostly do odd jobs locally, such as bricklaying and carpentry, and would do farm work at home in the busy season, and 63 are middle-aged or young who mostly deal with services in the Pengshui county town and the urban area of Chongqing.

## 6.1.4 Employment Services for the APs

133 In order to improve the production level and living standard of the APs, the local competent authorities offer a number of employment promotion policies, including labor skills training and employment assistance.

➤ **Labor skills training**

134 During project implementation, the county government will organize skills training for LEFs to help them find suitable jobs. Currently, there are 6 appointed training agencies in Pengshui County, which are the Employment Training Center, Vocational Education Center, Yucai Vocational Training School, Hengyuan Vocational Training School, Xinhai Vocational Training School and Rongyu Vocational Training Center. Training offered includes business startup and skills training. Most of training courses are for free or subsidized. Training is focused on highly demanded jobs, such as medicinal material cultivation, embroidery, computer, machinery and services. Qualified trainees will receive certificates and be recommended by training agencies.

135 As of the first half of 2013, 7,230 men-times in 138 sessions had been trained under the county's special employment funds, and over 20,000 men-times in over 400 sessions trained under the Sunshine Program. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Training Courses Offered by the Local Government

Authority	Scope of training	Scope of training
Employment bureau	1) SIYB startup training; over 450 men-times trained in the first half of 2013; 2) Micro-enterprise startup training; 718 men-times trained in 2012; 3) Skills improvement training; 4) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered unemployed urban residents, fresh graduates, returned laborers
Poverty reduction office	1) Poor household training 2) Rain and Dew Program	Poor farmers, registered unemployed urban residents
Stockbreeding bureau	1) Sunshine Program, including state laws and regulations on animal disease prevention and control, animal quarantine, and veterinary diagnosis, vocational protection, etc.	Pig, cattle, sheep, bee and poultry breeding households
Construction committee	1) Farmer-benefiting training	Farmers mainly
Agriculture bureau	1) Knowledge update training for agricultural technicians: over 100 men-times trained per annum; 2) 100 science book houses for farmers by 2012; 3) New-type farmer training: over 10,000 men-times trained per annum 4) Practical skills training: over 50,000 men-times trained per annum	Farmers mainly
Disabled people's federation	1) Practical skills training for disabled rural residents, pig, chicken and duck raising, mushroom and taro cultivation, etc.	Disabled persons
Women's federation	1) Employment and startup knowledge training for women 2) Basic employment and startup skills training 3) Rural labor transfer training (together with the county agriculture school)	Women, laid-off workers

➤ **Employment assistance and unemployment insurance**

136 Farmers converted into urban status of labor age (16-60 years for men and 16-55 for women) may apply for an unemployment certificate with the county labor and social security bureau, and enter the labor market. The county government will help them get employed through job referral, job fair, etc.

137 The county employment bureau urban and rural employment and business startup through "four enhancements": 1) Enhance startup training, including SYB and micro-enterprise startup training, with over 450 men-times trained by the end of June 2013; 2) Enhance the employment and business startup platform and implement preferential policies to promote employment and business

startup, with over 6,500 persons assisted in employment and business startup by the end of 2013; 3) Enhance lending support by optimizing the disbursement procedure of small-amount secured loans, with over 16.79 million yuan granted to 212 households in total by the end of June 2013, driving the employment or reemployment of 424 laborers; and 4) Enhance employment services, assistance and guidance for college and university graduates, unemployed residents, returned migrant workers and residents having difficulty in employment. See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Employment Services Offered by the Local Government

Authority	Program	Details
Employment bureau	Employment and business startup platform	College and university graduates, unemployed residents, returned migrant workers and residents having difficulty in employment
	Small-amount secured loans	For returned migrant workers starting up businesses independently, 50,000-80,000 yuan per capita, or not more than 1 million for partnerships
	Spring Action job fair	A job fair held around the Spring Festival, involving extensive industries and numerous enterprises
	Job fair for private enterprises	Inviting local private enterprises to participate
	Job fair for returned migrant workers	Machinery, electronics, commerce, construction, logistics, property management, marketing, accounting, etc.
Agriculture committee	Sunshine Program	Farmer business startup, biogas, animal quarantine, machinery operation and repair, fishery, rural tourism, marketing, feed processing, vegetable and fruit cultivation, etc.
Science committee	Science and technology assistance	An expert team will be established to cooperate with agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, covering cured tobacco, taro, sweet potato, bee, goat, vegetables, fishery, medicinal materials and rural tourism
Stockbreeding bureau	Live stock supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 200 yuan per sow if 5 or more sows are introduced at a time; 2) Granting a subsidy for large-scale, standard live stock farms; 3) Granting a subsidy of 100 yuan to each breeding sow; 4) Project subsidy
	Beef cattle supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 300,000 yuan to each of the 6 beef cattle farms in the county; 2) Granting a subsidy of 300 yuan per head of cattle to major cattle breeding households
	Goat supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 90,000 yuan, 60,000 yuan and 30,000 yuan to goat farms of Types A, B and C respectively
	Bee supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 200 yuan to each major bee breeding household

138 LEFs will be included in the basic endowment insurance system for urban enterprise employees after registration as urban residents. LEFs of labor age converted into urban residents may cover unemployment insurance. In addition, LEFs converted into urban residents starting up business independently will be entitled to applicable preferential policies, such as tax reduction or exemption, and small-amount secured loans.

139 The Subproject will generate some job opportunities for local laborers. These jobs will be first made available to the APs to increase their income.

➤ **Small-amount secured loans for women**

140 Local women starting up business individually or together may apply for small-amount secured loans with the local women's federation.

## 6.2 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

141 The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation, including compensation for young crops and ground attachments, and reclamation

costs. The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs. The compensation rates can cover young crop losses and reclamation costs.

### 6.3 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

142 The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include cash compensation, self-construction on allocated land and preferential housing purchase under property swap. Most of the AHs choose self-construction on allocated land and cash compensation.

Table 6-6 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Self-construction on allocated land	Cash compensation	Preferential housing purchase under property swap
√	√	√

#### 6.3.1 Self-construction on Allocated Land

143 In case of self-construction on allocated land, the county land and resources bureau will allocate 30m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned land per capita on the opposite side of the Wujiang River for housing construction. Each AH will pay a land cost of 48 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The compensation rate for housing land is sufficient to cover this land cost. In addition to house compensation, each AH will receive an incentive, and moving and transition subsidies.

144 For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 120m<sup>2</sup> will receive house compensation of 132,000 yuan (1,100\*120). Based on the local self-construction cost of 800-900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this amount can be used to construct a new house of over 120 m<sup>2</sup>, so this mode is sufficient for replacement. In addition, the transition subsidy is sufficient for transition.

145 The replacement cost of the rural house self-construction is shown in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Replacement Cost of the Rural House Self-construction

Item	Unit	Masonry concrete			Masonry timber			Earth wall		
		Amount per unit	Unit price (yuan/unit)	value (yuan)	Amount per unit	Unit price (yuan/unit)	value (yuan)	Amount per unit	Unit price (yuan/unit)	value (yuan)
A. main materials				395.5			275			73.25
Wood	m <sup>3</sup>	0.02	1000	20	0.05	1000	50	0.03	1000	30
Cement	kg	60	0.9	54	35	0.9	31.5	5	0.9	4.5
Brick	Piece	270	0.5	135	260	0.5	130	5	0.5	2.5
Steel	kg	21	5	105	5	5	25	1.5	5	11.25
Lime	kg	45	0.3	13.5	35	0.3	10.5	10	0.3	3
Gravel	m <sup>3</sup>	0.4	60	24	0.3	60	18	0.3	60	18
Sand	m <sup>3</sup>	0.2	60	8	0.25	60	10	0.1	60	4
Asphalt	kg	6	6	36						0
A. other				120			102.9		80	80
B. labor costs		3	100	300	3	100	300	2	100	200
Total				815.5			677.9			353.25

#### 6.3.2 Cash Compensation

146 In case of cash compensation, the county land and resources bureau will enter into a compensation agreement with each AH, and pay compensation at a time at 35,792.7 yuan per capita and a one-time moving subsidy of 1,200 yuan. For example, a household with 4 members

and a house (masonry concrete) of 150m<sup>2</sup> will receive overall cash compensation of 143,170.8 yuan (35,792.7\*4), and house compensation of 120,000 yuan (150\*800), totaling 263,170 yuan, which may buy a commercial house of 130-150m<sup>2</sup> locally based on the local commercial housing price of 1,800-2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the new house will be much better than the old one in structure, location and supporting facilities.

### 6.3.3 Preferential Housing Purchase under Property Swap

147 Resettlement housing will be purchased at the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure for not more than 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the purchase price of masonry concrete structure for any excess of not more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the construction cost for any excess of more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita. Two resettlement places are available for the affected people,, which are located in the center of Linjiang Community.

148 For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 150m<sup>2</sup> may purchase one or two units of resettlement housing in reinforced concrete structure (the available sizes include 80m<sup>2</sup>, 95m<sup>2</sup>, 105m<sup>2</sup> and 115m<sup>2</sup>) voluntarily. If the size of resettlement housing is less than former housing size, it will receive compensation at 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The new housing will be much better in structure, location and supporting facilities.

### 6.3.4 Resettlement Program for Unfinished Houses

149 The 12 unfinished rural houses affected by the Pengshui Subproject will be compensated on the basis of the construction status and the local compensation policy.

## 6.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

150 The income of the two vulnerable households will be affected slightly due to small amounts of LA. The MLS household receives a subsidy of 180 yuan per capita per month. Each disabled person or old person aged over 70 years will receive an extra subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per month. These households will have priority in conversion into urban status, and their members having attained retiring age will receive a monthly pension of at least 550 yuan from the following month of covering endowment insurance, which will improve their living quality greatly. In addition, the laborers in these households will have priority in employment at the construction and operation stages.

## 6.5 Affected Ground Attachments

151 The ground attachments affected by the Subproject mainly include young crops, scattered trees, ground structures and special facilities.

152 Affected young crops and tombs will be compensated for at replacement cost, and scattered trees and ground structures compensated for at fixed rates. Special facilities will be restored to the former size, standard and function, or compensated for at certain rates.

## 7 Public Participation and Consultation

153 According to the policies and regulations of the state, Chongqing Municipality and the Bank on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

### 7.1 Means of and Measures for Public Participation

#### 7.1.1 Means of Participation

154 Before the survey, terms of reference were prepared to specify the scope, methods and requirements of survey, listen to comments of local governments, and had local governments assign representatives to the survey team. During the general survey, town, village and group heads, and AP representatives were invited to participate, the necessity, benefits and impacts of the Subproject, principles for compensation and resettlement progress were communicated to them, and the survey team discussed possible resettlement sites with them. At the RAP preparation stage, the resettlement planning staff discussed with county and town leaders, listened to their comments, requirements and issues, and selected resettlement sites. During the field survey, local residents and staff of departments concerned were involved in site selection. These consultation activities will be meaningful for the successful implementation of the RAP.

155 At the preparation stage, many public participation activities were conducted in such forms of meeting, FGD, interview and questionnaire survey, including 16 men-times with the owner and government departments, two village group FGDs, and survey on 55 AHs, with 310 men-times of participants in total.

156 On the basis of effectiveness and feasibility, public participation activities were conducted in the following manners:

- FGD: FGDs covering all affected population were organized at the village groups, including ordinary residents affected by LA and HD, old people, women and other special groups.
- Structured questionnaire survey: At the preparation and design stages of the Subproject, a structured questionnaire was designed to fully understand the expected resettlement modes of the affected population.
- Discussion meeting and personal interview: Depending on public participation activity, discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information.

#### 7.1.2 Measures for Participation and Consultation

157 Public participation and consultation activities were conducted in the form of discussion meeting and sampling willingness survey to explain the purpose, scope and importance of the Subproject, and discuss resettlement programs with AP representatives. Through the survey, public opinions will be well considered, and incorporated into house reconstruction and production resettlement programs as where possible without breach of the overall plan so as to satisfy the APs.

158 At the resettlement implementation stage, the above two forms will be still used to collect resettlement information, investigate expectations of the APs, and further improve resettlement programs. In addition, the APs may reflect grievances, comments and suggestions to village committees, resettlement agencies and M&E agencies, which will be handled according to the established procedures.

159 In order that the APs and the affected local governments are fully aware of the RAP, and the compensation and resettlement programs under the Subproject, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., TV) to the APs from the beginning of the Subproject to the whole process of resettlement implementation, so that the APs know the compensation calculation method, compensation measures of physical indicators, resettlement

measures, the disbursement and use of resettlement funds, and the rights and preferential policies to which they are entitled. Resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on LA, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement work, win the support of the APs for resettlement and ensure the successful completion of resettlement.

## 7.2 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

160 At the preparation stage, the following public participation and consultation activities were held to provide a basis for subproject design and implementation:

- Community meetings: Before the fieldwork, the background information of the Subproject was communicated to community residents, including the Subproject's scope, necessity, possible impacts, and potential compensation and resettlement programs, involving representatives of APs and women, town and community officials, etc.
- FGD with the owner: learning the background, scale and impacts of the Subproject
- Sampling questionnaire survey: learning local socioeconomic profile and attitudes to the Subproject, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc. 251 people in 55 households were surveyed in June 2013 and in October and December, further investigation and interviews were conducted.
- FGDs with community officials: learning local socioeconomic profile, expectations for the Subproject, comments and suggestions on LA compensation and resettlement, etc.
- Interviews with heads of enterprises: learning their basic information, attitude to the Subproject, and expected compensation modes and restoration measures;
- Government interviews: Heads of the county development and reform bureau, water resources bureau, land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, ethnic and religious affairs bureau, and statistics bureau were interviewed, acquiring some information and policies related to the Subproject, and learning their comments and suggestions on the Subproject.

Table 7-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Item	Mode	Time	Participants	Topic
Community meetings	Meeting	Jun. 2013	Two community officials and 37 residents	Communicating background information of the Subproject
FGD with the owner	Meeting	Jun. 2013	6 persons from the owner	Learning the background, scale and impacts of the Subproject
Sampling questionnaire survey	Door-to-door survey	Jun. 2013	55 households with 251 persons	Learning local socioeconomic profile, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.
FGDs with community officials	Meeting	Jun. – Sep. 2013	4 officials from the affected community	Learning local socioeconomic profile
Government interviews	Interview	Jun. – Nov. 2013	10 staff members of government departments concerned	Acquiring information and policies related to the Subproject

161 Through extensive public participation and consultation, the Pengshui PMO and departments concerned have learned the AHs' comments and requirements, and developed appropriate measures, which have been incorporated into this RAP. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Suggestions on and Solutions to Public Participation

No.	Main suggestion	Solution
1	Timely payment of compensation fees	The land and resources bureau promises to pay compensation fees to the APs timely and fully.
2	Outgoing road	The owner will consider this as much as possible.
3	Clothes washing platforms	The design agency will consider this as the case may be.

### 7.3 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

162 With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the Pengshui PMO will conduct further public participation. See Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Dec. 2013	County land and resources bureau, Shaoqing Sub-district Office	All APs	Disclosing the RAP
RIB	Distribution	Mar. 2014		All APs	RIB distribution
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2014		All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2014		All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	May –Dec. 2014		All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Public participation during the construction	Village meeting\interviews	2015-closure of the project	Project IAs, Shaoqing Sub-district Office, E&M institution	All APs	Income restoration; house restoration; compensation on the temporary impacts

### 7.4 Women's Participation

163 The implementing agencies and the local governments have attached special importance to the role of women in resettlement implementation, and cared about their personal and household needs from the beginning of the Subproject.

164 In the subproject area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most women stay at home. Except family responsibility, women play a crucial role in farming and nonagricultural operations. Therefore, in the subproject area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the Subproject than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement sites and modes. All women support the Subproject. In particular, in a public participation activity in Linjiang Community, some women expected the Subproject to break ground, and some women expected their needs, such as improving the outgoing road and providing clothes washing platforms to them during embankment construction.

165 During the general survey, the women representatives of all affected villages were invited to the survey team to ensure communication with the affected women. At the small-scale discussion meetings of all villages, over 40% of attendees were women. They not only showed great support for the Subproject, but were also concerned about the accuracy of DMS results, the rationality of compensation rates, and if compensation fees could be available timely. At the resettlement planning stage, the design agency invited women representatives to discuss the project design, and listened to their comments, requirements and issues about production resettlement, relocation and resettlement housing construction. These consultation activities have positive significance in addressing women's worries about livelihoods and traditional production patterns, and ensuring that women benefit equally from the Subproject.

166 In addition, each resettlement implementation and management agency has at least one female official. Priority will be given to women during resettlement, especially in livelihood

restoration and project construction activities, to provide them with more job opportunities and relevant skill trainings.

## 7.5 Ethnic Minorities

167 Pengshui County is a minority autonomous county. In 2012, the county had a minority population of 414,400, accounting for 60% of the county's population. Linjiang Community is a community composed of Han people mainly, and Miao people accounts for 16% while Tujia people only 3%. See Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

Division	Gross population	Miao		Tujia	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
<b>Pengshui County</b>	690800	310800	45%	103600	15%
<b>Shaoqing Sub-district</b>	52000	18500	35%	13000	25%
Linjiang Community	4900	784	16%	147	3%
Group 1	976	246	25.20%	68	6.97%
Group 7	333	30	9.01%	35	10.51%
Group 8	376	24	6.38%	61	16.22%
Group 9	482	23	4.77%	11	2.28%
Group 10	438	26	5.94%	30	6.85%

168 It can be seen from Table 7-4 that the percentage of minority population in the subproject area is much lower than those of Pengshui County and Shaoqing Sub-district.

169 In order to protect the rights and interests of minority population in LA and HD, the survey team has attached importance to their impacts in the Subproject from the very beginning, and learned their needs adequately. It is found that local minority population has been significantly integrated with the Han people in terms of religion, culture, language, residence and marriage.

170 It can be seen that the minority population affected by the Subproject does not trigger OP4.10. However, attention should still be paid to their participation in practice. Interviews with minority households were held during the survey, and minority people were involved in FGDs in the affected community. In addition, priority will be given to minority people in livelihood restoration and employment under the Subproject.

## 8 Grievance Redress Procedures

171 During LA, HD and resettlement, the following measures shall be taken to reduce grievances and appeals: 1) The implementing agencies and the local governments will give extensive publicity to the LA, HD and resettlement policies in such forms as meeting, discussion and door-to-door survey so that the APs can understand the LA, HD and resettlement policies and principles, and compensation rates; 2) Disclose information on LA and HD losses, resettlement agreements, compensation fee disbursement, the construction progress of resettlement housing, and the resettlement agencies through mass media and bulletin boards to accept public supervision; 3) Strengthen communication and consultation with the APs. The implementing agencies and the local governments will listen to the APs' comments and requirements carefully, conduct honest communication and consultation with them, help them solve difficulties and problems encountered during resettlement, and meet their reasonable requirements where possible.

172 During preparation and implementation of the RAP, consistent attention will be paid to the participation of the APs and the affected entities, and an appeal mechanism established. If any AP is dissatisfied with any compensation arrangement or thinks that he/she is treated unfairly or unreasonably during resettlement, he/she may seek a solution through the appropriate procedure.

### 8.1 Grievance Redress during LA and HD

173 Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, to ensure that APs have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a four-stage grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the community committee, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the Shaoqing Sub-district Office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the county land and resources bureau or HD management office after receiving such disposition for arbitration, which shall make an arbitration award within four weeks.

- Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such judgment.

174 The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

175 See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
County land and resources bureau	Chen Yong	Section Chief	023-85020713
PMO	Chuan Tianxue	Department head	13594980918
Shaoqing Sub-district Office	Liu Chaoquan	Director	023-78853002
Linjiang Community Committee	Zhang Dingshu	Head	023-78413286

### 8.2 Grievance Redress during Construction

176 At the implementation stage, the APs may file an appeal directly to the owner or construction agency, which should make a disposition as soon as possible, The disposition could be delay if difficulty, but the delay may not exceed more than two weeks. The owner or construction agency should keep records on such appeals for future evaluation.

## 9 Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress

### 9.1 Organizational Structure

177 In order to organize the preparation and construction of the Subproject, the Pengshui County Government has established the Subproject Leading Group as the decision-making and management agency of the Subproject. The leading group is responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation, reporting the progress of project implementation to the Pengshui County Government and Bank, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, and coordinating technical assistance, etc.

178 Each affected village has 1-2 chief leaders responsible for resettlement. See Figure 9-1.

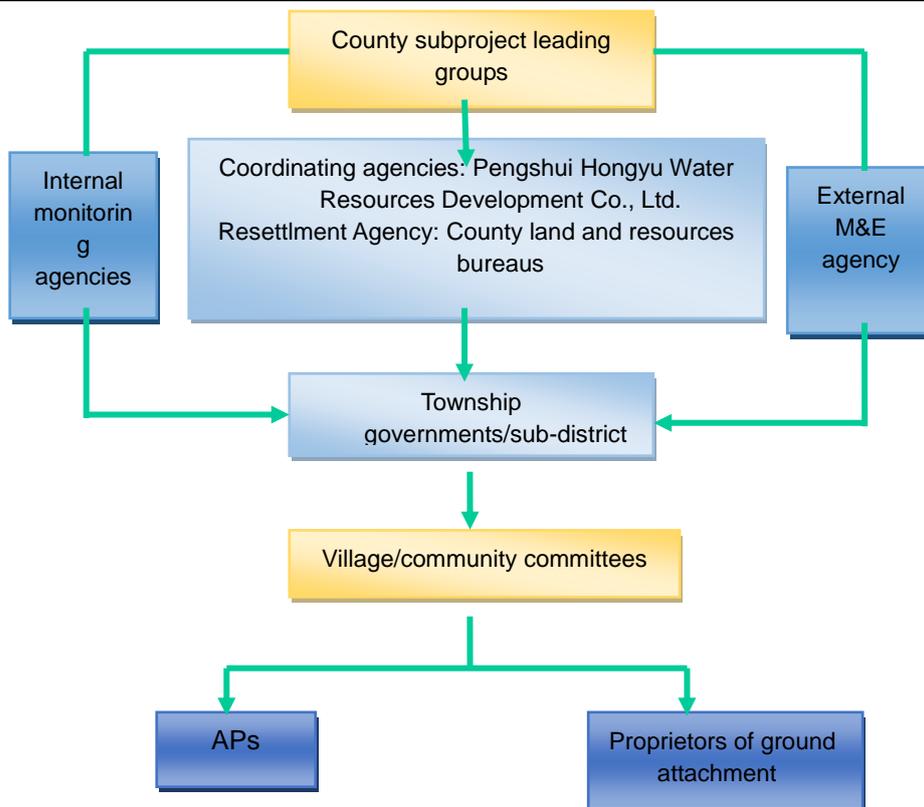


Figure 9-1 Organizational Chart

### 9.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 1) Subproject Leading Group

179 Responsible mainly for organizing the resettlement of the Subproject, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Subproject, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;
- Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.

#### 2) Pengshui PMO

180 Responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency

- Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;

- Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Chongqing Municipal Government and the Bank;
- Preparing annual financial plans;
- Organizing the preparation of the RAP;
- Project quality control;
- Coordinating technical assistance, research and training;
- Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress reports;
- Assisting in external M&E

3) Owner

181 The owner is Pengshui Hongyu Water Investment & Construction Co., Ltd. Its main responsibilities are:

- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Appointing a consulting agency to prepare the RAP;
- Coordinating the DMS;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;
- Supervising and managing resettlement activities;
- Reporting resettlement progress and submitting internal monitoring reports to the Pengshui

PMO

4) County land and resources bureau

182 The resettlement implementing agency is Pengshui county Land Bureau:

- Participating in the preparation of the RAP;
- Conducting resettlement activities according to the RAP approved by the Bank;
- Going through LA and HD formalities;
- Communicating the resettlement policies;
- Organizing public participation;
- Entering into compensation agreements with the AHs, and submitting to the PMO for

reference;

- Implementing resettlement programs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Disbursing funds, and submitting copies of payment vouchers to the PMO for reference;
- Handling issues arising from resettlement

5) Sub-district office

183 Street project implementation office is a government agencies, consisting of civil servants from the street government .Its main responsibilities are:

- Conducting LA and HD;
- Settling disputes arising from project implementation;
- Supervising the payment of compensation fees

6) Community committee and groups

184 The resettlement working team of a community or group is composed of its key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Disbursing and managing relevant funds of the village level;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation

7) Design agency

185 The design agency of the Subproject is Chongqing Water Resources and Hydropower Survey and Design Institute, responsible mainly for:

➤ At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the subproject area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings.

➤ At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

8) External M&E agency

186 The Pengshui PMO will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the Bank; and
- Providing technical advice to the PMO in data collection and processing.

### 9.3 Staffing and Equipment

187 To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See Table 9-1 and

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
Owner	2	Government officials, civil servants
County land and resources bureau	10	Civil servants
Shaoqing Sub-district Office	3	Civil servants
Community committee and groups	6	Officials and AP representatives
Design agency	2	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

188 Table 9-2.

Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
Owner	2	Government officials, civil servants
County land and resources bureau	10	Civil servants
Shaoqing Sub-district Office	3	Civil servants
Community committee and groups	6	Officials and AP representatives
Design agency	2	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

Table 9-2 Heads of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
County development and reform bureau	Coordinating the Subproject on behalf of the Subproject Leading Group	Wang Chuanjun	Director
County finance bureau	Financial management	Ran Longchao	Director-general
County water resources bureau	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner in implementation, reporting, etc.	Xie Chenghong	Director-general
County land and resources bureau	Guiding policy advice and guidance on LA compensation	Yan Hailin	Director-general
Owner	Owner, implementing the Subproject	Xie Chenghong	General Manager
Sub-district office	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Liu Chaoquan	Head
Community committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Zhang Dingshu	Head

#### 9.3.1 Equipment

189 All county and sub-district resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

### 9.3.2 Training Program

190 Purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the Subproject, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the Subproject is fully implemented.

191 Trainees: There are two types of training:

➤ For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the Subproject on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in highway resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the Subproject.

➤ Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Subproject, and ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

192 Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The management staff training will be given by the Chongqing PMO, and World Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the district/county PMOs under the direction of the Chongqing PMO at the district/county level.

193 Scope of training: overview and background of the Subproject, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc.

### 9.4 Implementation Progress

194 According to the implementation schedule of the Subproject, the LA, HD and resettlement schedules of the components will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and end in December 2014.

195 The basic principles of scheduling are as follows: (1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration; (2) During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Subproject; the range of land acquisition should be published, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction; and (3) all kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

196 The overall resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 9-3.

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Table 9-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement activity	2013							2014							2015					2016-19		
		4	5	6	8	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	1-12
1	<b>RAP preparation</b>																						
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	■																					
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	■	■	■																			
1.3	Preparing the RAP		■	■	■	■	■	■															
2	<b>RAP finalization and disclosure</b>																						
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs		■	■	■	■	■	■															
2.2	RAP finalization								■	■													
2.3	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website								■	■													
2.4	Disclosing the RAP to APs									■													
3	<b>RAP approval</b>																						
4	<b>Construction land application</b>																						
4.1	Preliminary land examination									■	■												
4.2	Land approval									■	■												
5	<b>Implementation stage</b>																						
5.1	RIB distribution										■	■											
5.2	Entering into land compensation agreements and paying compensation fees											■	■	■	■	■	■						
5.3	HD											■	■	■	■	■	■						
5.4	Determination of income restoration measures												■	■	■	■	■						
5.5	Commencement of construction													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5.6	Skills training														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
6	<b>M&amp;E</b>																						
6.1	Baseline survey	■	■	■									■	■									
6.2	Internal monitoring														■			■					■
6.3	External M&E																						■

Note: In the above table, an item in black is completed, one in dark gray is ongoing and one in light gray is not started.

## 10 Budget and Funding Sources

### 10.1 Budget

197 The general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 54.2445 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 23.1225 million yuan (land compensation fees 3.4425 million yuan, resettlement subsidies 18.48 million yuan and fixed-rate compensation 1.2 million yuan), compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 2.9704 million yuan, compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses (based on the self-construction mode) of 10.5925 million yuan, compensation fees for ground attachments of 443,200 yuan, taxes and fees on LA of 9.7712 million yuan, and other costs (including planning and design costs, implementation management costs, skills training costs, M&E costs, basic contingencies, etc.) of 7.3447 million yuan. See Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item		Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Permanent LA</b>					
1.1	Land compensation fees		mu	15000	229.5	3442500
1.2	Resettlement subsidy		Person	35000	528	18480000
1.3	Fixed-rate compensation					
	Cultivated land		mu	4000	186.75	747000
	Woodland		mu	10000	17.25	172500
	Garden land		mu	11000	25.5	280500
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>yuan</b>			<b>23122500</b>
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>					
2.1	Young crop compensation fees	Cultivated land	mu	4000	90.9	363600
		Woodland	mu	10000	57.45	574500
		Garden land	mu	11000	11.7	128700
2.2	Reclamation bond	Cultivated land	mu	13334	90.9	1212061
		Woodland, garden land	mu	10000	69.15	691500
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>yuan</b>			<b>2970361</b>
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Demolition of rural residential houses</b>					
3.1	Completed houses					
3.1.1	House compensation					
	Reinforced concrete structure		m <sup>2</sup>	1190	499.72	594666.8
	Masonry concrete structure		m <sup>2</sup>	1100	3260.96	3587056
	Masonry timber structure		m <sup>2</sup>	920	811.7	746764
	Earth timber structure		m <sup>2</sup>	740	7.56	5594.4
	Simple structure		m <sup>2</sup>	380	11.7	4446
3.1.2	Interior decoration					
	Floor tiles		m <sup>2</sup>	125	9327.44	1165930
	Wall tiles		m <sup>2</sup>	50	3797.61	189880.5
	Ordinary ceilings		m <sup>2</sup>	25	3740.19	93504.75
3.1.3	Luxury ceilings		m <sup>2</sup>	100	295.98	29598
	Other compensation					
	Transition subsidy		Person	4800	63	302400

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No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
	Moving subsidy	Household	1200	12	14400
3.2	Unfinished houses				
	Pillars	m <sup>2</sup>	750	350	262500
	Frame without slab	m <sup>2</sup>	750	1300	975000
	Frame with slab	m <sup>2</sup>	1090	1400	1526000
	Completed	m <sup>2</sup>	1190	920	1094800
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>10592540.45</b>
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Affected ground attachments</b>				
4.1	Tombs				
	Without tombstone	/	2300	20	46000
	With tombstone	/	3200	21	67200
4.2	Power facilities				
	0.4KV power lines	km	100000	-	100000
	10KV power lines	km	150000	-	150000
4.3	Telecom cables	km	80000	-	80000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>443200</b>
<b>Subtotal of Parts 1-4</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>37128601.05</b>
<b>Part 5</b>	<b>Other costs</b>		<b>Percent of subtotal of Parts 1-4</b>		
5.1	Planning and design costs	yuan	0.02	37128601.05	742572.021
5.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.03	37128601.05	1113858.032
5.3	Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	37128601.05	185643.0053
5.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.01	37128601.05	371286.0105
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>2413359.068</b>
<b>Part 6</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>				
6.1	LA management fees	yuan	0.027	37128601.05	1002472.228
6.2	Land reclamation fees	m <sup>2</sup>	27	112005.6	3024151.2
6.3	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	10	112005.6	1120056
6.5	LA planning fees	mu	20000	229.5	4590000
6.6	Vegetation restoration fees	m <sup>2</sup>	3	11500.057	34500.171
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>9771179.599</b>
<b>Part 7</b>	<b>Basic contingencies</b>	<b>yuan</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>49313139.72</b>	<b>4931313.972</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>54244453.69</b>

## 10.2 Funding Sources

198 According to the construction plan of the Subproject, the resettlement funds of the Subproject are from county finance.

## 10.3 Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

### 10.3.1 Disbursement Process

199 During the implementation of the Subproject, the county land and resources bureau will pay compensation fees for LA and HD directly to the affected entities/households according to compensation agreements with the affected entities/households under the compensation policies and rates specified in the RAP under the supervision of the Subproject Leading Group. See F Figure 10-1.

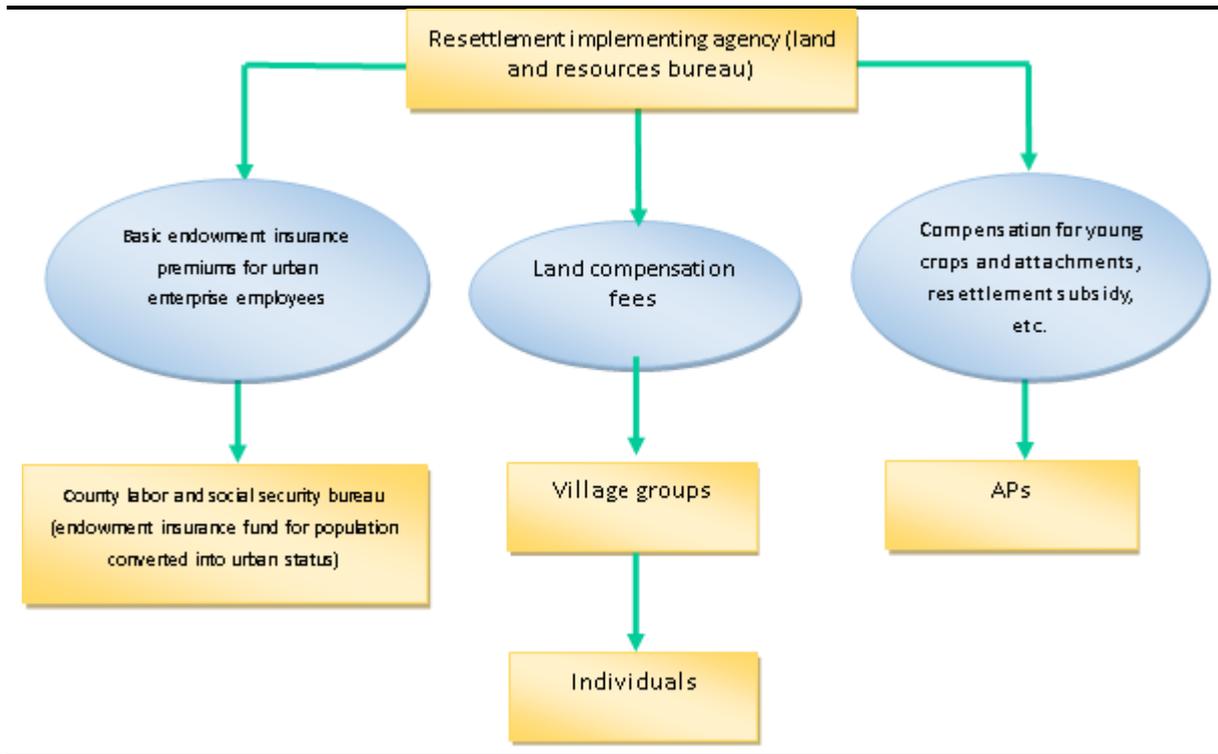


Figure 10-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

### 10.3.2 Disbursement Plan

200 Compensation fees will be disbursed by the PMO and used under the supervision of the internal monitoring agency and the auditing of the external M&E agency:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject;
- LA: The PMO will enter into LA and ground attachment compensation agreements with the village/community committees, and disburse compensation fees to the village/community committees according to such agreements, and pay compensation fees for ground attachments to proprietors through the village/community committees.
- Other costs: The owner has the right to use contingencies. If contingencies are insufficient due to price rise, a notice should be given to the competent authority immediately.

## 11 M&E

201 In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in March 2014, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Subproject, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually, and an evaluation report on overall resettlement prepared upon completion of the Subproject.

### 11.1 Internal Monitoring

202 The Pengshui PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities. It will also establish a database of LA, HD and resettlement, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

#### 11.1.1 Procedure

203 During implementation, the owner will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report real-time activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

#### 11.1.2 Scope

- Payment of compensation fees
- House reconstruction
- Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization
- Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

#### 11.1.3 Reporting

204 The owner will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the Pengshui PMO, which will in turn submit it to the Chongqing PMO and be included in the project progress reports.

### 11.2 Independent External Monitoring

#### 11.2.1 Purpose and Task

205 Independent monitoring is conducted on all resettlement activities by an agency independent of resettlement implementation with a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external M&E agency will follow up the resettlement activities to see if the state laws on resettlement, and the Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) are complied with, and if the production level and living standard of the APs are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. The external M&E agency will give suggestions to the implementing agencies based on issues found during monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely.

#### 11.2.2 External M&E Agency

206 As required by the Bank, a qualified agency will be appointed as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

### 11.2.3 Procedure and Scope

- Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
- Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: If households affected by LA is less than 100, the sampling ratio should not less than 20%; case where households affected by LA is between 100 to 500, according to 15% of the sample; case where more than 500 households affected by LA, according to 10% of the proportional sampling; not less than 50% of households affected by HD; all affected entities
  - Baseline survey: A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored displaced households.
    - M&E survey
      - Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
      - Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households;
      - Public participation and consultation;
      - Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
    - Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
    - Comparative analysis
    - Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

### 11.2.4 Monitoring Indicators

207 According to the purpose of M&E, the main monitoring indicators are as follows:

1. Resettlement agencies
  - Consistency between the resettlement activities and policies;
  - Organizational management and internal control of resettlement agencies, and appropriateness thereof;
  - Accuracy of internal monitoring reports
2. Resettlement progress
  - Adequacy and timeliness of preparation of the resettlement site and compensation fees;
  - Relocation progress of APs;
  - Reasonableness and timeliness of compensation to APs and affected entities;
  - Reasonableness house allocation (including location, floor, size, etc.)
3. Production and livelihood restoration
  - Livelihood restoration of APs, especially vulnerable groups;
  - Use of compensation fees;
  - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
  - Availability of other subsidies
4. Other
  - Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
  - Response to appeals from Aps
  - The satisfaction of the Aps

### 11.2.5 Reporting

208 The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey findings, and report independently to the Chongqing PMO and PMO submits the reports to the Bank after the review.

209 M&E will begin in April 2014, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement, i.e., in the middle and at the end of each year; after the completion of resettlement and before the completion of the project, external monitoring will be conducted once a year.

### 11.3 Post-evaluation

210 After the completion of the Subproject, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. The resettlement performances, successful experience and lessons of land acquisition will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external independent M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report for submission to the Chongqing PMO and Bank.

## 12 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	229.5 mu of rural collective land, 168 mu of cultivated land, 17.25 mu of woodland, 25.5 mu of garden land, 4.05mu of housing land and 14.7 mu of unused land	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	288households with 1169 persons in 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district	1) Land compensation fees: 15,000 yuan/mu (downtown area) 2) Resettlement subsidy: 35,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status	1) A certain portion of land compensation fees in land acquisition will be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for LEFs, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs; 2) Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any LEF aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; and a certain portion of that for one aged 16 years or above will be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees voluntarily, and the reminder will be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.
Temporary land occupation	160.05 mu, including 90.9 mu of cultivated land, 57.45 mu of woodland and 11.7 mu of garden land	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	4 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district	The owner will compensate for economic losses of the APs based on local conditions, and be responsible for land reclamation.	1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 2) The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs.
Demolition of rural residential houses	Completed rural residential houses of 4591.64m <sup>2</sup> , including 499.72m <sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, 3260.96m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 811.74m <sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, 7.56m <sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure and 11.7m <sup>2</sup> in simple timber structure; interior decoration of 17161.22m <sup>2</sup> , including floor tiles of 9,327.44m <sup>2</sup> , wall tiles	Proprietors	24 households with 105 persons	Compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the AHs based on the local compensation rates.	1) Self-construction on allocated land House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure; moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time. transition subsidy, 200 yuan per capita per mon. 2) Cash compensation House compensation rates: 860 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 800 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 680 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 560

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Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
	of 3,797.61m <sup>2</sup> , ordinary ceilings of 3,740.19m <sup>2</sup> and luxury ceilings of 295.98m <sup>2</sup> . In addition, unfinished houses of 3,970m <sup>2</sup> .				yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 320 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure Cash compensation: 35792.7 yuan per capita Moving subsidy: 1,200 yuan per household Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month 3) Preferential housing purchase under property swap House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure; moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time; transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month 4) Compensation for interior decoration: 125 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings 5) Compensation fees will be paid to the AHs directly according to the above rates.
Ground attachments	Ordinary attachments, special facilities	Proprietors	All AHs with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation fees directly to proprietors	Former attachments will be disposed of by the owner.
Conversion into urban status	528 APs	All persons converted into urban status	All persons converted into urban status	Document PCG [2013] No.73	The county land and resources bureau, and town government will handle this; and the county labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance.

## Appendix: Resettlement Information Booklet

### 1. Background of the Subproject

The Subproject is a subproject of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project, and consists of river embankment, dike-top roads and pipe works, .

### 2. RAP

The RAP has been prepared in accordance with the applicable policies of the PRC and Bank, and based on the DMS and in consultation with the APs. The RAP outlines the policy framework, and proposes effective measures to mitigate the Subproject's negative impacts based on adequate public participation and consultation. For the Chinese government and Bank, the primary goal of the RAP is to ensure that those losing land or assets inevitably in the Subproject enjoy production level and living standard that are at least equivalent to pre-project levels. All policies, suggestions and measures in the RAP are designed to fulfill this goal.

### 3. Basis for preparation

- The Bank's policy and procedure on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12);
- Applicable laws and regulations of the PRC;
- Local regulations and policies of Chongqing Municipality and Pengshui County;
- Feasibility Study Report and Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Field survey of the subproject area;
- Interviews with municipal, county, town and village/community officials;
- Socioeconomic survey and resettlement willingness survey;
- FGDs with representatives of APs and village/community officials on compensation policies and rates, resettlement modes, restoration measures, etc.;
- Interviews with vulnerable groups.

### 4. Information disclosure

Great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages. The APs will be fully informed of the grievance redress mechanism through an information release conference, RIB or otherwise, and their grievances and appeals will be handled timely. An independent M&E agency will be appointed to supervise and report resettlement progress.

### 5. Impacts of the Subproject

The Subproject will affect 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district. 542.79 mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 229.5 mu of rural collective land (168 mu of cultivated land, 17.25 mu of woodland, 25.5 mu of garden land, 4.05 mu of housing land and 14.7 mu of unused land), and 313.29 mu of state-owned river flat; 160.05 mu of land will be occupied temporarily; completed rural residential houses of 4591.64 m<sup>2</sup> and unfinished houses of 3,970 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 302 households with 1223 persons in total. In addition, 4 types of ground attachments will be affected.

### 6. Compensation rates

The compensation rates for different impacts of the Subproject have been fixed according to the above legal framework, as shown in Tables 1-5

Table 1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
		Cultivated land	Garden land	Woodland
15000	35000	4000	11000	10000

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Item	Compensation rate
Young crop compensation fees	Cultivated land 4000 yuan/mu per annum

Reclamation bond	Woodland	10000 yuan/mu per annum
	Garden land	11000 yuan/mu per annum
	Cultivated land	13334 yuan/mu
	Woodland and garden land	10000 yuan/mu

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Completed Houses

Mode	Overall compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation			
	Reinforced concrete structure	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Earth timber structure	Simple structure	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Interior decoration
Cash compensation	860	800	680	560	320	1200	200	35792.7	125 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings
Self-construction on allocated land	1190	1100	920	740	380	3 persons or less: 600 yuan; over 3 persons: 1000		-	
Property swap								-	

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Houses

Structure	Pillars	Frame without slab	Frame with slabs	Completed
Compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	750	750	1090	1190

Table 5 Compensation Rates for Affected Attachments

Item	Spec.	Unit	Rate (yuan)
Fixed rate compensation	Cultivated land and ground attachments	mu	4000
	Garden land and ground attachments	mu	11000
	Trees and ground attachments on woodland	mu	10000
Tombs	Without tombstone	/	2300
	With tombstone	/	3200
Power lines	0.4KV	km	100000
Power lines	10KV	km	150000
Telecom cables	-	km	80000

The cut-off date for the identification of APs is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD. After this date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their properties; should not change the uses of their properties and land; should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date should not qualify as an AP. See Table 7.

## 7. Resettlement and income restoration

The compensation rates will be based on the Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality, Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (PCG [2013] No.73) and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type, being 15,000 yuan/mu. For population converted into urban status, resettlement subsidy is 35,000 yuan per capita. Ground attachments will be compensated for at fixed rates of 4,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land, 10,000 yuan/mu for woodland and 11,000 yuan/mu for garden land.

Table 6 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	229.5 mu of rural collective land, 168 mu of cultivated land, 17.25 mu of woodland, 25.5 mu of garden land, 4.05mu of housing land and 14.7 mu of unused land	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	288 households with 1169 persons in 5 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district	1) Land compensation fees: 15,000 yuan/mu (downtown area) 2) Resettlement subsidy: 35,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status	1) A certain portion of land compensation fees in land acquisition will be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for LEFs, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs; 2) Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any LEF aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; and a certain portion of that for one aged 16 years or above will be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees voluntarily, and the remainder will be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.
Temporary land occupation	160.05 mu, including 90.9 mu of cultivated land, 57.45 mu of woodland and 11.7 mu of garden land	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	4 groups of Linjiang Community, Shaoqing Sub-district	The owner will compensate for economic losses of the APs based on local conditions, and be responsible for land reclamation.	1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 2) The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs.
Demolition of rural residential houses	Completed rural residential houses of 4591.64m <sup>2</sup> , including 499.72m <sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, 3260.96m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 811.74m <sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, 7.56m <sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure and 11.7m <sup>2</sup> in simple timber structure; interior decoration of 17161.22m <sup>2</sup> , including floor tiles of 9,327.44m <sup>2</sup> , wall tiles of 3,797.61m <sup>2</sup> , ordinary ceilings of 3,740.19m <sup>2</sup> and	Proprietors	24 households with 105 persons	Compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the AHs based on the local compensation rates.	1) Self-construction on allocated land House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure; moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time; transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month 2) Cash compensation House compensation rates: 860 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 800 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 680 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 560 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 320 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure

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Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
	luxury ceilings of 295.98m <sup>2</sup> . In addition, unfinished houses of 3,970m <sup>2</sup> ..				<p>Cash compensation: 35792.7 yuan per capita</p> <p>Moving subsidy: 1,200 yuan per household</p> <p>Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month</p> <p>3) Preferential housing purchase under property swap</p> <p>House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure; moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time; transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month</p> <p>4) Compensation for interior decoration: 125 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings</p> <p>5) Compensation fees will be paid to the AHs directly according to the above rates.</p>
Ground attachments	Ordinary attachments, special facilities	Proprietors	All AHs with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation fees directly to proprietors	Former attachments will be disposed of by the owner.
Conversion into urban status	528 APs	All persons converted into urban status	All persons converted into urban status	Document PCG [2013] No.73	The county land and resources bureau, and town government will handle this; and the county labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance.

Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for young crop and a reclamation bond (13,334 yuan/mu for cultivated land, and 10,000 yuan/mu for woodland and garden land). Young crops will be compensated for at 4,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land, 10,000 yuan/mu for woodland and 11,000 yuan/mu for garden land. The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs.

The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include cash compensation, self-construction on allocated land and preferential housing purchase under property swap.

All LEFs converted into urban status will be included in basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees, and provided job opportunities and skills training at the construction and operation stages.

## 8. Organizational structure and implementation plan

The resettlement implementing agency of the Subproject is the county land and resources bureau, which is responsible for project preparation and coordination, and resettlement implementation. The affected town government and village/community committees will have staff members responsible for resettlement coordination.

## 9. Grievance Redress

A grievance redress mechanism will be established during RAP preparation and implementation, so that any AP may resort to this mechanism when he/she is dissatisfied with compensation, or thinks that he/she is unfairly treated during resettlement.

### 1) Grievance Redress during LA and HD

➤ Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the community committee, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

➤ Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the Shaoqing Sub-district Office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

➤ Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the county land and resources bureau or HD management office after receiving such disposition for arbitration, which shall make an arbitration award within four weeks.

➤ Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such judgment.

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. See Table 3.

Table 7 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
County land and resources bureau	Chen Yong	Section Chief	023-85020713
PMO	Chuan Tianxue	Department head	13594980918
Shaoqing Sub-district Office	Liu Chaoquan	Director	023-78853002
Linjiang Community Committee	Zhang Dingshu	Head	023-78413286

### 2) Grievance Redress during Construction

At the implementation stage, the APs may file an appeal directly to the owner or construction agency, which should make a disposition as soon as possible. The disposition could be delayed if difficulty, but the delay may not exceed more than two weeks. The owner or construction agency should keep records on such appeals for future evaluation.