

# Resettlement Plan (Draft)

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March 2018

## People's Republic of China: Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project —Changshou Subproject

Prepared by the People's Government of Changzhou District, Chongqing Municipality  
for the Asian Development Bank.

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## 承诺函

长寿区人民政府为重庆龙溪河流域洪水与环境综合风险管理项目长寿子项目（子项目）申请了亚洲开发银行贷款。因此，子项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的《社会保障政策》（SPS 2009）。本《移民安置计划》作为子项目的征地和安置的依据，是根据亚洲开发银行的关键要求，以及中华人民共和国、重庆市及长寿区相关规定和政策而编制的。为了确保更好地完成征地和安置工作，本《移民安置计划》制定了安置及恢复措施、实施与监测计划。

长寿区人民政府在此确认本《移民安置计划》内容，并同意按本《移民安置计划》实施征地、拆迁、安置、补偿、以预算资金准备。本《移民安置计划》是按子项目的《可行性研究报告》和初步的社会经济调查数据编写的。本《移民安置计划》将根据子项目的详细设计及对征地和安置影响范围的详细测量调查进行更新。更新的《移民安置计划》将在任何土建合同授予前和任何征地和安置开始前由长寿区人民政府承诺并由亚洲开发银行批准。

  
2018.3.27 (日期)

## Endorsement Letter

The Changshou District Government (CDG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Changshou Subproject of the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the "Subproject"). Therefore, the implementation of the Subproject must be in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This Resettlement Plan (hereinafter referred as "RP") has been prepared as the basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the Subproject in accordance with the key requirements from ADB and the applicable regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Chongqing Municipality and Changshou District. The resettlement/restoration measures, implementation and monitoring programs have been prepared in this RP to ensure a better completion of the LAR.

The CDG hereby confirmed this RP and agreed to implement the land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and budget preparation in line with this RP. This RP is prepared on the basis of the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject and preliminary social and economic survey. This RP will be updated according to detailed design of the Subproject and detailed measurement survey (DMS) on impact scopes of the LAR. The updated RP shall be endorsed by the CDG and be approved by ADB before any civil work contracts are awarded and any commencements of LAR.

Changshou District Government (signature)



(date)

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Affected Person (AP) of Displaced Persons.:</b>	In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected/displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Compensation:</b>	Money or payment given to affected persons for property, resources and income losses.
<b>Entitlement:</b>	According to the losses categories of affected persons, they are entitled to get compensation, income restoration, relocation costs, income subsidies and resettlement to restore socioeconomic conditions.
<b>Income Recovery:</b>	Rebuild the affected persons' source of income and living standard.
<b>Resettlement:</b>	Rebuild houses and properties including productive land and Public Facilities at another area.
<b>Impacts:</b>	Material and Immaterial property losses, including residential houses, communities, production land, income sources, subsidies, culture centers, social structure, network, culture characteristic and cooperative system.
<b>Resettlement Plan (RP):</b>	An action plan with timeline and budget, including resettlement strategies, targets, rights, action, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b>	Refers to a special group of people who may be impacted more seriously during the resettlement process.

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## Executive Summary

### 1. Project Background

The ADB-financed Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as “Project”) consists of three subprojects in Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District of Chongqing Municipality of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred as “PRC”).

Similar to the overall project, the Changshou Subproject (hereinafter referred as “Subproject”) is composed by 4 outputs as following:

- (1) Flood Management Infrastructure Constructed;
- (2) Wastewater Management and Pollution Control Infrastructure Developed;
- (3) Ecological Conservation Facilities Improved; and
- (4) Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.

Among the four outputs above, the Output 4 will not involve any civil works construction. The main contents of other three outputs include construction of ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, sewer pipe network and pump stations, ecological landscaping, and some emergency roads and bridges, etc. These constructions will involve land acquisition (hereinafter referred as “LA”) and house demolition (hereinafter referred as “HD”) impacts.

Except LA and HD for construction of the embankment, emergency roads along river banks will be implemented as Rural Roads with the manner of Rural Infrastructure Land Use (hereinafter referred “RILU”). In such land use manner, the land ownership will not be converted from collective-owned to state-owned, whilst the local government will provide land subsidy to affected households (AHs) and the local villager groups will provide internal land adjustment and/or compensation to offset the losses of AHs. In addition, the land for ecological landscaping construction will be used by the way of Land Use Rights Transfer (LURT) during implementation, so a LURT framework has been prepared as an appendix of the RP.

This RP is aiming to plan for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) of the part of embankment construction and RILU for Rural Road Construction. The LURT framework for ecological landscaping have been developed in the Appendix II.

This draft RP shall be updated based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) according to detailed designs of the subproject, and the updated RP shall be approved by ADB prior to civil work contract awards and commencements of LAR.

### 2. Scope and Impacts

A total of 909.29mu land will be used by the Subproject permanently, of which 825.14mu land will be permanently acquired, affecting 1,662 households with 4,985 persons; and 84.15mu land will be occupied through RILU for construction of rural emergency roads, affecting 1,007 households with 2,947persons. A total of 154.09mu land will be temporarily occupied during the project construction. A total of rural residential houses of 845.1 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 4 households with 19 persons. In addition, 12 types of ground attachments will be impacted. Among the permanent LA, 7 agricultural enterprises and 1 individual farm (fishpond) will be impacted by acquisition of their leased land, without any house demolition.

In addition, the ecological landscaping construction under the Changshou Subproject will involve land use right transfer or lease of 252.1mu land through voluntary LURT, involving 1,563 households and 4,644 people.

### 3. Policy Framework and compensation rates

The RP was prepared and will be implemented in strict compliance with the laws and regulations of PRC and Chongqing Municipality, as well as the ADB’s requirements on Involuntary Resettlement in its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The resettlement and economic restoration measures aims to at least restore AHs’ livelihoods to the levels before the project, improve income and living

levels of vulnerable groups, restore affected infrastructures, and increase employment opportunities of affected laborers.

Compensation standards for permanent LA: 1) Land compensation rate is 15,000yuan/mu for Dandu, and 16,000yuan/mu for Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong and Linfeng Town; 2) Resettlement subsidy is 35,000yuan per capita for those who will be converted into urban status; 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments is 8,200yuan/mu;

Compensation standards for HD (under option of full cash compensation): 1) Compensation rates for physical displacement are 570 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structure, 480 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-timber (tile) structure, 330 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure, and 120yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall and asbestos tile structure; 2) Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled will be 102,000yuan per capita in Shuanglong town and 90,000yuan per capita in Longhe, Dandu and Linfeng towns; 3) each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid with moving subsidies by 800yuan/HH and more 400yuan for each added person for families over 3 members; 4) 4,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, and that of 600yuan for each added person for families over 3 members will be provided to AHs as demolition rewards; 5) As transitional subsidy, 1,000 yuan per capita will be paid to affected people who choose cash compensation

Land subsidy standards for rural infrastructure land use (RILU) of rural road construction: 1) Land subsidy rate is 15,000-16,000yuan/mu; and 2) the fixed compensation rate for young crop and ground attachments is 8,200yuan/mu.

Anticipated land rental rate for LURT of ecological landscaping: 1) land rental is 4,585 yuan/mu for 10 years; and 2) the fixed compensation rate for young crop and ground attachments is 8,200yuan/mu.

#### **4. Resettlement and Restoration**

Based on the sampling household survey, the average agricultural income of AHs accounts for 17% of their total household income, while the non-agricultural income accounts for 83% in the project area. Many villagers purchased social endowment insurance and can receive a stable income of 1,200 Yuan/month after they reach retired ages. Many villagers of Longhe and Shuanglong towns are working for agricultural companies for trees maintenance with a relatively stable income as well. The major source of household income is from migrant work in urban areas which accounts for 47% of their total income. Because the land area to be occupied for the river embankment is in line shape, the impacts in each village group are not significant, and thus, impacts to individual household is even much limited. Therefore, the income loss per capita of affected households is all under 10%.

To minimize the impacts of permanent LA and restore APs' livelihood, detailed economic restoration programs have been prepared based on in-depth consultations, such as cash compensation, endowment pension for APs transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.). These measures shall be helpful to mitigate the loss of APs.

Two options are provided for the AHs to be relocated: complete cash compensation and self-construction of house on provided housing land with partial compensation. According to the willingness survey, all except one affected households (AHs) have preferred to choose complete cash compensation and purchase new apartments in nearby town by themselves. Only one AH in Hexing village of Longhe towns hasn't decided yet to choose cash compensation or self-construction of house, who will make decision during implementation.

In terms of the agricultural enterprises and the individual farm, the impact of LA will be at a very limited degree and without any house demolition. Related compensation will be provided, and it will be sufficient for them to restore very shortly.

#### **5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation kicked-off in middle of November 2017. Subproject scope, rationales, benefits and impacts, as well as applicable compensation policies and draft resettlement plan were consulted with affected communities and villagers publicly. Meetings were held with affected village leaders and farmer representatives about overall socioeconomic background of the Subproject area, and their expectations and concerns were collected and integrated in this RP. Some local resettlement experiences were shared and adopted in

RP as well. Household questionnaire survey was carried out with APs to know their livelihood condition, thoughts and expectations about the Subproject. 309 affected households were sampled during the survey, accounting for 19% of the total AHs. Additional visits to Changshou District government agencies (including Development and Reform Commission, Women's Federation, Land Resources Bureau, Employment Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Poverty Alleviation Office, etc.) were taken for collecting more data and understanding relevant policies, comments and suggestions related to the Subproject.

To ensure that APs have effective channels to file complaints on any issue associated with land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established during the preparation and for implementation of the RP:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file the complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Changshou land acquisition office or Changshou PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

The AP may appeal to a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC as their alternative way of grievance redress at any time.

APs may also complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Changshou PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism.

The above grievance channel has been discussed during the RP preparation and will be further notified to the APs while distributing resettlement information booklet through meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of complaint.

## **6. Organizational Structure**

The resettlement Implementation agencies (IAs) of the Subproject have been established at all levels. The Changshou ADB Project Leading Group is 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. As a subproject management agency, Changshou PMO is responsible for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of resettlement. The project implementing unit (PIU), Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd, is responsible for supervision and management of the RP implementation. Changshou Land Resources Bureau (LRB) and its subsidiaries (land acquisition offices in towns) are responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan. Changshou Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau (LRSSB) is responsible for APs' transfer to non-agricultural status and promoting employment. Changshou All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) supports female laborers employment and protects their legal rights. All township governments and village committees support Changshou LRB to implement the RP. In addition, an external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency will be recruited by Chongqing PMO to ensure the whole implementation process of the RP strictly in line with the domestic and ADB's LAR policies.

## **7. Resettlement Schedule**

According to the timeline of the Subproject, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Changshou Subproject will be started in February 2019.

## **8. Resettlement Budget**

The total budget for land use with various types of Changshou Subproject is 125,369,987 Yuan (accounting for 15.4% of the total subproject investment), of which budget for LAR is 118,558,792 Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 2,435,939 Yuan, and budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 4,375,256 Yuan.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

The RP implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal supervision and monitoring will be performed by the Changshou PMO (with guidance and/or supports from Chongqing PMO, Changshou LRB, Changshou Finance Bureau etc) to ensure that resettlement is conducted as planned. The external M&E will be conducted by an independent M&E agency to be recruited by Chongqing PMO. External M&E reports shall be submitted semiannually to the ADB by the external M&E agency directly till the RP implementation is completed. After the completion, annual M&E reports shall be submitted to ADB within two years and then a resettlement completion report shall be submitted to ADB.



## 1 Overview of the Subproject

### 1.1 Project Background

1. To strengthen environmental pollution governance in the urban-rural area, restore the flood prevention and ecological system, promote ecological industrial system and develop demonstratin of ecotype towns along the Longxi River, Chongqing Municipality Government applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the "Project"). The Project aims to accelerate the ecological rehabilitation and renovation of the Longxi River Basin, fundamentally solve the problems of ecological and environmental deterioration, restore the flood prevention system and promote the Basin's green economic and social development.
2. The Project consists of 4 outputs as following:
  - (1) Flood Management Infrastructure Constructed;
  - (2) Wastewater Management and Pollution Control Infrastructure Developed;
  - (3) Ecological Conservation Facilities Improved; and
  - (4) Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.
3. The project will be implemented with three subprojects of Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC").
4. Changshou Subpject (hereinafter referred as "Subproject") is also composed of the above four outputs. Among the four outputs, the Output 4 will not involve civil works construction. The main contents of other three outputs include construction of ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, sewer pipe network and pump stations, ecological landscaping, and some emergency roads and bridges, etc.
5. The construction of embankment will involve land acquisition (hereinafter referred as "LA") and house demolition (hereinafter referred as "HD"). Emergency roads along river banks will be implemented as Rural Roads with the manner of Rural Infrasturture Land Use (hereinafter referred "RILU"). In such RILU land use manner, the land ownership will not be converted from collective-owned to state-owned, whilst the local government will provide land subsidy to affected households (AHs) and the local villager groups will provide internal land adjustment and/or compensation to offset the losses of AHs. In addition, the land for econogical landscaping construction will be used by the way of Land Use Rights Transfer (LURT) during implementation, so a LURT framework has been prepared as an appendix of the RP.
6. This RP is aiming to plan for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) of the part of embankment construction and RILU for Rural Road Construction. The LURT framework for econogical landscaping have been developed in the Appendix II.
7. This draft RP shall be updated based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) according to detailed designs of the subproject, and the updated RP shall be approved by ADB prior to civil work contract awards and commencements of LAR.
8. The Subproject has a total investment of 816,569,200 Yuan, including a loan of 480,661,980 Yuan from ADB. The total budget for land use with viarious types of Changhsou Subproject is 125,369,987 Yuan (accouting for 15.4% of the total subproject investment), of which budget for LAR is 118,558,792 Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 2,435,939 Yuan, and budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 4,375,256 Yuan.
9. According to the timeline of the Subproject, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Changshou Subproject will be started in February 2019.

## 1.2 Components and Construction Contents

10. The Subproject is composed of four components, including (1) Integrated Rehabilitation of Longxi River Tributaries, (2) Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection; (3) Integrated Remediation Project of Dayuxi Basin of the Longxi River in Changshou Section; and (4) Flood Prevention and Environmental Risk Management Facilities. See Table 1-1, Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 for the components and their construction contents, Figure 1-1, Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 present locations of the construction sites of the components.

Table 1-1 Integrated Rehabilitation Component of Longxi River Tributaries

Component		Construction Content	Land Use Type
Riverway Remediation	Flood Prevention Revetment	5 River regulations (Shuanglong River, Qiling Stream, Caijia River, Lanjia River and Jiaoja River) with total length of 23.59km; Construction of 46.21km revetment.	LAR
	Flood Diversion Engineering	Improve the flood diversion capacity of Wangjiagou to 20 years	LAR
	River Dredging	River dredging from Jiaoja Town and downstream with total length of 2.0km; Removal of river dam/barrage which located at about 100km upstream from Lijia Bridge of Longhe Town	LAR
	Ecological Remediation Measures with Plant along Riverside	Build plant buffer zone along riverside. The width of each riverway is 10m for Shuanglong, Caijia, Lanhe and Jiaoja River respectively, and 6m for Qiling Stream. Build stripped eco-community buffer zone with mostly plants and footpath on top of the revetment.	LURT
Public Space Optimization	Traffic Improvement	Construction of 9.8km new flood prevention emergency road, 6 flyovers and 8 flood prevention emergency bridges;	RILU
	Sewage Pipe Network	Construction of 1.72km Sewage pipe network	LAR
	Waste Water Treatment	Build a new waste water treatment plant at the Senior Home.	LAR

Note: LAR= Land Acquisition and Resettlement, LURT= Land Use Right Transfer, RILU=Rural Infrastructure Land Use.

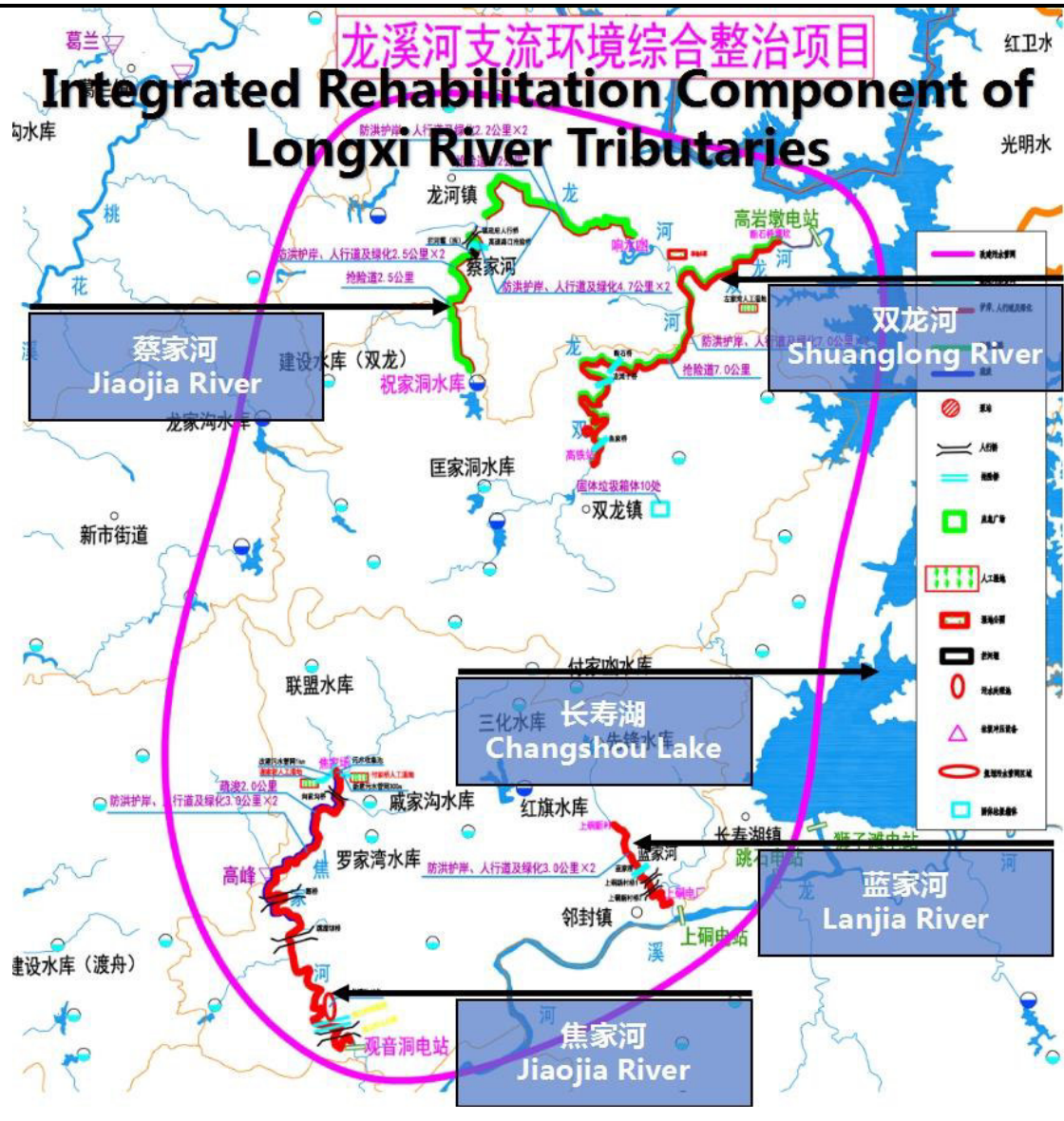


Figure 1-1: Location Map of Integrated Rehabilitation Component of Longxi River Tributaries

Table 1-2 Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection Component

Component		Construction Content	Land Use Type
Riverway Remediation	Flood Prevention Revetment	Construction of flood prevention revetment of 4.45km, in which 2.35 for left side and 2.1km for right side.	LAR
	Riverside ecological remediation measures with plant	Build stripped zone with plants within the defined area along Longxi River and footpath on top of the revetment	LURT
Township Administration	Traffic	Construction of flood prevention emergency road of 3.25km (including 2.55km at left side) and one flyover	RILU

Component	Construction Content	Land Use Type
Sewage Pipe Network	Construction of 6.4km sewage pipe network	LAR

Note: LAR= Land Acquisition and Resettlement, LURT= Land Use Right Transfer, RILU=Rural Infrastructure Land Use.

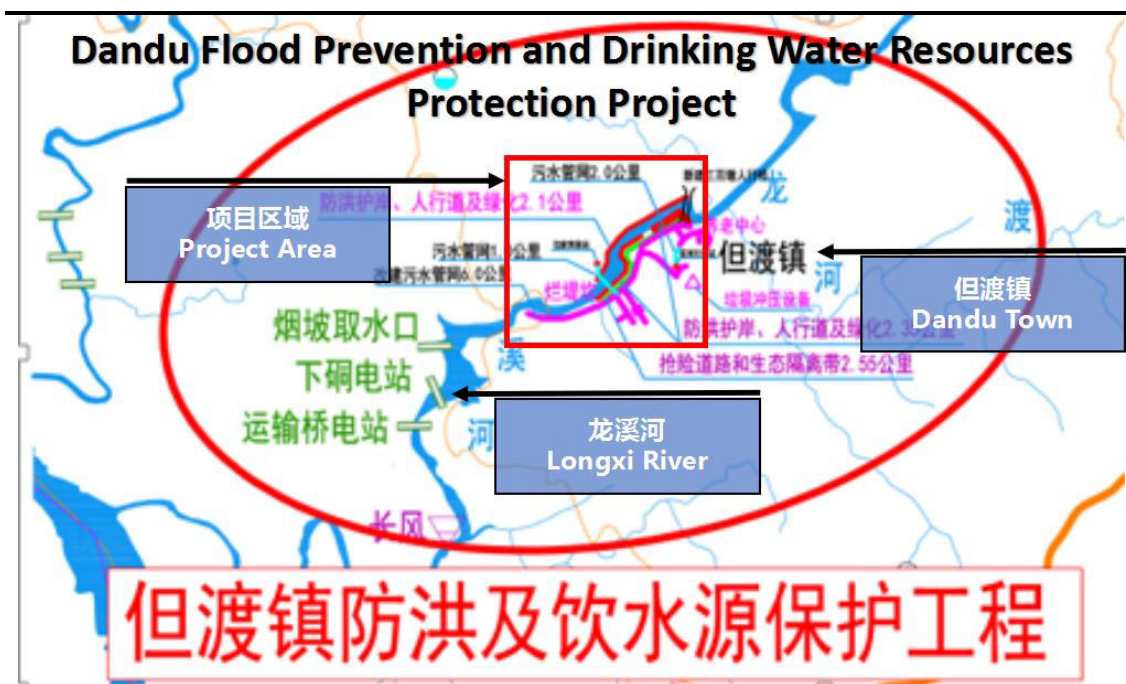


Figure 1-2 Location Map of Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection Component

Table 1-3 Integrated Remediation Component of Dayuxi Basin of Longxi River in Changshou Section

Component	Construction Content	Land Use Type	
Riverway Remediation	Flood Prevention Revetment	This sub-project covers 4 river branches including Dayuxi, Tuqiao, Yuntai River and Qingmai Liangyuan branch, totally river remediation of 9.3km and construction of 18.6km flood prevention revetment.	LAR
	Riverside ecological remediation measures with plant	Build stripped zone with mostly plants within 10m along Dayuxi, 8m along Tuqiao and Shita River, and 5m for Qingmai Liangyuan branch. Build footpath on top of the revetment.	LURT
	River Dredging	River Dredging divided into 2 parts and 3 km in total, the first part is from Lianhe Bridge of Haitang Town to Haitang Downtown, totally 2km and the second part is 1km upstream from Yuntai River to the downtown.	LAR
Township Administration Project	Traffic Improvement	Construction of 1.8km flood prevention emergency road on the revetment, 1 flyover and 6 flood prevention emergency bridges.	RILU

Component		Construction Content	Land Use Type
	Sewage pipe network	Construction of 22.55km Sewage pipe network	LAR
	Landscape Greening Engineering	Tree prunings within 200m upstream of Mafenghe Bridge, Tashui Bridge and Gaoding Bridge respectively of Haitian Village, Shiyao Town; Tree prunings within 200m upstream of Liujia Bridge and Sujixi Bridge of Muer Village, Shiyao Town.	LURT
	Emergency Shelter	Construction of a 5000m <sup>2</sup> Emergency Shelter at Haitang Town.	LAR

Note: LAR= Land Acquisition and Resettlement, LURT= Land Use Right Transfer, RILU=Rural Infrastructure Land Use.

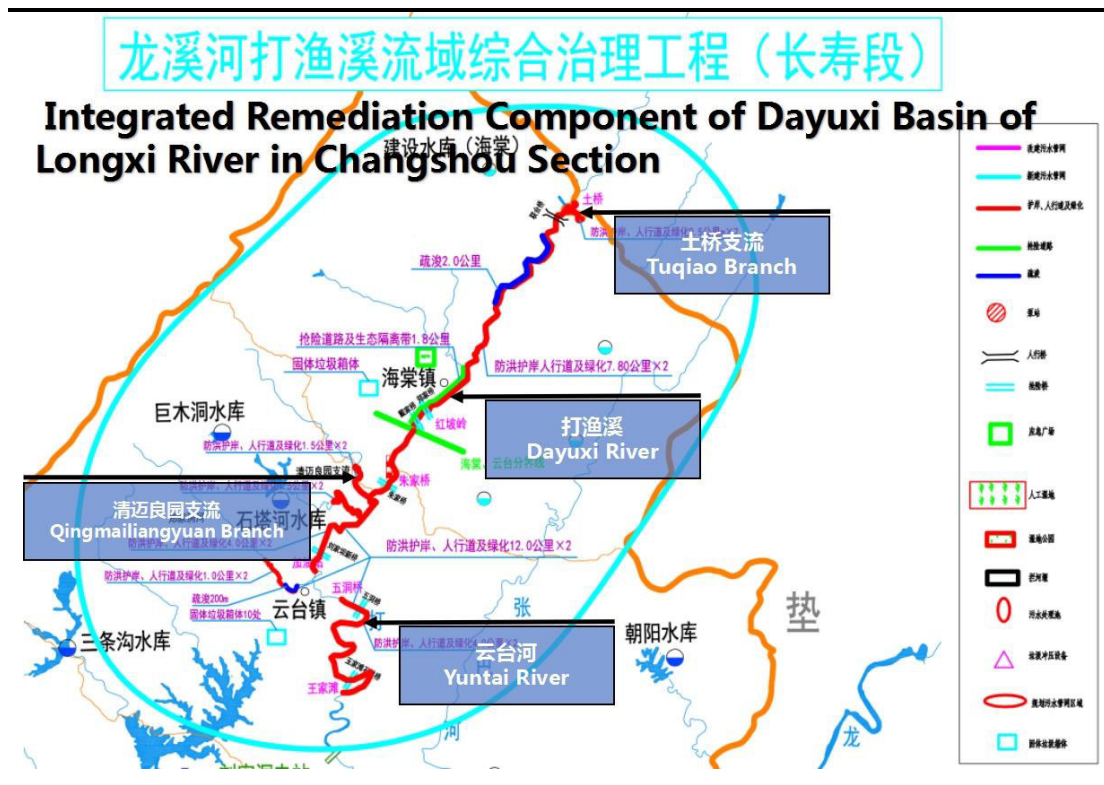


Figure 1-3 Location Map of Integrated Remediation Component of Dayuxi Basin of Longxi River in Changshou Section

### 1.3 Project Preparation and Resettlement Plan Preparation

11. The Subproject implementing agency (IA) is Changshou District Government, and the PIU, Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd (hereinafter referred as the “PIU”), commissioned relevant agencies to prepare the feasibility study report (FSR), resettlement plan (RP), and environment impact assessment (EIA), etc. for the Subproject in November 2017.

12. Commissioned by the PIU, Chengdu Desheng Huanyu Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd undertook the RP preparation and conducted three site surveys in the project area since middle of November 2017, performed broad public consultation and policies discussion with APs, and prepared the draft RP. The RP was modified on basis of the comments from TRTA experts and supplementary site surveys and interviews with local governmental departments.

13. The impacts of economic displacement and physical displacement in this RP were surveyed and evaluated based on subproject scope in the FSR. The actual impacts of the LAR shall be updated and confirmed by the IA, PIU, Changshou LRB, affected villages and APs together through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) based on the scope in preliminary or final design report before implementation of the RP. This draft RP shall be updated on basis of the DMS according to detail design of the Subproject, and the updated RP shall be approved by ADB prior to civil work contract awards and any commencements of LAR.

#### 1.4 Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts

14. At the planning and FSR stage, the design institute (DI) and the PIU of the Subproject optimized the design, reduced farmland occupation and houses demolition so as to minimize the LAR impacts.

Table 1-4 Alternatives of Project Design

Plan	Land Acquisition Impacts	
	Option A: Original Design	Option B: Optimized Design
In Caijia tributary of Longxi River, at least 2mu of land acquisition was avoided by adjusting design from water purification pool to underground facilities	A water purification pool was proposed to build on the farmland which needs to acquire about 2mu land permanently.	A purification tank would be built under the ground to collect the waste water, which avoided permanent land acquisition, but only temporary land use.
	2mu of permanent LA and about 1 mu of temporary land occupation.	No permanent LA any more.

15. During construction of the Subproject, some temporary facilities will be used together with permanent facilities to reduce occupation of farmland and forest, and minimize the impacts on local people's living and production.

16. At the RP implementation stage, when land acquisition and house demolition is unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to mitigate the local impacts of the Subproject:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and finalize and implement the RP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Subproject;
- Encourage active public participation and accept public supervision; and
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient public communication and consultation mechanism and channels, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

#### 1.5 Methodologies of RP Preparation

17. The amount of land acquisition and house demolition was defined on basis of the outputs in feasibility study report. The RP preparation team confirmed the impact scope through site surveys in affected villages, groups and vulnerable groups.

18. Main methods adopted to prepare this RP include (1) secondary data collection and analysis; (2) site survey for collection of primary data; (3) discussion with related local government departments and other relevant agencies on details of resettlement plan; and (4) interviews with stakeholders, including sampling survey, focus group discussion (FDG) in affected village groups and key informants interview (KII).

#### 1.6 DDR on completed LAR in anticipation of ADB project

19. The subproject is proposed to construct on rural land and DDR is not relevant since no completed LAR in anticipation of ADB project has been identified to date.

## 2 Impacts of the Subproject

### 2.1 Overview of Land Use Types and Impacts

20. The Subproject will use land in three types, namely: (1) land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for activities such as ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, sewer pipe network and pump stations; (2) rural infrastructure land use (RILU) for activities of emergency roads construction (In such land use manner, the land ownership will not be converted from collective-owned to state-owned, whilst the local government will only provide land subsidy to affected households (AHs) and the local villager groups will provide internal land adjustment and/or compensation to offset the losses of AHs); and (3) land use right transfer (LURT) for activities of ecological landscaping construction. See the details of use types and impacts of Changshou Subproject in table 2-1 for details.

Table 2-1 Three Types of Land Use for the Subproject

Construction Activities	Types	Land Use Area (mu)	Temporary land use	HD(m2)	AHs	APs	Remarks
Ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, sewer pipe network and pump stations	LAR	825.14	154.09	845.1	1,811	5,559	Included in maintext of this RP
Emergency Roads	RILS	84.15	0	0	1,007	2,947	Included in maintext of this RP
econogical landscaping construction	LURT	252.1	0	0	1,563	4,644	See LURT framework in the appendix 2 of this RP
Total		1161.39	154.09	845.1	2,662	8,136	Deducted the AHs and APs overlapped among three types.

Note: (1) 632 households with 1,679 persons will be affected by both LAR and RILU at the same time; and 1087 households with 3335 persons will be affected by both LAR and LURT at the same time.

## 2.2 LAR Impacts

21. The Subproject LAR will impact 47 groups of 18 villages in 6 towns of Changshou District. A total of 825.14mu of collective land will be permanently acquired; 154.09mu of land will be temporarily occupied. 845.1 m<sup>2</sup> of rural residential houses will be demolished in 3 groups of 3 villages in 3 towns, affecting 4 households with 19 persons. In addition, 12 types of ground attachments will be impacted. Among the impacts of PLA, 7 agricultural enterprises and 1 individual farm will be impacted by acquisition of their leased land, without any house demlitions. Totally, the LAR of the Subproject will affect 1,811 HHs and 5,559 persons in project area. See table 2-2 for details.

Table 2-2 LAR Impacts Summary of the Subproject

Component s	Town	Village	Group	Permanent LA			Temporary land use			House demolition			Total <sup>1</sup>	
				Area (mu)	HHs/Agencies	Population	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	Area (mu)	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Integrated Rehabilitation of Longxi Tributaries	3	14	31	489.36	1,045 (1,037 HHs + 7 agriculture companies+1 private farm)	2996 (2947 APs+45 APs in affected enterprises+ 4 APs in the individual farm)	103.03	190	640	360	2	6	1,811	5,559
Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection	1	1	5	113.6	173	608	14.61	15	45	485.1	2	13		
Integrated Remediation of Dayuxi Basin of Longxi River in Changshou Section	2	3	11	222.2	444	1,430	36.45	9	45	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>825.14</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>154.09</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>845.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>		

Note: Among the impacts of PLA, 7 agricultural enterprises and 1 individual farm will be impacted by acquisition of their leased land, without any house demlitions. 65 households with 205 persons will be affected by both PLA and temporary land use.

<sup>1</sup> See details in subsection 2.2.4.



## **2.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition (PLA) Impacts**

22. The area of PLA in this section is defined in accordance with the FSR. According to Changshou Land Resources Bureau, there are two parts of land to be used by the Subproject: (i) state-owned land for riverway and (ii) collective land for revertment body alongside. However, it is hard to identify which part is the state-owned and which is collective land during the site survey. The final amount of the two parts of land only can be confirmed when the DMS is carrying out before updating of RP. In this stage, it is assumed that all land to be acquired along the existing riverway are collective-owned, and thus, the actual amount of permanent land acquisition eventually should be smaller than that listed in the table below. Based on the available information at present, the area of PLA will be 825.14mu, which will affect 1,662 households/agencies (1654 AHs+7 affected enterprises+1 HH of affected individual farm) with 5,034 people (4,985 APs of PLA households+45 APs in affected enterprises+4 APs in the individual farm).

### **2.2.1.1 PLA Impacts on HHs**

23. The permanent land will be 825.14mu, affecting 1,654 HHs with 4,985 persons. See Table 2-3 for details.

Table 2-3 Permanent LA Impacts on HHs of the Subproject

Subproject	Location			Collective Land (mu)						AH/AP	
	Township	Village	Group	Subtotal	Farmland	Forestland	Garden Land	Fish Pond	Others	HHs	AP
Longxihe Tributaries Component	Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	27	65
			8	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	23	62
		TiantangVillage	5	8.4	8.1	0	0	0.3	0	27	57
		Longtan	2	38.3	38.2	0	0	0	0.1	107	300
			3	40.5	40.5	0	0	0	0	120	327
		Lianfeng	6	15	15	0	0	0	0	87	230
		Feishi	2	30	30	0	0	0	0	86	258
	4		10	10	0	0	0	0	40	120	
	Longhe	Siping	1	6.3	6.3	0	0	0	0	10	30
			4	12.6	12.6	0	0	0	0	23	69
			5	5.3	5.25	0	0	0	0	16	48
			7	7.4	7.35	0	0	0	0	18	54
		Longhe	1	10.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	16	48
			2	15.8	15.75	0	0	0	0	20	60
		Heyan	1	10.5	10.5	0	0	0	0	20	54
			2	5.3	5.25	0	0	0	0	18	56
			3	5.3	5.25	0	0	0	0	15	46
			4	8.4	8.4	0	0	0	0	22	68
		Taihe	1	0.2	0.21	0	0	0	0	18	57
			2	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	55
		Hexing	1	20	20	0	0	0	0	18	68
			2	20	20	0	0	0	0	15	54
			5	30	20	0	0	10	0	31	95
			6	35	20	0	0	13	1.5	22	78
		Baohu	2	35	30	0	0	5	0	43	105
			3	21	21	0	0	0	0	41	88
			7	25	25	0	0	0	0	26	108
		Mingxing	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	25	75
	Linfeng	Shangtong	2	15	12	1	0	2	0	21	70
			1	18.5	18.5	0	0	0	0	23	67
		Jiaoja	2	26.5	26.5	0	0	0	0	45	75
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>489.36</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1,037</b>

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Dandu Component	Dandu Town	Dandu Village	1	18	18	0	0	0	0	15	50
			3	54	54	0	0	0	0	69	268
			5	18.7	16.5	0	0	0	2.2	40	130
			6	22.5	22.5	0	0	0	0	48	157
			9	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	3
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>113.6</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>608</b>
Dayuxi Component	Haitang Town	Haitang Village	1	15.5	12	1	1	0.5	1	36	88
			4	17.2	11	3.0	1.2	1	1	27	76
			5	17.2	13	1	1.2	1.5	0.5	43	101
			6	28.5	15	3.5	3	5	2	52	123
			9	22.1	14.3	2.8	2	2	1	58	130
	Yuntai	Yuntaiju	2	16.0	16	0	0	0	0	46	184
			3	14.0	14	0	0	0	0	65	260
			4	13.0	13	0	0	0	0	35	140
		Zhaikou	7	14.0	14	0	0	0	0	26	104
			8	36.7	18	18.7	0	0	0	28	112
10	28	28	0	0	0	0	28	112			
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>222.2</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1430</b>
Sum				825.14	736.2	31	8.4	40.3	9.3	1,654	4,985

Note: Not include the affected persons of seven agriculture companies and one private farm who leased the land.

### 2.2.1.2 PLA Impacts on Agricultural Enterprises

24. Based on site survey, there are 7 enterprises to be affected by the Longxi River tributaries component with total permanent land acquisition of 164.7mu, which is the part of permanent land acquisition. They are mainly farming or livestock breeding enterprises on leased land from villages. Therefore, land acquisition won't impact significantly on them, and it will not involve any relocation nor production stopping. See Table 2-4.

**Table 2-4 Affected Agricultural Enterprises by PLA**

Town	Village	Enterprises	Group	Business	Existing Land Area under operation (mu)	Impacts by the Subproject	
						Land Area (mu)	APs
Longhe	Baohe	Shangshufang Agricultural company	3, 7	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	50	7
		Hexingyuan Agricultural company	2, 3	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	20	4
		Boss Lei Agricultural company	2	Citrus, Toracco orange	400	5	3
		Luo Hongmei Agricultural company	3	Citrus, Toracco orange	60	1	3
	Mingxing	Shangshufang Agricultural company	3	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	1	3
	Feishi	Boss Lei Agricultural company	2, 4	Citrus, Toracco orange	400	2	4
	Hexing	Shangshufang Agricultural company	1, 2	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	1	4
Shuanlong	Lianfeng	Guoranhao Agricultural company	6	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	3	4
		Xiankelai Agricultural company	6	Citrus, Toracco orange	1,500	2	4
		Li Chaoxue Agricultural company	6	Shatian Pomelo	600	1	3
	Longtan	Guoranhao Agricultural company	2	Citrus, Toracco orange	2,800	78.7	6
Total					13,260	164.7	45

Note: They lease land from villages in project areas, and it will not involve any relocation nor production stopping.

### 2.2.1.3 PLA Impacts on Individual Farm

25. The Project will affect 1 private farm with 4 APs in 1 village of 1 town with total 5mu of fishpond. See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Information of Individual Farms Affected by PLA

Town	Village	Name of Househead	Group	Business	Existing Land Area under operation (mu)	Impacts by the Subproject		Remark
						Land Area (mu)	APs	

Longhe	Baohe	Chen Haibin	2	Fishpond	55	5	4	Mr. Chen leases land from others in the village. Limited impacts will be caused to the fishpond.
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### 2.2.2 Temporary Land Use (TLU)

26. The temporary land occupation for site access roads or others (e.g., camping areas, material workshops, etc.) during the construction of the Subproject will involve 17 villages in 6 towns. A total area of 154.09mu land will be used temporarily, including 142.16mu of cultivated land, 6.2mu of forest land and 5.73mu of unused land, affecting 214 households with 730 persons, of which 65 households with 205 persons will be also affected by PLA. See Table 2-6 for details.

Table 2-6 Temporary Land Use Impacts of the Subproject

Town	Village	Area of Temporary Land Occupation (mu)				AH/AP	
		Subtotal	Farmland	Forest land	Unused Land	HH	AP
<b>(1) Longxihe tributaries component</b>							
Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	0.33	0.33	0	0	2	7
	Tiantang	0.81	0.81	0	0	1	4
	Longtan	7.87	7.87	0	0	3	12
	Feishi	8	8	0	0	2	7
Longhe	Baihe	21.5	21.5	0	0	5	22
	Mingxing	1.4	1.4	0	0	1	1
	Hexin	7.5	7.5	0	0	4	10
	Siping	13.5	13.5	0	0	67	214
Longhe	Longhe	11.25	11.25	0	0	36	121
	Heyan	12.6	12.6	0	0	31	106
	Taihe	2.08	2.08	0	0	13	52
Linfeng	Jiaojia	11.99	10.99	1	0	21	65
	Shangdong	4.2	4.2	0	0	4	19
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>103.03</b>	<b>102.03</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>640</b>
<b>(2) Dandu component</b>							
Dandu	Dandu Village	14.61	11.27	1.68	1.66	15	45
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>14.61</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>(3) Dayuxi component</b>							
Haitang	Haitang Village	19.47	11.88	3.52	4.07	5	27
Yuntai	Yuantaiju	4.97	4.97	0	0	1	5
	Zhaikou	12.01	12.01	0	0	3	13
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>36.45</b>	<b>28.86</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>
Total		154.09	142.16	6.2	5.73	214	730

### 2.2.3 Rural Residential Houses Demolition (HD)

27. A total area of rural residential houses of 845.1m<sup>2</sup> in 3 groups in 3 villages of 3 towns will be demolished, affecting 4 households with 19 persons, including 703.75 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure, 141.35 m<sup>2</sup> in brick-timber (tile) structure, See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Impact of House Demolition

Town	Village	Group	Household Head	House structure and size (m <sup>2</sup> )			Affected	
				Subtotal	Brick-Concrete	Brick-timber (tile)	HHs	Population
<b>(1) Longxi Tributaries Component</b>								
Shuanglong	Longtan Village	Group2	Chen Daixiu	60	60	0	1	2
Longhe	Hexing Village	Group6	Li Xiwei	300	300	0	1	4
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>(2) Dayuxi Component</b>								
Dandu	Dandu Village	Group5	Yang Yi	181.35	40	141.35	1	5
			Zhang Heping	303.75	303.75	0	1	8
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>485.1</b>	<b>343.75</b>	<b>141.35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>845.1</b>	<b>703.75</b>	<b>141.35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>



Figure 2-1 CDX's house in Longtan Village, Shuanglong Town



Figure 2-2 LXW's residential house and clinic in Hexing Village, Longhe Town



Figure 2-3 YY's house in Dandu Village



Figure 2-4 ZHP's house in Dandu Village

### 2.2.4 Affected Population by LAR

28. A total of 1,811 households with 5,559 persons will be affected by the Project, in which 4 households with 19 persons will be affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Information of Affected Population

Type of Impacts		Subtotal	
		HHs/Agencies	APs
1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition	Affected Households	1,654	4,985
	Affected enterprises	7	45
	Affected Private-Farm	1	4

Type of Impacts	Subtotal		
	HHs/Agencies	APs	
Sub total	1,662	5,034	
1.2 House Demolition	Affected Households	4	19
-In which	Households affected by both land acquisition and house demolition	4	19
1. Total for permanently affected	Affected Households/Agencies	1,662	5,034
2. Temporarily affected	AHs	214	730
- In which	Households affected by both PLA and TLO	65	205
3. Totally Affected		1,811	5,559

Note: "Total" excludes the overlap of AHs and APs affected by both land acquisition and house demolition; also excludes the overlap of AHs and APs affected by both PLA and TLO.

## 2.2.5 Affected Ground Attachments

29. 12 types of ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject. The impacts on ground attachments will be updated during DMS and RP updating. See Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Structure	Unit	Qty
Concrete Ground	Cement	m <sup>2</sup>	2,330
Retaining Wall	Ashlar	m <sup>3</sup>	90
Water Pipe	400mm	m	2,400
	PVC4	m	50
Cement Pile	1000mm	pile	120
Bilge	Brick	Qty.	10
Pumped Well	Pumped	set	1
Electric Pole	cement and lower than 9m	Qty.	20
Electric Line	outdoor lighting wires	m	1,000
Well	Ashlar	m <sup>3</sup>	110
Water Pond	Ashlar	m <sup>3</sup>	8
Fruit Tree	Large	Qty.	236
	Middle	Qty.	18
Tree	Large	Qty.	150
	Middle	Qty.	90
	Small	Qty.	650

## 2.3 Rural Infrastructure Land Use (RILU) for Rural Emergency Roads Construction

### 2.3.1 Applicability of RILU

30. According to *Notice of the Office of Ministry of Land Resource Regarding Further Regulating the Definition of Rural Road Category (GTZTH[2003]No.581)*, for construction of rural roads, the top width of roads should be no more than 6.0m, and bottom should be no more than 6.5m; otherwise, it should be transferred to construction land with the regulated procedure of land acquisition. Rural road is one typical category of rural infrastructures with special land use manner; in which, the land ownership will not be converted from collective-owned to state-owned, whilst the local government will only provide land subsidy to affected households (AHs) and the local villager groups will provide internal land adjustment and/or compensation to offset the losses of AHs.

31. The emergency road of Changshou Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Subproject will be 6m width on the top and 6.5m width on the bottom. Moreover, the road will be used for rural access and transportation of agricultural products in most of the time; therefore, it's applicable to *abovementioned Notice*. Therefore, the construction of rural emergency roads will be implemented in accordance with the practices of rural road in project area, which will not change the land ownership. The IA will pay subsidies to the APs with the standard as other similar rural infrastructure projects in Changshou District, whilst the local villager groups will provide internal land adjustment and/or compensation to offset the losses of AHs with the procedures of RILU. Detail description of RILU will be provided in Chapter 5 of this RP.

### 2.3.2. Impacts of RILU

32. The RILU for rural emergency roads construction will affect 23 village groups of 10 villages in 4 townships, in which 4.3km will be constructed in Longxi River Tributary Comprehensive Treatment Component, 3.25km will be constructed in Dandu Tributary Comprehensive Treatment Component, and 1.8km will be constructed in Dayuxi Tributary Comprehensive Treatment Component. A total of 84.15mu of land will be used, affecting 2,947 people of 1,007 households. See Table 2-10 for details.

Table 2-10 RILU for Rural Emergency Roads Construction

Components	Location			Land Type (mu)						AH/AP		Per Capita Land Owned (mu)	
	Town	Village	Group	Subtotal	Farmland	Forest Land	Garden Land	Fish Pond	Others	AH	AP		
Longxi River tributaries Component	Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	4	4.0	0	0	0	0	20	58	0.75	
			8	3.5	3.5	0	0	0	0	21	56	1.02	
		Tiantang	5	2	1.5	0	0	0.5	0	27	57	1.1	
		Longtan	2	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	107	300	0.72	
			3	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	120	327	0.8	
		Lianfeng	6	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0	87	230	1.04	
		Feishi	2	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	86	258	1.20	
	4		2	2	0	0	0	0	40	120	1.20		
	Longhe	Hexing	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	68	0.75	
			2	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	15	54	0.75	
			5	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	31	95	1.1	
			6	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	22	78	1.1	
		Baohu	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	43	105	1.1	
			3	2	2	0	0	0	0	41	88	1.1	
			7	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	26	108	1.1	
			Mingxing	3	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	0	25	75	1.10
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>38.7</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>2077</b>	
	Dandu Component	Dandu	Dandu Village	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	15	50	0.72
3				11	11	0	0	0	0	69	268	0.38	
5				7	5	0	0	2.25	0	40	130	0.36	
6				6	6	0	0	0	0	48	157	0.38	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>29.25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>605</b>		
Dayuxi Component	Haitang	Haitang Village	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	36	88	0.92	
			4	7	2	3	1	1	0	27	76	0.95	
			5	6.2	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	43	101	0.9	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>16.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>265</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>84.15</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>2,947</b>		

### 2.3.3. Temporary Land Use for Rural Road Construction

33. All temporary land has been considered in the LAR part, therefore, there is no additional temporary land use will be used during rural emergency roads construction.

### 2.3.4. HD for Rural Road Construction

34. According to the FSR institute, construction of rural roads will not involve any additional HD during the implementation.

### 2.3.5. Ground Attachments for Rural Emergency Roads Construction

35. Based on the site survey, there will be 6 categories of ground attachments will be affected during construction of the rural emergency roads. See Table 2-11 for the details.



Table 2-11 Impacts of Ground Attachments for Rural Emergency Road construction

Items	Category	Unit	Amount
Electric Pole	Concrete pole under 9m	Set	20
Electric Line	Outdoor Line	M	2000
Tomb	Single	Set	10
Retaining Wall	Rock	m <sup>3</sup>	200
Fruit Tree	Big	Qty.	200
	Middle	Qty.	300
Tree	Big	Qty.	200
	Middle	Qty.	300
	Small	Qty.	500

The detailed procedures as well as measures to offset the losses of affected households due to RILU are described in sections 5.5 and 6.2.2, including (i) monetary subsidy or compensation (ii) internal land adjustment.

## 2.4 Affected Population by both LAR and RILU

36. A total of 2,186 households with 6,827 persons will be affected by LAR and RILU of the Subproject, in which 632 households with 1,679 persons will be affected by both LAR and RILU at the same time. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-12 Information of Affected Population

Type of Impacts		Subtotal	
		HHs/Agencies	APs
<b>1. Affected by LAR</b>	Affected Households/Agencies	1,811	5,559
<b>2. RILU of Rural Road Construction</b>	Affected Households	1,007	2,947
<b>-In which</b>	Households affected by both LAR and RILU	632	1,679
<b>3. Total Affected by LAR and RILU</b>		2,186	6,827

Note: "Total" excludes the AHs and APs affected by both the overlap HHs and APs in land impact and house demolition; also excludes the AHs and APs affected by both PLA and TLO.

## 2.5 Affected Vulnerable Groups

37. Vulnerable groups mainly refer to the poor (per capita income below the poverty line), five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychologically ill, women-headed households, etc. According to the survey, 12 households with 24 persons affected by the Subproject are identified as vulnerable groups. Based on the ADB's requirements and the practical situation of Changshou District, the initially identification criteria of vulnerable groups and name list has been confirmed through interview with township level and village heads and villager representatives. It will be finalized together with the asset inventory and adjusted according to villagers' feedback during the RP updating. See Table 2013.

Table 2-13 Information of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Town	Village	Group	Name	Age	Family Size	Impact	Reason for vulnerability
<b>(1) Integrated Rehabilitation Project of Longxi Tributaries</b>							
Linfeng	Shangdong Village	Group2	XD	71	3	LA	Five-guarantee household
			ZC	63	1	LA	Five-guarantee household
<b>(2) Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection</b>							
Dandu	Dandu Village	Group3	KY	45	3	LA	low-income
			KQ	52	1	LA	low-income
			KX	53	1	LA	low-income
			KQ	51	3	LA	low-income
		Group6	FSg	42	2	LA	low-income

Town	Village	Group	Name	Age	Family Size	Impact	Reason for vulnerability
<b>(1) Integrated Rehabilitation Project of Longxi Tributaries</b>							
Linfeng	Shangdong Village	Group2	XD	71	3	LA	Five-guarantee household
			ZC	63	1	LA	Five-guarantee household
<b>(2) Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection</b>							
	Zengci Village	Group9	GY	70	3	LA	Low-income
		Group1	LZ	47	1	LA	Low-income
		Group3	KC	36	2	LA	Low-income
			DJ	70	3	LA	Low-income
			DJ	60	1	LA	Low-income
Total			12 HHs		24 persons		

Source: Site survey in November 2017

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project/ Subproject Area

38. In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the Project area, the RP preparation agency conducted a field survey with literature review, household sampling survey and interviews with relevant government officials, APs and enterprises.

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Background of the Project/Subproject Area

##### 3.1.1 Chongqing Municipality

39. Chongqing Municipality is located in the upper Yangtze River, and the junction of central and western China. Chongqing is 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>, governing 38 districts/counties, 812 townships and 213 sub-districts. At the end of 2016, Chongqing's registered population was 30.48 million.

40. In 2016, the city's GDP was 1.756 trillion yuan. Per capita GDP was 54,902 yuan, and disposable income per capita was 29,610 yuan of residents in urban areas and 11,549 yuan of rural-residents. With the rapid growth of economic strength, comprehensive economic outputs of Chongqing have a big increase. However, the city's urban and rural infrastructure, and public service capacity remain weak, restricting the city's further development to a great extent.

##### 3.1.2 Changshou District

41. Changshou District is affiliated with Chongqing Municipality, located in the center of Chongqing and northeast of the main urban area, bordering the Yangtze River and being an important part of Three Gorges Reservoir Area's Ecological Economic Zone. Changshou Lake is the biggest artificial lake in Southwestern Region and there is a 4A scenic spot - Changshou Ancient Town. The Land area of Changshou District is 1,423.62 km<sup>2</sup>, governing 7 streets and 12 towns. The total registered population is 0.903 million by end of 2016, including rural residents of 0.58 million.

42. In 2016, the district's GDP was 45.4 billion yuan. Per capita GDP was 55,033 yuan. Disposable income per capita was 29,915 yuan of urban residents, and 13,252 yuan of rural-residents. Changshou District plays an important role in the economy development of Chongqing because of its special geographical location and good natural resources. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing Municipality and Changshou District in 2016

City/district	Population (10k)	Land Area (k m <sup>2</sup> )	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents(yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	GDP (100mln yuan)	Primary industries (100mln yuan)	Secondary industries (100mln yuan)	Fiscal Revenue (100mln yuan)
Chongqing	3048	82400	57902	29610	10505	17559	1303	77556	2228
Changshou District	90.2	1423.62	55033	29915	13252	454	44	242.7	84.1

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Chongqing Municipality (2016), Statistical Bulletin of Changshou District

43. It can be seen that the per capita GDP of Changshou District in 2016 was slightly lower than the average of Chongqing Municipality, while its per capita net income of rural residents slightly higher than the average of Chongqing Municipality, indicating that the district's economic level is average among all districts of Chongqing Municipality.

##### 3.1.3 Affected Towns and Villages

44. The Subproject affected 6 towns in Changshou District: Linfeng, Longhe, Shuanglong, Dandu, Haitang, and Yuntai.

45. The land area of Shangdong, Jiaojia, Miaoshan and Shixin Villages of Linfeng Town is 55.85km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 32,519 (including an agricultural population of 30,301 and a non-agricultural population of 2,218). In 2016, the town's GDP was 557.75 million yuan and per capita net income of rural residents 14,840 yuan.

46. The land area of Longhe Town is 89.9km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 48,561 (including an agricultural population of 39,820 and a non-agricultural population of 8,741). In 2016, the town's per capita net income of rural residents was 12,600 yuan.

47. The land area of Shuanglong Town is 57km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 39,083 (including an agricultural population of 37,712 and a non-agricultural population of 6,371). In 2016, the town's GDP was 760 million yuan, fiscal budgetary revenue 26.8043 million yuan and per capita net income of rural residents 14,300 yuan.

48. The land area of Dandu Town is 57km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 39,083 (including an agricultural population of 31,266 and a non-agricultural population of 7816). In 2016, the town's GDP was 760 million yuan, fiscal budgetary revenue 26.8043 million yuan and per capita net income of rural residents 14,300 yuan.

49. The land area of Haitang Town is 46km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 32,539 (including an agricultural population of 28,374 and a non-agricultural population of 4165). In 2016, the town's GDP was 1.379 billion yuan, fiscal budgetary revenue 21.10 million yuan and per capita net income of rural residents 13,336 yuan.

50. The land area of Yuntai Town is 97.32km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 45,000 (including an agricultural population of 22,500 and a non-agricultural population of 22,500). In 2016, the town's GDP was 1.238 billion yuan, fiscal budgetary revenue 12.82 million yuan and per capita net income of rural residents 12,953 yuan. See Table 3-2 and Table 3-3.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Town in 2016

Town	Year-end population (persons)	Cultivated area (mu)	Grain output (ton)	Rural economic income (10,000 yuan)	Per capita net income (yuan)
Shuanglong	39,083	45,027	21,404	27,900	14,300
Longhe	48,561	71,540	35,900	22,968	12,600
Linfeng	32,519	31,523	22,187	30,000	14,840
Dandu	39,083	45,027	21,404	26,000	14,300
Haitang	32,539	16,905	10,902	26,760	13,336
Yuntai	45,000	33,000	25,000	25,900	12,953

Source: Rural Economic Statistical Bulletin 2016 of Changshou District

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages and Groups in 2016

Sub-project	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five-guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita average annual income (yuan)
Longhe Subproject	Shuanglong	Longtan	Village Total	1300	2970	1963	0	0	18		14,300
			2	125	347	347	0	0	0	0.72	
			3	133	368	368	0	0	0	0.8	
		Shuanglongju	Village Total	5798	8506	2157	2	6	6		
			1	97	275	275	0	0	0	0.75	
			8	85	227	227	0	0	0	1.02	
		Tiantang	Village Total	873	2089	1903	8	8	12		
			5	300	410	410	0	0	0	1.1	
		Lianfeng	Village Total	1044	2418	2418	13	13	7		
			6	185	418	418	1	4	1	1.04	
		Feishi	Village Total	1200	3400	3200	6	20	0		
			2	134	402	390	0	0	0	1.2	
			4	145	435	400	0	0	0	1.2	
		Longhe	Siping	Village Total	1129	3334	3100	54	173	13	
	1			180	560	430	3	13	1	1	
	4			450	467	410	2	7	0	1	
	5			132	386	290	2	6	2	0.6	
	Longhe		Village Total	1650	4460	4369	40	110	25		
			1	90	200	180	1	3	0	1.1	
			2	130	480	430	1	2	0	1.1	
			Village Total	1320	3460	3440	12	38	13		
	Longtan		1	150	470	470	3	14	2	1.5	
			2	105	330	330	4	15	1	1.5	
			3	120	380	380	3	11	1	1.4	
4			200	580	580	0	0	4	1.4		
Taihe	Village Total		1120	3700	3600	28	62	24			
	1		110	370	370	2	5	3	1		
	2		200	560	560	3	5	3	1		

Sub-project	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five-guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita average annual income (yuan)	
		Hexing	Village Total	1041	3110	2987	12	33	17		14,840	
			1	127	412	394	3	7	3	0.75		
			2	131	429	379	2	4	2	0.75		
			5	134	483	461	4	11	5	1.1		
			6	136	527	506	0	0	3	1.1		
		Baohe	Village Total	1409	3628	3421	6	11	14			
			2	150	453	435	2	5	1	1.1		
			3	134	400	370	0	0	5	1.1		
			7	155	469	410	1	1	4	1.1		
		Mingxing	Village Total	1100	3200	2900	5	16	0			
			3	160	480	450	0	0	0	1.2		
		Linfeng	Jiaojia	Village Total	1265	3681	3681	112	150	40		
	1			180	500	450	16	18	4	1.1		
	2			135	416	416	8	12	3	1.3		
	Shangdong		Village Total	1120	3267	3147	41	78	19			
2		120	380	350	20	39	3	0.04				
Dandu Supproject	Dandu Town	Dandu Village	Village Total	1006	2988	2342	44	103	8		14,300	
			1	101	310	245	7	16	0	0.72		
			3	99	314	248	5	11	1	0.38		
			5	130	404	311	4	7	2	0.36		
			6	157	479	376	5	10	2	0.38		
			9	92	295	230	6	13	1	0.39		
	Yuntai	Zhaikou	Village Total	1127	4508	4147	11	46	6		12,953	
			7	151	320	285	0	0	2	0.6		
			8	110	350	315	0	0	1	0.7		
			10	160	550	515	1	4	2	0.6		
		Yuntaiju	Village Total	1154	4616	4339	13	55	5			
			2	150	898	863	0	0	0	0.5		
			3	248	460	425	4	11	0	0.4		
	Haitang Town	Haitang Village	4	180	563	528	2	7	0	0.3		
			Village Total	1533	4541	4102	21	96	20			13,336
			1	200	600	542	3	14	3	0.92		
4	150	420	379	2	9	2	0.95					

Sub-project	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five-guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita average annual income (yuan)
			5	80	200	181	1	5	1	0.9	
			6	90	130	117	1	4	1	0.97	
			9	147	650	587	2	9	2	0.8	

Source: collected from township governments during the fieldwork in November 2017

51. The affected towns and villages' per capita net income of rural residents is within the range of 12,000-14,000 yuan. In 2016, Changshou District's per capita net income of rural residents was 13,252 yuan, where the per capita net income of rural residents of all affected towns was almost the same to the average with different economic activities.

### 3.1.4 Livelihood Status in Affected Towns and Villages

52. In order to prepare plans of livelihood restoration and development for APs, during the site surveys, the RP preparation agency did livelihood analysis of affected area, including current livelihood situation and potential opportunities of livelihood development.

53. It is found that non-agricultural income (from migrant work) is the major part of households' income in many affected villages. And most of the villagers are working for construction projects as cementers, carpenters or craftsmen in Chongqing Municipality. As for agricultural income, some villages are developing fetured agricultural products, such as red juice orange, shatian pomelo, gains and oils, livestock breeding, etc. It's learnt from Changshou Agriculture Committee that the main fetured agricultural products are shatian pomelo, citrus, orange, grains and oils. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Information of Fetured Agricultural Products

Town	Fetured agricultural product
Shaunglong	Citrus, acquiculture
Longhe	Citrus, orange
Linfeng	Shatian pomelo, livestock breeding
Dandu	Sichuan pepper
Haitang	Grains and oils, vegetables
Yuntai	Grains and oils, vegetables
Shiyan	Fish Breeding

Source: Changshou District Agriculture Committee on December 27th, 2017.



Table 3-5 Livelihood Analysis of Affected Villages

Town	Village	Agriculture				Non-agriculture			
		Rate (%)	Agricultural income	Remarks	Needed support	Rate (%)	Nonagricultural income	Remarks	Needed support
Longhe	Baohu	20	Tarocoo orange, W Mocte citrus, pollution-free vegetables, native eggs, etc.	All land has been transferred to agricultural company with a rental 1,000yuan/mu/year. Agricultural income is not a main source of income for villagers except planting some vegetables among fruit bearing land.	More training about agricultural skills and orchards management	80	Outside and local employment	Local employment mainly for working in automotive parts companies, silk plant and pavement brick factory with an average income of 160yuan/day. Affected by seasonal orders difference, working day fluctuated between 6 and 21 days	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, social security insurance, employment guidance and support
	Mingxing	25	Tarocoo orange, W Mocte citrus	All land has been transferred to agricultural company with a rental 1,000yuan/mu/year. Agricultural income is not a main source of income for villagers except planting some vegetables among fruit bearing land.	More training about agricultural skills and orchards management	75	Outside and local employment	Local employment: domestic service and construction projects	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, social security insurance, employment guidance and support
	Feishi	20	Tarocoo orange, W Mocte citrus	All land has been transferred to agricultural company with a rental 1,000yuan/mu/year. Agricultural income is not a main source of income for villagers except planting some vegetables among fruit bearing land.	More training about agricultural skills and orchards management	80	Outside and local employment	Local employment: domestic service and construction projects	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, social security insurance, employment guidance and support
	Hexing	15	Grapes, lemon and beekeeping	A small part of land of this village was transferred to agricultural company like Weimo Vineyard with a rental income of 700yuan/mu/year.	More training about agricultural skills and orchards management	85	Works for orchards or outside employment	50yuan/day per person for orchard's short-assignment which is limited. Outside employment accounts for 80% of gross income	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Siping	40	Tarocoo orange, Vegetables	Except for group 7, all agricultural lands were transferred to company for organge planting or vetetables.	More training about agricultural skills and orchards management	60	Most work for maintaining land for the agricultural company in the village. But still nearly half of people work as migrant.	50yuan/day per person for orchard's short-assignment. 80% of family income are from non-agricultural activities,	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Longhe	35	Flowering, orange and Vegetables	All land tranferred to agricultural company in the village.	Skills of agricultural management	65	About 80% of family income is from non-agricultural activities, e.g. short-term work in the	50yuan/day per person for orchard's short-assignment, whilst 200-300 yuan/day of technical work outside, e.g. working in	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support

Town	Village	Agriculture				Non-agriculture			
		Rate (%)	Agricultural income	Remarks	Needed support	Rate (%)	Nonagricultural income	Remarks	Needed support
							company of village or nearby the village.	Chongqing or Changshou as wood or brick workers.	
	Heyan	30	Orange planting	Except for group 3, all lands in the village were transferred with price of 800yuan/mu per year.	Skill for organge planting	70	The main income was from non-agricultural activities. Since lands were transferred, people could get land lease income and short-term salary.	Non-agricultural activities are mainly: working in the agricultural company in the village or working as technical workers for those got skills.	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Taihe	35	Orange planting and Fishing Pond	Few people farming land in the village. Villgers are hoping to transfer their land to company outside for characteristic development. As of the end of 2017, a quarter of land was transferred already in price of 800yuan/mu.	Skills in orange planting, fishing and vetebable planting.	65	Outside and local employment	Local employment: domestic service and construction projects	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, social security insurance, employment guidance and support
	Tiantang	53	Sorghum, sweet cabbage and dates, Shatian pomelo, Valencia orange, loquat and grapes	To develop characteristic agricultural products, the local government actively provided various training, solved funding and marketing issues for entrepreneurs	Skill guidance, entrepreneurial guidance and funding and marketing support	47	Outside employment accounts for 44% of gross income and doing business accounts for 3%	The out-employment population is reducing in the past two years because of shorten working period. More and more labors choose to work at home or in Chongqing urban area, and most of those still outside have such kind of intention as well.	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
Shuanglong	Shuanglong ju	32	main food crops of this village are rice, potato and corn, and main economic crops are lemon, taro, lychee and beet	Agricultural skills guidance provided by local government yearly.	technologies of agricultural production and diseases and pests control	68	62% of the village's labor force was outside-employed which contributed about 72% to annual household income.	Outside employment in Chongqing or other cities nearby	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Lianfeng	30	Tarocoo orange, W Mocte citrus and Shatian pomelo	80% of cultivated land has been transferred to agricultural company with a rental income of 900yuan/mu/year, and the rest 20% of cultivated land still pending for conversion.	Skills of fruit planting, orchard management and grafting techniques	70	Works for orchards or outside employment		Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support

Town	Village	Agriculture				Non-agriculture			
		Rate (%)	Agricultural income	Remarks	Needed support	Rate (%)	Nonagricultural income	Remarks	Needed support
	Longtan	15	Tarocoo orange, W Mocte citrus and Shatian pomelo	All land of this village has been transferred to agricultural company with a rental income of 900yuan/mu/year	Skills of agricultural production, fruit planting, orchard management.	85	Works for orchards or outside employment	Migrant work accounts for 75% (work in construction projects or, domestic service companies,) and local employment accounts for 25% (work in agricultural company for short-term assignment or trees maintenance).	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Shangdong	50	Paddy rice, shatian pomelo, tarocco orange and livestock breeding	Planting paddy rice, Shatian pomelo and Tarocco oranges accounts for 75%. And there are also 5 households running livestock, including 2 for fishing and 3 for pig raising.	Skills of agricultural production, fruit planting and livestock breeding	50	Outside and local employment	Major is outside employment (short-term assignment in construction project with an income of 30,000-100,000yuan/year).	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Jiaoja	30	Farming and livestock breeding, like shatian pomelo and citrus	Farming accounts for 85%	Skills of fruit planting, orchard management and grafting techniques	70	Outside and local employment	Outside employment in Chongqing, Yunnan and Guizhou	Skill training about domestic service, construction industrial skills, employment guidance and support
	Zhaikou	54	Paddy rice, shatian pomelo, red juice orange and livestock breeding, peanut, rapeseed	Farming accounts for 50%, livestock breeding accounts for 40% and others 10%	Skills of agricultural production, fruit planting, livestock breeding	46	Outside and local employment	This village is close to Yuntai Town, so people doing business more than other villages	Training of skills like store operating, restaurant operating, chef, construction industrial related skills, labor skills improvement; employment guidance and support
	Yuntaiju	35	Paddy rice, shatian pomelo, red juice orange and livestock breeding, peanut, rapeseed	Farming accounts for 60%, livestock breeding accounts for 30% and others 10%	Skills of agricultural production, fruit planting, livestock breeding	65	Outside and local employment	This village located in Yuntai Town, so people doing business more than other villages	Training of skills like store operating, restaurant operating, chef, construction industrial related skills, labor skills improvement; employment guidance and support
Dandu	Dandu	30	Shatian pomelo, citrus, loquat	Large scale livestock is forbidden because of ecological and environmental protection. Agricultural products planting is	Fruit planting skills	70	Outside employment and doing business	Outside employment contributes to whole nonagricultural income at 52% from working in factories and doing business contributes at 15%	Training of skills like store operating, labor skills improvement;

Town	Village	Agriculture				Non-agriculture			
		Rate (%)	Agricultural income	Remarks	Needed support	Rate (%)	Nonagricultural income	Remarks	Needed support
				about 80% (shatian pomelo, citrus and loquat) and others 10%.				mainly from running consumer goods shops.	employment guidance and support
Haitang	Haitang	35	The main food crops are paddy rice, sweet potatoes, beans and corn, and main economic crops is paddy rice.	Agricultural income is not the main source of income because only some elders farming at home.		65	Outside employment	Major works in construction projects	Training of skills like construction industrial related skills, labor skills improvement; employment guidance and support

### 3.2 Basic Situation of Affected Households

54. In order to learn the basic situation of the affected people, understand their socioeconomic profile, know their expectation and aspiration on income recovery, the RP preparation team conducted a sampling survey with 309 affected households, involving 1,087 affected people. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Sampling Rates

Village	AHs of PLA	Sample households	Sampling Rate (%)
Shuanglong	50	15	30%
Tiantang	27	5	19%
Longtan	227	33	15%
Lianfeng	87	9	10%
Feishi	126	24	19%
Siping	67	20	30%
Longhe	36	10	28%
Heyan	75	10	13%
Taihe	32	10	31%
Hexing	86	20	23%
Baohe	110	21	19%
Mingxing	25	5	20%
Shangdong	21	5	24%
Jiaojia	68	15	22%
Dandu	173	34	20%
Haitang	216	30	14%
Yuntai	146	23	16%
Zhaikou	82	20	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>19%</b>

#### 3.2.1 Demographics

55. 309 households with 1,087 persons were covered in this survey, including 546 females, accounting for 50.2%. See Table 3-7 for details of gender, age, structure and educational level, etc.

Table 3-7 Survey Data on Affected Population

Village	AHs	Sampled HHs	Gender			Labor force			Educational level (16 to 60 years )					Age Structure			
			Male	Female	Percentage of female (%)	Subtotal	outside employment and others	local employment or farming	Junior college school	Senior School	Junior middle school	Primary school	Illiterate or semiliterate	0-6	7-15	16-60	Over 60
Shuanglong	50	15	21	22	51	17	12	5	1	2	3	6	5	6	15	17	5
TianTang	27	5	9	10	53	9	4	5	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	9	3
LongTan	227	33	65	68	51	66	49	17	2	13	18	15	18	18	22	66	27
LianFeng	87	9	17	19	53	19	14	5	2	4	3	7	3	6	5	19	6
FeiShi	126	24	27	32	54	33	25	8	3	5	9	10	6	10	8	33	8
Siping	67	20	36	37	51	26	19	7	3	3	6	9	5	17	12	26	18
Longhe	36	10	19	19	49	12	7	5	2	1	2	5	2	12	8	12	6
Heyan	75	10	18	15	51	19	13	6	2	4	3	5	5	5	4	19	5
Taihe	32	10	17	18	49	16	10	6	0	2	3	4	7	2	7	16	10
Hexing	86	20	33	36	62	33	23	10	1	3	10	10	9	5	14	33	17
Baohe	110	21	33	21	39	32	25	7	1	6	8	9	8	7	6	32	9
Mingxing	25	5	7	6	46	6	4	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	6	4
Shangtong	21	5	6	7	54	7	4	3	0	2	3	1	1	1	2	7	3
Jiaojia	68	15	16	15	48	17	12	5	3	1	8	4	1	3	5	17	6
Dandu	173	34	68	63	48	70	50	20	3	5	25	26	11	21	24	70	16
Haitang	216	30	58	61	45	46	40	6	1	7	9	16	13	15	24	46	34
Yuntai	146	23	62	72	54	68	45	23	3	5	22	21	17	16	23	68	27
Zhaikou	82	20	29	25	46	34	18	16	1	2	10	16	5	6	7	34	7
Total	1654	309	541	546	50.2	530	374	156	29	67	147	168	119	155	191	530	211

### **3.2.2 Age**

56. Among 1,087 persons of 309 households, 155 aged 0-6 years, 191 aged 7-15 years, 530 aged 16-60 years, accounts for 49%; and 211 aged over 60 years, accounts for 19%.

### **3.2.3 Educational**

57. Among the sampled 530 people in age of 16-60, 29 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 5%; 67 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 13%; 147 have received junior middle school education, accounts for 28%; 168 have received primary school education, accounts for 32%, and 119 are illiterate or semiliterate (excluding pre-school children), accounts for 22%.

### **3.2.4 Labor Employment**

58. 530 laborers aged 16-60 years old, in which 156 laborers do casual jobs locally in the slack season and farming at home, accounts for 29% of labor force; 374 works outside all the year round in Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangdong provinces, accounts for 71%.

### **3.2.5 Living Condition**

59. Of the 309 households, the houses for living are normally brick-concrete structure or brick-timber structure. Many households are mixed with the both structure. 212 HHs are reportedly living with brick-concrete house, accounting for 69%, whilst 141 HHs are living with Brick-timber house, accounting for 46%; 16 HHs reported having simple structure. Averagely, the area of brick-concrete houses is 120m<sup>2</sup> for the sampled households, whilst the area of brick-timber is 131m<sup>2</sup>, and simple structure is 89m<sup>2</sup>. As observed, most houses of brick-concrete or brick-timber are with two or three floors.

### **3.2.6 Gender**

60. Of the 1,087 persons, a total of 546 female involved, accounting for 50.2%. For the 530 people in age of 16-60, female was 261, accounting for 49.25%. 14 female had junior college school or above educations, accounting for 2.6% which was a little bit lower than the proportion of male 2.8%; 31 female had senior school education, accounting for 5.8%, which was lower than the one of male as 6.8%; 74 female had junior middle school education, accounting for 14%, higher male as 13.8%; 85 female had primary school education, accounting for 16%, higher than male as 15.7%; and 59 female were just illiterate or semi-literate, accounting for 11.1%, lower than male as 11.3%.

61. Among surveyed villages, women and men are involved in not only agricultural activities but also non-agricultural practices. Women and men have different roles in agricultural production practices. Males usually do ploughing and clearing activities. Both women and men take roles in activities such as fertilizing farmland, harvesting crops and raising pigs. Poultry breeding is usually done by women.

62. It is very common for both females and males to be involved in income-generating activities. Among middle-aged groups, more males are long-term as well as seasonal migrant laborers compared to women. Whereas more women are left at home to undertake agricultural practices as well as to look after their household members such as children and elderly.

63. Women exclusively perform household work in addition to their agricultural work. Their roles are cooking, washing and care of small children and elders in their households.

64. It is obvious that men contribute more to cash income generation in the household, and women's roles tend to be in agriculture and household maintenance like growing corn and grain, raising animals for household consumption rather than for selling purpose.

65. Affected women expressed their willingness to convert for non-agricultural people, and then, they would have stable income every month now or after the retired ages. For young women, it was also raised their particularly needs on skill training and job arrangement after the LA. Some women also expressed needs of job opportunities during the project implementation. They hoped not only themselves, but also their husbands or family members could get employed near their homes.

66. In terms of compensation on LA and HD, the national laws and regulations guarantee that women have equal rights on land use rights and house property legal rights.

### 3.2.7 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

67. In the Project area, agricultural income accounts for about 17% of gross income, and non-agricultural income for about 83%. Agricultural products for self-sufficient part were included in total income. It's difficult to calculate the cost. Therefore, it only counted cost of seeds and fertilizer. The labor cost was not included. As for non-agricultural income part, many villagers have purchased social endowment insurance and receiving a stable income of 1200yuan/month after reached retired ages. And lots of villagers of Longhe and Shuanglong towns are working for agricultural companies for trees maintenance. Their income is relatively stable as well. However, the major source of household income is from migrant work which accounts for 47% of total income. As for expenditure, educational and medical expense accounts for 27% and 21%, respectively. The per capita annual average net income is 7,166 yuan, see details in table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

	Item	Average per household (yuan)	Average per capita (yuan)	Percentage
<b>Annual household income</b>	Agricultural income	5,000	1,421.3	17%
	Nonagricultural income	23,710	6,739.6	83%
	1. Employment income	13,543	3,849.6	47%
	2. Other income	7,963	2,263.5	28%
	Total	28,710	8,160.9	
<b>Annual household expenditure</b>	Productive expense	3,500	994.9	14%
	Nonproductive expense	20,712	5,887.4	86%
	1. Food expense	7,452	2,118.2	31%
	2. Traffic Expense	1,310	372.4	5%
	3. Educational expense	6,500	1,847.6	27%
	5. Medical expense	5,050	1,435.5	21%
	6. Other expense	400	113.7	2%
	Total	24,212	6,882.3	
<b>Average annual net income</b> (Annual household income - Productive expense)		25,210	7,166	







Figures 3-1 and -2 Questionnaire survey in villages



Figures 3-3 and -4 Questionnaire survey in villages

## 4 Legal and Policy Framework

### 4.1 Regulations and Policies

68. The RP of the Project has been prepared and will be implemented in line with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Chongqing Municipality, and ADB's requirements for involuntary resettlement in its SPS. If the relevant laws or regulations are updated or renewed before updating the RP based on the detailed design, the updated RP will take into account these. The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval before civil work contract awards and commencements of LAR. See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy document	Effective date
PRC	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources (MLR [2004] No.22)	2004-5-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	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)	2006-4-10
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	2006-11-7
	Property Law of the PRC	2007-3-16
	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)	2007-4-28
	Notice on Improving the Fiscal Discounting Policy for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote Women's Employment and Business Startup (CJF [2009] No.72)	2009-7-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	2010-6-26
	Notice of Ministry of Land Resource Office Regarding Further Regulating the Definition of Rural Road Category GTZTH[2003]No.581	2013-6-27
Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision YBF[2010]No.85	2007-1-16	
Chongqing Municipality	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	1999-3-22
	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	1999-1-1
	Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban States in Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008	2008-1-1

	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45)	2008-1-1
	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)	2013-2-4
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CMG [2013] No.58)	2013-1-1
	Chongqing Municipal Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision GBF[2007]No.4	2010-4-13
Changshou District	Notice of the Changshou District Government on Issuing the Implementation Rules for Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement of Changshou District (CDG [2008] No.92)	2008-1-1
	Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CDG [2013] No.114)	2013-1-1
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

## 4.2 Relevant PRC Laws and Regulations

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

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

70. Article 44: 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.

71. 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.

72. Article 47: 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.

73. 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)

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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:**

78. 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)**

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 Improvement of Employment Training and Social Security for Land-acquired Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)**

84. Improvement of 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.

85. 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. During implementation, all localities shall plan new and old issues of employment training and social security for LEFs in a unified manner based on local conditions, and the affordability of local public finance, village collectives and farmers. For eligible new LEFs, the government shall make employment training arrangements and implement appropriate social security policies upon land acquisition. Employment training and social security issues of former LEFs shall also be addressed properly.

86. Conduct classified guidance based on conditions within and out of urban planning areas. 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.

87. 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 are employed as soon as possible. Unemployed LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed shall be entitled to supporting policies on employment promotion and reemployment.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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 enterprise 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 provided necessary old age support and medical services, and include eligible LEFs in local social assistance.

91. Determine security levels rationally. All localities shall fix social security standards for LEFs rationally on the principles of policy integration, fiscal affordability, living standard maintenance and feasibility. Basic living and old age security standards for LEFs shall not be less than local minimum living security standards.

92. 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. 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 Improvement of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)**

93. 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.

94. All income from the transfer of the right to use state-owned land shall be entered 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 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 Improvement of Land Acquisition Management (MLR [2010] No.238)**

95. (1) Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and 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 overall land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based overall land price, the level compensation for land acquisition shall be largely consistent, so as to realize equal compensation for equal land.

96. 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 pass land use examination.

97. (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.

98. 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.

99. (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based overall 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.

100. 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.

101. (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.

102. (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.

103. (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.

104. 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.

105. (7) Implement compensation and resettlement for houses demolished in land acquisition practically. All localities shall attach great importance to farmers' house demolition in land acquisition, and strengthen management. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and such social issues as public security, environmental management and folk customs. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall establish a coordination mechanism, develop measures and implement house demolition properly together with the departments concerned under the unified leadership of local governments. The applicable laws, regulations and policies shall be complied with strictly, and the relevant procedures performed, so that displaced rural households are resettled before their houses are demolished, and illegal or nonconforming compulsory demolition shall be avoided or corrected.

106. (8) Reasonable compensation and resettlement shall be provided for house demolition. Farmers' houses demolished in land acquisition shall be compensated for reasonably, and diversified resettlement modes suited to local conditions adopted to solve the housing problem for displaced rural households properly. In far suburbs and rural areas, the mode of relocation and reconstruction shall be adopted mainly, where housing sites shall be allocated for house construction. Compensation for house demolition shall cover both demolished houses and acquired housing sites. Demolished houses shall be compensated at replacement cost, and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

107. In outskirts and urban villages, no housing site shall be allocated separately for house construction in principle, while the mode of compensation in cash or in kind shall apply mainly, where displaced rural households shall purchase houses themselves or accept resettlement housing provided by the government. The sum of compensation fees and government subsidies received by displaced rural households shall be sufficient for them to purchase houses at reasonable levels.

108. (9) Carry out land acquisition and house demolition orderly under unified planning. In outskirts and urban villages, local governments shall forecast the scale of farmers' house demolition and resettlement within a certain period based on urban development plans, make advance arrangements for resettlement sites and housing, and organize house demolition orderly. Resettlement housing construction shall comply with urban development plans, and "repeated demolition" shall be avoided. In far suburbs and rural areas, in case of resettlement by relocation and reconstruction, relocation and reconstruction land shall be provided within village and town construction land, giving priority to the utilization of idle land and unused housing land. For villages included in the range of demolition and merger, relocation and reconstruction land shall be as close to planned settlements as possible. Where conditions permit, resettlement housing for displaced rural households shall be constructed in a unified manner in conjunction with new countryside or central village building.

109. (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.

110. (11) Simplify 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.

111. (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.

112. (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 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.

#### **Notice of the Office of Ministry of Land Resource Regarding Further Regulating the Definition of Rural Road Category (GTZTH[2003]No.581)**

113. Following the Category of Land Use Status (GB/721010-2007), rural road is defined as:

- ✓ Be used for village or field transportation in the rural areas. Besides state road grid, the key objectives of the rural roads are serving for transportation of agriculture production (including machinery roads).
- ✓ Top width should be no more than 6.0m, and bottom should be no more than 6.5m; otherwise, it should be transferred to construction land with the regulated procedure of land acquisition.

#### **Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision (YBF[2010]No.85)**

114. As per information of the IA, procedure of the Rural Road Construction is normally following the Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision (hereafter referred as "One Case One Discussion, OCOD")

115. Land Use for rural road construction should go through the procedure of OCOD as:

- a. The case should be passed in the discussion of village town-hall, or authorized by the village town-hall to be discussed and be past in the meeting of villager representatives.
- b. The case can be recommended by the village committee, or 1/10 of villagers, or 1/5 above of villager representatives to raise. Household consultation should be conducted by the representatives to obtain attainments of those to be represented.
- c. The village town-hall should be held with more than half of villagers whose ages are elder than 18 years old, or more than 2/3 villagers attending. In case of villager representative meeting, 2/3 or above of villagers should attend. Before the meeting, engagement with villagers should be conducted adequately. During the meeting, the discussion should be carried out in open manner. Those who raise any ideals should be respected, and reasonable comments should be considered. The case only can be past with more than half of representatives' favors. It is one household one vote.

All decision should be voted for passing in the meeting. The minutes of the meeting should be signed by all attendees.

d. The proposal of the OCOD case should be inspected by township government and verified by county/district government. The county/district government should response in 7 working days. For cases that are considered non-compliance with the policy, the county/district government should require to make corrective actions.

### **4.3 Municipal Regulations**

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

116. 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.

117. 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)**

118. 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 psychologically ill person 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)**

119. Article 3: Regulating land acquisition and house demolition behavior strictly:

- 1) Performing the prior disclosure procedure carefully;
- 2) Conducting the DMS properly;
- 3) Acting strictly on the announcement and registration institution; and
- 4) Strengthening control over land acquisition compensation and resettlement funds.

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

120. Article 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.

#### **Chongqing Municipal Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision (GBF[2007]No.4)**

121. Land Use for rural road construction should go through the procedure of OCOD as the requirement in the national policy of Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and

Laborforce Provision (YBF[2010]No.85). (See detail as the described in the part of national policy as above)

#### 4.4 District Measures

##### Notice of the Changshou District Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CDG [2008] No.92)

122. 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.

123. 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 the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.

124. If the sum of 80% of the land compensation and the individual contribution to basic endowment insurance is insufficient to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for land-expropriated farmers, the difference shall be paid by the land acquirer.

125. According to the Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114, the resettlement subsidy for APs of Changshou District is **35,000 yuan** per capita, while the highest price of basic endowment insurance premiums to be paid by individual (which is half of the price of basic endowment insurance premiums) is 20,500 yuan, therefore, the resettlement subsidy for individuals is adequate to cover the cost of endowment insurance. See table 4-2 for the analysis of the structure of the resettlement subsidy and attainments of individuals.

**Table 4-2 Endowment Insurance Premiums and Pensions by Age Group**

Group	Age group	Price of endowment insurance premium to be paid by individuals (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Elder people	80years or more	7,500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
	75-79	7,500	650	
	70-74	8150-10,750	550	
	Male 60-69	11,400-20,500	500	
	Female 55-69			
40s-50s people	Male 50-59	20,500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 40-54			
Middle- aged or young people	Male 40-49	11,532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 30-39			
	Male 20-39	5,766	500	
	Female 20-29			
	16-19	1,153.2 - 4,612.8	500	

Note: 1. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual.  
 2. Price of endowment insurance premium paid by individuals is the half of the total amount, the other part should be paid by the government.

#### Formula of Identification Conversion from Agricultural Status to Non-agricultural Status:

126. 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 calculated according to the following formula: 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.

127. If the land of a collective economic organization is partly acquired and remaining per capita cultivated area of AHs is less than 0.5 mu, additional affected household may also apply for such conversion additionally until the collective's per capita remaining cultivated area remains 0.5 mu.

**Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CDG [2013] No.114)**

**Land compensation and resettlement subsidy**

128. Land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be calculated separately. The land compensation rate for Shuanglong, Linfeng, Longhe, Haitang, Shiyan, Yuntai Towns is 16,000yuan/mu regardless of land type, whilst Dandu town is 15,000yuan/mu.

129. Resettlement subsidy shall be 35,000yuan/person for the agricultural population to be converted into urban status.

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

130. Young crops and ground attachments on land shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 8,200yuan/mu based on the land area approved for acquisition. Compensation rates for houses on collective land, see Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation rates for houses on collective land

Type	Structure	Compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Cash compensation for each entitled APs (Yuan per capita)
Steel-concrete structure	Site cast frame structure (shear wall)	620	90,000-10,200
Brick-Concrete structure	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabbed cover	570	
Brick-timber (tile)	Brick wall (timber) with prefabbed cover	480	
	Brick wall (rubble) with tile cover	420	
Earth tile	Brick wall with asbestos tile cover (asphalt, fiberglass tile)	390	
	earth wall with tile cover	330	
	asbestos tile, fiberglass tile	300	
Simple tile	Brick pillar (stone, timber) and asbestos tile cover (asphalt, fiberglass tile)	120	
	Simple shack	90	

**Cash compensation for Resettlement**

131. Changshou land acquisition and house demolition management office will enter into a house compensation agreement with each affected household, in which a 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita of house area is defined to pay for each person.

132. Price for cash compensation forresettlement is defined as the location of the affected houses, which is provided by the related functional departments, approved and disclosed by CDG. The price in Shuanglong town is 3,400yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, while 3,000yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Dandu, Linfeng and Longhe Town.

133. The total amount of cash resettlement for each AH will be a result of given price\*30m<sup>2</sup>/person\*number of persons.

#### **4.5 ADB's Policies on Involuntary Resettlement**

134. ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards aim to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

135. Involuntary resettlement, as an important part in the RP, must be in line with the basic principles as following:

(1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

(2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.

(3) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(5) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

(6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(7) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

(8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(9) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(10) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(11) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(12) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. **Differences between ADB and Domestic Policies and Solutions to Fully Meet ADB Requirements**

136. There is no big difference of policies and principles among ADB, the PRC, Chongqing and Changshou District. However, the following paragraphs describe some variations and solutions to fully meet ADB requirements.

### **Compensation for House Demolition**

137. Difference: Per ADB policy all demolished houses, ground attachment and facilities are required to be compensation based on the full replacement cost Per PRC regulations it's a unified compensation standard based on structure.

138. Solution: As with other ADB-financed projects, compensation and resettlement assistance package in the RP will meet full replacement cost.

### **Land Compensation**

139. Difference: According to ADB policy, land compensation should be paid in full replacement cost, i.e. enough to offset affected income loss and restore potential source of income for future. The domestic land compensation policy is a unified standard compensation and resettlement assistance; and a part of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be used to purchase endowment insurance for population converted into urban status.

140. Solution: local government will make sure the compensation and resettlement assistance meet replacement cost, and affected persons investing in endowment scheme are entitled to enjoy the endowment insurance once aged or qualified. In addition, local government will provide further skill training and employment, and monitor the income of AHs, especially those vulnerable groups.

### **Vulnerable Groups**

141. Difference: Per ADB policy it is required to pay special assistance to vulnerable groups, especially for poor family. Social impact assessment is not mandatory in the PRC, but APs are compensated based on quantity of loss and local governments support poor and needy households in various ways.

142. Solution: Special funds will be provided to support vulnerable groups which have been identified during site survey. Related measures have been included in this RP.

### **Negotiation and Information Disclosure**

143. Difference: according to the policies of ADB, APs are entitled to know impacts and be involved in negotiation. In the PRC, while information disclosure and transparency is improving according to domestic policies, APs do not play an important role in decision making. And the period of information disclosure is limited.

144. Solution: Negotiation has been started at the primary stage of project preparation (before and during the technical assistance), and APs will be further consulted for decisions making. It is agreed to disclose the draft RP for APs reference.

### **Entitlement**

145. Difference: Per ADB SPS all demolished buildings should be compensated at full replacement cost regardless legal or illegal status before cut-off date. According to domestic policies, people whose

identification does not belong to the project area may not get the same compensation as residents. In addition, no compensation for illegal land and houses is used.

146. Solution: All APs with ownership or right of use of the property under the project are to be compensated at replacement cost, regardless legal or illegal before cut-off date.

#### **RP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

147. Difference: Both internal and external M&E are required by ADB. While local governments monitor land acquisition and resettlement, but the practice of external supervision and monitoring is limited to reservoir projects in the PRC.

148. Solution: Both internal and external M&E will be conducted for the ADB-financed project. Details are included in the RP.

#### **4.6 Resettlement Principles of the Project**

149. According to the above policy framework, the resettlement principles of the project are as follows:

- Measures should be taken to avoid or 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 at replacement cost;
- Land acquisition or house demolition should be conducted after compensation has been fully paid, and resettlement sites and subsidies are offered;
- Rural residents converted into urban resident: necessary skills training and support should be provided to ensure at least one of the AH doing non-agricultural work. Qualified APs (female over 55 years old and male over 60 years old) should get access to urban pension insurance system after LA.

## 5 Compensation Standards

150. The compensation rates for different impacts of the Subproject have been fixed according to the above mentioned legal framework, and based on the practical situation of the project area that are consistent with practices under other ongoing projects in Chongqing (including ADB funded). The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition could be adjusted in practice during RP implementation, but will not be lower than those specified in this RP.

151. The eligibility for compensation has been set based on the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in the FSR and disclosed to AHs on 31 January 2018 that will serve as the initial cut-off date. The cut-off date according to the local government regulations will be disclosed again by Changshou LRB based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) through the LA announcement expected in November 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the subproject after the preliminary cut-off date. After the LA announcement, 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 acknowledged nor compensated.

### 5.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

152. According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (NDRC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Chongqing Municipal Government Document [2013] No.58), and Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114, Land acquisition 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 Land Acquisition**

Town/Street	Land compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate of Young Crop (yuan/mu)
Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng, Haitang, Shiyuan, Yuntai	16,000	35,000	8,200
Dandu	15,000	35,000	8,200
Remarks	80% will be paid to social security bureau for APs basic endowment insurance, 20% to village collective organization	paid to the persons who are qualified to be converted to non-agricultural status, after deducting the personal contribution of basic endowment insurance premium	Paid to AHs directly

153. **Allocation and Utilization.** 80% of the land compensation will be allocated to labor and social security bureau of Changshou District for disbursement of affected persons' (APs) basic endowment insurance due to their transition from rural residents to urban residents. The remaining 20% of the land compensation will be disbursed to village collective organization for development of collective economy, production and livelihood of members of the collective economy organization. The use and allocation method of the 20% land compensation of this subproject is disbursed on basis of internal discussion within the groups.

154. In 2016, the average annual output value (AAOV) of cultivated land in the project area was 1,200-1,580yuan/mu. As consulted to the APs during the socioeconomic survey, the output of the farmland normally included the direct costs, such as seeds, fertilize, but labour cost were not considered. Excluding the costs, the annual net income from the agricultural land operation was just 100-500yuan/mu. As in Table 5-2, the average of per capita land is 0.9mu.

**Table 5-2 Per capita land in project area**

Subproject	Location	Per Capita Land (mu)
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	Township	Village	Group		
Longxihe Subproject	Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	0.75	
			8	1.02	
		Tiantang	5	1.1	
		Longtan	2	0.72	
			3	0.8	
		Lianfeng	6	1.04	
		Feishi	2	1.20	
	4		1.20		
	Longhe	Siping		1	1
				4	1
				5	0.6
				7	0.7
		Longhe		1	1.1
				2	1.1
		Heyan		1	1.5
				2	1.5
				3	1.4
				4	1.4
		Taihe		1	1
				2	1
		Hexing		1	0.75
				2	0.75
				5	1.1
				6	1.1
		Baohe		2	1.1
				3	1.1
				7	1.1
		Mingxing		3	1.10
	Linfeng	Shangdong	2	1	
		Jiaojia	1	1.1	
			2	1.3	
Dandu Subproject	Dandu	Dandu	1	0.72	
			3	0.38	
			5	0.36	
			6	0.38	
			9	0.39	
Dayuxi Subproject	Haitang	Haitang	1	0.92	
			4	0.95	
			5	0.9	
			6	0.97	
			9	0.8	
	Yuntai	Yuntai		2	0.5
				3	0.4
				4	0.3
		Zhaikou		7	0.6
				8	0.7
		10	0.6		
Average				0.90	

155. As indicated in Table 4-2, resettlement subsidy is 35,000yuan/person. After the social endowment insurance premium paid, the remaining of resettlement subsidy for each AP is 14,500-33,847yuan per capita, which is equals to 13,050-30,462yuan/mu. In case the APs entered the basic social endowment insurance, they would be able to attain 500-750yuan per month (6,000-9,000yuan per year) of pension payment when they come to retired age. Even without the basic social endowment insurance for those aging in 16-55 for women and 16-60 for men, a total of 16,050-33,462yuan/mu of attainments will be received by the AHs (take 3,000yuan/mu of 20% of land compensation as an example). Since the 1,550yuan/mu is the most popular case for the AAOV in the affected townships (average of AAOV in the six towns is 1,200-1,580yuan/mu), it equals to 10-22 years of land output

value without any cost investment. And the young people can be released from the land to operate other business or migrant work in these saved years. From this perspective, the compensation plan is adequate to restore the livelihood of elder APs and provides good opportunities for young people to improve their livelihood.

156. Analyzing from another way, based on the land compensation rate of 15,000-16,000yuan/mu and the resettlement subsidy of 35,000yuan per capita, times of land acquisition compensation ranges to the AAOV were calculated as following. See Table 5-3. The Longxi Tributaries Integrated Remediation component: land acquisition compensation ranges from 41.78 times (highest) of the AAOV in Groups 2 and 5 of Hexing Village to 31.05 times that of Group 5 in Tiantang Village (lowest); Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection component: land acquisition compensation ranges from 86.12 times (highest) of the AAOV of Group 5 of Dandu Village to 33.43 times that of Group 3 of Zengci Village (lowest); Dayuxi component: land acquisition compensation ranges from 110.55 times (highest) of the AAOV of Group 3 of Yuntai neighborhood of Yuntai Town to 32.97 times that of Group 6 of Haitang Village (lowest). According to Article 47 in Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), the ceiling of multiples of both land compensation and resettlement subsidy should be 30 in principle. As shown in the Table 5-3, all multiples are higher than 30 except for one of Shangdong in Lingfeng town.

Table 5-3 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Town	Village	Group	AAOV (yuan)	Per capita farmland (mu)	Multiple of land compensation	Multiple resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	1,560	0.75	10.3	29.9	40.2
		8	1,560	1.02	10.3	22	32.3
	Tiantang	5	1,540	1.1	10.4	20.7	31.1
	Longtan	2	1,550	0.72	10.3	31.4	41.7
		3	1,550	0.8	10.3	28.2	38.6
	Lianfeng	6	1,560	1.04	10.3	21.6	31.8
	Feishi	2	1,550	1.20	10.3	22.6	32.9
		4	1,550	1.20	10.3	22.6	32.9
Longhe	Siping	1	1,550	1	10.3	22.6	32.9
		4	1,550	1	10.3	22.6	32.9
		5	1,550	0.6	10.3	22.6	32.9
		7	1,550	0.7	10.3	22.6	32.9
	Longhe	1	1,550	1.1	10.3	22.6	32.9
		2	1,550	1.1	10.3	22.6	32.9
	Heyan	1	1,550	1.5	10.3	22.6	32.9
		2	1,550	1.5	10.3	22.6	32.9
		3	1,550	1.4	10.3	22.6	32.9
		4	1,550	1.4	10.3	22.6	32.9
	Taihe	1	1,550	1	10.3	22.6	32.9
		2	1,550	1	10.3	22.6	32.9
	Baohu	2	1,500	1.1	10.7	21.2	31.9
		3	1,500	1.1	10.7	21.2	31.9
		7	1,500	1.1	10.7	21.2	31.9
	Hexing	1	1,500	0.75	10.7	31.1	41.8
		2	1,500	0.75	10.7	31.1	41.8
		5	1,500	1.1	10.7	21.2	31.9
6		1,500	1.1	10.7	21.2	31.9	
Linfeng	Shangdong	2	2,500	1	6.4	14	20.4
	Jiaojia	1	1,200	1.1	13.3	26.5	39.9
		2	1,200	1.3	13.3	22.4	35.8
Dandu	Dandu	1	1,300	0.72	11.5	37.4	48.9
		3	1,300	0.38	11.5	71.8	83.3
		5	1,300	0.36	11.5	74.6	86.1
		6	1,300	0.38	11.5	71.8	83.3
		9	1,300	0.39	11.5	69.8	81.3
Yuntai	Yuntai	2	1,200	0.4	13.3	72.9	86.3
		3	1,200	0.3	13.3	97.2	110.6

	Zhaikou	4	1,200	0.5	13.3	58.3	71.7
		7	1,300	0.6	12.3	44.9	57.2
		8	1,300	0.7	12.3	38.5	50.8
		10	1,300	0.6	12.3	44.9	57.2
Haitang	Haitang	1	1,600	0.92	10	23.8	33.8
		4	1,580	0.95	10.1	23.8	33.9
		5	1,580	0.9	10.1	24.6	34.7
		6	1,580	0.97	10.1	22.8	33.0
		9	1,570	0.8	10.2	27.9	38.1

Source: Multiple of land compensation =land compensation rate/average output value; multiple of resettlement subsidy = resettlement subsidy/ per capita cultivated area/average output value.

## 5.2 Temporary Land Use

157. The temporarily used land will be compensated based on the actual period of the land use at the compensation rate set out in Table 5-4, and reclaimed by the owner (one-off compensation for young crops of 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year). Changshou LRB will collect a reclamation fund at 20,000 yuan/mu, which will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted; otherwise Changshou LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	
	Yong crop compensation	First year (fixed compensation)
second year and each year after (compensation for young crops)		1,800
Reclamation bond	20,000	

## 5.3 Rural Residential Houses

158. There are two options of compensation with different rates for rural demolished residential houses, one is full cash compensation and another is self-construction on allocated housing.

### 5.3.1 Full Cash Compensation

#### (1) Compensation Standard for House Structures

159. Compensation for physical displacement are 570 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structure, 480 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-timber (tile) structure, 330 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure, 120yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall and asbestos tile structure.

#### (2) Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled

160. Changshou land acquisition and house demolition management office will enter into a house compensation agreement with each affected household, in which a 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita of house area is defined to pay for each person. As defined in the regulation, cash compensation at 30m<sup>2</sup>\*3,400yuan=102,000yuan per capita in one-off for Shuanglong; whilst the standard of Longhe, Dandu and Linfeng is 30m<sup>2</sup>\*3,000yuan=90,000yuan per capita. As consulted to the township LAR officers, the real estate price of local towns in 2017 is 1,500-2,500yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The compensation is adequate for AHs to purchase new house in nearby areas.

#### (3) Moving Subsidy

161. If the affected household moves within the specified time, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 800yuan/HH and more 400yuan for each added person for families over 3 members. As per consultation to village leaders, the price is adequate for AHs to relocate.

#### (4) Demolition Reward

162. In addition, 4,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, and that of 600yuan for each added person for families over 3 members.

#### (5) Transitional Subsidy

163. Meanwhile, 1,000 yuan per capita for affected people who choose cash compensation.

164. Based on the compensation rates, this resettlement mode is largely sufficient for replacement value.

### 5.3.2 Self-construction on Allocated Housing Land

#### (1) Structural Compensation

165. For AHs who choose resettlement as self-construction on allocated housing land, the compensation standards for house structures will be increased by 50% on the basis of original cash compensation standard, since it will not provide additional cash compensation to the APs, e.g. 855 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structure, 720 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-timber (tile) structure, 495 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure, 180 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall and asbestos tile structure.

166. Demolished rural houses out of the urban planning area may be subject to self-construction on allocated housing land, where the housing land will be allocated at 30 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, 90m<sup>2</sup> for 3-person (and below) household, 120m<sup>2</sup> for 4-person household and 150m<sup>2</sup> for 5-person (over 5) household on collective land out of the planning area.

167. As consulted with township LAR officers, the land cost of house plot is going to be fully compensated in the LAR cost, therefore, it will not provide additional compensation for this part anymore; however, it is allowed for the AH to build new house on the remaining land allocated to his/her family by the village group. The government will not charge any tax or fee for the AH. If the AP is not satisfied with the location, as expressed by the leader of Hexing Village of Longhe town, the village committee would help exchange the land with other villger's land where the AP might be eager to be resettled. As consulted to the IA, once required by the AH, the PIU would help level the housing plot for free.

#### (2) Moving Subsidy

168. If the affected household moves within the specified time, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 800yuan/hh and that of 400yuan for each added person for families over 3 members. As the consultation to village leaders, the price is adequite for AHs to be relocated.

#### (3) Demolition Reward

169. Meanwhile, 4,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, and that of 600yuan for each added person for families over 3 members.

#### (4) Transition Subsidy

170. In addition, 1,000 yuan per capita for APs who choose self-construction on allocated housing land. See Table 5-5 for details of compensation rates for structure of rural residential houses.

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Household

Resettleme nt mode	Overall Structural compensation rate (yuan/ m <sup>2</sup> )				Other compensation or measures				
	Brick- Concr ete	Brick- timber	Earth timbe r	asbes tos tile	Moving subsidy (yuan/HH)	Transiti on subsid y (yuan per capita)	Cash compensatio n (yuan per capita)	Housin g land to be provide d	Demolitio n reward (yuan/HH )
Full Cash compensati on	570	480	330	120	800yuan for HH with 3 persons or below; 400yuan per added person for HH with more than 3 persons	Once- off ,100 0	102,000(Shua nglong) 90,000(Longh e, Dandu, Linfeng,Haita ng, Yuntai)	N/A	4,000yua n for HH with 3 persons or below; 600yuan per added person for HH with more than 3 persons
Self- construction on allocated land with partial cash	855	720	495	180			N/A	Provide d in Free	

Resettlement mode	Overall Structural compensation rate (yuan/ m <sup>2</sup> )				Other compensation or measures				
	Brick-Concrete	Brick-timber	Earth timber	asbestos tile	Moving subsidy (yuan/HH)	Transition subsidy (yuan per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land to be provided	Demolition reward (yuan/HH)
compensation									

#### 5.4 Affected Agricultural Enterprises and Individual Farms

171. Totally 7 agricultural enterprises and 1 private farm with leased land will be affected by the Subproject. But the production and operation won't be impacted significantly. They can either choose to take a fixed rate of compensation at 8,200yuan/mu, or piece-by-piece of compensation in line with relevant policies. These will be paid to the land leassee, but the LA compensation will be paid to the land owners.

172. See Table 5-6 for compensation standards as per Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114) with.

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Fishpond Facilities and Grains

Compensation Rates for Young Crops on Collective Land in Changshou District	
Item	Compensation rates (unit: yuan/mu)
Fishpond facilities	2,300
Grains	1,800

Remarks:

1. Fishpond is compensated according to water surface area (including loss of fry); Compensation for District-level vegetable bases is the same standard with fishpond.
2. This Table is a reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments.

#### 5.5 Land Subsidy Standards and Procedure for RILU of Rural Emergency Roads Construction

##### 5.5.1 Standards of Land Subsidies for RILU

173. According to the regulation of One Case One Discussion (OCOD), the purpose of such case is to support the rural and agricultural development, and the local residents will directly benefit by such public investment, e.g., rural roads construction. RILU is the typical land use manner of the rural roads construction in project area. RILU is implemented on the basis of voluntary participation and negotiations, but RILU impacts are also included in this RP as the rural emergency roads in certain locations cannot change their routes and will impact APs. The RILU measures (including land compensation and land adjustment measures) provided under the RP will be based on voluntary participation and negotiation with APs. Local government will provide land subsidy compensation to AHs according to standards described in this RP. If they prefer replacement land, the local town governments and village committees will coordinate with other farmer HHs to exchange their land with AHs, and then the land subsidy will be paid to these farmer HHs who are willing to exchange their land. Further details will be finalized during updating the RP.

174. The standard of land subsidies is referring to the Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114) to pay two parts of subsidy to the households affected, namely land compensation (15,000-16,000/mu) and fixed compensation for young crops and attachments (8,200yuan/mu) (as **Table 5-7**). The total of the payment standard will be (23,200-24,200yuan/mu).

Table 5-7 Subsidy Standards of RILU in Project Area

Town/Street	Land compensation(yuan/mu)	Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments (yuan/mu)	Total (yuan/mu)
Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	16,000	8,200	24,200
Dandu	15,000	8,200	23,200

### 5.5.2 Procedure of OCOD for RILU during Rural Roads Construction

175. According to Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision (YBF[2010]No.85) and Chongqing Municipal Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision (GBF[2007]No.4), the OCOD should be carried out according to the following regulated procedures:

- The case should be passed in the discussion of village town-hall, or authorized by the village town-hall to be discussed and be past in the meeting of villager representatives.
- The case can be recommended by the village committee, or 1/10 of villagers, or 1/5 above of villager representatives to raise. Household consultation should be conducted by the representatives to obtain attainments of those to be represented.
- The village town-hall should be held with more than half of villagers whose ages are elder than 18 years old, or more than 2/3 villagers attending. In case of villager representative meeting, 2/3 or above of villagers should attend. Before the meeting, engagement with villagers should be conducted adequately. During the meeting, the discussion should be carried out in open manner. Those who raise any ideals should be respected, and reasonable comments should be considered. The case only can be passed with more than half of representatives' favors. It is one household one vote. All decision should be voted for passing in the meeting. The minutes of the meeting should be signed by all attendees.
- The proposal of the OCOD case should be inspected by township government and verified by county/district government. The county/district government should give response in 7 working days. For cases that are considered non-compliance with the policy, the county/district government should require to make corrective actions.

176. The rural infrastrucutre land use and subsidy agreement will be signed between the village committee and individual villagers. Subsidy/compensation will be paid from the IA to the township governments, and then, transferred to the bank account of village committee, finally disbursed to individual households.

### 5.6 Affected Attachments and Young Crops

177. Young crops and ground attachments on land shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 8,200 yuan/mu, which is much higher than cost of replacement. It is clarified in Appendix 2 and the second remark of Appendix 3 of *Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114)* that the table below is reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments in project area. See Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District				
Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Fruit tree	Sapling without grafting	M <sup>2</sup>	3-5	Diameter of main trunk at 1m from the ground (or main trunk close to branches which is lower than 1m) regardless categories of tree.
	Sapling with grafting 2cm-4cm	Set	2-3	
		Set	29-32	
		Set	32-35	

**Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District**

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
	(including 2cm) 4-7cm 7-10cm 10-13cm 13-16cm	Set Set Set Set	35-70 123 70-123- 176	any tree's diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 20yuan for every increased 2cm
Banana tree (Musa basjoo Siebold)	Sapling with cutting 5-10 trees 15 trees 10-	Set Cluster Cluster	3-5 27-53 45-70	Cluster with more than 16 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification
Grape	sapling without cutting Transplanting sapling 1-2cm 2-3cm 3-4cm	M <sup>2</sup> Set Set Set Set	3—5 2—3 8—10 10—17 17—32	Trees with diameter over 4cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
Mulberry	Sapling without cutting below 2cm 2-5cm 5-8cm 8-10cm	M <sup>2</sup> Set Set Set Set	3—5 3—5 5—8 8—17 17—32	Trees with diameter over 10cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm.
Unspecified tree	Saplings below 3cm 3-5cm 5-10cm 10-15cm 15-20cm	M <sup>2</sup> Set Set Set Set	6—8 3 3—8 8—13 13—24 24—42	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground. Any tree's diameter over 20cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm
Nut tree	Saplings belwo 2cm 2-5cm 5-10cm 10-15cm	M <sup>2</sup> Set Set Set Set	6—8 3—5 5—18 18—32 32—50	Including walnut tree, chestnut tree, palm, olive tree, locust, etc. Trees with diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
Unspecified Bamboo	Small cluster (below 20 trees) Big cluster (21-40 trees)	Set Set	18—53 35—70	Cluster with more than 40 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
phyllostachys pubescens	below 5cm 5-10cm beyond 10cm	Set Set Set	10—13 13—24 24—42	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground.
Bambusa multiplex	Small cluster (20—30 trees) Big culster (30—50 trees)	Set Set	11—21 14—32	Cluster with less than 20 or more than 50 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
Rohdea japonica	Cluster	Set	2	

**Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments on collective land in Changshou District**

Item	Structure	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Retaining Wall	Ashlar Slate Brick Earth wall	M <sup>3</sup>	45-70 27-53 35-62 5-8	Take the height over ground as compensation basis. Ridges with height more 0.3m shall be compensated as 0.3m.
Road	Concrete rubble (including ashlar with clay-bound macadam) Simple (tractor road)	M <sup>2</sup>	62-88 35-53 18-22	Compensation as concrete road for concrete thickness over 10cm, as clay-bound macadam for concrete thickness less than 10cm.
Brick kiln Lime kiln		Set	5,280-7,040	Abandoned ones are not applicable.
Well	Ashlar Simple Concrete Pumping	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62 18-35 11-14 176-352	Compensation according to size.
Tomb	Single Double	Set	800 1200	Following the notice of land acquisition to remove tombs by owner within timeline. It will be dealt with ownerless ones.
Concrete Ground	Slate Cement Concrete Earth	M <sup>2</sup>	6-8 11-14 6-8 5	Refers to constructed courtyard.
cesspool Tank	Ashlar, Rocky Concrete, Cement Earth	M <sup>3</sup>	27-45 11-14 3-6	Material cost already compensated, on other items any more.
Ditch	Ashlar concrete (Brick, concrete)	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62 18-27	Refers to artificial ditches constructed by village/group.

**Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District**

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Pole	Circular pole over 9m Squarely concrete pole (including circular pole lower than 9m)	Set	123-141 53-70	Refers to township/street level collective and private invested poles.
Wire	outdoor lighting wire, power line	m	1.8 3.5	
Pipe	outdoor drinking water pipe	m	3.4	Excluding municipal pipe network
Steel-frame greenhouse	Steel-frame with film	mu	3520-6000	

Remarks:

1. Fishpond (aquaculture excluded fish farming) is compensated according to water surface area (including loss of fry); Compensation for District-level vegetable bases is the same standard with fishpond.
2. This Table is a reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments.
3. "Set" refers to "number".

**5.7 Related taxes and fees**

178. Standards for fee and taxes to pay as per each unit as below:

Table 5-9 Standards for Fees and Taxes

**5.8 Entitlement Matrix**

Code	Fee or Tax	Yuan/Unit	Rate	Policy sources
1	Land reclamation costs	m <sup>2</sup>	25	YJ[2001]No.346
2	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	25	YFF[2008]No.47
3	LA overall balance fee	mu	5,000	YGTFGF[2008]No.86
4	Fee for additional construction land usage	m <sup>2</sup>	14	YCJ[2007]No.11
5	Forest vegetation recovery fees	m <sup>2</sup>	3	CS[2015]No.122
6	Water and Soil Protection Fee	m <sup>2</sup>	1.4	YJ[2017]No.81

179. The entitlement matrix is developed in line with relevant policies, regulations and laws, and assesment of compensation and resettlement assistance for the affected persons experiencing different impacts under the Subproject. See details in Table 5-10.



Table 5-10 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent Land Acquisition	825.14 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently (including 736.2mu of cultivated land, 31mu of forest land, 8.4mu of garden, 40.3mu of fishpond and 9.3mu of other land).	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	1,654 HHs with 4,985 persons in 40 groups in 16 villages of 6 towns	1) Land compensation rate is 15,000yuan/mu for Dandu, and 16,000yuan/mu for Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong and Linfeng Town 2) Resettlement subsidy is 35,000yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments: 8,200yuan/mu 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	1) 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance 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. 2) 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 the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. 3) One-off compensation for young crops with 8,200yuan/mu.
Temporary land use	154.09mu of land will be used temporarily, including 142.16mu of cultivated land, 6.2mu of forest land and 5.73mu of unused land	1) Village Collective owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	214 households with 730 persons in 17 villages of 6 towns	1) Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops; 2) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments.	1) One-off compensation for young crops of 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year.. 2) A reclamation bond at 20,000 yuan/mu. 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Changshou LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.
Demolition of rural residential houses	845.1m <sup>2</sup> in total, including 703.75m <sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure, 141.35m <sup>2</sup> in brick-timber (tile) structure	Property Owners	4 households with 19 persons in 3 groups in 3 villages of 3 towns	1) Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the local compensation rates. 2) Self-construction on allocated land with compensation	See details in section 5.3.
Rural infrastructure land use(RILU) for rural road	84.2mu of land use	Land user or Property Owners	2,947 people of 1,007 households	1) Land subsidy (15,000-16,000/mu) and fixed compensation (8,200yuan/mu) will be provided directly to AHs. The total of the payment standard will be (23,200-	See details in section 5.5.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
construction				24,200yuan/mu). 2) Livelihood restoration measures: cash subsidy, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, etc.)	
Ground attachments	Totally 12 types of attachment, such as concrete ground, water pond, wells, trees, etc.	Property Owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors	(1) Fixed compensation rate of 8,200yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by peice. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	PLA	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All 1,066 persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land adimistration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. Elder people already attained retired age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program. Others will receive pensions from the month following the attainment of statutory retiring age.	Changshou LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Changshou LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection 6.2.3.
Agricultural enterprises	PLA	Affected Enterprises	7 Agricultural Enterprises with 45 persons	1) Attachment compensation: based on the options 2) Other compensation will be determined through consultation with related village committee and villagers.	1) LRB, villages group representatives and the affected enterprises will go together to verify the data at the period of asset inverntory. 2) Sign agreement with the affected enterprises (i) with the standards of 8200yuan per mu or (ii) with standard of piece-by-piece as the policy.
Private Farm	PLA	Affected private owners	1 private owners with 4 persons	1) Attachment compensation: based on the options 2) Other compensation will be determined through consultation with related village.committee and villagers.	1) LRB, village group representatives and the affected private owners will go together to verify the data at the period of asset inverntory. 2) Sign agreement with the affected private owners (i) with the standards of 8200yuan per mu or (ii) with standard of piece-by-piece as the policy.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Vulnerable Groups	PLA	Land user or Property Owners	12 households with 24 persons	<p>1) For five-guarantee household, they will receive subsidies (about 3,240 yuan/year for each rural five-guarantee household) from the local civil affairs bureau, In addition, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training.</p> <p>2) For low income or poor family, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training. In addition, they will be assisted to join the program of five-guarantee household.</p>	<p>1) Changshou Poverty Alleviation Office is managing the five-guarantee household program for those registered.</p> <p>2) The IA in-field representative, township government will assist the low income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program.</p> <p>3) The IA in-field representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority.</p>
Grievance redress	LAR and RILU	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 7.5.
Monitoring and reporting	LAR and RILU	All affected people	All APs	<p>The compensation and restoration measures for APs impacted by LAR will be fully monitored and reported to ADB.</p> <p>The land subsidy and land adjustment/exchange for RILU will be fully monitored and reported to ADB.</p> <p>All other activities on LAR, RILU and LURT will be monitored and reported to ADB.</p>	See details in section 10.

## **6 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Measures**

### **6.1 Assessment of Land and Income Losses of Affected Villages and Rural Residents**

180. Since both LAR for river embankments and RILU for rural roads construction will use land permanently, the assessment of impacts of land and income has been combined together as indicated in

181. Table 6-1. Due to the linear feature of all the components, the LAR and RILU will affect lots of AHs and APs, however the land and income loss rates are relatively limited to affected villager groups and AHs.

182. The amount of land Impacts in each villager group is not very big, ranking from 0.21mu to 65mu in total. For some village groups with small per captial land, the land loss ratio is relatively bigger than those with larger per capita land. For example, in Dandu town, the land loss rate per capita is up to 27%-37% for those affected APs. However, the income loss rates for the villager groups are still quite limited.

183. Taking the per capita net income, which is disclosed by Changshou government, into account, the income loss per capita due to the project land use is all under 10%. And because of low contribution to family income from agricultural production, impact of permanent land use on HH income is not significant. In addition, the acquired land area was not suitable to plant economic crops since it's close to the river and flooded in June to September when the rainy season comes.

184. So, the cash compensation and following measures can fully restore the livelihood of AHs.

Table 6-1 Land and Income Losses after Land Use

Subproject Component	Town	Village	Group	APs (Person)			Per Capita Land holding (mu)	Size of Land Impact (mu)			Per Capita land loss (mu)	AAOV (Yuan)	Per Capita Income Loss (Yuan)	Per Capita Net Income (Yuan)	Per Capita Land Loss Rate	Per Capita Income Loss Rate
				Subtotal	LAR	Additional APs for Rural Roads <sup>2</sup>		Subtotal	LAR	RILU						
Integrated Rehabilitation Project of Longxi Tributaries	Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	100	65	35	0.75	5.1	1.1	4	0.05	1560	79.6	14300	7%	0.6%
			8	97	62	35	1.02	4.7	1.2	3.5	0.05	1560	75.6		5%	0.5%
		Tiantang	5	92	57	35	1.1	10.4	8.4	2	0.11	1540	174.1		10%	1.2%
		Longtan	2	352.5	300	52.5	0.72	40.79	38.29	2.5	0.12	1550	179.4		16%	1.3%
			3	379.5	327	52.5	0.8	43	40.5	2.5	0.11	1550	175.6		14%	1.2%
		Lianfeng	6	265	230	35	1.04	19.5	15	4.5	0.07	1560	114.8		7%	0.8%
		Feishi	2	310.5	258	52.5	1.2	32.5	30	2.5	0.10	1550	162.2		9%	1.1%
			4	172.5	120	52.5	1.2	12	10	2	0.07	1550	107.8		6%	0.8%
	Longhe	Siping	1	30	30	0	1	6.3	6.3	0	0.21	1550	325.5	12600	21%	2.6%
			4	69	69	0	1	12.6	12.6	0	0.18	1550	283.0		18%	2.2%
			5	48	48	0	0.6	5.25	5.25	0	0.11	1550	169.5		18%	1.3%
			7	54	54	0	0.7	7.35	7.35	0	0.14	1550	211.0		19%	1.7%
		Longhe	1	48	48	0	1.1	10.5	10.5	0	0.22	1550	339.1		20%	2.7%
			2	60	60	0	1.1	15.75	15.75	0	0.26	1550	406.9		24%	3.2%
		Heyan	1	54	54	0	1.5	10.5	10.5	0	0.19	1550	301.4		13%	2.4%
			2	56	56	0	1.5	5.25	5.25	0	0.09	1550	145.3		6%	1.2%
			3	46	46	0	1.4	5.25	5.25	0	0.11	1550	176.9		8%	1.4%
			4	68	68	0	1.4	8.4	8.4	0	0.12	1550	191.5		9%	1.5%
		Taihe	1	57	57	0	1	0.21	0.21	0	0.004	1550	5.7		0%	0.0%
			2	55	55	0	1	5	5	0	0.09	1550	140.9		9%	1.1%
		Baohe	2	150	105	45	1.1	38	35	3	0.25	1500	380.0		23%	3.0%
			3	133	88	45	1.1	23	21	2	0.17	1500	259.4		16%	2.1%
			7	138	108	30	1.1	26.5	25	1.5	0.19	1500	288.0		17%	2.3%
		Mingxing	3	105	75	30	1.2	8.8	7	1.8	0.08	1500	125.7		7%	1.0%
	Hexing	1	92	68	24	0.75	22	20	2	0.24	1500	358.7	32%	2.8%		
		2	78	54	24	0.75	21.5	20	1.5	0.28	1500	413.5	37%	3.3%		
				5	125	95	30	1.1	32.2	30	2.2	0.26	1500	386.4	23%	3.1%

<sup>2</sup> A total of 2,947 people of 1,007 households affected by rural infrastructure land use (RILU) of rural roads construction, of which 1,268 people of 375 households are additional APs and AHs, and other 1,679 people of 632 households are those also affected by LAR.

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	Linfeng	Shangdong	6	108	78	30	1.1	35.74	34.54	1.2	0.33	1500	496.4	14840	30%	3.9%	
			2	70	70	0	1	15	15	0	0.21	1200	257.1		21%	1.7%	
		Jiaojia	1	67	67	0	1.1	18.5	18.5	0	0.28	1200	331.3		25%	2.2%	
			2	75	75	0	1.3	26.5	26.5	0	0.35	1300	459.3		27%	3.1%	
Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection	Dandu	Dand	1	90	50	40	0.72	23	18	5	0.26	1300	332.2	14300	35%	2.3%	
			3	468	268	200	0.38	65	54	11	0.14	1300	180.6		37%	1.3%	
			5	230	130	100	0.36	25.95	18.7	7.25	0.11	1300	146.7		31%	1.0%	
			6	277	157	120	0.38	28.5	22.5	6	0.10	1300	133.8		27%	0.9%	
			9	3	3	0	0.39	0.4	0.4	0	0.13	1200	160.0		34%	1.1%	
Integrated Remediation of Dayuxi Basin of Longxi River	Yuntai	Yuntaiju	2	184	184	0	0.4	16	16	0	0.09	1200	104.3	12953	22%	0.8%	
			3	260	260	0	0.3	14	14	0	0.05	1200	64.6		18%	0.5%	
			4	140	140	0	0.5	13	13	0	0.09	1300	120.7		19%	0.9%	
		Zhaikou	7	104	104	0	0.6	14	14	0	0.13	1300	175.0		22%	1.4%	
			8	112	112	0	0.7	36.7	36.7	0	0.33	1300	426.0		47%	3.3%	
	Haitang	Haitang	10	112	112	0	0.6	28	28	0	0.25	1600	400.0		42%	3.1%	
			1	148	88	60	0.9	18.5	15.5	3	0.13	1580	197.5		132336	14%	0.1%
			4	136	76	60	1.0	24.15	17.15	7	0.18	1580	280.6			19%	0.2%
			5	181	101	80	0.9	23.4	17.2	6.2	0.13	1580	204.3			14%	0.2%
			6	123	123	0	0.97	28.5	28.5	0	0.23	1570	363.8			24%	0.3%
9	130	130	0	0.8	22.1	22.1	0	0.17	1570	266.9	21%	0.2%					
Total			-	6253	4985	1268	42.6	909.29	825.14	84.15	7.60	-	-	-	-	-	

## **6.2 Income and livelihood Restoration Measures**

### **6.2.1 Compensation of Permanent Land Acquisition**

185. The compensation of land acquisition includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and crop compensation. The compensation for permanent acquisition of rural land is based on the acquired land area and location regardless of land type (see details in section 5.1). For the resettlement subsidy, it is 35,000 yuan per person for the qualified ones of nonagricultural conversion. Crop and ground attachments will be compensated at fixed rates. 80% of the land compensation will be used to cover endowment insurance for farmers whose lands are acquired, and the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected village groups which will discuss the way how to disburse the payment within the groups.

186. Since the income loss rate per capita is under 10%, plus the proportion of the land income is not big in the overall family income (according to the result of household survey, it is 17% as indicated in Table 3-8), the compensation as above will be far higher than the loss of the affected households due to the permanent land acquisition.

### **6.2.2 Subsidy/Compensation for RILS for Rural Roads Construction**

187. According to the regulation of One Case One Discussion (OCOD), the purpose of such case is to support the rural and agricultural development, and the local residents will directly benefit by such public investment, e.g., rural roads construction. RILU is the typical land use manner of the rural roads construction in project area. RILU should be implemented on the basis of voluntary participation and negotiation with AHs. Alternatively, the township government as well as the village committee will coordinate with these households to change land with others who are willing to support the project and provide their land.

188. The standard of land subsidy is referring to the Changshou District Government Document [2013] .No.114) to pay two parts of compensation to the households affected, namely land compensation (15,000-16,000/mu) and fixed compensation for yong crops and attachments (8,200yuan/mu). The total of the payment standard will be (23,200-24,200yuan/mu). All payment will provide through from IA to the account of township governments, and finally to individual AH.

189. Since the 1,550yuan/mu is the most popular case for the AAOV in the affected townships (the range of AAOV in the six towns is 1200-1580yuan/mu), and thus, the 23,200-24,200yuan/mu is about 15 to 20 times of annual land income, which will cover all the 10 years of the rest of second round of land contract period (end in 2028). After the end with the land contract, the village group can re-distribute the remaning land among households so that each HH in the group will obtain new land through a new round of land contract.

### **6.2.3 Endowment Insurance for Qualified APs to be Converted into Non-Agruicultural Status**

#### **(1) Population Qualified to be Converted into Urban Status**

190. The number of APs who are able to be converted to non-agricultural status will be calculated in accordance with the following: the total area of permanently acquired cultivated land (including garden and pasture land, excluding the RILS for rural roads construction) plus 0.5-time of non-cultivated land, and divided by the per capita land area of the affected village groups.

191. Based on preliminary estimation, the number of people to be converted into non-agriculture residency of the Project is 1,066 persons, including 479 for Integrated Rehabilitation of Longxi Tributaries component, 276 for Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection component and 311 for Integrated Remediation of Dayuxi Basin of Longxi River component. The exact number will be subject to the approval of permanent land acquisition obtained from Changshou LRB. And this figure in RP will be confirmed or updated accordingly while updating/finalizing the RP. See Table 6-2.



Table 6-2 Number of People to be Converted into Non-Agricultural Status

Town	Village	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)	
<b>(1) Longxi River Tributaries Component</b>							
Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	1.1	0	0.75	1	
		8	1.2	0	1.02	1	
	Tiantang	5	8.1	0.3	1.1	8	
	Longtan	2	38.2	0.09	0.72	53	
		3	40.5	0	0.8	51	
	Lianfeng	6	15	0	1.04	14	
Feishi	2	30	0	1.2	25		
	4	10	0	1.2	8		
Siping		5	6.3	0	0.6	11	
		4	12.6	0	1	13	
		7	5.25	0	0.7	8	
		1	7.35	0	1	7	
Longhe		2	10.5	0	1.1	10	
		1	15.75	0	1.1	14	
Heyan		4	10.5	0	1.4	8	
		1	5.25	0	1.5	4	
		3	5.25	0	1.4	4	
		2	8.4	0	1.5	6	
		Taihe	1	0.21	0	1	1
			2	5	0	1	5
Baohu		1	20	0	0.75	27	
		2	20	0	0.75	27	
		5	20	10	1.1	23	
Mingxing	6	20	14.54	1.1	25		
Hexing		2	30	5	1.1	30	
		3	21	0	1.1	19	
		7	25	0	1.1	23	
		3	7	0	1.1	6	
Lingfeng	Shangdong	2	12	3	1	14	
		1	18.5	0	1.1	17	
		2	26.5	0	1.3	20	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>456.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>479</b>	
<b>(2) Dandu Component</b>							
Dandu	Dand	1	18	0	0.72	25	
		3	54	0	0.38	142	
		5	16.5	2.2	0.36	49	
		6	22.5	0	0.38	59	
		9	0.4	0	0.39	1	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>111.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>276</b>	
<b>(3) Dayuxi Component</b>							
Yuntai	Yuntaiju	2	16	0	0.5	32	
		3	14	0	0.4	35	
		4	13	0	0.3	43	
	Zhaikou	7	14	0	0.6	23	
		8	18	18.7	0.7	39	
		10	28	0	0.6	47	
Haitang	Haitang	1	12	3.5	0.92	15	
		4	11	6.15	0.95	15	
		5	13	4.2	0.9	17	
		6	15	13.5	0.97	22	
		9	14.3	7.8	0.8	23	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>168.3</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>736.16</b>	<b>88.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1066</b>	

192. If the remaining cultivated land of an affected household is less than 0.5 mu per capita after land acquisition, the affected household may apply for conversion to non-agricultural as well. This applies to relevant households until the remaining cultivated land reaches 0.5 mu per capita in their village group.

## (2) Endowment Insurance

193. According to the interviews with village committees and AP representatives, the way to determine who are going to be converted to non-agricultural residency would be to give priority to households whose impact due to the land acquisition is the most. If all family members of such households have been converted already or unwilling to convert, the quota can be provided to other households with less LA impacts. Usually it's restricted the quota transfer within the affected groups. Most of the affected households prefer to convert elder people whose ages are right in the retirement period.

194. Under some circumstance, young persons would like to exchange the quota with elders in the same group through negotiation. The final list of population to be converted will be determined at a village townhall meeting.

195. The resettlement subsidy for those affected people under 16 years old will be fully paid to the individual; one aged 16 years old or above will need to pay for part of the endowment insurance premiums based on age group, for which the government and individual shall pay 50% by each (individual in different age groups pay different rates). See Table 6-3.

**Table 6-3 Structure of the Resettlement Subsidy and Attainments of Individual Pension (per AP)**

Group	Age group	Provision of Resettlement Subsidy per capita	Price of endowment insurance premium paid by individuals (yuan)	Remain for individuals (yuan)	Monthly Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Elder people	80years or more	35,000	7,500	27,500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
	75-79	35,000	7,500	27,500	650	
	70-74	35,000	8,150-10,750	24,250-26,850	550	
	Male 60-69	35,000	11,400-20,500	14,500-23,600	500	
	Female 55-69					
40s-50s people	Male 50-59	35,000	20,500	14,500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 40-54					
Middle- aged or young people	Male 40-49	35,000	11,532	23,468	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 30-39					
	Male 20-39	35,000	5,766	29,234	500	
	Female 20-29					
16-19	35,000	1,153.2 - 4,612.8	30,387.2-33,846.8	500		

196. Changshou district government is responsible for the implementation of basic endowment insurance for entitled people, and also provides relevant management services. The administrative authority for labor and social security is the competent authority for basic management of endowment insurance. The execution agency of each level of basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees is responsible for handling basic endowment insurance. The administrative authority for land is responsible for identification and processing of premiums payment. The finance authority is responsible for fund disbursement and management.

197. Elder people already attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the whole process of endowment insurance premiums completed (basic pension is 500 yuan/month. From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, it increased to 535 yuan/month, on which additional 3 yuan/month per year will be added according to the years of completed insurance payments. For those already 75 years old by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012, more 50 yuan/month will be added. For those attained 75 years from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, the standard is changed from 50yuan/month to 100yuan/month), so that each person converted will receive 6,240 yuan annual pension at least after retired.

198. Basic endowment insurance premiums to be paid by entitled people in one-off will be deducted by Changshou LRB from the land compensation to affected villages and resettlement subsidy to affected persons. The people converted into non-agricultural residency will receive remaining resettlement subsidy after deducting of individual contributions of basic endowment insurance premiums from the total subsidy of 35,000 yuan per capita.

199. As aforementioned, resettlement subsidy is 35,000yuan/person, once the social endowment insurance premium paid, the remaining of resettlement subsidy for each AP is 14,500-33,847yuan, which is equal to 13,050-30,462yuan/mu. In case the APs entered the basic social endowment insurance, they would be able to attain 500-750yuan per month (6,000-9,000yuan per year) of pension payment when they reach the retired age.

200. Even without the basic social endowment insurance for those aging in 16-55/60, a total of 16,050-33,462yuan/mu of attainments will be eventually received by the AHs (take 3,000yuan/mu of 20% of land compensation as an example). Since 1,550yuan/mu is the most popular case for the AAOV in the affected townships (the range of AAOV in the six towns is 1,200-1,580yuan/mu), it equals to 10-22 years of land output value without any cost investment. And the young and middle-aged people can be released from the land to operate other business or migrant work in these saved years to find alternative livelihood. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Analysis of Resettlement Subsidy Received by APs (Per mu)

Group	Age group	Land Compensation (Yuan/mu)	Resettlement Subsidy				Totally received by individuals(Yuan/mu)	Average AAOV (Yuan/mu)	Times of AAOV
			Provision of Resettlement Subsidy (Yuan/person)	Price of endowment insurance premium paid by individuals (yuan/person)	Remaining for individuals				
					Yuan/person	Yuan/mu			
Elder people	80years or more	3,000	35,000	7,500	27,500	24,750	27,750	1,550	18
	75-79	3,000	35,000	7,500	27,500	24,750	27,750	1,550	18
	70-74	3,000	35,000	8,150-10,750	24,250-26,850	21825-24165	24825-27165	1,550	16-17
	Male 60-69	3,000	35,000	11,400-20,500	14,500-23,600	13050-21240	16050-24240	1,550	10-16
	Female 55-69	3,000							
40s-50s people	Male 50-59	3,000	35,000	20,500	14,500	13,050	16,050	1,550	10
	Female 40-54	3,000							
Middle-aged or young people	Male 40-49	3,000	35,000	11,532	23,468	21,121	24,121	1,550	16
	Female 30-39	3,000							
	Male 20-39	3,000	35,000	5,766	29,234	26,311	29,311	1,550	19
	Female 20-29	3,000							
	16-19	3,000	35,000	1,153.2 - 4,612.8	30387.2-33,846.8	27348-30462	30348-33462	1,550	20-22

201. **Advantages of urbanization:** After conversion to urbanization status, the APs have more social rights in housing condition, medical treatment, education, etc, and their livelihood and employment will be improved. The comparison of advantage before urbanization and after urbanization is shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Comparison of Advantage before and after Urbanization

Content	Before Urbanization	After Urbanization
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Endowment Issuance	CNY80/person per month for each retiree	At least CNY 500 person month for each retiree
Medical Treatment	Reimbursement portion is 85%	The highest reimbursement portion is 95%; Meanwhile, if the cost surpasses the limit, it will be paid by the large-sum mutual fund.
Education	Study at the middle and primary school in the local township only	Study in urban area based on the principle of proximity and school enrollment during the compulsory education period. After graduation, graduates have the right to enjoy the public rental house and employment assistance of urban people.
Social Assistance	The standard of subsistence allowance is CNY350 / person month.	The standard of urban minimum living guarantee is CNY500 person month.
Employment and Training	Rare employment and training provision.	Social insurance, training subsidy, small loan and soft loan, "one to one" assistance, provision of public service position, encourage and help the self-employment

202. From this perspective, the compensation plan is adequate to restore the livelihood of elder APs and provides good opportunities for young people to improve their livelihood.

203. **Example:** For an AH with five family members (with ages of 66, 63 (female), 42, 40 (female), and 15, respectively) with loss of 5 mu farmland will receive CNY80,000 for land compensation. However, they need to pay CNY51,200 for general endowment insurance, and the remaining CNY28,800 in cash will be paid to the AH directly. In addition, they will receive CNY175,000 of resettlement subsidy. Then, they will need to pay for the pension insurance (individual part) for a total of CNY60,682 (CNY13,350 for age of 66, 15,300 for age of 63, 11,532 for age of 42, 20,500 for age of 40, and zero for age of 15), and remaining CNY114,318 of cash will be paid directly to the individual. Then, the AH will receive CNY41,000 of compensation for young crops and ground attachments in cash. Hence, in total, they will pay a total of CNY111,882 for the pension insurance and remaining total of CNY184,118 of the compensation will be received in cash. The two family members with ages of 66 and 63, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefit once they pay the pension insurance, while the member with 15 years old can continue his study or will work as an urban resident and participate in the urban worker pension insurance. The members with ages of 42 and 40, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefits after 18 years (for male at 60 years old) or 15 years (for female at 55 years old). So they will rely on the remaining compensation for their life till they can enjoy the pension benefits. However, as they are in labor ages they will find some work to do to continue to earn more money.

204. **Resettlement Willingness during public consultation:** Resettlement Mode: 88% surveyed households expressed they were not taking agricultural as the main livelihood for their lives, and thus, they would be more willing to work in non-agricultural jobs, but taking agricultural as an self-eating or enjoying activities; 95% are willing to be given non-agricultural status; 96% are willing to participate in social insurance for LEF; and 75% are willing to receive technical training.

205. In the 6,827 people affected by both LAR and RILU of rural roads construction (4,985 people affected by permanent LA and additional 1,268 people affected in RILU), 1,066 people will be able to enjoy the non-agricultural policy. If all family members of this household have been converted already or unwilling to convert, the quota can be provided to other households with less LA impacts or even those households who are not affected by this project in the groups. In principle, the quota should be only restricted within the group only. According to the survey, exchanging of quota should be discussed in the meeting of the village group and agreed by 2/3 attendees, and disclosed in the village group.

206. For those who are not included by the non-agricultural program, it means they will remain as agricultural status, and the per capita land in their village group will remain as usual after non-agricultural conversion. The village group could discuss when and how to adjust the land in the group, so that the per capita of APs can remain as the past, and thus, people will be able to remain their livelihood as usual. During the site survey, a few village groups are doing Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) with agriculture companies. According to the interviewed village leaders, it would be easier to do LURT once the land in the group combined together. Therefore, it is becoming quite popular in the project area to adjust land in the group these years. Hence, rest of this section is focusing on how to support the agricultural development and how to help get job incomes for people who are willing to have or who need to have.

### 6.2.4 Agriculture Development Supporting Measures

207. According to the site survey and as per information from the interview with village heads, a very typical featured agriculture in the project area is fruit planting. Almost every household plants fruits. In the past, people would sell their fruits to the companies purchasing fresh fruit from the production areas and selling outside for getting price disparities. Currently, the situation has been changing very fast. Many villages have been doing Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) with some agricultural companies, which is considered as a win-win way for villagers and the companies. From one hand, the villagers could not only get net income with around 500yuan/mu every year from LURT without any cost investment (it was reported that the 500yuan/mu was actually similar with the net income earned by farmers self), but also could release from the land to get some extra income from short-time jobs by joining fruit land maintenance and harvest. As said, each person could have 50-100yuan/day based on the types and requirements of jobs. There would be 2-3 months of working period. Moreover, the farmers can get job incomes near homes, and thus, they could take care of their families in the parallel; from other hand, the company can unify the piece-by-piece of lands to get economies of scale.

208. Overall, there are two types of works in fruit planting: technical process and general labour force inputs. According to the result of survey, the villagers were normally expressing to have some more techniques in fruit planting, which could not only help them to improve their products, if they plant by selves, but also could be easier to find short-term jobs and get higher salary from the agriculture companies who leased land through LURT.

209. In order to respond to the voice of the APs, the interviews with Poverty Alleviation Office and Agriculture Committee of Changshou district were conducted in December 2017 and January 2018. There are agricultural supporting and training programs every year for villagers of the district. And, for Changshou Agriculture Committee, their technical teams are investing around the villages for more than 220 days in a year to find opportunities of improving the agricultural capacity and income of the villagers in the district. And, there is different training available for villagers who are willing to improve their techniques. As **Table 6-6** indicated, three types of training were conducted in the project towns in 2017, of which training provided by Poverty Alleviation Office were focus to the need of poor households registered in Poverty Alleviation Programme, whilst training provided by Agricultural Committees were available for all villagers. As Table 6-6 shown, the interviewees provided an estimate of 2018/2019 as well based on the performance of 2017.

**Table 6-6 Agricultural Skill Training in Project Area**

Agency	Training		Attendees in Project area						Courses	Training objects
	Course	Year	Shg-l	Long-h	Lin-f	Dan-d	Hai-t	Yun-t		
Poverty Alleviation Office	Practical agricultural techniques (3 days)	2017	50	78	51	52	43	82	14	Affected poor households
		2018/2019	55	85	57	60	50	80	15	
Agriculture Committee	New agricultural techniques (15 days, once every 3 year)	2017	50	62	0	0	0	0	4	Affected Households
		2018/2019	0	0	67	19	9	29	4	
	Agricultural techniques training (expected to be conducted in 2018, 7-15 days each course)	2018/2019	70	70	60	50	40	40	13	Affected farmer (shatian pomelo, toracco orange) and livestock owner (fishpond owner, pig raising)

210. Except for the regular training, some particular training that requested by individual, village and township (which have to reach a relative scale), could be supported by the agricultural committee with necessary resources inputs. The APs of the Changshou subproject are entitled to take part in above mentioned agriculture development supporting measures.

## 6.2.5 Employment Service and Assistance for Affected People

211. All people affected in the project are encouraged and helped to join the employment supporting programme established by the project, so as to ensure restoration or improvement of their livelihood.

212. According to Changshou labor and social security bureau, there are three employment measures suitable for the Project: (1) public welfare positions; (2) temporary jobs in project construction period; (3) permanent job opportunities during project maintenance and operation; and (4) social employment opportunities.

### (1) Public Welfare Positions

213. Public welfare positions including full-time positions (provide formal labor contract with employer, 8 working hours each day and purchase social security insurance) and part-time positions (provide labor agreement with employer, purchase supplementary insurance against injury at work, less than 4 working hours each day with salary rate at 15yuan/hour and no more than 5,000yuan/year).

214. Full-time welfare position is relatively stable with favorable welfare, but this kind of position is quite limited; while part-time position is flexible with more opportunities.

215. As for type of work, more full-time positions in street administration offices/communities, like traffic police assistants, community disputes mediators, employment information, women's support, recruitment information specialists, community cleaners, gardeners, security patrol and other community service jobs, etc. The part-time jobs are mainly cleaners (50%), road maintenance workers (30%), patrol (in villages/groups, accounts for 20%), forest rangers (5%) and others (5%).

216. According to the bureau, the positions are provided and updated every year. Based on the executional performance of 2017, an estimation of the applicable public welfare positions in the project affected area are listed in Table 6-7. Once the land acquisition kicked-off, specified resettlement officers will coordinate with related government agencies and labor & social security bureau to seek employment opportunities for APs who are willing to work.

Table 6-7 Information of Public Welfare Positions

Type	Position	Year	Shuanglong	Longhe	Lin Feng	Dandu	Haitang	Yuntai	Total
Full-time	✓ traffic assistant police	2017	6	5	5	20	5	20	61
	✓ community disputes mediator	2018/2019	8	8	8	25	8	30	87
	✓ Information controller(women support, recruitment information)								
	✓ Cleaner gardener								
✓ Security patrol	2017	75	75	80	80	90	90	490	
Part-time	✓ Cleaner	2018/2019	80	80	85	85	100	100	530
	✓ Road maintenance								
	✓ Patrol								
	✓ Forest ranger								
✓ Others									

Source: Changshou District Labor and Social Security Bureau

### (2) Temporary Jobs in Project Construction Period

217. As estimated on the information of the FSR and project contents, 200 temporary employment opportunities will be available each year during the construction period, including 20 technical positions with salary of 3,000-5,000yuan/month for each and 180 non-technical positions with salary of 200 yuan/day or 2,000-3,000yuan/month. During the operation and maintenance period after the construction completion, 120 permanent positions will be available, including 40 technical positions and 80 non-technical positions. Salary for each technical position will be 3,000-5,000 yuan/month, and the non-technical position will be around 2,000-3,000 yuan/month. APs will be given priority when these employment opportunities are available. See Table 6-8 as the summary.

Table 6-8 Temporary Job Opportunities

Period	Temporary Jobs	Number	Salary
Construction Period	Technical	20	3,000-5,000
	Non-technical	180	2,000-3,000
Operation Period	Technical	40	3,000-5,000
	Non-technical	80	2,000-3,000

### (3) Social Employment Opportunities

218. According to Changshou District employment agency, APs also can get employment opportunities through normal ways. See Table 6-9. The opportunities are providing every year. As indicated, the data of 2018 and 2019 was a forecast of the interviewees based on the performance of 2017.

Table 6-9 Statistics of Job Positions in 2017 and Forecast of 2018 and 2019 for Changshou

Year	Category	Economic zone	6 Affected Towns	Industrial Zone	6 Affected towns	Other Private Enterprises	6 Affected towns
2017	Subtotal	5,042	No database; limited positions based on survey	2,981	No database; limited positions based on survey	2,238	No database; limited positions based on survey
	Normal position	3,021		1,782		1,340	
	Technical position	1,507		898		671	
	Management	514		301		227	
2018/2019	Subtotal	7,500	395	4,500	237	3,000	158
	Normal position	4,500	237	2,700	142	1,800	95
	Technical position	2,250	118	1,350	71	900	47
	Management	750	39	450	24	300	16

Source: Changshou District Employment Agency.

Note: The data of 2017 is the latest experienced performance which is the basis for estimation of 2018 and 2019. According to the Changshou district employment agency, the positions are open every year.

### (4) Employment Assistance from Government Agencies

219. As the key platform, the labor, employment and social security center (hereinafter referred to "LESC") on the village level will play proactive role to collect information of APs' needs on agricultural skills guidance, training, fund support and employment coordination, and then submit to the LESC of township level. The township LESC shall analyse the received information (amount, necessity and feasibility) and then report to the district LESC, Agriculture Bureau and Poverty Alleviation Office. Based on budget, resources and timeline, these related agencies will either assign representatives to conduct policy advocacy, technique guidance and skills training in affected towns or to train the township officers who will be responsible to bring the information back to communities.

### (5) Skill Trainings

220. Based on the interviews with Changshou District government agencies including Women's Federation, Agriculture Committee, Employment Bureau and Poverty Alleviation Office, the training in the project affected areas is carried out every year. Information of 2017 and plan for 2018 and 2019 is listed as Table 6-10. Same as above, the training are available every year. As indicated, the data of 2018 and 2019 was a forecast of the interviewees based on the performance of 2017.

Table 6-10 Nonagricultural Skill Training Plans in the Project Area

Agency	Training		Attendees in Project area						Training target
	Course	Year	Shuang-long	Long-he	Lin-feng	Dan-du	Hai-tang	Yun-tai	
Employment and Social Security Bureau	Professional technical skills training (such as turner, fitter, welder, chef, domestic service and so on, totally more than 80 types)	2017	130	130	140	150	150	150	Affected Labor force
		2018/2019	140	140	150	160	160	160	
	Domestic service Training	2017	15	17	15	18	20	16	APs, mainly for women domestic service, infant care, cleaner etc. certificated will be issued after course completion
		2018/2019	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Small and micro entrepreneurship training	2017	110	110	100	90	90	90	446 persons successfully got license for running private business in 2017	
	2018/2019	120	120	110	100	100	100		
Women's Federation	Training for left-behind women	2017	200	230	280	200	260	280	Left-behind women in affected area, 342 persons attended the training in 2017; no data base from grass-roots, but estimated to be not less than 10,000.
		2018/2019	220	250	300	220	280	390	

Source: Changshou District government agencies including Women's Federation, Agriculture Committee, Employment Bureau and Poverty Alleviation Office.



## (6) Accessibility of Training and Employment Supports

221. In terms of the accessibility of training and employment information, as consulted with the related departments, they will fully support to get the information of training and employment in the affected towns, villages and groups. They agreed to assign special resources to conduct policy advocacy, technique guidance and skills training in affected area. Once the land acquisition kicked-off, a specified resettlement officer will be in place to coordinate with related government departments and the LESC to seek employment opportunities for APs who are willing to attend training and work. See Table 6-11 for details of the plan of training and employment assistance offered by local government departments.

Table 6-11 Plan of Training and Employment Assistance Activities

Agency	Policy Advocacy	Training Introduction	Technique Guidance On Site	Township Level Training	Note
Agriculture Committee	3	3	6	3	Primary and district level technicians of spent over 200 days each year in communities. They are to approach once needed.
Employment and Social Security Bureau	6	6			LESB of township level and village committee know villagers needs very well. More guidance will be provided to them.
Poverty Alleviation Office	6	6	6		Quota of cards out poor household only can be got through application. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on guidance to primary level workers on this.
Women's Federation	6	6			Usually it is conducted on village fair.

Source: Changshou District government agencies including Women's Federation, Agriculture Committee, Employment Bureau and Poverty Alleviation Office.

### 6.3 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Use

222. The Project will use 154.09 mu of land temporarily for the construction, including 142.16mu of cultivated land and 6.2mu of forest land and 5.73mu of unused land. The temporary land will be compensated in a one-off fixed compensation, 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year, if relevant. Changshou LRB will collect a reclamation bond at 20,000 yuan/mu, which will be refunded to the owner after the land is reclaimed and accepted, otherwise, Changshou LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.

### 6.4 Resettlement Programs for Rural Residents to be Relocated

223. The residential houses affected by the project were mostly built during 2000-2010, while houses of brick-timber structure were built during 1990s. According to the survey to the affected households, they prefer to get full cash compensation or self-construction on allocated housing land.

#### 6.4.1 Full Cash Compensation

224. Based on the site survey, almost all affected households prefer the cash compensation.

225. In case of the cash compensation, a compensation agreement for house demolition will be signed between the Changshou LRB and house owners, and pay cash compensation at 90,000-102,000 yuan per capita in one-off. For example, a 120m<sup>2</sup> of house (brick-concrete structure) for a family with 4 members in Longhe Town will receive overall house compensation of 570yuan/m<sup>2</sup>\*120m<sup>2</sup> = 68,400 yuan and cash compensation of 90,000yuan/person\*4person = 360,000 yuan. The total sum of compensation and subsidies is about 428,400 yuan. Based on local market housing price of 1,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Longhe town, this amount can be used to buy a 286 m<sup>2</sup> of a new house. Therefore, it is sufficient for fully replacement value. In addition, the new house will be much better than the old house in terms of structure, location and supporting facilities.

226. According to the survey, CDX<sup>3</sup> of Shuanglong Town will go with cash compensation. His affected house is 60m<sup>2</sup> with 2 family members. The standard of cash compensation this town is 102,000yuan per capita. So, this family will receive a compensation of 204,000yuan for two persons. Besides, CDX family will receive 34,200yuan of house compensation (570yuan/m<sup>2</sup>\*60), so the total family compensation will be 238,200yuan. Based on the Shuanglong local market house price of 2000yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this amount can be used to buy a new house of 119m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, it is sufficient for fully replacement.

227. LXW of Longhe Town has not finally decided yet, since he will make his decision based on the needs of his children who are graduating soon. The standard of cash compensation in this town is 90,000yuan per capita. If they choose cash compensation, the compensation for 4 persons will be 90,000yuan/person\*4person = 360,000 yuan. Also, the family will receive a total of 171,000yuan of house compensation, and thus, the total family compensation will be 531,000yuan. Based on the Longhe local market house price of 1500yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this amount can be used to buy a house of 354m<sup>2</sup> with better conditions. Therefore, it is sufficient for fully replacement.

228. YY's house is partially brick-concrete and partially brick-timber (tile) structure with a total area of 181.35m<sup>2</sup>. There are 5 members in the family. Therefore, the cash compensation for the five persons should be 90,000yuan/person\*5 persons=450,000yuan. In addition, the family will be compensated with 90,648yuan (40m<sup>2</sup>\*570yuan/m<sup>2</sup>+141.35m<sup>2</sup>\*480yuan/m<sup>2</sup>) for their house structures, so the total family compensation will be 540,648yuan. The Dandu local market price of residential house is 1500yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, YY's family can get a house with 360m<sup>2</sup> that is almost double of his existing house and has better house structure.

229. ZHP's house is brick-concrete with total area of 303.75m<sup>2</sup>. There are 8 members in his family. Therefore, they can get the cash compensation for the people with total of 816,000yuan (102,000/person\*8 persons). The compensation for ZHP's existing structure will be 173,137yuan, so the total family compensation will be 989,137yuan, which can buy a new house with 659m<sup>2</sup> in Dandu town. The compensation is far beyond the house replacement value.

#### **6.4.2 Self-Construction on allocated housing land**

230. According to the interview with LXW, he may choose the option of self-construction on allocated house land once his residential house is demolished.

231. According to the land resources office of Longhe town, LXW can reconstruct a house on its own land plot or exchange with other's housing plot under the coordination of the village committee. The land cost of house plot already full compensated in the LAR cost, therefore, it will not provide additional compensation for this part anymore; however, it is allowed for the AH to build new house on the remaining land allocated to his/her family by the village group. The government will not charge any tax or fee for the AH. If the AP is not satisfied with the location, the village committee would help exchange the land with other villager's land where the AP might be eager to resettling. Once required by the AH, the project owner would help level the housing plot for free.

232. The housing land will be allocated at 30 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, 90m<sup>2</sup> for 3-person household (and below), 120m<sup>2</sup> for 4-person household and 150m<sup>2</sup> for 5-person (over 5) household on collective land out of the urban planning area.

233. The compensation standard of self-construction households will be increased by 50% based the cash compensation standard, that 855 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structure and 720 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-timber (tile) structure. In addition, affected households will also get other compensations like moving subsidy, demolition reward and transition subsidy.

234. For example, LXW's house (brick-concrete) of 300 m<sup>2</sup> will receive overall house compensation of 855/m<sup>2</sup>\*300/m<sup>2</sup> = 256,500 yuan. According to the cost of local housing construction (800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>), this amount can be used to construct a new house over 320 m<sup>2</sup>, so it is sufficient for replacement. At the same time, transition subsidy is enough to cover the needs during transition period.

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<sup>3</sup> No full names of APs provided to protect their privacy.

## **6.5 Special Assurances to Vulnerable Groups**

235. Twelve vulnerable households will be affected by the Project. For five-guarantee household, they will receive subsidies (about 3,240 yuan/year for each rural five-guarantee household) from the local civil affairs bureau. In addition, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training. For low income family, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training. In addition, they will be assisted trying to join the program of five-guarantee household.

- ✓ Changshou Poverty Alleviation Bureau is managing the five-guarantee household program for those registered.
- ✓ The IA in-field representative, LESC of township government will assist the low income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program.
- ✓ The IA in-field representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority.

236. Any new vulnerable groups identified during implementation of resettlement can be taken into the updated RP as well as the system of government poverty alleviation through Poverty Alleviation Office. As communication with Changshou PMO, resettlement specialists will coordinate with agricultural enterprises and private business owners nearby to give priority to affected vulnerable groups and elder people if there is any employment opportunities like agricultural or forest rangers.

237. Therefore, the livelihood of vulnerable groups can be fully resettled and improved in a proper way. During RP implementation, the PMO, IA and local government will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups will be given with priorities during implementation of various restoration measures (e.g., employment during construction, skills training and subsequent supports).

## **6.6 Women Development Supports**

### **(1) Agricultural Skill Development**

238. As per the site survey, it is very common for both females and males to be involved in income-generating activities. Among middle-aged groups, more males are long-term as well as seasonal migrant laborers compared to women. Whereas more women are left at home to undertake agricultural practices as well as to look after their household members such as children and elderly. Therefore, the affected women hoped that they can be converted to non-agricultural people, and thus, they would have stable income every month now or in the retired ages. For young women, it was also raised about their particularly needs on skill training and job opportunities near home so that they could get some more income for their families at the same time of continuing taking care of families.

239. As such, the project will pay special attention to meet the training and job demands of women in local towns. The dedicated resettlement officer will work with the LESC to collect needs information of women and provide job positions for women with a priority.

### **(2) Micro-loans for Women**

240. According to the consultation with Changshou Women's Federation, local women who are going to start up business individually or together with others would be encouraged and supported with finance measures. They could apply for micro-loans through the local women's federation, such as for clothes sales, craftship, catering management. The maximum amount is CNY 100,000 per woman. The women's federation will provide women with free guidance to start-up business.

241. Except for the two supports as above, other measures for livelihood restoration or development set out in this plan is also available for women. More support measures are included in the GAP of this Project.

## **6.7 Restoration Measures for Agricultural Enterprises and Individual Farm**

242. Seven agricultural enterprises will be partially impacted by LA of the subproject. These are large scale enterprises with a land area of over 1,000mu in one village. Some of them even rent land from two or more villages. Workers of these enterprises are mostly temporary term jobs as described in previous sections; they are only hired when required such as special fruit land maintenance or harvest.

Duration of the job would be about 2 to 3 months a year. For two or three permanent workers, they are normally in charge of a few villages of business. Even though, the production of the affected enterprises won't be stopped due to the subproject, since it is not significant impact to them, therefore there will be no impacts on workers there.

Table 6-12 Impact Analysis of Agricultural Enterprises

Name of Enterprises	Village	Total Land Area in the Village (mu)	Impacted Land Area by the Subproject (mu)	Impact
Shuangshufang Agricultural Company	Baohe	1,500	50	3%
	Mingxing	1,500	1	0%
	Hexing	1,500	1	0%
Hexingyuan Agricultural Company	Baohe	1,500	20	1%
Luo Hongmei Agricultural Company	Baohe	60	1	2%
Boss Lei Agricultural Company	Baohe	400	5	1%
	Feishi	400	2	1%
Guoranhao Agricultural Company	Lianfeng	1,500	3	0%
	Longtan	2,800	78.7	3%
Xiankelai Agricultural Co.Ltd	Lianfeng	1,500	2	0%
Li Chaoxue Agricultural Company	Lianfeng	600	1	0%

243. The affected enterprises will be compensated at fixed rate of 8,200yuan/mu for ground attachment and crops once affected. At the same time, according to the site survey, there are still a lot of lands not transferred yet, and villagers and village committee are willing to transfer their lands to enterprises or companies with an annual rental of 400-600 yuan/mu. Therefore, the compensation to affected enterprises are much higher than cost of land lease. The related loss can be restored easily.



Figure 6-1: W Mocte Citrus



Figure 6-2: Tarocco Orange

244. One private farm will be affected with a total of 5mu of fishpond. The affected area will be separated beforehand from the whole fishpond so as to minimize the impact to the daily operation and business. The farm land is from land-transfer, so the compensation at a fixed rate of 8,200yuan/mu shall be paid in one-off eventually. As per site survey, there is still a large scale of land pending for transfer with a rental of 400-600yuan/mu/year in the village. It can be seen that the compensation rate is much higher than cost of land-transfer and the related loss is easy to be restored. See Table 6-13 for information of affected individual farms.

Table 6-13 Information of Affected Individual Farms

Town	Village	Name of Househead	Group	Business	Whole Operation Scale (mu)	Area Affected by the Subproject (mu)	Compensation rate for the farm (yuan/mu)
Longhe	Baohe	CHB	2	Fishpond	55	5	8400 (exclude the land compensation to land owner)
Total						5	

### **6.8 Affected Ground Attachments**

Crops, scattered fruit trees and ground attachment (excluding attachments on housing land) affected by the Subproject will be compensated either as the fixed rate of 8,200 yuan/mu or piece by piece in accordance with the standards in Section 5.5 of the RP.

## **7 Public Participation and Consultation**

245. According to the PRC's policies and regulations as well as regulations of Chongqing Municipality, the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy in SPS (2009), it is important to have public participation and consultation for favoring the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation; and therefore to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce complaints and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

### **7.1 Methodology for Public Participation**

#### **7.1.1 Approaches**

246. During the survey, town, village and group heads, and AP representatives were invited to participate, and the necessity, benefits and impacts of the Project, principles for compensation and resettlement progress were communicated to them. At the RP preparation stage, the resettlement planning staff discussed with district and town leaders, listened to their comments, requirements and issues, and policy on resettlement housing plots.

247. At the preparation stage of the project, many public participation activities were conducted in such forms of meeting, focus group discussion (FGD), interview and questionnaire survey, including 15 interviews with those involving the IA and government departments, 16 village group FGDs, and sampling survey of 232 affected households.

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

##### **(1) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

249. Organized FGDs in the affected village groups, including general residents, elder people, women and other special groups.

##### **(2) Structured questionnaire survey**

250. At the preparation and design stages of the project, a structured questionnaire was designed to understand the expectation of the resettlement of the APs.

##### **(3) Discussion Meeting and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)**

251. Depending on public participation activities, discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information as well.

#### **7.1.2 Measures for Participation and Consultation**

252. 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 Project, and discuss the possible resettlement plan with AP representatives. Through the survey, public opinions were considered, and incorporated into resettlement programs.

253. 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 submit grievances, comments and suggestions to village committees, resettlement agencies and M&E agencies, which will be handled according to the established procedures.

254. The information from the RP will be publicized through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., website) to the APs from the beginning of the project to the whole process of resettlement implementation in order that the APs and the local governments are fully aware of the RP, the compensation and resettlement programs under the Project, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement. The project agencies will ensure 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. The resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on land acquisition, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement work, win the support of the APs for the resettlement and ensure the successful completion of the resettlement.

## 7.2 Public Participation Activities at Project Preparation Stage

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

- Community meetings: Before the fieldwork, the background information of the project was communicated to community residents, including the project's scope, necessity, possible impacts, and potential compensation and resettlement programs, involving representatives of APs and women, town and community officials, etc. See Table 7-1.
- FGD: learning the background, scale and impacts of the project.
- Sampling questionnaire survey: This survey aimed to learn local socioeconomic profile, and the APs' attitudes to and opinions on the project. 309 households were sampled during the survey, accounting for 19% of the 1,654 households affected by LAR. The information collected in the survey was taken as an important basis for the RP preparation.
- Interview with the community officials: learning local socioeconomic profile, expectations for the project, comments and suggestions on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, etc.
- Government interviews: Heads of the district DRC, land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau, women's federation and statistics bureau were interviewed, acquiring some information and policies related to the project, and learning their comments and suggestions on the project.

Table 7-1 Experienced Public Participation

Item	Mode	Time	Participants	Females	Topic	Main concerns from AHS	Actions taken in RP
Community meetings	Meeting	Nov. 17-19 2017	14 village officials and 46 residents	22 female residents	Communicating background information of the project	Attendees were interested in the project purpose and plan, and concerns with the compensation policy, transparency of procedure.	In each village surveyed, a briefing of the project purpose and schedule was provided by the IA. An introduction about the project, ADB-financed in particular was introduced by the RP consulting team.
FGD with the IA	Meeting	17-19 Nov. 2017	5 persons from the IA	2 females	Learning the background, scale and impacts of the project	Concern about the the large scale of LA.	Worked with the FSR institute and tried to avoid LA or reduce LA by optimize the design.
Sampling questionnaire survey	Door-to-door survey	28 Nov. To 1 Dec.2017	309 households with 1087 persons	In the 1087 persons, females are 546 people, accounting for 50.2%	Learning local socioeconomic profile, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.	Concerns with the compensation standard and transparency of procedure. Interested in the possibility of enjoying the social endowment insurance.	Intruduction of the project, especially for policy and procedure requirements of ADB-financed project on IR. Introduced the resettlement policy to the interviewees.

FGDs with community officials	Meeting	28 Nov. To 1 Dec.2017	15 officials from 10 affected villages	6 females from 4 affected villages	Learning about local socioeconomic profile	Concern about the the large scale of LA, which means a lot of work to do in the following.	Coordinated with the FSR institute and tried to avoid LA or reduce LA by optimize the design. Discussed the organization arrangements and capacity buildings.
Government interviews	Interview	28 Nov. To 1 Dec.2017	20 staff members of government departments concerned	12 female interviewees	Acquiring information and policies related to the sub-project	Welcomed the project to implement. The LA will be very small piece at each location, which will make the work of coordination difficult.	Worked with the FSR institute and tried to avoid LA or reduce LA by optimize the design. Discussed the organization arrangements and capacity buildings.
Resettlement office	Interview	5 <sup>th</sup> January 2018	6officials from Changshou LRB, resettlement office, Longhe and Shuanglong land resource offices, Dandu land resources office	1 female official interviewed in Changshou LRB.	Learning the local market price of residential housing, feasible options for physical resettlement, way of housing plot	Concern about house demolition, which may make the work harder.	Four HD identified. Discussed the policies of LAR and the options of resettlement and learned the way of housing plot in related areas.

### 7.3 Public Participaiton Plan in Next Stages

256. Even though several rounds of participations conducted already, the Changshou PMO and relevant government departments will continue to fulfill public participation along with the project preparation and implementation. A public participation plan in next stages is shown as Table 7-2 .

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Village Town-hall	Village Meeting	2018/4	Village Groups of all Rural Road construction areas, Township government	All APs	Land use and compensation for rural roads construction
Draft RP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	2018/4	CDLRB, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	All APs	Disclosing the draft RP
RIB	Distribution	2018/4	CDLRB, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	All APs	RIB distribution
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	2018/5-12	CDLRB, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	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	2018/5-12	CDLRB, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	All APs	Compensation and form of payment
Housing plot preparation for self-construction	LRB, township office of resettlement	2018/8-12	CDLRB, Shuanglong and Changhe resettlement office, Dandu resettlement office	All APs	Housing plot preparation for self-construction
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	2018/5-12	CDLRB, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation
Public participation during construction	Village meeting,	2019- end of the	Owner, Government of Longhe, Shuanglong,	All APs	Income restoration, house construction,



Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
	interview, etc.	Project	Linfeng, external M&E agency		compensation for temporary impacts, etc.

#### 7.4 Women's Participation

257. From the beginning of the Project, the implementing agencies and the local governments have given special attention to the role of women in the resettlement preparation and implementation, and cared about their personal and household needs.

258. In the project 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 men and young work outside and women stay at home for taking care of elders, children and home affairs. Therefore, in the project area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the project than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement impacts and mitigation measures. All women support the Project.

259. During the survey, the women representatives of all affected villages were invited 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 Project, but were also concerned about the accuracy of asset inventory results, the rationality of compensation rates, and if compensation could be available timely. At the resettlement planning stage, the design institute invited women representatives to discuss the project design, and listened to their comments, requirements and issues about production resettlement, relocation and resettlement housing construction. In terms of compensation on LA and HD, the national laws and regulations guarantee that women have equal rights on land use rights and house property legal rights. All households constructed or purchased during marriage automatically have shared-ownership between the couple, regardless of how or to whom the property was registered. Both spouses will sign the agreement and register new apartment ownership to protect women's interest and rights.

260. Affected women expressed to convert for non-agricultural people, and then, they would have stable income every month now or in the retired ages. For young women, it was also raised about their particularly needs on skill training and job arrangement after the LA. Some women also expressed to be provided with some job opportunities when the project went to implement. They hoped not only themselves, but also their husbands or family members could get some work near their homes. In addition, each resettlement implementation and management agency has at least one female official.

261. More participation and consultation measures of women are included in the GAP of this Project.

#### 7.5 Grievance Procedures

262. During the RP implementation, the following measures shall be taken to reduce grievances and appeals: 1) The implementing agencies and the local governments will give extensive publicity of the resettlement policies in such forms as meeting, discussion and door-to-door survey so that the APs can understand the resettlement policies and principles, and compensation rates; 2) Disclose information on land acquisition and house demolition losses, resettlement agreements, compensation fee disbursement, the construction progress of resettlement housing, and the resettlement agencies through mass media and bulletin boards to accept the 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.

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

264. In order to ensure the proper channel for APs to file the complaints on any issues related with the land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance mechanism has been established as:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file a complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Changshou district land acquisition office and/or Changshou PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

265. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a law court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

266. Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.<sup>4</sup>

267. APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. APs may complain to Changhsou PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. See Table 7-3 for contact information of agencies concerned.

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<sup>4</sup> For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

Table 7-3 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
CDLRB-LA&HD	Director Yu	Director	13896199705
District finance bureau	Cheng Xueming	Dept Head	023-40252524
CDDRC	Zhang Mingwan	Director	023-40245142
Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd	Xiang Ke	Officer	18202364084
Longhe Government	Xu Jian	Director of Economic Development Dept	18723273091
Linfeng Government	Wang yu	officer	15922629041
Shuanglong Government	Zhou Luo	Officer	18223423309
Baohe Village Committee	Chen Xuesheng	Village secretary	13500302883
Mingxing Village Committee	Jiang Ming	Village secretary	15826011195
Feishi Village Committee	Liu Xiaobo	Village Director	13098682138
Hexing Village Committee	Yin Hong	Village secretary	13368328095
Siping Village Committee	Dai Shiyong	Village secretary	18983119581
Longhe Village Committee	Pu Guoqiang	Village secretary	13983248576
Taihe Village Committee	Zhao Daiwen	Village secretary	15823131173
Heyan Village Committee	Zhen Maorong	Village secretary	18166327720
Jiaojia Village Committee	Gao Shusheng	Village Head	13996039883
Miaoshan Village Committee	Qiu Guoping	Village Head	13594693328
Shixin Village Committee	Liu Xizhong	Village Head	13500390080
Shangdong Village Committee	Che Shulan	Village Head	13594233475
Linfeng Village Committee	Zheng Youyi	Village Head	13996051088
Shuanglongju Village Committe	Yu Yanchi	Village secretary	13908310078
Tiantang Village Committee	Liu Deming	Village secretary	13883186398
Longtan Village Committee	Zhong Songtao	Village secretary	13637829470
Lianfeng Village Committee	Zhao Shuju	Village head	13883753686
Dandu Government	Chen Hong	Mayor	13883668818
Dandu Government	Zhao Xiaoyong	Officer	13648405936
Dandu Village Committee	Zhou Jijing	Village secretary	15923117518
Zengci Village Committee	Luo Zheng	Village secretary	13896646977
Haitang Government	Liu Baisheng	Mayor	15909324806
Haitang Village Committee	Huang Qihua	Village secretary	13883127879
Tuqiao Village Committee	Chen Baishu	Village secretary	13193059989
Zhuangyan Village Committee	Chen Zhiping	Village secretary	15023295936

## 8 Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule

### 8.1 Organizational Structure

268. In order to prepare and implement the Project successfully, Changshou district government has established a Project Leading Group and its PMO as the decision-making and management agency of the Project. The leading group is responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service during the project implementation, reporting the project progress to Changshou district government and the ADB, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, coordinating technical assistance, etc. The PMO will coordinate overall implementation of RP.

269. See organization structure in Figure 8-1.

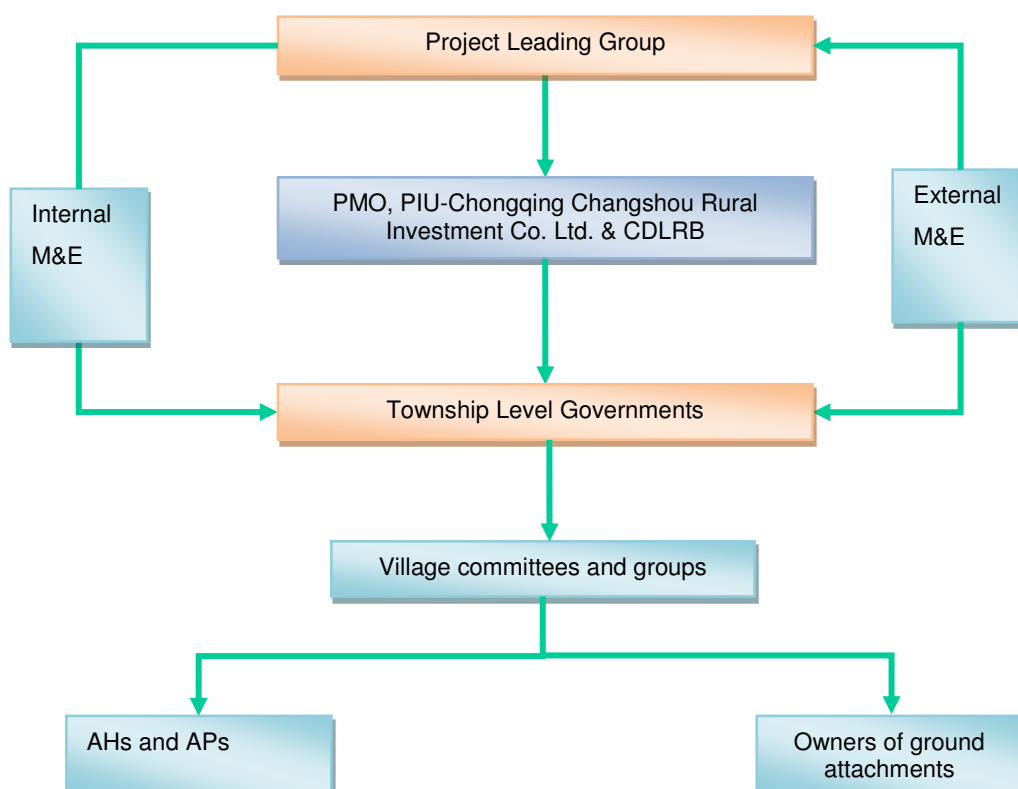


Figure 8-1 Organizational Chart

### 8.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### (1) Changshou Project Leading Group

270. Mainly responsible for organizing the resettlement of the Project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Project, 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 the project construction and resettlement.

#### (2) Changshou PMO

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

### **(3) Project Implementing Unit (PIU)**

272. The PIU is Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co., Ltd. Its main responsibilities are:

- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Appointing a consulting agency to prepare/update the RP;
- Coordinating the DMS;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;
- Supervising and managing resettlement activities; and
- Reporting resettlement progress and submitting internal monitoring reports to the Changshou PMO

### **(4) Changshou Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Office of Changshou Land Resources Bureau (LRB)**

273. LRB and its subsidiaries are responsible for the LAR and RP implementation.

- Participating in the preparation of the RP;
- Conducting resettlement activities according to the RP approved by ADB;
- Going through land acquisition and house demolition formalities;
- Communicating the resettlement policies;
- Organizing public participation;
- Entering into compensation agreements with the AHs, and submitting to the PMO for record;
- Implementing resettlement programs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Disbursing funds, and submitting copies of payment support documents to the PMO for reference; and
- Handling issues arising from the LAR.

### **(5) Changshou Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau**

274. Its main responsibilities are:

- Reviewing and approving affected farmers to transfer to non-agrocltural status and providing guidance in endowment insurance, pension and other social security;

- Providing skill and technical training to affected labors, especially the training designed in the RP; and
- Managing labor information and promoting employment of affected labors.

#### **(6) Changshou All-China Women's Federation**

275. Its main responsibilities are:

- Assisting affected women in protection of women's right during the project implementation and operation;
- Promoting female labor employment by working with other specific employment departments of Changshou, including supporting in small loan application; and
- Guiding and assisting affected females in transferring to non-agricultural status.

#### **(7) Township Level Governments**

276. Its main responsibilities are:

- Attending village meetings for discussion of land use and compensation;
- Conducting land acquisition and house demolition;
- Settling disputes arising from the LAR implementation;
- Processing and supervision the payment of compensation; and
- Supporting in training and job issues.

#### **(8) Village committees and groups**

277. The resettlement working team of a village or group is composed of its key committee members. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on resettlement;
- Selecting resettlement sites, and allocating housing land to the AHs;
- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Managing and distributing resettlement funds;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation; and
- Providing assistance to households with difficulties.

#### **(9) Design Institute**

278. The design institute is responsible mainly for:

- At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of resettlement, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the Project area in formulating resettlement programs, and drawing the relevant drawings; to work closely with the RP preparation agency in identification of impact scope of LAR, and calculation of LAR budget accordingly.
- 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.

### (10) RP preparation agency

279. The RP preparation agency is responsible for assisting the IA in RP preparation, including budgetary investment estimates for all compensation for LAR.

### (11) External M&E agency

280. The Chongqing PMO will recruit 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 external resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the ADB; and
- Providing technical advice to the PMO in data collection and processing.

## 8.3 Staffing and Facilities

281. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have appointed 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 with certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in resettlement. See Table 8-1 and Table 8-2.

Table 8-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Number of Staff	Composition
Project Leading Group	2	Government officials
Changshou PMO	2	Government officials
IA	2	Leaders and workers
LRB	8	Civil servants
Township level government	2	Civil servants
Village committees and groups	6-10	Officials and AP representatives
Design agency	2	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency (to be recruited)	4-6	Resettlement and social experts

Table 8-2 Heads of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
District development and reform commission	Coordinating the Project on behalf of the Project Leading Group	Jiang Faping	Director
District finance bureau	Financial management	Cheng Xueming	Dept Head
District Water Authority	Implementing other preparatory work and coordination, reports	Wang Tao	Dept Head
LRB	Guiding policy advice and guidance on land acquisition and compensation	Hong Qichang	Dept Head
Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd	PIU, implementing the Project		
Longhe township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zou Xiangming	Town clerk
Linfeng township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Liu Xiangyun	Town clerk
Shuanglong township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zhang Guangyong	Town clerk
Baohe village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Chen Xuesheng	Village secretary
Mingxing village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Jiangming	Village secretary

Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
Feishi village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Liu Xiaobo	Village head
Hexing village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Yin Hong	Village secretary
Siping	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Dai Dahiyong	Village secretary
Longhe	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Pu Guoqiang	Village secretary
Taihe	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zhao Daiwen	Village secretary
Heyan	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zhen Maorong	Village secretary
Jiaojia village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Gao Shusheng	Village secretary
Shangdong village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Che Shulan	Village secretary
Linfeng village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zheng Youqi	Village secretary
Shuanglongju village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Yu Yanchi	Village secretary
Tiantang village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Liu Deming	Village secretary
Longtan village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Han Songtao	Village secretary
Lianfeng village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zhao Shujun	Village head
Dandu township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Chen Hong	Mayor
Dandu village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Zhou Jijing	Village secretary
Haitang township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Liu Baisheng	Mayor
Yuntai township government	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Cai Ze	officer
Haitang village committee	Implementing land acquisition and other preparatory work	Huang Qihua	Village secretary

### 8.3.1 Facilities

282. All district and town resettlement agencies of the Project have provided offices with basic office facilities, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines, Internet access devices and vehicles.

### 8.3.2 Training Program

283. The purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to land acquisition and house demolition in the Project, so that they understand and master information on resettlement, and ensure that the action plan for resettlement of the Project is fully implemented. See the training as Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Training Plan

Content	Objective	Trainer	Trainee	Timeline	Budget
Resettlement implementation and management	Train the management of the Project on LA, HD and relevant measures, so that they learn the policy of ADB resettlement project and experience of other project implementation.	Resettlement experts authorized by Chongqing PMO and approved by ADB.	Representative of Changshou government departments who will implement or jointly implement the resettlement of the project.	After approval of the key project document by domestic government and ADB ( to be proposed in May 2018)	Provided from Skills training costs of the budget
Procedure of resettlement implementation and requirement as per policies and planning specified in RP.	Train the staffs who are going to directly implement the resettlement, so that they understand the policy, requirement and procedure. Comparison between ADB	Resettlement experts authorized by Chongqing PMO and approved by ADB.	Staffs of resettlement implementation agency or other parties who are going to be involved to implement.	Before kick-off of resettlement in this project. (to be proposed in June 2018)	Provided from Skills training costs of the budget



	requirement and general civil project will be conducted.				
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#### 8.4 Implementation Schedule

284. According to the timeline of the subproject, the resettlement schedules of subproject will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019.

285. The overall resettlement schedule of the subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of the resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 8-4 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 8-4 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	18 villages	Changshou PMO	Mar-Apr. 2018	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB website		Chongqing PMO, ADB	Mar-Apr. 2018	
<b>2</b>	<b>Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget</b>				
2.1	DMS	18 villages	Changshou PMO, PIU, Changshou LRB	Sep. 2018	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	18 villages	Changshou PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	
2.3	Approval of the updated RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	125.3 million yuan	CDG	Oct. 2018	
<b>3</b>	<b>LA announcement</b>				
3.1	Disclosure of the updated RP	18 villages	Changshou PMO, PIU	Nov. 2018	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	18 villages	CDG	Nov. 2018	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreements</b>				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 18 villages	Changshou LRB, village committees	Dec. 2018	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation agreements and paying compensation	4 AHs	Changshou LRB	Dec. 2018	
4.3	HD	4 AHs	Changshou LRB	Dec. 2018	
<b>5</b>	<b>Resettlement housing construction</b>				
5.1	Selection of resettlement houses	4 AHs	Changshou LRB, affected villages and APs	Dec. 2018	
5.2	Moving into new houses	4 AHs	Changshou LRB, affected villages and APs	Dec. 2018	
<b>6</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
6.1	Suggestions on livelihood restoration and employment	AHs in 18 villages	Changshou PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
6.2	Implementation of training program	AHs in 18 villages			
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 18 villages	Changshou PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Feb. 2019- Dec. 2021	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Changshou PMO, PIU, town governments, village committees	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
<b>7</b>	<b>Institutional capacity building</b>				
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, PIU, and land and resources bureau	20 persons	Changshou PMO	Nov. 2018	

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No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
7.2	Training of township and village staff	50 persons	Changshou PMO	Nov. 2018	
<b>8</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Changshou PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Chongqing PMO	Oct. 2018	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 18 villages	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Changshou PMO, PIU	From Jan. 2019- Jan. 2022	
8.5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	1# Report
				Jul. 2019	2# Report
				Jan. 2020	3# Report
				Jul. 2020	4# Report
8.6	External evaluation reports	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jul. 2021	5# Report
				Jul. 2022	6# Report
8.7	Resettlement completion report	One report	Changshou PMO, PIU	Jul. 2023	
<b>9</b>	<b>Public participation and consultation</b>				
<b>10</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>				
<b>11</b>	<b>Payment of compensation fees</b>				
11.1	Payment to LRB	Compensation	CDG	Nov. 2018	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	LRB	Dec.2018	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	Dec.2018	
<b>12</b>	<b>Civil works schedule</b>				
12.1	Changshou Subproject		Changshou PMO, PIU, contractors	Feb. 2019	

## 9 Budget Estimation

286. The total budget for land use of Changshou Subproject is 125,369,987 Yuan, of which budget for LAR is 118,558,792 Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 2,435,939 Yuan, and budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 4,375,256 Yuan.

### 9.1 LAR Budget

287. The total land acquisition and resettlement budget of the project is 118,558,792 Yuan, in which, 58,556,812 Yuan is for the compensation of the permanent LA (including fixed-rate compensation for ground attachments), 1,540,900Yuan for the temporary land use, 2,249,186Yuan for rural houses demolition (take cash compensation as the budgeting case since it is higher than compensation of self-construction on allocated housing land), 115,798yuan for land attachment, 3,747,761Yuan for other preparation and management costs (such as planning and design cost, implementation management cost, training cost, M&E cost and basic contingencies, etc.) and 40,492,456Yuan for LA related taxes and fees. In addition, 11,855,879Yuan of contingency is prepared. See details in table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Total LAR budget estimation of the Subproject

Component	Resettlement budget estimation (Yuan)							Total	Percentage
	Permanent Land Acquisition cost	Temporary Land Use	Demolition of rural residential houses	Ground Attachments	Other Preparation and Management costs	Taxes and fees	Contingencies		
Longxi Tributaries Component	29,999,052	1,030,300	785,800	48,738	1,911,833	23,786,486	6,395,801	63,958,010	53.95%
Dandu Component	12,295,520	146,100	1,463,386	42,251	836,835	5,464,862	2,249,884	22,498,838	18.98%
Dayuxi Component	16,262,240	364,500	0	24,809	999,093	11,241,108	3,210,194	32,101,944	27.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,556,812</b>	<b>1,540,900</b>	<b>2,249,186</b>	<b>115,798</b>	<b>3,747,761</b>	<b>40,492,456</b>	<b>11,855,879</b>	<b>118,558,792</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>49.39%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>3.16%</b>	<b>34.15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100 %</b>	

#### 9.1.1 Longxi River Tributaries Component

288. A total of 63,958,010 Yuan of resettlement budget will be required for Longxi tributaries component, see details in table 10-2.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Budget of Longxi Tributaries Component

No.	Item	Unit	Yuan/unit	Qty	Amount in total
1	<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>				
1.1	Land compensation	mu	16,000	489.36	7,829,760
1.2	Resettlement compensation	person	35,000	479	16,765,000

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1.3	Fixed-rate compensation for young crops and ground attachments	mu	8,200	489.36	4,012,752
1.4	Fixed-rate compensation for affected enterprises	mu	8,200	164.7	1,350,540
1.5	Fixed-rate compensation for affect eindividual farms	mu	8,200	5	41,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>29,999,052</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary Land Use</b>				
2.1	Subsidy for young crops in first year	mu	8,200	103	844,846
2.2	Land rent in second year	mu	1,800	103	185,454
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>1,030,300</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Demolition of rural residential houses</b>				
3.1	House compensation				
	Brick-Concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	570	360	205,200
3.2	Other compensation				
	Transition subsidy	person	1,000	6	6,000
	Moving subsidy	HH	800	1	800
			1,200	1	1,200
	Moving reward	HH	4,000	1	4,000
4,600			1	4,600	
3.3	Cash compensation for resettlement	person	102,000	2	204,000
			90,000	4	360,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>785,800</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Ground Attachment</b>				
4.1	Concrete Ground	m <sup>2</sup>	14	1,330	18,620
	Retaining Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	70	30	2,100
	Water Pipe(400mm)	m	3.4	800	2,720
	Bilge	Qty.	352	10	3,520
	Pumped Well	set	352	1	352
	Electronic Pole	Qty	141	10	1,410
	Electronic Line	m	3.4	400	1,360
	Well	m <sup>3</sup>	352	50	17,600
	Water Pond	m <sup>3</sup>	352	3	1,056
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>48,738</b>
<b>Total of Item 1-4</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>31,863,890</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Other Preparation and Management costs (Percentage to subtotal of Items 1~4)</b>				
5.1	RP Planning and design costs	yuan	0.02	31,863,890	637,278

5.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.02	31,863,890	637,278
5.3	Staff Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	31,863,890	159,319
5.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.015	31,863,890	477,958
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>1,911,833</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>				
6.1	Land reclamation costs	m <sup>2</sup>	25	326,262	8,156,550
6.2	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	25	326,262	8,156,550
6.3	LA overall balance fee	mu	5,000	489.39	2,446,950
6.4	Fee for additional construction land usage	m <sup>2</sup>	14	326,262	4,567,668
6.5	Forest vegetation recovery fees	m <sup>2</sup>	3	667	2,001
6.6	Water and Soil Protection Fee	m <sup>2</sup>	1.4	326,262	456,767
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>23,786,486</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Total of Item 1-6</b>	yuan			<b>57,562,209</b>
8	Contingencies	yuan	1/9	57,562,209	<b>6,395,801</b>
<b>Total</b>		yuan			<b>63,958,010</b>

### 9.1.2 Dandu Component

289. A total of 22,498,838 Yuan of resettlement budget will be required for Dandu component, see details in table 10-3.

**Table 9-2 Resettlement Budget of Dandu Component**

No.	Item	Unit	Yuan/unit	Qty	Amount in total
<b>1</b>	<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>				
1.1	Land compensation	mu	15,000	113.6	1,704,000
1.2	Resettlement compensation	person	35,000	276	9,660,000
1.3	Fixed-rate compensation for young crops and ground attachments	mu	8,200	113.6	931,520
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>12,295,520</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary Land Use</b>				
2.1	Subsidy for young crops	mu	8,200	14.61	119,802
2.2	Land rent	mu	1,800	14.61	26,298
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>146,100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Demolition of rural residential houses</b>				
3.1	House compensation				
	Brick-Concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	570	343.75	195,938
	Brick-timber	m <sup>2</sup>	480	141.35	67,848

3.2	Other compensation				
	Transition subsidy	person	1,000	13	13,000
	Moving subsidy	HH	1,600	1	1,600
			2,800	1	2,800
	Moving reward	HH	5,200	1	5,200
7,000			1	7,000	
3.3	Cash compensation for resettlement	person	90,000	13	<b>1,170,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>1,463,386</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Ground Attachments</b>				
4.1	Concrete Ground	m <sup>2</sup>	14	500	7,000
	Retaining Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	70	30	2,100
	Water Pipe(400mm)	m	3.4	800	2,720
	Water Pipe(PVC4)	m	3.4	50	170
	Cement Pile	pile	141	120	16,920
	Electronic Pole	Qty	141	5	705
	Electronic Line	m	3.4	300	1,020
	Well	m <sup>3</sup>	352	30	10,560
	Water Pond	m <sup>3</sup>	352	3	1,056
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>42,251</b>
<b>Total of Item 1-4</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>13,947,257</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Other Preparation and Management costs (Percentage to subtotal of Items 1~4)</b>				
5.1	Planning and design costs	yuan	0.02	13,947,257	278,945
5.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.02	13,947,257	278,945
5.3	Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	13,947,257	69,736
5.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.015	13,947,257	209,209
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>836,835</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>				
6.1	Land reclamation costs	m <sup>2</sup>	25	74,267	1,856,675
6.2	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	20	74,267	1,856,675
6.3	LA overall balance fee	mu	5,000	114	570,000
6.4	Fee for additional construction land usage	m <sup>2</sup>	14	74,267	1,039,739
6.5	Forest vegetation recovery fees	m <sup>2</sup>	3	12,600	37,800
6.6	Water and Soil Protection Fee	m <sup>2</sup>	1.4	74,267	103,974
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>5,464,862</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Total of Item 1-6</b>	<b>yuan</b>			<b>20,248,954</b>
8	Contingencies	yuan	1/9	20,248,954	2,249,884
<b>Total</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>22,498,838</b>

### 9.1.3 Dayuxi Component

290. A total of 32,101,944yuan of resettlement budget will be required for Dayuxi component, see details in talbe 10-4.

**Table 9-3 Resettlement Budget of Dayuxi Component**

No.	Item	Unit	Yuan/unit	Qty	Amount in total
<b>1</b>	<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>				
1.1	Land compensation	mu	16,000	222.2	3,555,200
1.2	Resettlement compensation	person	35,000	311	10,885,000
1.3	Fixed-rate compensation for young crops and ground attachments	mu	8,200	222.2	1,822,040
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>16,262,240</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary Land Use</b>				
2.1	Subsidy for young crops	mu	8,200	36.45	298,890
2.2	Land rent	mu	1,800	36.45	65,610
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>364,500</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Ground Attachment</b>				
3.1	Concrete Ground	m <sup>2</sup>	14	500	7,000
	Retaining Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	70	30	2,100
	Water Pipe(400mm)	m	3.4	800	2,720
	Electronic Pole	Qty	141	5	705
	Electronic Line	m	3.4	300	1,020
	Well	m <sup>3</sup>	352	30	10,560
	Water Pond	m <sup>3</sup>	352	2	704
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>Yuan</b>			<b>24,809</b>
<b>Total of Item 1-3</b>		<b>Yuan</b>			<b>16,651,549</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Other Preparation and Management costs (Percentage to subtotal of Items 1~3)</b>				
4.1	RP Planning and design costs	yuan	0.02	16,654,422	333,031
4.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.02	16,654,422	333,031
4.3	Staff Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	16,654,422	83,258
4.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.015	16,654,422	249,773
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>999,093</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>				
5.1	Land reclamation costs	m <sup>2</sup>	25	148,101	3,702,525
5.2	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	25	148,101	3,702,525
5.3	LA overall balance fee	mu	5,000	222.2	1,111,000
5.4	Fee for additional construction land usage	m <sup>2</sup>	14	148,101	2,073,414

5.5	Forest vegetation recovery fees	m <sup>2</sup>	3	148,101	444,303
5.6	Water and Soil Protection Fee	m <sup>2</sup>	1.4	148,101	207,341
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>11,241,108</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Total of Item 1-5</b>				<b>28,891,750</b>
7	Contingencies	yuan	1/9	28,891,750	<b>3,210,194</b>
<b>Total</b>		yuan			<b>32,101,944</b>

## 9.2 Budget for Rural Infrastructure Land Use(RILU) of Rural Roads Construction

291. A total of 2,435,939 Yuan of land use cost for rural land construction. See **Table 9-4** for detail.

**Table 9-4 Cost for Land Use of Rural Road Construction**

No.	Item	Unit	Yuan/Unit	Qty	Amount in Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Land Use Cost</b>				
1.1	Land Use	mu			
	Farmland Compensation	mu	16,000	72.2	1,155,200
	Forestland Compensation	mu	16,000	5	80,000
	Gardenland Compensation	mu	16,000	2	32,000
	Fishpond Compensation	mu	16,000	4.95	79,200
1.2	Fixed-rate compensation for crop	mu	8,200	84.15	690,030
<b>Subtotal</b>		Yuan			<b>2,036,430</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Land Attachment</b>				
2.1	Electronic Pole	Qty	141	20	<b>2,820</b>
	Electronic Line	M	3.5	2000	<b>7,000</b>
	Tomb	Qty	800.0	10	<b>8,000</b>
	Retaining Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	70.0	200	<b>14,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>		Yuan			<b>31,820</b>
<b>Total of Item 1-2</b>		<b>Yuan</b>			<b>2,068,250</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Other costs (Percentage to subtotal of Items 1~3)</b>				
5.1	Planning and design costs	yuan	0.02	2,068,250	41,365
5.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.02	2,068,250	41,365
5.3	Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	2,068,250	10,341
5.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.015	2,068,250	31,024



<b>Subtotal</b>		Yuan			<b>124,095</b>
<b>Total of Item 1-3</b>		<b>Yuan</b>			<b>2,192,345</b>
<b>6</b>	Contingencies	yuan	1/9	2,192,345	243,594
<b>Total</b>		<b>Yuan</b>			<b>2,435,939</b>

### 9.3 Budget for LURT of Ecological Landscaping

As initial estimation in the LURT framework in appendix 2, totally 44 groups of 16 villages in 6 towns will be involved by LURT for construction of ecological landscaping construction, where 252.1mu of land will be occupied by ecological landscaping, involving 1,563 households and 4,644 people.

As consulted with the Changshou Land Resources Bureau, this round of land right contract will be ended in the year of 2028, which means the duration of the LURT agreement can only be signed to the year 2028 at the time being. The LURT agreement can be extended when the old one expired. So the budget of LURT is only for the land cost for the next 10 years. As such, the general cost for LURT was estimated to be 4,375,256 yuan, including 3,195,365yuan for LURT in 10 years (accounts for 73% of total), 199,230 yuan for compensation of ground attachments (5%), 543,135 yuan for other costs (planning and design cost, management fee, technical training cost, M&E cost and transaction service fee,(accounts for 12%) and 437,526yuan for contingency (accounts for 10%). See details in appendix 2.

### 9.4 Funding Sources

292. According to the construction plan of the Project, the resettlement fund of the Project are from the district finance. Finance Bureau of Changshou District is about to issue a Letter of Commitment that the budget shall be funded in 2018 and 2019 to ensure RP can be kicked-off, implemented and completed within the timeline. Proportion of yearly funding plan is shown as **Table 9-5**.

**Table 9-5 Resettlement Investment Plan**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
Investment (yuan)	100,295,990	25,073,997	125,369,987
Percent	80%	20%	100%

### 9.5 Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

#### 9.5.1 Fund Flow of LAR Payment

293. During the implementation of the Project, the district land and resources bureau will pay the resettlement compensation to the affected entities/households directly according to compensation agreements with the affected entities/households under the compensation policies and rates specified in the RP under the supervision of the Project Leading Group. See Figure 9-1.

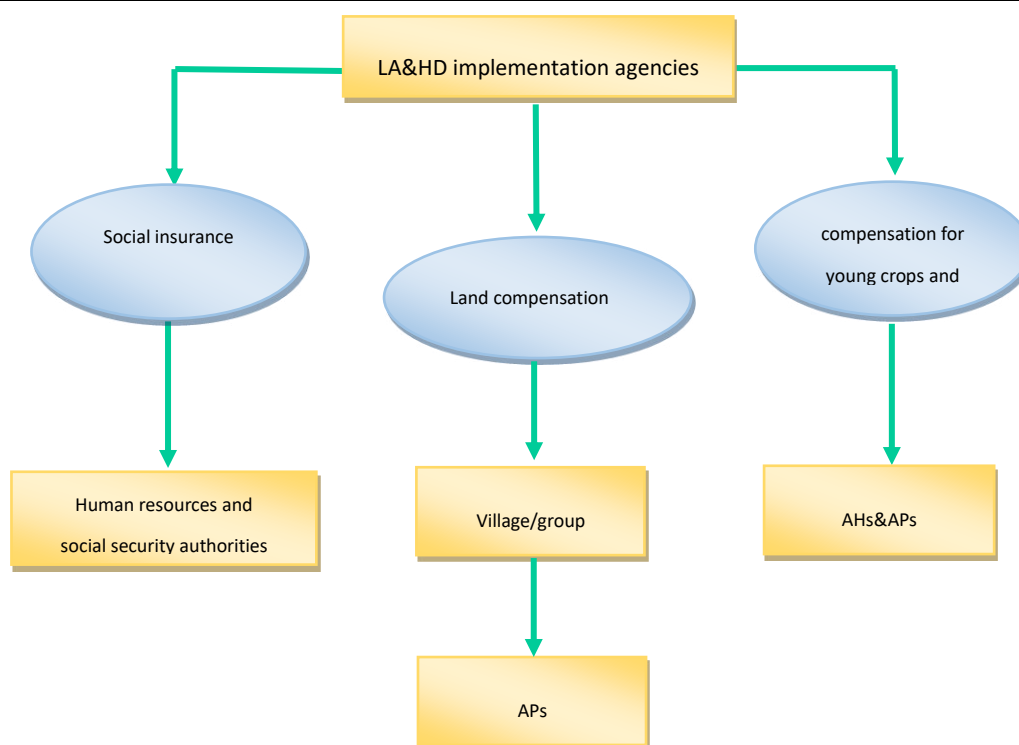


Figure 9-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

### 9.5.2 Disbursement Plan

294. The compensation will be disbursed by the IA and used under the supervision of the internal monitoring agency and the external M&E agency:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- Land acquisition: The Changshou Land Bureau (CLB) will enter into land acquisition and ground attachment compensation agreements with the village/community committees, and disburse compensation to the village/community committees according to such agreements, and pay compensation for ground attachments to proprietors through the village/community committees.
- House demolition: The CLB will enter into compensation agreements with the affected households, and pay compensation to the affected households directly.
- Other costs: The PIU has the right to use contingencies. If contingencies are insufficient due to price rise, a notice should be given to the competent authority immediately

## 9.6 Fund Flow and Distribution Plan for Land Use of Rural Road Construction

### 9.6.1 Fund Flow

295. Once paid by the IA, the project dedicated office in related township government will pay the compensation to the related village committees, and the village committees will distribute the payment to affected entities/households directly according to compensation agreements signed with the affected entities/households under the compensation policies and rates specified in the RP. The town ship government and the project Leading Group will take the role of supervision for the whole process.

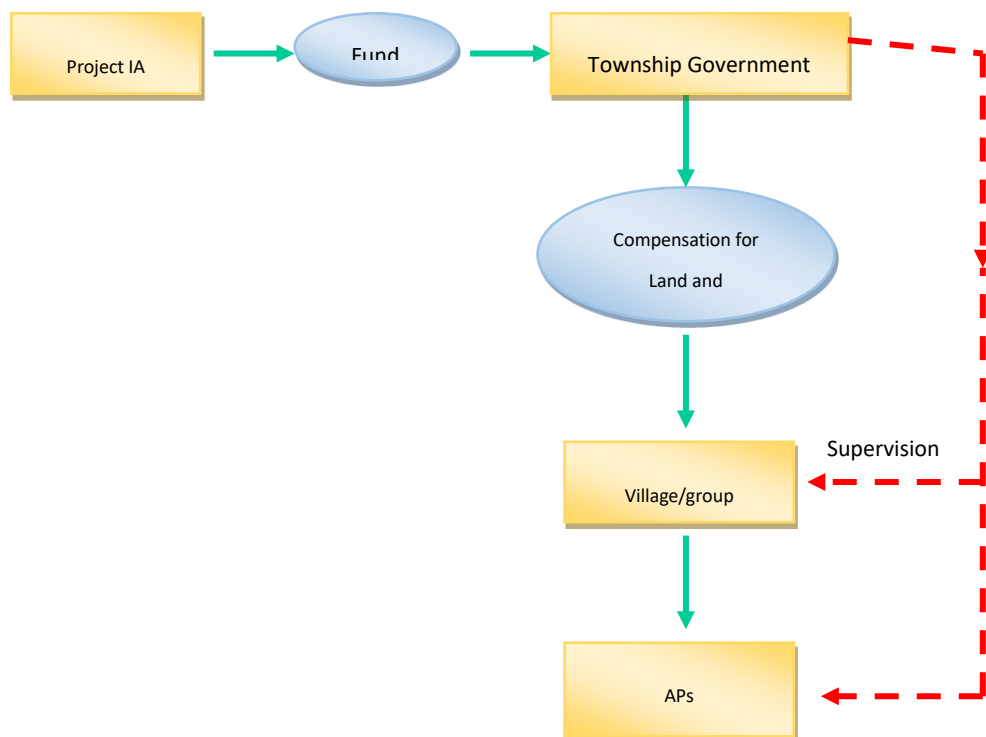


Figure 9-2 Disbursement Flowchart of Funds for Land Use of Road Construction

### 9.6.2 Distribution Plan

296. The compensation will be disbursed by the IA and used under the supervision of the internal monitoring agency and the external M&E agency:

- All costs related to land use of rural road construction will be included in the general budget of the Project;
- Township government: the township governments in the project area will set up a dedicated office to coordinate and supervision of implementation of the project. The office will also be a focal point to receive fund payment from the IA, and then disburse to the related village committees;
- Payment for land use: the related village committee will enter into land use and ground attachment compensation agreements with the groups/households, and disburse compensation according to such agreements.

## 10 Monitoring & Evaluation

297. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and resettle the APs properly, periodic resettlement M&E will be conducted in accordance with the ADB's requirements of the SPS (2009). The monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. The M&E will begin in January 2019, 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 Project, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the ADB semiannually, and an evaluation report on overall resettlement prepared upon completion of the Project.

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

298. The Changshou PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the resettlement. It will also establish a database of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and use it to prepare/update the RP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

#### 10.1.1 Procedure

299. During the RP implementation, the IA/PIU will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

#### 10.1.2 Monitoring Scope

300. The internal monitoring will include following contents related to the resettlement activities and results:

- Land acquisition progress: Number of signed contracts, land area acquired completely and remaining land to be acquired, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House demolition progress: Number of signed contracts, house area demolished completely and remaining land to be demolished, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House reconstruction progress: in case of self-construction of resettlement houses, signed contracts, compensation payment;
- Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization; and
- Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs.

#### 10.1.3 Reporting

301. The Changshou PMO will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the Chongqing PMO, which will in turn submit it to ADB.

## **10.2 Independent External Monitoring**

### **10.2.1 Purpose and Task**

302. The independent monitoring will be conducted on all resettlement activities by an external resettlement M&E agency during the 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 ADB's relevant policy and requirements 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 the monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely.

### **10.2.2 External M&E Agency**

303. As required by the ADB, a qualified agency will be appointed by Chongqing PMO as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement surveyes.

### **10.2.3 Procedure and Survey Scope**

304. The external M&E agency will follow procedures below to conduct the resettlement M&E during the resettlement implementation:

- (1) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- (2) Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 20% of households affected by land acquisition if less than 100, or 15% if 100 or more but less than 500, or 10% if 500 or more; not less than 50% of households affected by house demolition; all affected entities.
- (3) Baseline survey: An independent survey to collect the basic information of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, for instance, the livelihood, production and income of the monitored displaced households.
- (4) M&E survey
  - 1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
  - 2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households;
  - 3) Public participation and consultation;
  - 4) Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs.
- (5) Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
- (6) Comparative analysis
- (7) Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

### **10.2.4 Monitoring Indicators**

305. 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 implementation of the resettlement plan and compensation;
  - Relocation/resettlement progress of APs;
  - Reasonableness and timeliness of compensation to APs and affected entities;
  - Reasonableness house reconstruction/purchase (including location, floor, size, etc.)
- (3) Production and livelihood restoration
- Livelihood restoration of APs, especially vulnerable groups;
  - Open, transparent, fair in exchange of urbanization conversion quota between villagers;
  - Restoration of production of affected enterprises
  - Allocation and utilization of compensation fee;
  - Conversion of entitled APs from rural to urban status;
  - Progress and necessary details of endowment insurance and other social welfares of APs after status conversion;
  - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
  - Availability of other subsidies
- (4) Others
- Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
  - Response to appeals from APs
  - Satisfaction of APs

### **10.2.5 Reporting**

306. The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey, and report independently to Chongqing PMO and the ADB.

307. The M&E will begin in January 2019, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and production and livelihood restoration. As required by the ADB, the 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, and annually after the resettlement completion of and before the completion of the Project.

### **10.3 Post-evaluation**

308. After the completion of the Project, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of the M&E. 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 M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The agency will prepare a work plan 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 ADB.

## Appendix 1: Resettlement Information Booklet

To strengthen environmental pollution governance in the urban-rural area, restore the flood prevention and ecological system, promote ecological industrial system and develop demonstratin of ecotype towns along the Longxi River, Chongqing Municipality Government applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the "Project"). The Project aims to accelerate the ecological rehabilitation and renovation of the Longxi River Basin, fundamentally solve the problems of ecological and environmental deterioration, restore the flood prevention system and promote the Basin's green economic and social development.

The project will be implemented with three subprojects of Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC"). The main contents of the subproject include construction of ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, sewer pipe network and pump stations, ecological landscaping, and some emergency roads and bridges, etc.; as well as Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.

The RIB provided more information about (1) Impacts, (2) Compensation Rates for LA, HD and ground young crops (attachments), (3) Entitlement, (4) Resettlement Plan, (5) Livelihood Restoration Program and (6) Grievance Redress Procedure.

### 1. Impacts

A total of 909.29mu land will be used by the Subproject permanently, of which 825.14mu land will be permanently acquired, affecting 1,662 households with 4,985 persons; and 84.15mu land will be occupied through RILU for construction of rural emergency roads, affecting 1,007 households with 2,947persons. A total of 154.09mu land will be temporarily occupied during the project construction. A total of rural residential houses of 845.1 m2 will be demolished, affecting 4 households with 19 persons. In addition, 12 types of ground attachments will be impacted. Among the permanent LA, 7 agricultural enterprises and 1 individual farm (fishpond) will be impacted by acquisition of their leased land, without any house demolition.

In addition, the ecological landscaping construction under the Changshou Subproject will involve land use right transfer or lease of 252.1mu land through voluntary LURT, involving 1,563 households and 4,644 people.

### 2. Polices and Compensation Rates

The resettlement policies and compensation rates of the subproject will be based strictly on the policies of the state, Chongqing and Changshou without any change, as well as ADB's SPS (2009).

Table 1: Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy document	Effective date
PRC	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2004-8-28
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources (MLR [2004] No.22)	2004-5-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21



	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	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)	2006-4-10
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	2006-11-7
	Property Law of the PRC	2007-3-16
	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)	2007-4-28
	Notice on Improving the Fiscal Discounting Policy for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote Women's Employment and Business Startup (CJF [2009] No.72)	2009-7-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	2010-6-26
	Notice of Ministry of Land Resource Office Regarding Further Regulating the Definition of Rural Road Category GTZTH[2003]No.581	2013-6-27
	Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision YBF[2010]No.85	2007-1-16
Chongqing Municipality	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	1999-3-22
	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	1999-1-1
	Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban States in Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008	2008-1-1
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45)	2008-1-1
	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)	2013-2-4
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CMG [2013] No.58)	2013-1-1
	Chongqing Municipal Management Measures of One Case One Discussion for Budget and Laborforce Provision GBF[2007]No.4	2010-4-13
Changshou District	Notice of the Changshou District Government on Issuing the Implementation Rules for Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement of Changshou District (CDG [2008] No.92)	2008-1-1
	Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CDG [2013] No.114)	2013-1-1
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

### 3. Compensation Rates

#### 3.1 Compensation for Land Acquisition

The compensation for land acquisition including: (1) Land compensation, (2) Resettlement Subsidy, (3) Compensation for young crops.

**Table 2: Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition**

Town/Street	Land compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate of Young Crop (yuan/mu)
Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng, Haitang, Shiyang, Yuntai	16,000	35,000	8,200
Dandu	15,000	35,000	8,200
Remarks	80% will be paid to social security bureau for APs basic endowment insurance, 20% to village collective organization	paid to the persons who are qualified to be converted to non-agricultural status, after deducting the personal contribution of basic endowment insurance premium	Paid to AHs directly

### 3.2 Land subsidy for RILU

According to the regulation of One Case One Discussion (OCOD), the purpose of such case is to support the rural and agricultural development, and the local residents will directly benefit by such public investment, e.g., rural roads construction. RILU is the typical land use manner of the rural roads construction in project area.

**Table 3: Land Subsidy Standards of RILU of Rural Roads Construction in Project Area**

Town/Street	Land compensation(yuan/mu)	Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments (yuan/mu)	Total (yuan/mu)
Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong, Linfeng	16,000	8,200	24,200
Dandu	15,000	8,200	23,200

### 3.3 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

There are two options of compensation with different rates for rural demolished residential houses, one is full cash compensation and another is self-construction on allocated housing.

**Table 4: Compensation Rates for Household**

Resettlement mode	Overall Structural compensation rate (yuan/ m <sup>2</sup> )				Other compensation or measures				
	Brick - Concrete	Brick-timber	Earth timber	asbestos tile	Moving subsidy (yuan/HH)	Transition subsidy (yuan per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land to be provided	Demolition reward (yuan/HH)
Full Cash compensation	570	480	330	120	800yuan for HH with 3 persons or below; 400yuan per added person for HH with more than 3 persons	Once-off, 1000	102,000(Shuanglong) 90,000(Longhe, Dandu, Linfeng, Haitang, Yuntai)	N/A	4,000yuan for HH with 3 persons or below; 600yuan per added person for HH with
Self-construction on allocated land with	855	720	495	180			N/A	Provided in Free	

Resettlement mode	Overall Structural compensation rate (yuan/ m <sup>2</sup> )				Other compensation or measures				
	Brick - Concrete	Brick-timber	Earth timber	asbestos tile	Moving subsidy (yuan/HH)	Transit ion subsidy (yuan per capita)	Cash compensati on (yuan per capita)	Housin g land to be provid ed	Demoliti on reward (yuan/H H)
partial cash compensat ion									more than 3 persons

### 3.4. Compensation for Temporary Land Use

309. The temporarily used land will be compensated based on the actual period of the land use at the compensation rate set out in Table 5-4, and reclaimed by the owner (one-off compensation for young crops of 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year). Changshou LRB will collect a reclamation fund at 20,000 yuan/mu, which will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted; otherwise Changshou LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.

Table 5: Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	
Yong crop compensation	First year (fixed compensation)	8,200
	second year and each year after (compensation for young crops)	1,800

### 3.5 Compensation for Affected Attachments and Young Crops

310. Young crops and ground attachments on land shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 8,200 yuan/mu, which is much higher than cost of replacement. It is clarified in Appendix 2 and the second remark of Appendix 3 of *Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Changshou District Government Document [2013] No.114)* that the table below is reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments in project area. See Table 5-8.

Table 6: Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District				
Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Fruit tree	Sapling without grafting	M <sup>2</sup>	3-5	Diameter of main trunk at 1m from the ground (or main trunk close to branches which is lower than 1m) regardless categories of tree. any tree's diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 20yuan for every increased 2cm
	Sapling with grafting	Set	2-3	
	2cm-4cm (including 2cm)	Set	29-32	
	4-7cm	Set	32-35	
	7-10cm	Set	35-70	
10-13cm 13-16cm		Set	70-123	
		Set	123-176	
Banana tree (Musa basjoo Siebold)	Sapling with cutting	Set	3-5	Cluster with more than 16 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification
	5-10 trees	Cluster	27-53	
	10-15 trees	Cluster	45-70	
Grape	sapling without cutting	M <sup>2</sup>	3—5	Trees with diameter over 4cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
	Transplanting sapling	Set	2—3	
	1-2cm	Set	8—10	
	2-3cm	Set	10—17	
	3-4cm	Set	17—32	
Mulberry	Sapling without cutting	M <sup>2</sup>	3—5	Trees with diameter over 10cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm.
	below 2cm	Set	3—5	
	2-5cm	Set	5—8	

**Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District**

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
	5-8cm 8-10cm	Set Set	8—17 17—32	
Unspecified tree	Saplings below 3cm	M <sup>2</sup>	6—8	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground. Any tree's diameter over 20cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm
	3-5cm	Set	3	
	5-10cm	Set	3—8	
	10-15cm	Set	8—13	
	15-20cm	Set	13—24 24—42	
Nut tree	Saplings below 2cm	M <sup>2</sup>	6—8	Including walnut tree, chestnut tree, palm, olive tree, locust, etc. Trees with diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
	2-5cm	Set	3—5	
	5-10cm	Set	5—18	
	10-15cm	Set	18—32	
		Set	32—50	
Unspecified Bamboo	Small cluster (below 20 trees)	Set	18—53	Cluster with more than 40 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
	Big cluster (21-40 trees)	Set	35—70	
phyllostachys pubescens	below 5cm	Set	10—13	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground.
	5-10cm	Set	13—24	
	beyond 10cm	Set	24—42	
Bambusa multiplex	Small cluster (20—30 trees)	Set	11—21	Cluster with less than 20 or more than 50 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
	Big culster (30—50 trees)	Set	14—32	
Rohdea japonica	Cluster	Set	2	

**Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments on collective land in Changshou District**

Item	Structure	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note	
Retaining Wall	Ashlar	M <sup>3</sup>	45-70	Take the height over ground as compensation basis. Ridges with height more 0.3m shall be compensated as 0.3m.	
	Slate		27-53		
	Brick		35-62		
	Earth wall		5-8		
Road	Concrete rubble (including ashlar with clay-bound macadam)	M <sup>2</sup>	62-88	Compensation as concrete road for concrete thickness over 10cm, as clay-bound macadam for concrete thickness less than 10cm.	
	Simple (tractor road)		35-53		18-
			22		
Brick kiln Lime kiln		Set	5,280-7,040	Abandoned ones are not applicable.	
Well	Ashlar	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62	Compensation according to size.	
	Concrete		18-35		
	Simple		11-14		176-
	Pumping		352		
Tomb	Single	Set	800	Following the notice of land acquisition to remove tombs by owner within timeline. It will be dealt with ownerless ones.	
	Double		1200		
Concrete Ground	Slate	M <sup>2</sup>	6-8	Refers to constructed courtyard.	
	Cement		11-14		
	Concrete		6-8		
	Earth		5		
cesspool Tank	Ashlar,	M <sup>3</sup>	27-45	Material cost already compensated, on other items any more.	
	Rocky Concrete,		11-14		
	Cement Earth		3-6		
Ditch	Ashlar Rubble	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62	Refers to artificial ditches constructed by village/group.	
	concrete (Brick, concrete)		18-27		
Pole	Circular pole over 9m	Set	123-141	Refers to township/street level collective and private invested poles.	
	Squarely concrete pole (including circular pole lower than 9m)		53-70		
Wire	outdoor lighting wire, power line	m	1.8		
			3.5		
Pipe	outdoor drinking water pipe	m	3.4	Excluding municipal pipe network	

**Compensation Rates for Scattered Plants and Tress on Collective Land in Changshou District**

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Steel-frame greenhouse	Steel-frame with film	mu	3520-6000	

Remarks:

1. Fishpond (aquaculture excluded fish farming) is compensated according to water surface area (including loss of fry); Compensation for District-level vegetable bases is the same standard with fishpond.
2. This Table is a reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments.
3. "Set" refers to "number".

**4. Entitlement Matrix**

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation was set preliminarily and disclosed to AHs on 31 January, 2017 after the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in FSR. And the final and cut-off date be disclosed again by Changshou LRB upon release of the LA announcement expected in November 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the subproject after the preliminary cut-off date. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

The entitlement matrix is developed in line with relevant policies, regulations and laws, and assessment of compensation and resettlement assistance for the affected persons experiencing different impacts under the Subproject.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent Land Acquisition	825.14 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently (including 736.2mu of cultivated land, 31mu of forest land, 8.4mu of garden, 40.3mu of fishpond and 9.3mu of other land).	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	1,654 HHs with 4,985 persons in 40 groups in 16 villages of 6 towns	1) Land compensation rate is 15,000yuan/mu for Dandu, and 16,000yuan/mu for Haitang, Yuntai, Longhe, Shuanglong and Linfeng Town 2) Resettlement subsidy is 35,000yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments : 8,200yuan/mu 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	1) 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance 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. 2) 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 the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. 3) One-off compensation for young crops with 8,200yuan/mu.
Temporary land use	154.09mu of land will be used temporarily, including 142.16mu of cultivated land, 6.2mu of forest land and 5.73mu of unused land	1) Village Collective owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	214 households with 730 persons in 17 villages of 6 towns	1) Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops; 2) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments.	1) One-off compensation for young crops of 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year.. 2) A reclamation bond at 20,000 yuan/mu. 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Changshou LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.
Demolition of rural residential houses	845.1m <sup>2</sup> in total, including 703.75m <sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure, 141.35m <sup>2</sup> in brick-timber (tile) structure	Property Owners	4 households with 19 persons in 3 groups in 3 villages of 3 towns	1) Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the local compensation rates.	See details in section 5.3.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
				2) Self-construction on allocated land with compensation	
Rural infrastructure land use (RILU) for rural road construction	84.2 mu of land use	Land user or Property Owners	2,947 people of 1,007 households	1) Land subsidy (15,000-16,000/mu) and fixed compensation (8,200 yuan/mu) will be provided directly to AHs. The total of the payment standard will be (23,200-24,200 yuan/mu). 2) Livelihood restoration measures: cash subsidy, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, etc.)	See details in section 5.5.
Ground attachments	Totally 12 types of attachment, such as concrete ground, water pond, wells, trees, etc.	Property Owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors	(1) Fixed compensation rate of 8,200 yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by piece. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	PLA	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All 1,066 persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. Elder people already attained retired age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program. Others will receive pensions from the month following the attainment of statutory retiring age.	Changshou LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Changshou LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection 6.2.3.
Agricultural enterprises	PLA	Affected Enterprises	7 Agricultural Enterprises with 45 persons	1) Attachment compensation: based on the options 2) Other compensation will be determined through consultation with	1) LRB, villages group representatives and the affected enterprises will go together to verify the data at the period of asset inventory.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
				related village committee and villagers.	2) Sign agreement with the affected enterprises (i) with the standards of 8200yuan per mu or (ii) with standard of piece-by-piece as the policy.
Private Farm	PLA	Affected private owners	1 private owners with 4 persons	1) Attachment compensation: based on the options 2) Other compensation will be determined through consultation with related village committee and villagers.	1) LRB, village group representatives and the affected private owners will go together to verify the data at the period of asset inventory. 2) Sign agreement with the affected private owners (i) with the standards of 8200yuan per mu or (ii) with standard of piece-by-piece as the policy.
Vulnerable Groups	PLA	Land user or Property Owners	12 households with 24 persons	1) For five-guarantee household, they will receive subsidies (about 3,240 yuan/year for each rural five-guarantee household) from the local civil affairs bureau. In addition, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training. 2) For low income or poor family, they will have priority in being converted into non-agricultural residency, getting relevant jobs and training. In addition, they will be assisted to join the program of five-guarantee household.	1) Changshou Poverty Alleviation Office is managing the five-guarantee household program for those registered. 2) The IA in-field representative, township government will assist the low income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program. 3) The IA in-field representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority.
Grievance redress	LAR and RILU	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 7.5.
Monitoring and reporting	LAR and RILU	All affected people	All APs	The compensation and restoration measures for APs impacted by LAR will be fully monitored and reported to ADB. The land subsidy and land adjustment/exchange will be fully monitored and reported to ADB. All other activities on LAR, RILU and LURT will be monitored and reported to ADB.	See details in section 10.



## **5. Resettlement and Restoration measures**

To minimize the impacts of permanent LA and restore APs' livelihood, detailed economic restoration programs have been prepared based on in-depth consultations, such as cash compensation, endowment pension for APs to be converted to non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.). These measures shall be helpful to mitigate the loss of APs.

Two options are provided for the AHs to be relocated: complete cash compensation and self-construction of house on provided housing land with partial compensation. According to the willingness survey, all except one affected households (AHs) have preferred to choose complete cash compensation and purchase new apartments in nearby town by themselves. Only one AH in Hexing village of Longhe towns hasn't decided yet to choose cash compensation or self-construction of house, who will make decision during implementation.

In terms of the agricultural enterprises and the individual farm, the impact of LA will be at a very limited degree and without any house demolition. Related compensation will be provided, and it will be sufficient for them to restore very shortly.

## **6. Organizational Structure and Schedule**

The resettlement Implementation agencies (IAs) of the Subproject have been established at all levels. The Changshou ADB Project Leading Group is 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. As a subproject management agency, Changshou PMO is responsible for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of resettlement. The project implementing unit (PIU), Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd, is responsible for supervision and management of the RP implementation. Changshou Land Resources Bureau (LRB) and its subsidiaris (land acquisition offices in towns) are responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan. Changshou Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau (LRSSB) is responsible for APs' transfer to non-aricultural status and promoting employment. Changshou All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) supports female labors employment and protects their legal rights. All township governments and village committees support Changshou LRB to implementing the RP. In addition, an external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency will be recruited by Chongqing PMO to ensure the whole implementation process of the RP strictly in line with the domestic and ADB's LAR policies.

According to the timeline of the Subproject, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Changshou Subproject will be started in February 2019.

## **7. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation kicked-off in middle of November 2017. Subproject scope, rationales, benefits and impacts, as well as applicable compensation policies and draft resettlement plan were consulted with affected communities and villagers publicly. Meetings were held with affected village leaders and farmer representatives about overall socioeconomic background of the Subproject area, and their expectations and concerns were collected and integrated in this RP. Some local resettlement experiences were shared and adopted in RP as well. Household questionnaire survey was carried out with APs to know their livelihood condition, thoughts and expectations about the Subproject. 309 affected households were sampled during the survey, accounting for 19% of the total AHs. Additional visits to Changshou District government agencies (including Development and Reform Commission, Women's Federation, Land Resources Bureau, Employment Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Poverty Alleviation Office, etc.) were taken for collecting more data and understanding relevant policies, comments and suggestions related to the Subproject.

To ensure that APs have effective channels to file complaints on any issue associated with land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established during the preparation and for implementation of the RP:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file the complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Changshou land acquisition office or Changshou PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

The AP may appeal to a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC as their alternative way of grievance redress at any time.

APs may also complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Changshou PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism.

The above grievance channel has been discussed during the RP preparation and will be further notified to the APs while distributing resettlement information booklet through meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of complaint.

### Table 8 Contact information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
CDLRB-LA&HD	Director Yu	Director	13896199705
District finance bureau	Cheng Xueming	Dept Head	023-40252524
CDDRC	Zhang Mingwan	Director	023-40245142
Chongqing Changshou Rural Investment Co. Ltd	Xiang Ke	Officer	18202364084
Longhe Government	Xu Jian	Director of Economic Development Dept	18723273091
Linfeng Government	Wang yu	officer	15922629041
Shuanglong Government	Zhou Luo	Officer	18223423309
Baohe Village Committee	Chen Xuesheng	Village secretary	13500302883
Mingxing Village Committee	Jiang Ming	Village secretary	15826011195
Feishi Village Committee	Liu Xiaobo	Village Director	13098682138
Hexing Village Committee	Yin Hong	Village secretary	13368328095
Siping Village Committee	Dai Shiyong	Village secretary	18983119581
Longhe Village Committee	Pu Guoqiang	Village secretary	13983248576
Taihe Village Committee	Zhao Daiwen	Village secretary	15823131173
Heyan Village Committee	Zhen Maorong	Village secretary	18166327720
Jiaojia Village Committee	Gao Shusheng	Village Head	13996039883
Miaoshan Village Committee	Qiu Guoping	Village Head	13594693328
Shixin Village Committee	Liu Xizhong	Village Head	13500390080
Shangdong Village Committee	Che Shulan	Village Head	13594233475
Linfeng Village Committee	Zheng Youyi	Village Head	13996051088
Shuanglongju Village Committe	Yu Yanchi	Village secretary	13908310078
Tiantang Village Committee	Liu Deming	Village secretary	13883186398
Longtan Village Committee	Zhong Songtao	Village secretary	13637829470
Lianfeng Village Committee	Zhao Shuju	Village head	13883753686
Dandu Government	Chen Hong	Mayor	13883668818
Dandu Government	Zhao Xiaoyong	Officer	13648405936
Dandu Village Committee	Zhou Jijing	Village secretary	15923117518
Zengci Village Committee	Luo Zheng	Village secretary	13896646977
Haitang Government	Liu Baisheng	Mayor	15909324806
Haitang Village Committee	Huang Qihua	Village secretary	13883127879
Tuqiao Village Committee	Chen Baishu	Village secretary	13193059989
Zhuangyan Village Committee	Chen Zhiping	Village secretary	15023295936

## 8. Rights of interpretation

The Changshou PMO have the power to interpret this RIB.

Changshou PMO

March 2018

## Appendix 2: Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) Framework of Changshou Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Subproject

### 1. Background

Asian Development Bank-financed Changshou Subproject of the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project consists of 4 components as following: (1) Integrated Rehabilitation of Longxi River Tributaries, (2) Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection; (3) Integrated Remediation Project of Dayuxi Basin of the Longxi River in Changshou Section; and (4) Flood Prevention and Environmental Risk Management Facilities. Besides the LAR and rural infrastructure land use (RILU) impacts analyzed in the main text of the RP, ecological landscaping (see figure 1) will obtain the right of ways through Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) on basis of voluntary negotiation with involved HHs in project area. Therefore, a LURT framework has been prepared in accordance with ADB's relevant requirements.

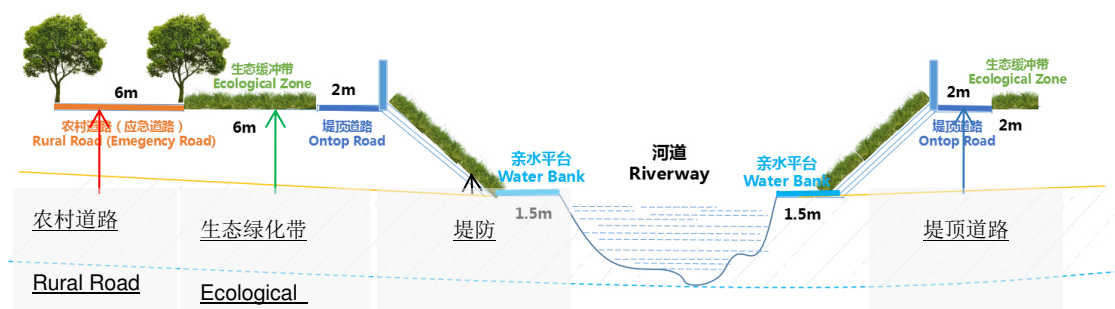


Figure 1 Layout of Project Land Use

According to initial estimation, ecological landscaping construction under the Changshou Subproject will involve transfer of 252.1mu land in 44 groups of 16 villages in 6 towns, involving 1,563 households and 4,644 people. There are several reasons for the local government to adapt LURT for the ecological landscaping construction, namely: (i) land use of ecological landscaping belong to generalized agriculture land (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc.). Therefore, it's no need to acquire the collective land to state-owned land as per the Land Administration Law; (ii) the central government of PRC is implementing the land reform programs to minimize the scale of land acquisition and encourage the application of LURT for non-construction activities; (iii) farmers are willing to hold the contract rights of collective land and lease their land to other users, since they can keep more options of land utility in the future.

### 2. Scope and Impacts of LURT

There are 8 sections for ecological landscaping construction in Changshou district, in which 4 sections in the component of Longxi River Tributaries (Caijia River section, Landjia River section, Jiaojia River section and Shuanglong and downstream section), 1 section in the component of Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection, and 3 sections in the component of Integrated Remediation Project of Dayuxi Basin (Dayuxi section, Qingmai Liangyuan section and Yuntai River Branch section).

In total, 44 groups of 16 villages in 6 towns will be involved in LURT, which includes 18km (accounts for 56%) long of 2-meter width of ecological landscaping and 14km (accounts for 44%) long of 4-meter width of ecological landscaping on both sides of the river. According to the preliminary estimates, totally 252.1 mu of land will be occupied by ecological landscaping through LURT, involving 1,563 households and 4,644 people as estimated. See Table 2 for details of land use.

**Table 2: Anticipated LURT Impacts of Ecological Landscaping**

component	Location			Land Area (mu)						Affected Population		
	Town/Street	Village/Community	Group	Subtotal	Cultivated Land	Forest Land	Garden	Fish Pond	Other	AHs	APs	
Tributaries of Longxi River Integrated Remediation	Shuanglong	Shuanglongju	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	20	58	
			8	5	5	0	0	0	0	21	56	
		Tiantang	5	8.4	8	0	0	0.4	0	27	57	
		Longtan	2	6	6	0	0	0	0.0	107	300	
			3	7	7	0	0	0	0	120	327	
		Lianfeng	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	87	230	
		Feishi	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	86	258	
			4	5	5	0	0	0	0	40	120	
		Longhe	Hexing	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	68
				2	3	3	0	0	0	0	15	54
	5			6	3	0	0	3	0	31	95	
	6			6	4	0	0	2	0	22	78	
	Baohu		2	5	3	0	0	2	0	43	105	
			3	4	4	0	0	0	0	41	88	
			7	3	3	0	0	0	0	26	108	
	Mingxing		3	3	3	0	0	0	0	25	75	
	Siping		1	6.3	6.3	0	0	0	0	10	30	
			4	2.25	2.25	0	0	0	0	23	69	
			5	4.25	4.25	0	0	0	0	16	48	
	Longhe		7	3.25	3.25	0	0	0	0	18	54	
			1	5.5	5.5	0	0	0	0	16	48	
	Heyan		2	4.35	4.35	0	0	0	0	20	60	
			1	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	20	54	
	Taihe		2	4.25	4.25	0	0	0	0	18	56	
			3	3.25	3.25	0	0	0	0	15	46	
			4	4	4	0	0	0	0	22	68	
	Taihe		1	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	18	57	
			2	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	14	55	
	Linfeng	Shangdong	2	12	7	2	0	3	0	21	70	
		Jiaojia	1	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	23	67	
	2		6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	45	75		
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>153.3</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>2,934</b>
	Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection	Dandu	Dandu	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	15	50
				3	12	12	0	0	0	0	69	268
				5	7.6	6.0	0	0	0	1.6	40	130
				6	8.0	8.0	0	0	0	0	48	157
		9	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	3		
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>608</b>
	Dayuxi Component	Haitang	Haitang	1	14.5	12	1	1	0.5	0	36	88
				4	8.5	6	1.0	0.5	1	0	27	76
				5	10.7	7	1	1.2	1.5	0.0	43	101
				6	13.5	5	3.5	3	2	0	52	123
		Yuntai	Yuntaiju	9	17.0	11.0	2.0	2	2	0	58	130
				2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	46	184
3				0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	65	260	
4	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	35	140				
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>64.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,102</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>252.1</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>4,644</b>	

Six types of ground attachments will be affected by the project. Any more affected attachments during implementation will be included in the monitoring report. See table 3.

**Table 3: Summary of Affected Ground Attachments**

Item	Structure	Unit	Qty
Pole	cement and lower than 9m	Qty	30
optical cable	Telecommunications	M	5,000
Pipe	Natural Gas	M	5,000
Wires	outdoor lighting wires	M	20,000
Tomb	Single	Qty	10
Retaining Wall	Ashlar	m <sup>3</sup>	100
Fruit Tree	Large	Qty	300
	Middle	Qty	500
Tree	Large	Qty	200
	Middle	Qty	300
	Small	Qty	600

### 3. Main Principles of LURT

LURT refers to the transferring of land management and operation rights (rights to use) to other households, economic organization or social entities, whilst the land contract right is still reserved by original farmers who are the members of the rural collective organization. In line with the Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Contracted Management Rights of Rural Land (Decree [2005] No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC), the ecological landscaping construction will lease the land and obtain the land use right from the villagers based on four principles, namely: 1) equal consultation; 2) legality; 3) voluntarily; 4) fair compensation. Any institute and/or individual shall not force or obstruct the contracting party (farmers who contracted the land from collective) to transfer its contracted land in accordance with the law. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this appendix will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access of land use by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for LURT. Disputes arising during LURT shall be negotiated and settled by the two parties in accordance with relevant law and regulations. Where the parties cannot negotiate to reach agreements, the villagers committee and the township (town) government shall be requested to mediate. If the parties do not want to negotiate or mediate, they may apply for arbitration to the rural land contract arbitration institution or directly to the people's court.

This Land Use Rights Transfer (LURT) framework aims to help Changshou PMO and PIU to mitigate, monitor and report potential negative impacts caused by LURT, and to satisfy the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant Law and regulations of PRC. The LURT framework guiding principles are as follows:

- i. Equality, voluntary, legal procedure, and, fair compensation. Equality means both of parties have equal legal status. Voluntary means the transfer of land contracting management right must be completely voluntary for both parties, and one party shall not force another party to transfer or accept transfer of land. Legal procedure means that land use rights transfer must be concluded per legal procedure with legal agreement. Fair compensation means the transferred land shall be compensated at negotiated market price.
- ii. Unchanged ownership and agricultural use of transferred land. Land use rights transfer means transferring use right, not ownership, therefore ownership of transferred land shall remain unchanged. Yet future users of transferred land shall not change the agricultural land use nature (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc.) shall not convert transferred land for non-agricultural uses (e.g. roads, buildings and other structures).
- iii. Government's direction and administration. Agriculture department of of Changshou District government shall direct and administrate legal transfer of rural land.
- iv. Conflict resolution through GRM. The grievance redress system of project district shall be used to resolute complaints and conflicts, if any.
- v. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this appendix will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in land expropriation. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and rental compensation processes for land transfer.

#### **4. Legal and Policy Framework**

All LURT must comply with the PRC Rural Land Contract Law and Rural Land Management Right Transfer Management Method, other relevant policies of local governments, and ADB's SPS 2009 concerning voluntary land use agreements. Key laws and policies are as follows:

- 1) Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Contract in Rural Areas – no change of collective ownership; no change of agricultural land use (not allowed to convert farmland into construction land for establishment of permanent structures).
- 2) Administration Methods on Rural Land Use Rights Transfer, Ministry of Agriculture of PRC, relevant regulations of Chongqing Municipality and Subproject county/district governments, in particular, *Changshou Rural Comprehensive Property Right Transfer Transaction Management Method (trial implementation) (CDG [2014] No.137)*:
  - Land use rights transfer duration must be within the land contract period;
  - Negotiated settlements between transferor and transferee;
  - Land use rights transfer per legal procedures;
  - Standard contract (with endorsement by a third party).
  - Official registration and documentation for land use rights transfer.
  - The township agricultural station will endorse the contract.



- 3) PRC Law on the Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, and relevant implementation methods of Chongqing Municipality and Subproject county/district governments – mediation and arbitration of disputes per a bottom-up Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- 4) ADB’s SPS – meaningful consultations; negotiated settlements; establishment and functioning of a GRM; record-keeping; and; independent monitoring.

#### 4.1 Regulations and Policies

The LURT framework is prepared and will be implemented in strictly compliance with the laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and the ADB’s requirements on voluntary land use.

The implementation of LURT of the project will be conducted in line with the definite regulations and policies in this appendix. See Applicable Regulations and Policies in the table below.

**Table 0-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies**

Level	Policy Document	Effective Date
PRC	Advice on Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights to Adapt Scale-Development of Agricultural Industry (2014)	2014/11/20
Chongqing	Pilot Work Plan on Standardized Management and Service of Contracted Management of Rural Land (2015)	2015/4/2
	Chongqing Rural Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures	2017/1/24
Changshou District	Notice of Changshou Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures (trial implementation), Changshou Rural Land Contracted Management Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) and Changshou Forest Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) CDG [2014] No.137	2014/12/12

#### 4.2 PRC Laws and Regulations

##### **Advice on Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights to Adapt Scale-Development of Agricultural Industry**

##### **I. General Requirements**

(1) Guiding Concept: According to the requirements of accelerating the pace of building the three-dimensional compound modern agriculture management system on the basis of household operation, cooperation and unity as the bond and supported by social services and taking the path of new agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics of advanced production technology, moderate operation scale, strong market competitiveness and sustainable ecological environment, with the goal

of ensuring food security, promoting agricultural efficiency and increasing farmers' income, persisting in the collective ownership of rural land and implementing separate rural ownership rights, contract rights and management rights, to guide the orderly transfer of rural land management right, actively breed new operation entities on the basis of household operation, develop various forms of moderate scale operation and consolidate and improve the basic rural operation system.

## (2) Basic Principle

Adhere to the collective ownership of rural land, stability of rural households' contract right and flexibility of land management, develop various operation modes like family management, collective management, cooperation management, enterprise management and others.

LURT shall be in line with the principle of law, voluntary, paid, farmers' subject status, government's support and guidance and market allocation resources, not violate the will of the farmers, damage their rights and interests, change the use of the land and destroy the comprehensive agricultural production capacity and agricultural ecological environment.

## III Standardize Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights

(5) Encouraging innovations of LURT forms. Farmers shall be encouraged to transfer their contracted land through subcontracting, leasing, exchanging, transferring and investment in accordance with the law. Qualified local governments are encouraged to formulate supportive policies to guide farmers to transfer contracted land for a long term and promote their employment. Farmers are encouraged to take interchangeably and in a voluntary manner to solve the contracted land fragmentation problem. Members of the collective economic organization shall enjoy the priority of LURT under the same conditions. The circulation of contracted land by means of transfer shall, in principle, be conducted among members of the collective economic organization subject to the consent of the owner. In other forms of circulation, it shall be reported to the owner for filing record.

(6) Strictly Regulation of LURT Activities. The land contract management right belongs to the rural households, so it should be decided by rural household themselves on whether the land is transferred or not, how to determine the price and transfer land in which form. The profits of LURT should be owned by the household. The term of LURT should be negotiated and determined by both parties within the definition of law. Without written authorization of the household, rural grassroots organizations have no right to decide in any way to transfer farmers contracted land and can't take the contracted land of entire village to attract investment in the name of the minority is subordinate to the majority. To prevent few junior officers illegally pass things between individuals for personal gain, It is strictly prohibited to promote LURT by means of assigning tasks, targets or incorporating the area and ratio of LURT into the performance appraisal.

(8) Determine Area of LURT Rationally. It is necessary to study and determine the appropriate standards for scaled land operation in the region according to the natural economic conditions, rural labor transfer situation, agricultural mechanization level and other factors. To prevent one-sided pursuit of ultra-large scale management rights transfer divorced from reality and against the farmers' will. At the present stage, the income of farming is equivalent to the income of the local secondary and tertiary industry workers, and the key support should be given. Priority support should be given to those scale of land operation which is equivalent to 10 to 15 times of the average contracted land area of local household or agricultural income is equivalent to income from employment in secondary and ternary industry. Innovative mode of LURT is encouraged that to improve the agricultural scaled operation through various forms of cooperation and combination of farmers and development of social services while guiding the land resources to be moderately concentrated,

(10) Strengthen Control over Use of Transferred Land. Adhere to the strictest farmland protection system to effectively protect basic farmland. It is strictly prohibited to do non-agricultural construction in the name of LURT, to build or disguise construct of tourist resorts, golf courses, villas, private clubs, etc., to occupy basic farmland for digging water pond, planting trees or other activities that destroy the condition of cultivated land and to destroy, pollute, occupy the idle farmland and damage the farmland infrastructure. Any illegal non-agricultural construction on cultivated land by means of "Land-Renting

instead of Expropriating” will be investigated and any non- agriculturization of cultivated land without authorization will be banned. To Guide the development of protected agriculture by planning and standards and strengthen supervision of the use of protected agricultural land. Measures will be taken to ensure that the transferred land is used for agricultural production, to prevent farmland abandonment by stop distribution of the direct subsidies of grain, subsidies for improved varieties of crops and comprehensive agricultural subsidies. In the major grain-producing areas, the functional areas of grain production and the implementation area of high-yielding projects, any business activities that not conform to the industrial planning will be no longer enjoy relevant agricultural production support policies. Rationally guide the transfer price of farmland, decrease the production cost of grains and stabilize the grain acreage.

### **4.3 Chongqing Laws and Regulations**

#### **Chongqing Rural Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures**

**Article 2** The measures is applicable to the transfer of rural property rights in the administrative region of the municipality.

The term of "rural property rights transfer transaction" refers to the transaction behavior of the subject to transfer the whole or part of rural property rights through the open market in accordance with the law, voluntary and paid.

**Article 3** Rural property transfer transaction should follow the following principles:

- (1) Adhere to the law, voluntary, paid, convenient, open, fair and just;
- (2) Respect the subject status of farmers and rural collective economic organizations and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of all parties to the transaction;
- (3) Adhere to the nature of the public ownership of the land, not to breach the red line of cultivated land and forest land, and not to damage the farmers' interests.
- (4) Be in line with the provisions of agricultural industry development planning, environmental protection planning and resource utilization planning, etc.

**Article 10** The types of tradable items and forms on transaction platform include:

- (2) Contracted land management rights: The management rights of cultivated land, grassland, garden and aquaculture, which are contracted by means of family contract, can be transferred in manners of rent, transfer, investment, exchange, subcontracting, etc.
- (3) Forest management rights: The forest land contract right, woodland management rights, forest ownership and the right to use, can be transferred in manners of rent, transfer, investment, exchange or cooperation, etc.
- (9) The right to use of small water conservancy facilities: Farmers, farmer cooperative organizations, rural collective organization and agricultural enterprises who have the right to use of small water conservancy facilities can transfer the right by means of contract, transfer, lease, mortgage and joint-equity cooperative.
- (10) Agricultural initial water rights: Authorized agricultural initial water rights given to subject of rural collective economic organizations, farmers' water cooperation organizations and beneficial farmers can be transferred by means of paid transfer.

### **4.4 District Implementation Measures**

**Notice of Changshou Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures (trial implementation), Changshou Rural Land Contracted Management Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) and Changshou Forest Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) CDG [2014] No.137**

**Article 3** Rural comprehensive property rights transfer transactions shall comply with the relevant laws, regulations and rules, and follow the following principles:

- (1) Adhere to the principles of legal, voluntariness, compensation, openness, fairness and impartiality.
- (2) Adhere to the principles of farmers' independence and villagers' autonomy, to protect the rural collective economic organizations and farmers legitimate rights and interests in possess, utilize, seek profits from and dispose rural comprehensive of property rights in accordance with the law, to respect the principal position of farmers in transactions and any organization or individual may not force transfer deal.
- (3) Adhere to the nature of collective land without changing land use and damaging farmers' contracted land management interests.

**Article 4** The Measures mentioned rural comprehensive property right transfer transactions including contracting, subcontracting, renting, transferring, paying for shares, mortgaging or other means of transfer transaction activities. Both parties referred to transferor and transferee.

**Article 7** Approved by District Government that District Urban and Rural Overall Development Management and Service Center established Changshou District Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Center (plus brand of Chongqing Rural Land Transaction Center Changshou Substation), to be responsible for rural comprehensive property rights transfer transactions that providing facilities, information distribution, property right identification, policy consultation, organization and transaction services for the whole district rural comprehensive property rights transfer transactions.

Township governments established rural comprehensive property rights transaction station supported by their agricultural service center, to be responsible for transaction information collection, submission and consultation service and related transaction activities under the authorization of District Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Center.

A mode of "Six Unified" is applied for the management of District Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Center and its service station and Chongqing Rural Land Transaction Station, that is unified supervision, unified transaction rules, unified platform, unified information disclosure, unified verification and unified charging standards.

**Article 17** The transaction of rural collective property rights shall be agreed upon by more than two-thirds of the members of the collective economic organization meeting or more than two-thirds of the villagers' representatives.

The transfer price of rural collective property rights is based on the valuation by qualified assets evaluation agency.

The transfer price of individual property rights can be determined by assessed value or mutual negotiation.

The agency should offer the preference on charges for the rural comprehensive property right assessment in line with the principle of supporting "agriculture, rural areas and peasants".

### **Transfer Procedure**

**Article 12** Right holders can submit the application for transfer to the rural property right transfer service window or entrust others to deal with the transaction according to law.

**Article 13** The following documents should be provided for rural property rights transfer:

- (1) Transfer-out Application;
- (2) Identity Certificate of Transferor;
- (3) Ownership Certification of Subject Matter;

- (4) Transferor of rural collective economical organization shall provide written records of transfer agreed upon by more than two-thirds of the members of the collective economic organization meeting or more than two-thirds of the villagers' representatives;
- (5) Where the usufruct right of cultivated land management and forest land management is re-circulated, a written document of original owner's agreement shall be provided;
- (6) Where the agent is entrusted, legal entrustment documents shall be provided for
- (7) Other materials required to be submitted in accordance with laws and regulations concerning different types of transactions.

**Article 15** The application examination shall be conducted according to the following procedures:

- (1) Acceptance: if the application is accepted with completed documents, rural property rights transfer service window shall inform local township government (sub-district office) to verify the subject matter within 5 working days.
- (2) Verification: local government (sub-district office) shall provide a written verification result back to transaction platform within 5 working days.
- (3) Examination: the transaction platform shall coordinate relevant administrative departments and units to verify the ownership of the subject matter, and in turn the result of verification shall be sent back within 5 working days.

If the examination is passed, the transaction shall be organized by the trading platform; If the examination is failed, the transaction process shall be terminated and the applicant shall be informed promptly by the trading platform.

**Article 16** The examination of transferee application is subject to the following procedures.

- (1) Acceptance: if the application is accepted with completed documents, rural property rights transfer service window shall handover the application documents to transaction platform within 5 working days.
- (2) Verification: the transaction platform and relevant administrative departments shall complete the examination of the market subject information of the applicant within 5 working days.

If the examination is passed, the transaction shall be organized by the trading platform; If the examination is failed, the transaction process shall be terminated and the applicant shall be informed promptly by the trading platform. There is no restriction on the qualification of transaction subject. The transaction platform may directly publish information and organize transactions.

**Article 17** Once the transaction application is accepted and reviewed, the transaction information will be released publicly on the platform of Chongqing Rural Land Transaction Station.

**Article 18** The transfer of rural property rights can take the form of agreement, listing, auction, bidding, online bidding, etc., and other ways without violating the law.

In the form of agreement, the transaction platform shall organize the parties to negotiate and reach agreement on the transfer mode, price, term and terms of the contract.

In the case of competitive transactions such as auction, tendering and online bidding, the parties shall reach agreement on the basic content of the transaction, such as the form of transfer, term, use, etc. The transaction platform shall organize transactions according to law and confirm the trading results on the spot.

**Article 19** The transaction platform shall organize the two parties to sign a standard contract on completed deal.

**Article 20** According to the contract, the transaction platform shall organize the parties to settle the payment according to the contract.

**Article 21** The transaction platform shall provide transaction verification book to both transferor and transferee and publish the transaction on the platform of Chongqing Rural Land Transaction Station.

**Article 22** In case of change of ownership, two parties may hold a transaction verification book and other relevant materials to the relevant institutions in the district or county (autonomous county) to process registration or filing for the change of ownership according to law. The transaction platform shall assist in the registration or filing of ownership changes.

**Article 23** The transferee shall pay service fee to the transaction platform according to the standard approved by the price department. It is free for transfer transaction of rural contracted land management rights, forest rights and rural property rights before December 31, 2017.

Transactions involving taxation shall be carried out in accordance with relevant state regulations.

## 5. Legal Procedures of Land use rights transfer

Legal procedures are as follows (also the following chart):

- i. Information collection. Farmers with intention to transfer land present the details of the land, like location, area, usage, and reference price to village committee, which will then report to the township agricultural station. They can also entrust the contracted or intermediary organizations to transfer their land, and the letter of attorney will be issued by land transferee, illustrating the entrusted matters, authority and deadlines, etc., with the signature of the principal.
- ii. Information disclosure. Township agricultural station, after collecting data, will sort out information about land use rights transfer of different villages and establish a database. The sorted information will be disclosed timely by means of network, radio, newspapers, board, electronic display, and etc. The township station will also report to the county (district) agricultural bureau for updating land use rights transfer databases.
- iii. Negotiation between transferor and transferee. With the arrangement of township agricultural station, both sides negotiate about the land use rights transfer conditions and price based on the principle of equality, voluntariness and mutual benefiting.
- iv. Signing land use rights transfer contract. When both parties agree on conditions and price, township agricultural station provides 4-5 copies of a standard contract<sup>5</sup> for both parties to sign. The contracts will be signed by all AHs, and it should be by both spouses in each HHs. Township agricultural station also endorses the contract.
- v. Endorsing land use rights transfer contract. The township agricultural station endorses/validates the contract.
- vi. Registration for land use rights transfer. Township agricultural station registers the land use rights transfer information timely and exactly, and submits the relevant materials to the county/district agriculture bureau for documentation.
- vii. Documentation. County/District agricultural bureau documents all relevant materials for land use rights transferred. Changshou PMO can acquire the documentation from agricultural bureaus.

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<sup>5</sup> Standard contract was developed by Chongqing Agricultural Bureau.

- viii. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will also document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.
- ix. Supervising contract implementation. Both parties should perform the contract positively, and township agricultural station supervises the contract execution. In case of conflicts or disputes, the township station will timely report to the county station, and the latter will inform Changshou PMO synchronously.



Figure2: Land Use Rights Transfer Procedure Chart

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Responsibility

According to relevant laws and regulations, Chongqing Municipality and Changshou District Agricultural Bureaus and township agricultural stations should manage and guide rural land use rights transfer in their administrative areas.

Responsibilities of Chongqing Municipality Agricultural Bureau:

- publicity rural land use rights transfer policies;
- direct the land use rights transfer legally and orderly;
- guide disputes arbitration and resolution;
- strengthen and standardize rural land use rights transfer; and

- put forward solutions to problems in land use rights transfer, and develop a new mechanism for land use rights transfer.

Responsibilities of Changshou District Agricultural Bureau:

- direct rural land use rights transfer and contracting;
- set up a service center for land use rights transfer, and establish information network platform, on line trading and/or open trading of land to be transferred;
- accept, manage and guide the application from rural land use rights transfer agencies;
- settle the disputes; and
- provide consultation services for land use rights transfer policies.

Responsibilities of township agricultural stations:

- information collection, analysis and disclosure, land use rights transfer can be carried out at county or at the township;
- providing a standard contract for parties who have reached agreements on contract conditions and terms, and assisting them to sign contract signing;
- functioning as a third party to endorse the signed contract;
- formulating a system for registering the rural land use rights transfer, and record the relevant information timely and exactly;
- documenting land use rights transfer materials;
- investigating and rectify the illegal land use rights transfer;
- settling disputes about rural land use rights transfer;
- guide and administrate land use rights transfer legally;
- providing consultancy services.

Responsibilities of village committee:

- information collection and classification on land use rights transfer, to be reported to township agricultural station; and
- assisting township in settling disputes.

Responsibilities of Changshou PMO:

- supervising contract execution; and
- participating in conflict/dispute resolution at county level if not resolved at township level.

Responsibilities of Independent Monitoring:

- Document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer and confirm that relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this RP will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. Also confirm that a failure of negotiation would not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders.

## **7. Land Use Rights Transfer Contract**

Land use rights transfer contract shall include the following clauses:

- i. names and domiciles of transferor and transferee;
- ii. location, borders, area and quality of the land for transferring;
- iii. term of transfer and dates of beginning and completion;
- iv. ways of transfer;
- v. usage of land;
- vi. rights and obligations of two parties;



- vii. land use rights transfer expense and method of payment;
- viii. handling of appurtenance and relevant facilities after expiry of contract;
- ix. liabilities for breach of the contract;
- x. method of conflict resolution;
- xi. other clause that both parties thought necessary;
- xii. stamping of endorsing agency; and
- xiii. date of contract conclusion.

## **8. Measures to Safeguard Interests of Contract Parties**

The following measures will be taken to safeguard the interests of contract parties:

- i. In case of severe damage of transferred land due to natural disasters or force majeure during the contract term, both parties can terminate or change the contract through negotiation, and the land shall be returned to the original users for cultivation. When there are specific contract provisions on severe damage of land, the provisions prevail.
- ii. Contract agreement describes regarding policy subsidies to farmers for grain production and production masteries.
- iii. All of the land leasing contracts will be signed by both husband and wife in case of involving individual households.
- iv. Contract endorsement by township, free of charge.
- v. According to the Rural Land Contract Law and the Rural Land Management Right Transfer Management Method of the PRC and other relevant land use rights transfer laws and regulations of Municipality and Counties, the land use rights transfer duration shall be negotiated equally by both parties, but within the limit of the rural land contract (duration from 1998-2028 or so).
- vi. The land use rights transfer rate will be ensured according to land type, feasibility, grade, and condition of referential corps, or even the price of land use rights transfer in nearby villages. Taking farmer's interest into consideration, both transferor and transferee should set a time to renegotiate land price in case of land use rights transfer for over 5 years. It is recommended to adjust the rate after five years.
- vii. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this RP will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.

## **9. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

Where land use rights transfer contract are based on negotiations and mutual agreement, complicated disputes are unlikely to occur. However, there might be some unexpected issues during and after land being transferred. According to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, the project has set up a transparent and efficient grievance redress procedure to settle such disputes and defaults after land use rights transfer. The GRM is described in Section 7 of the RP.

## 10. Anticipated LURT Rental Standards and Budget Estimation

### 10.1 Anticipated LURT Rental Standards

The **anticipated** rental standard is based on the rice price of Changshou market during the rice harvest season in August and September every year (the rice price is 1.31 yuan/kg in 2017). The **anticipated** annual rental standard will be multiplied by the output of land each mu, which is normally 350kg/mu as the current land production capacity. And thus, the LURT price will be 458.5 yuan/mu in the year 2017. According to the practice in Changshou other LURT projects, the price of LURT should be discussed and passed in each August or September (rice harvest season) at the public hearing of the related villages with participation of Changshou District Agricultural Committee, Land Resources Bureau and major planters in the town. The tenancy term will be finally negotiated between the established Township Management Offices (TMOs) and associated villages.

The LURT payment will be paid every year as aligned in the LURT agreement. As consulted with the Land Resources Bureau, this round of LURT contract will be ended in the year of 2028, which means the duration of the LURT agreement can only be signed to the year 2028 at the time being. The LURT agreement should be extended when the old one expired.

Option of payment will be stated in the LURT agreement signed with affected households. According to the practice in Changshou other LURT projects, the related cost will be paid by the PIU to the fiscal accounts of associated township government based on provided LURT agreements and cost sheet, and then in turn paid to affected villages or people.

### 10.2 Compensation for Ground Attachments

A fixed compensation of 8,200 yuan/mu will be paid for affected young crops and ground attachments on rural collective land. This compensation standards is higher than replacement cost. As result of a market survey, the current price of electricity wires is 1.5-2 yuan/m and natural gas pipe is 10-20 yuan/m. As for price of other attachments has been listed in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of *Doc. CDG [2013] No.114*.

It is clarified in Appendix 2 and the second remark of Appendix 3 of *Notice of the Changshou District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (CDG [2013] No.114)* that this table is a reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments. See Table 0-2.

**Table 0-2 Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Ground Attachments**

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Fruit tree	Sapling without grafting	M <sup>2</sup>	3-5	Diameter of main trunk at 1m from the ground (or main trunk close to branches which is lower than 1m) regardless categories of tree. any tree's diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 20yuan for every increased 2cm
	Sapling with grafting	Set	2-3	
	2cm-4cm	Set	29-32	
	(including 2cm)	Set	32-35	
	4-7cm	Set	35-70	
	7-10cm	Set	70-123	
	10-13cm	Set	123-176	
13-16cm	Set			

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Banana tree (Musa basjoo Siebold)	Sapling with cutting	Set	3-5	Cluster with more than 16 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification
	5-10 trees	Cluster	27-53	
	10-15 trees	Cluster	45-70	
Grape	sapling without cutting	M <sup>2</sup>	3—5	Trees with diameter over 4cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
	Transplanting sapling	Set	2—3	
	1-2cm	Set	8—10	
	2-3cm	Set	10—17	
	3-4cm	Set	17—32	
Mulberry	Sapling without cutting	M <sup>2</sup>	3—5	Trees with diameter over 10cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm.
	below 2cm	Set	3—5	
	2-5cm	Set	5—8	
	5-8cm	Set	8—17	
Unspecified tree	8-10cm	Set	17—32	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground. Any tree's diameter over 20cm, compensation increase of 5yuan for every increased 1cm
	Saplings	M <sup>2</sup>	6—8	
	below 3cm	Set	3	
	3-5cm	Set	3—8	
	5-10cm	Set	8—13	
Nut tree	10-15cm	Set	13—24	Including walnut tree, chestnut tree, palm, olive tree, locust, etc. Trees with diameter over 16cm, compensation increase of 10yuan for every increased 1cm.
	15-20cm	Set	24—42	
	Saplings	M <sup>2</sup>	6—8	
	below 2cm	Set	3—5	
	2-5cm	Set	5—18	
Unspecified Bamboo	5-10cm	Set	18—32	Cluster with more than 40 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
	10-15cm	Set	32—50	
	Small cluster (below 20 trees)	Set	18—53	
phyllostachys pubescens	Big cluster (21-40 trees)	Set	35—70	Diameter of main trunk at 1.2m from the ground.
	below 5cm	Set	10—13	
	5-10cm	Set	13—24	
Bambusa multiplex	beyond 10cm	Set	24—42	Cluster with less than 20 or more than 50 trees shall be compensated as appropriate specification.
	Small cluster (20—30 trees)	Set	11—21	
	Big culster (30—50 trees)	Set	14—32	
Rohdea japonica	Cluster	Set	2	

Appendix 3: Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments on collective land in Changshou District

Item	Structure	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
Retaining Wall	Ashlar	M <sup>3</sup>	45-70	Take the height over ground as compensation basis. ridges with height
	Slate		27-53	

Item	Category	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Note
	Brick Earth wall		35-62 5-8	more 0.3m shall be compensated as 0.3m.
Road	Concrete rubble (including ashlar with clay-bound macadam) Simple (tractor road)	M <sup>2</sup>	62-88 35-53 18- 22	Compensation as concrete road for concrete thickness over 10cm, as clay-bound macadam for concrete thickness less than 10cm.
Brick kiln Lime kiln		Set	5,280-7,040	Abandoned ones are not applicable.
Well	Ashlar Concrete Simple Pumping	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62 18-35 11-14 176- 352	Compensation according to size.
Tomb	Single Double	Set	800 1200	Following the notice of land acquisition to remove tombs by owner within timeline. It will be dealt with ownerless ones.
Concrete Ground	Slate Cement Concrete Earth	M <sup>2</sup>	6-8 11-14 6-8 5	Refers to constructed courtyard.
cesspool Tank	Ashlar, Rocky Concrete, Cement Earth	M <sup>3</sup>	27-45 11-14 3-6	Material cost already compensated, on other items any more.
Ditch	Ashlar Rubble concrete (Brick, concrete)	M <sup>3</sup>	45-62 18-27	Refers to artificial ditches constructed by village/group.
Pole	Circular pole over 9m Squarely concrete pole (including circular pole lower than 9m)	Set	123-141 53-70	Refers to township/street level collective and private invested poles.
Wire	outdoor lighting wire, power line	m	1.8 3.5	
Pipe	outdoor drinking water pipe	m	3.4	Excluding municipal pipe network
Steel-frame greenhouse	Steel-frame with film	mu	3520-6000	

Remarks:

1. Fishpond (aquaculture excluded fish farming) is compensated according to water surface area (including loss of fry); Compensation for District-level vegetable bases is the same standard with fishpond.
2. This Table is a reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments.

### 10.3 Tax and Other Relevant Cost

According to the Notice of Changshou Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures (trial implementation), Changshou Rural Land Contracted Management Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) and Changshou Forest Right Transfer Transaction Detail Regulations (trial implementation) CDG [2014] No.137, property transaction service fee will be charged for LURT. The rate will be reviewed by price control authorities, submitted to Changshou Rural Comprehensive Property Right Transfer Transaction Management Committee for record and publicized. Usually, the rate is 0.5% of total transaction cost. To support Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Transfer Transaction, transaction service fee is exempted for the members of rural collective economic organizations and rural collective economic organizations, but still to be charged to other trading entities. Currently, there will be no tax for LURT.

#### 10.4 Budget Estimation

As consulted to the Changshou Land Resources Bureau, this round of land right contract will be ended in the year of 2028, which means the duration of the LURT agreement can only be signed to the year 2028 at the time being. The LURT agreement should be extended when the old one expired. The budget of this report is only for the LURT cost for the next 10 years. As such, the general cost for LURT was estimated to be 4,375,256 yuan, including 3,195,365yuan for LURT in 10 years (accounts for 73% of total), 199,230 yuan for compensation of ground attachments (5%), 543,135 yuan for other costs (planning and design cost, management fee, technical training cost, M&E cost and transaction service fee,(accounts for 12%) and 437,526yuan for contingency (accounts for 10%).

There will be no tax issue for LURT. See Table 0-3 for details of LURT budget.

**Table 0-3 LURT Budget Estimation**

No	Item	Unit	Anticipated Standard (yuan/unit)	Qty	Total Cost (yuan)
<b>1</b>	<b>LURT Cost for 10 years</b>				
1.1	Type	mu			
	Cultivated Land	mu	4,585	214.9	985,317
	Forest Land	mu	2,293	10.5	24,077
	Garden Plot	mu	4,585	7.7	35,305
	Fish Pond	mu	4,585	17.4	79,779
	Other land	mu	2,293	1.6	3,669
1.2	Compensation for Young Crops	mu	8,200	251.1	2,067,220
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>3,195,365</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Ground Attachments</b>				
2.1	Pole	Qty	141.0	30	4,230
	Optical Cable	m	2.0	5,000.0	10,000
	Pipe	m	20	5000	100,000
	Wires	m	3.5	20000	70,000
	Tomb	Qty	800.0	10	8,000
	Retaining Wall	m <sup>3</sup>	70.0	100	7,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			199,230
<b>1+2</b>					<b>3,394,595</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Other Costs</b>				
3.1	Planning and Design	yuan	0.02	3,377,801	67,892
3.2	Management Fee	yuan	0.05	3,377,801	169,730
3.3	Technical Training Cost	yuan	0.02	3,377,801	67,892
3.4	M&E Cost	yuan	0.02	3,377,801	67,892
3.5	Transaction Service Fee	yuan	0.05	3,377,801	169,730
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			543,135
<b>1+2+3</b>		yuan			<b>3,937,731</b>

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<b>4</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	<b>yuan</b>	1/9	3,937,731	<b>437,526</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>4,375,256</b>