Resettlement Plan (Draft)

April 2018

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

—Dianjiang Subproject

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

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Endorsement Letter

The Dianjiang County Government (DCG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) forDianjiang 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 Dianjiang County. The resettlement/restoration measures, implementation and monitoring programs have been prepared in this RP to ensure a better completion of the LAR.

The DCG 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 DCG and be approved by ADB before any civil work contracts are awarded and any commencements of LAR.

The DCG will disclose the RP to affected villages and farmers and requests ADB to post the RP on its website.

Dianjiang County Government: _____ (signature)

2018-3-28 (date)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
CMG	Chongqing Municipal Government
DI	Design Institute
EA	Executing Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
HD	Housing Demolition
IA	Implementing Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LRB	Land and Resources Bureau
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
PADO	Poverty Alleviation and Development Office
CDRC	Chongqing Development and Reform Commission
PRA	Participatory Rural Evaluation
RP	Resettlement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Book
SES	Social and Economic Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TRO	Town Resettlement Office
m^2	square meter
Mu	Equal to 666.7 square meters
km	kilometer

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Person (AP) or Displaced Persons.	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.
Compensation:	Money or payment given to affected persons for property, resources and income losses.
Entitlement:	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.
Income Recovery:	Rebuild the affected persons' source of income and living standard.
Resettlement:	Rebuild houses and properties including productive land and public facilities at another area.
Impacts:	Material and immaterial property losses, including residential houses, communities, production land, income sources, subsidies, culture centers, social structure, network, culture characteristic and cooperative system.
Resettlement Plan (RP):	An action plan with timeline and budget, including resettlement strategies, targets, rights, action, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Vulnerable Group	Refers to a special group of people who may be impacted more seriously during the resettlement process.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

1. The ADB-financed Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as "the Project") consists of three subprojects, e.g. Liangping Subproject, Dianjinag Subproject, and Changshou Subproject, and will be implemented in Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC").

2. Similar to the overall project, Dianjiang Subproject (hereinafter referred as "Subproject") is composted 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.

3. The proposed activities under Dianjiang Subproject include: (i) 38.51km of new dikes of the mainstream of Longxi River, and 1.69km of new dikes in tributaries of Longxi River; (ii) 21.3km of flood prevention and rescue roads on the embankment of the river; (iii) Sanhe wetland (300 mu) rehabilitation including barrage fixed, and bank improved; (iv) construction of Binghe Ecological Park (80 mu) and landscaping; (v) construction of 2 emergency shelters with a total of 6,000 m^2; and (vi) construction of 5 cross-river bridges.

4. According to the feasibility study report and preliminary measurement survey, the subproject will permanently occupy land with an area of 1,696.2 mu, including 1,142.8 mu state-owned land, 247.8 mu rural collective land to be newly acquired, 225.6mu rural collective land to be used as rural infrastructure land use (RILU) and 80 mu land rural collective land which has been completed land use right transfer (LURT). The subproject will also temporarily use land of 174.2 mu. In addition, 5,980 m^2 houses will be demolished.

5. The resettlement plan (RP) includes two due diligence reports (DDRs) as appendixes. One is about 1,142.8 mu state-owned land, and another about 80 mu of collective land that has completed the land use right transfer (LURT).

6. The implementing agency (IA) of the subproject is Dianjiang County Government (DCG). Its project management office (PMO) is established under Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission. The subproject construction is planned to be commended in January 2019 and completed in 2021.

B. Subproject Scope and Land Use Impacts

7. The land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the subproject will impact 1 administrative village of 1 town. A total area of permanent LA is 247.8 mu, including 156.5 mu of cultivated lands (accounting for 63.2%), affecting 278 households with 934 persons. A total area of 174.2 mu will be temporarily occupied, affecting 240 households with 921 persons. In addition, 225.6mu land will be used through RILU for construction of emergency rescue roads, affecting 1,491 households with 5,670 persons. And 80 mu rural collective land has been leased through voluntarily LURT, involving 79 households with 293 persons.

8. A total area of rural residential house demolition is 5,680m^2, including 5,630m^2 of brick-concrete structure (accounting for 99.1%), affecting 21 households with 83 persons. All of the 21 households are also affected by the permanent land acquisition.

9. The demolition of non-residential houses affected by the subproject will involve a total

area of 300m^2 with brick and wood structure. It is a farmer restaurant closed for several years. In addition, the subproject will affect some young crops and ground attachments.

C. Policy Framework and Compensation Rates

10. The RP was prepared and will be implemented in strict compliance with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Chongqing Municipality, and the ADB's requirements for Involuntary Resettlement in the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009). The resettlement and economic restoration measures aim to improve income of affected persons (APs), or at least restore their livelihoods to the levels before the project, restore affected infrastructures, and increase employment opportunities of affected laborers.

11. Compensation standards for permanent land acquisition: The land compensation is 15,000 Yuan/mu; the resettlement subsidy is 36,000 Yuan/person entitled to be converted to nonagricultural status; comprehensive compensation for young crops and ground attachments (not including housing plot and forestry land) is 18,000 Yuan/mu.

12. Land subsidy standards for RILU: Young crop compensation at 1,500 Yuan/mu will be paid to AHs directly. The new farmland will be provided to AHs by village collectives from unallocated farmland through readjustment of farmland which is owned by the villager groups. The farmland adjustment will be conducted during RP implementation.

13. The compensation of rural residential houses includes house structure compensation, house demolition reward, moving subsidy, relocation subsidy, housing monetary resettlement award, etc. The house demolition compensation rates are as follows: 600 Yuan/m^2 for brick masonry (stone) prefabricated houses, 480 Yuan/m^2 for brick-wood houses, 360 Yuan/m^2 for earth-wall and tiled-roof houses, and 100 Yuan/m^2 for simple shed houses. Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled: 30m^2*4,500yuan=135,000yuan per capita in one-off for Guixi Street. Relocation Reward: In order to encourage the full cash resettlement, a reward in a total of 65,000 Yuan per person will be paid to relocated APs, who will also be converted to urban status. In addition, the moving subsidy standards are as follows: If the affected household moves within the stipulated date, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 500yuan/HH and 800yuan for each household with over 3 members in two times. And one-off payment of moving subsidy in 600 Yuan per person will be paid to APs.

14. This subproject will compensate the non-residential houses according to the price of structure at the rate of 480 Yuan /m^2. And the relocation loss (including equipment relocation loss and relocation fee etc.) will be compensated according to the market appraisal value at the time of relocation.

D. Resettlement and Restoration

15. Based on the sampling household survey, the average agricultural income accounts for about 10% of the total household income, while the non-agricultural income accounts for around 90% in the project area. Therefore, the LA will not have big impact on the household income. In order to mitigate the impacts of the LA and restore the livelihood of APs, the subproject has prepared a detailed economic recovery plan, including (i) cash compensation, (ii) endowment insurance for APs to be converted from rural to urban status, (iii) employment promotion for all APs (e.g., provide public service employment opportunities, support entrepreneurship, skill training, small loan guarantee for women, etc.), and (iv) special care of vulnerable groups. These measures shall be helpful to mitigate the loss of APs.

16. For the households affected by RILU, the new farmland will be provided to AHs by village committees through readjustment of unallocated farmland owned by the villager groups. The farmland adjustment will be carried out through villager representative conference once the land for RILU is occupied by the subproject. It is a local practice to solve land occupation for rural infrastructure construction, and it's agreed and satisfied by villagers in project area.

17. For the households affected by house demolition (HD), the subproject will resettle them in the way of monetary resettlement. Then APs can buy new houses nearby with the full compensation fee.

E. Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

18. Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation kicked-off in middle of November 2017. Subproject scope, rationale, 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. 365 sample households affected by LA were surveyed, accounting for 20% of the households affected by LA; and 21 households to be relocated were surveyed, accounting for 100% of households affected by HD.

19. 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 Dianjiang land acquisition office or Dianjiang PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

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

21. APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Dianjiang PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

F. Organizational Structure

22. The resettlement Implementation agencies (IAs) of the Subproject have been established at all levels. The Dianjiang 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, Dianjiang 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), Dianjiang Xingdian Co. Ltd, is responsible for supervision and management of the RP implementation. Dianjiang Land Resources Bureau (LRB) and its subsidiaries (land acquisition offices in towns) are responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan. Dianjiang Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau (LRSSB) is responsible for APs' transfer to non-agricultural status and promoting employment. Dianjiang All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) supports female labors employment and protects their legal rights. All township governments and village committees in project area will support Dianjiang 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 is strictly in line with the domestic and ADB's LAR policies.

G. Resettlement Schedule

23. 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 subprojects will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Dianjiang Subproject will be started in February 2019.

H. Resettlement Budget

24. The total budget for land use with various types of Dainjiang Subproject is 59.5112 million Yuan (accounting for 7.55% of the total subproject investment), of which budget for LAR is 52.1021 million Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 338,400 Yuan, budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 1.12 million Yuan, and contingency is 5.9511million Yuan.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

25. The RP implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal supervision and monitoring will be performed by the Dianjiang PMO (with guidance and/or supports from Chongqing PMO, Dianjiang LRB, Dianjiang 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.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE SUBPROJECT

A. 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 demonstration 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. Dianjiang Subproject (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, ecological landscaping, wetland rehabilitation, and some emergency roads and bridges and shelters, etc.

5. The construction of Sanhe wetland rehabilitation will involve land acquisition (hereinafter referred as "LA") and house demolition (hereinafter referred as "HD"). The construction of embankment, emergency bridges and shelters, and some wetland rehabilitation will involve state-owned land occupation (hereinafter referred as "SLO"). Emergency roads along river banks will be implemented as Rural Roads with the manner of Rural Infrastructure 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 to offset the losses of AHs. In addition, the land for ecological landscaping construction is used by the way of Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) during implementation. The LURT has been made from AHs to town government for several years, so a LURT due diligence report (DDR) has been prepared as an appendix of the RP.

6. This RP is to plan for the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) of the Sanhe wetland rehabilitation and RILU for rural emergency roads construction for flood prevention. The LURT DDR for ecological landscaping has been developed in the Appendix III.

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 total budget for land use with various types of Dianjiang Subproject is 59.5112 million Yuan (accounting for 7.55% of the total subproject investment), of which budget for LAR is 52.1021 million Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 338,400 Yuan, budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 1.12 million Yuan, and contingency is

5.9511million 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 Dianjiang Subproject will be started in February 2019.

B. Components and Construction Contents

10. The Subproject is located in Dianjiang County, Chongqing City, and the construction will be conducted in Gaofeng Town, Gao'an Town, Pushun Town, Zhoujia Town, Xinmin Town and Guixi Subdistrict, respectively, of Dianjiang County.

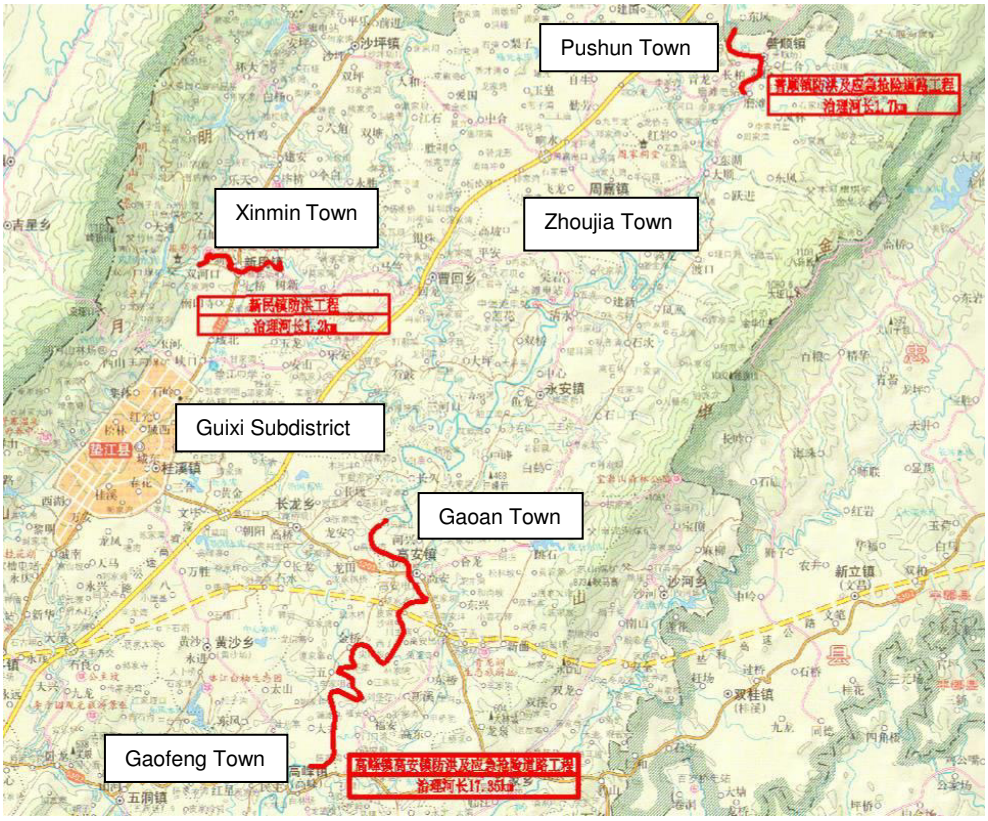


Fig. I-1 Map of the Geographical Location of the Subproject

11. According to the feasibility study report and preliminary measurement survey, the subproject will permanently occupy land with an area of 1,696.2 mu, including 1,142.8 mu state-owned land, 247.8 mu rural collective land to be newly acquired, 225.6mu rural collective land to be used as rural infrastructure land use (RILU) and 80 mu land rural collective land which has completed land use right transfer (LURT). The subproject will also temporarily use land of 174.2 mu. In addition, 5,980 m^2 houses will be demolished. The land use types and construction contents of the subproject are summarized as:

1) **Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR)**: 247.8 mu of land should be acquired for the Sanhe reservoir and bank rehabilitation of Sanhe Wetland; and houses with 5,980 m^2 will be demolished.

2) **State-owned land occupation (SLO)**: (i) 9 mu land for 2 emergency shelters has been acquired in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Refer to the due diligent report for details. (ii) 52.2 mu of state-owned land of Sanhe reservoirs; (iii) state-owned land with an area of 1,045.1 mu for natural river embankments (unutilized flood plain land); and (iv) the emergency bridge will be constructed on the state-owned flood plain, occupying 11.9 mu land. Both ends of the bridge will connect to the emergency roads, without additional

occupancy of land.

3) **Rural Infrastructure Land Use (RILU)**: emergency roads will be built based on the land use regulations and local practices of rural roads in project area. These roads will be owned by village collectives as collective assets after construction.

4) **Land use right transfer (LURT)**: totally 80mu riverside ecological zone in Gao'an Town has been leased through land use right transfer in 2012. Refer to details of the due diligence report of the project.

5) **Temporary land use (TLU):** 174.2 mu of land will be temporarily used during channel silting, embankments improvment, emergency road and bridge construction.

Table I-1 Land Use Types and Construction Contents of the Subproject

Component	Construction Content	Land Use Type
River rehabilitation	37.51 km of ecological embankment along Longxi River, occupying 1,069.7 mu state-owned river embankments	SLO
Emergency roads	225.6mu collective land will be occupied through RILU	RILU
5 cross-river bridges	11.9mu state-owned land on river banks for 5 emergency bridges	SLO
Sanhe wetland rehabilitation	Barrage fixed, and bank improved, etc. 247.8 mu collective land will be newly acquired; 52.2 mu state-owned land of Sanhe reservoir	LAR & SLO
Binghe ecological park and landscaping	80mu collective land has been obtained through LURT in 2012	LURT
Emergency shelters	Two emergency shelters in total 9mu	SLO

Note: LAR= land acquisition and resettlement; LURT – land use right transfer; RILU – rural infrastructure land use; RP – resettlement plan, SLO – State land occupation.

C. Project Preparation and Resettlement Plan Preparation

12. The Subproject implementation agency (IA), Dianjiang District Government, and the PIU, Dianjiang Xingdian 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.

13. Commissioned by the PIU, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd undertook the RP preparation and conducted the site survey 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.

14. The impacts of economic displacement and physical displacement in this RP were surveyed and evaluated based on subproject scope in the FSR. The impacts of the LAR shall be updated and confirmed by the IA, PIU, Dianjiang LRB, affected villages and APs together through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) based on the scope in detailed 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.

D. Measures to Avoid or Minimize Land Acquisition and Demolition

15. 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 I-2 Comparison between Project Schemes by Resettlement Impacts

Items		Unit	Scheme 1 (current scheme)	Scheme 2 (original scheme)	Difference
Permanent land Acquisition	Cultivated land	mu	156.5	640.2	-483.7
	Non-cultivated land	mu	91.3	103.2	-11.9
	Subtotal	mu	**247.8**	**743.4**	-495.6
Housing Demolition	Residential housing	m^2	5,680	10,430	-4750
	Shops	m^2	300	300	0
	Enterprises and institutions	m^2	0	0	0
	Subtotal	**m^2**	**5,980**	**10,730**	-4750
Permanent land acquisition only	Number of affected households	Household	257	1,583	-1326
	Affected population	Person	851	5,439	-4588
Relocation only	Number of affected households	Household	0	0	0
	Affected population	Person	0	0	0
Both land acquisition and relocation	Number of affected households	Household	21	34	-13
	Affected population	Person	83	132	-49
Resettlement budget		ten thousand Yuan	6,889.4	14,698.6	

Data sources: designer and resettlement socioeconomic survey

16. 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.

17. At the implementation stage, the following measures will be taken to mitigate the 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.

E. Methodologies of RP Preparation

18. 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.

19. 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).

F. DDR on Completed LAR in Anticipation of ADB project

20. DDRs were prepared for (1) state owned land to be occupied by some components of the subproject, and (2) land that has been leased through LURT, of which agreements have been signed between AHs and town governments for several years.

II. Land Use IMPACTs OF THE SUBPROJECT

A. Overview of Land Use Types and Impacts

21. The Subproject will use land in four types, namely: (1) land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for activities of Sanhe wetland rehabilitation; (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 to offset the losses of AHs--; (3) land use right transfer (LURT) for activities of ecological landscaping construction; and (4) state-owned land occupation (SLO) for activities such as ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, emergency bridges and shelters. See the details of use types and impacts of Dianjiang Subproject in Table II-1 for details.

Table II-1 Four Types of Land Use for the Subproject

No.	Component	Subtotal (mu)	Permanent Land Use (mu)				HD (m^2)	Permanently Affected Population		Temporary Land Use (mu)	Temporarily Affected Population	
			SLO	LAR	RILU	LURT		AHs	APs		AHs	APs
1	River rehabilitation	1,069.7	1,069.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	174.2	240	921
2	Emergency roads	225.6	0	0	225.6	0	0	1,491	5,670			
3	5 cross-river bridges	11.9	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Sanhe wetland rehabilitation	380	52.2	247.8	0	0	5,980	278	934			
5	Binghe Ecological Park and landscaping	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0			
6	Emergency squares	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7	Total	1,696.2	1,142.8	247.8	225.6	80	5,980	1,769	6,604	174.2	240	921

Note: LAR= land acquisition and resettlement; LURT – land use right transfer; RILU – rural infrastructure land use; SLO – State-owned land occupation.

B. LAR Impacts

22. The permanent acquisition of collective land of the subproject will impact 1 town/1 administrative village and 6 villagers groups. The total area of permanent land acquisition (PLA) is 247.8 mu, of which 156.5 mu is cultivated land (63.2% of the total PLA), 91.3 mu is non-cultivated land (36.8% of the total), affecting 278 households and 934 people, as shown in Table II-2.

Table II-2 Impacts on Permanent Land Acquisition of Subproject

Component	Town /subdistrict	Village	Affected villagers' groups	Subtotal	Cultivated land (mu)		Non cultivated land (mu)		Affected household and people	
					Irrigated land	Dry land	Homestead	Unutilized land	household	person
Sanhe Wetland Rehabilitation	Guixi	Sanhe	1	42.8	5.8	20.6	0.8	15.6	41	127
			2	32.3	3.7	13.2	0.5	14.9	34	103
			3	40.1	5.7	21.4	1.3	11.7	53	194
			4	42.1	5.1	19.6	0.5	16.9	39	131

			6	47.4	6.4	25.5	1.3	14.2	47	172
			7	43.1	6.9	22.6	1.1	12.5	64	207
Total				**247.8**	**33.6**	**122.9**	**5.5**	**85.8**	**278**	**934**

23. Analysis of the impacts of arable land loss: in the 247.8 mu of LA land, 63.2% is cultivated land, involving 278 households. Per capita land loss of affected households is 0.17 mu. The analysis of the loss of cultivated land is shown in Table II-3.

Table II-3 Analysis of Arable Land Loss

Town/subdistrict	Village/community	Villagers' group	Before land acquisition				Land acquisition impacts			Per capita cultivated land after land acquisition	Land acquisition impact ratio			Net income loss of affected households (Yuan)		
			Qty. of affected households	Total population (persons)	Arable land (mu)	Arable land per capita (mu)	Number of affected	Number of affected people	Arable land (mu)		Ratio of households (%)	Population ratio (%)	Land acquisition ratio (%)	Annual loss per household	Annual loss per capita	Percentage of per capital income (%)
Guixi	Sanhe	1	55	173	272	1.57	41	127	26.4	1.42	74.5%	73.4%	9.7%	966	312	2.76%
		2	40	125	246	1.97	34	103	16.9	1.83	85.0%	82.4%	6.9%	746	246	2.18%
		3	73	261	298	1.14	53	194	27.1	1.04	72.6%	74.3%	9.1%	767	210	1.85%
		4	62	216	255	1.18	39	131	24.7	1.07	62.9%	60.6%	9.7%	950	283	2.50%
		6	135	484	540	1.12	47	172	31.9	1.05	34.8%	35.5%	5.9%	1018	278	2.46%
		7	147	525	845	1.61	64	207	29.5	1.55	43.5%	39.4%	3.5%	691	214	1..89%
Total			512	1784	2456	1.36	278	934	156.5	1.29						

Data sources: socioeconomic survey by RP-DI.

C. State-owned Land Occupation

24. A total of 1,142.8 mu state owned land will be occupied by the subproject, including 9mu for construction of two emergency and rescue squares, 1,069.7mu for the river rehabilitation, 52.2mu for Sanhe wetland rehabilitation, and 11.9mu for emergency and rescue roads and bridges construction, as presented in Table II-4.

Table II-4 State Owned Land Occupation

Construction Content	State Land Occupation (mu)	Remarks
Emergency shelters	9	See DDR
River rehabilitation (dredging and embankment construction)	1,069.7	Existing land for river embankments management. See DDR
Sanhe wetland rehabilitation	52.2	See DDR
Emergency roads and bridges	11.9	Existing land for river embankments management. See DDR
Total	1,142.8	

Figure II-1 Status Quo of Main Stream of Longxi River (Dianjiang Section)

Figure II-2 Status Quo of Tributary of Longxi River (Dianjiang Section) (embankment has been partially built as shown in the left picture)

D. Rural Infrastructure Land Use (RILU) for Rural Emergency Roads Construction

(1) Applicability of RILU

25. According to Notice of the Office of Ministry of Land Resource Regarding Further Regulating the Definition of Rural Road Category (GTZTH[2013]No.581) and Current Land Use Classification (GB/T21010-2017), for construction of rural roads, the top width of roads should be no more than 8.0m; 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.

26. The emergency road to be constructed in Dianjiang 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 Dianjiang County, 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 is provided in Chapter 5 of this RP.

(2) Impacts of RILU

27. The construction of rural roads in this subproject will use a total of 225.6 mu of collective land, including 189.3mu of cultivated land and 36.3mu of other land (non-productive land), which will affect a total of 1,491 households with 5,670 people from 34 villagers groups of 10 villages in 2 towns. The average household cultivated land affected is 0.13 mu, and per capita land affected is 0.03 mu. The distribution of land use is shown in the table below.

Table II-5 Rural Infrastructure Land Use

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal	Cultivated land		Other land	AH/AP	
				Irrigated land	Dry land		AHs	APs
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	1、2	13.5	1.5	7.8	4.2	61	214
	Dajin	2、3、4	12.1	11.1	0	1	98	480
	Minzhu	1、5、6	10.9	10.4	0	0.5	89	276
Gao'an	Fu'an	3、4、5	17.6	3.1	11.3	3.2	109	507
	Gao'an	1、3、4、6、10	54.3	7.5	40.2	6.6	298	867
	Dongqiao	1、2、4	18.2	1.6	14.5	2.1	135	552
	Jinqiao	7、8、9、10、11	31.5	9.1	17.8	4.6	203	765
	Sanwu	1、2、3	31.2	12.6	10.9	7.7	182	726
	Xinxi	1、6、7、8、9	27.2	4.6	18.1	4.5	230	863
	Longjin	1、2	9.1	3.7	3.5	1.9	86	420
Total			225.6	65.2	124.1	36.3	1,491	5,670

28. The detailed procedures as well as measures to offset the losses of affected households due to RILU are described in sections V (H) and VI (B.ii), including (i) cash subsidy or compensation, and (ii) internal land adjustment during RP implementation.

E. Housing Demolition

(1) Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

29. The demolition and relocation of houses in the subproject affect 83 persons of 21 households of Sanhe Village only. The area of rural houses is 5,680m^2. Of which, the area of brick-concrete houses is 5,630m^2, accounting for 99.1%.

Table II-6 Residential Houses to Be Demolished

Town	Village	S/N	House structure and area (m^2)					House purpose and area (m^2)		Affected by demolition of houses
			Subtotal	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth wall	Simple-structure	Residential house	Miscellaneous	Qty. of Affected Population(person)
Guixi	Sanhe	1	350	350	0	0	0	350	0	3
		2	280	280	0	0	0	280	0	4
		3	240	240	0	0	0	240	0	2
		4	430	400	30	0	0	430	0	7
		5	150	150	0	0	0	150	0	5
		6	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	3
		7	90	90	0	0	0	90	0	2

		8	120	120	0	0	0	120	0	1
		9	260	260	0	0	0	260	0	6
		10	240	240	0	0	0	240	0	4
		11	200	200	0	0	0	200	0	3
		12	280	280	0	0	0	280	0	4
		13	400	400	0	0	0	400	0	5
		14	220	200	20	0	0	220	0	6
		15	320	320	0	0	0	320	0	4
		16	500	500	0	0	0	500	0	4
		17	240	240	0	0	0	240	0	3
		18	180	180	0	0	0	180	0	5
		19	380	380	0	0	0	380	0	5
		20	200	200	0	0	0	200	0	4
		21	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	3
Total			5,680	5,630	50	0	0	5,680	0	83

Figure II-2 Status Quo of Residential Houses

30. The average residential area of affected households is 270.5m^2 and per capital housing area is 68.4m^2. Surveys showed that most of the rural residential houses were built in 1998 -2008, dominated by brick-cement structure.

(2) Demolition of non-residential houses

31. About 300m^2 of non-residential houses with full brick-wood structure will be demolished, affecting one HH with 3 persons. The house is a closed-down restaurant built on leased land. See Table II-7 for details.

Table II-7 Affected Non-residential Houses

Subproject	Township and town	Village	Name of legal representative	Opertions	Area of demolition (m^2)	Influence level	Affected the normal operation or not	Remarks
					Brick-wood			
Improvement of Sanhe Wetland	Guixi	Sanhe	Lu Lin	Restaurant	300	All demolished	No	closed for several years

Figure II-2 Status Quo of Yijing Farmhouse

F. Temporary Land Occupation (TLO)

32. The temporary land occupation refers to the short-term temporary land used for the river dredging and bridge construction in the project implementation. The temporary occupation time is less than 2 years. After the completion of the subproject, the land should be recovered to its original use. The total area of the temporary land occupied is 174.2 mu, involving 90.2 mu of paddy field, 69.7 mu of dry land and 14.3 mu of non-cultivated land. Totally 240 HHs with 921 persons will be temporarily affected. The main distribution of the temporary land occupied is shown in the table below.

Table II-8 Temporary Land Occupation

Town/ subdistrict	Village/ community	Affected households (Nr.)	Affected people (persons)	Area of temporary land occupation (mu)					
				Subtotal	Cultivated land		Non-cultivated land		
					Paddy field	Dry land	Garden land	Forest land	Miscellaneous
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	19	83	8.4	1.2	6.5	0	0.7	0
	Dajing	21	109	7.1	5.6	0	0	1.5	0
	Minzhu	13	78	3.4	2.9	0	0	0.5	0
Gao'an	Fu'an	6	21	14.3	6.1	7.4	0	0	0.8
	Gao'an	18	56	25.3	8.3	15.4	0	1.6	0
	Dongqiao	16	52	28.2	28.2	0	0	0	0
	Jinqiao	6	24	20.9	8.9	9.5	0.5	0	2
	Sanwu	7	23	18.1	8.7	6.9	0	0	2.5
	Xinxi	6	19	15.9	7.2	8.7	0	0	0
	Longjing	9	47	11.7	3.3	8.4	0	0	0
Pushun	Renhe	7	24	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	0
	Lishu	5	17	0.8	0	0.8	0	0	0
	Xinqiao	6	21	0.9	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.5
	Motan	15	65	3.3	1.2	2.1	0	0	0
	Changbai	13	41	2.8	0.9	1.7	0	0	0.2
Zhoujia	Juntian	10	26	1.2	0	1	0	0	0.2
Xinmin	Xinmin	36	129	4.7	2.9	0	0	1.8	0

	Shuanghekou	27	86	6.1	4.6	0	0	1.5	0
Total		**240**	**921**	**174.2**	**90.2**	**69.7**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**6.2**

G. Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

33. For the 24.6mu land of river embankments cultivated temporarily by villagers in river flood area during non-flood period, the young crop compensation should be paid.

34. In addition, the impacted ground attachments include wells, cement yard, trees, grave, biogas ponds, fences, poles and other ground structures, as shown in Table II-9. The impact scope of the project does not involve ground (structure) attachments such as fish ponds, HV tower poles and so on. The specific indicators will be further reviewed in the next step during the DMS and RP update.

Table II-9 Affected Ground (Structures) Attachments

Town	Village	Well	Cement yard	Trees	Graves	Biogas-generating pit	Fence	Ordinary poles
		Nr.	square meter	Nr.	Set	Piece	square meter	Nr.
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	0	0	4000	0	0	0	4
	Dajing	0	120	18000	0	0	60	2
	Minzhu	0	0	25000	0	0	0	3
Gao’an	Fu'an	0	0	480	0	0	0	8
	Gao’an	3	150	2100	3	0	100	8
	Dongqiao	0	0	3500	0	0	0	4
	Jinqiao	2	100	1500	0	0	0	4
	Sanwu	0	100	4000	2	0	0	5
	Xinxi	0	0	4500	0	0	0	2
	Longjing	0	0	1200	0	0	0	2
Guixi	Sanhe	18	1300	1800	15	10	4500	15
Pushun Town	Motan	0	0	580	0	5	121	4
	Xinqiao	0	0	518	4	0	0	3
	Lishu	0	150	200	0	0	0	4
	Changbai	0	0	581	5	0	0	3
Zhoujia	Juntian	0	0	100	0	0	0	2
Xinmin	Xinmin	2	0	160	0	0	0	10
	Shuanghekou	2	0	230	0	0	200	15
Total		**27**	**1920**	**68449**	**29**	**15**	**4981**	**98**

H. Affected population

35. Based on preliminary census during draft RP preparation, 934 persons of 278 households will be affected by the LAR of the subproject. Among them, 21 households are affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. Details are shown in the Table II-10 below. Totally, 1,769 households with 6,604 persons will be affected by LAR and RILU of the Subproject, no households and persons will be affected by both LAR and RILU at the same time. See Table II-11.

Table II-10 Households and Persons Affected by LAR

Type of impacts		Subtotal
Permanent land acquisition only	Number of affected households	257
	Affected population	851
Demolition of rural residential houses only	Number of affected households	0
	Affected population	0
Both land acquisition and demolition of houses	Number of affected households	21
	Affected population:	83
Total impact	Number of affected households	278
	Affected population	934

Table II-11 Affected Population due to LAR and RILU

Type of Impacts		Subtotal	
		HHs/Agencies	APs
1. Affected by LAR	Affected Households/Agencies	278	934
2.RILU of Emergency Roads Construction	Affected Households	1,491	5,670
-In which	Households affected by both LAR and RILU	0	0
3. Total Affected by LAR and RILU		1,769	6,604

Note: Activities related to PLA and RILU will be conducted in different project areas, so no overlapped HHs and APs in these two categories.

I. Affected Vulnerable Groups

36. 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 preliminary census, 20 households or 54 people are identified as vulnerable group affected by the LAR and RILU, of which 11 households are woman head families, 7 are households enjoying five guarantees/low-income households, the member of 1 household suffers major diseases and the member of 1 household is disabled. See Table II-9 for details.

Table II-12 Basic Information of Vulnerable Groups in Affected Villages

Type	Criteria	Number of households
Households enjoying five guarantees/low-income households	Defined based on the determination by local government division	7
Households governed by women	Families without young or middle-aged male labors (18-55 years old) in which women are the main bread earner family	11
Families with ill members	Families who have lost their working capacity or families who need long-term medical expenses.	1
Families with disabled members	Families with members identified as Level I or II disabled people	1
Total		**20**

37. The affected households are from 5 villagers groups, as shown in Table II-13 as follows. Based on the ADB's requirements and the practical situation of Dianjiang County, the initially identification criteria of vulnerable groups has been confirmed through interview with township level and village heads and villager representatives. It will be finalized together with the asset inventory, census and villagers' feedback during the RP updating.

Table II-13 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Town	Village	Villagers' group	Number of vulnerable households	Type of vulnerable groups
Guixi	Sanhe	1	5	Households enjoying five guarantees/low-income households Households governed by women
		3	4	Families suffering major disease and dominated by women
		4	2	Households governed by women
		6	5	Households enjoying five guarantees/low-income households Households governed by women
		7	4	Households enjoying five guarantees/low-income households Households governed by women
Total			**20**	

Data source: provided by the field investigation and interview with villagers' officials in November 2017- February2018

III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

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.

A. Socioeconomic Background of the Project/Subproject Area

i. 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^2, 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.

ii. Dianjiang County

41. Dianjiang County is located in the northeast of Chongqing City, in the upstream region of Yangtze River, and is 120km from the downtown of Chongqing. It is the important contact between Chongqing's 1-hour economic circle and the northeast wing of Chongqing, the land transportation hub in the east of Chongqing and Sichuan, and the important commercial circulation and material collection and distribution center in the northeast of Chongqing. Its area is 1,518km^2. In 2016, its GDP was 26.331 billion Yuan, growing by 10.5% compared with the previous year; its UPDI was 29,202 Yuan, growing by 9.6% compared with the previous year; its RPDI was 12,697 Yuan, growing by 10.6% compared with the previous year.

42. See Table III-1 for the comparison of the social and economic situations of Chongqing City and Dianjiang County.

Table III-1 Basic Socioeconomic Situations of Chongqing City and Dianjiang County

Region	Chongqing City	Growth Rate	Dianjiang County	Growth Rate
Year-end Permanent Population (Ten Thousand People)	3048.43	-	68.83	-
Area (km2)	82400	-	1518	-
Per Capital GDP (Yuan)	57902	9.6%	38256	8.2%
Urban PD Income (UPDI) (Yuan)	29610	8.7%	29202	9.6%
Rural PD Income (RPDI) (Yuan)	11549	9.9%	12697	10.6%
GDP (100 Million Yuan)	177558.8	10.7%	263.31	10.5%
Total Value of Agricultural Output (100 Million Yuan)	1151.8	4.4%	40.49	5.6%
Industrial Value Added (100 Million Yuan)	6040.5	10.2%	105.18	10.5%
Local Finance Revenue (100 Million Yuan)	2227．9	7.1%	29.61	6.2%

Data Source: Chongqing Statistical Yearbook 2016, Statistical Communique on National Economic and Social Development of Dianjiang County in 2016

43. From the above table we can see that Dianjiang County's UPDI in 2016 was a little lower than the average level of Chongqing City, and its RPDI is a little higher than the average level of Chongqing City. Dianjiang County's comprehensive economic development level is at a medium level among all districts and counties of Chongqing City.

iii. Affected Towns and Villages

44. This subproject affects 5 towns: Gaofeng, Gao'an, Pushun, Zhoujia and Xinmin, and 1 street: Guixi Street of Dianjiang County.

45. Gaofeng Town is located in the central part of Dianjiang. It is east to Gao'an Town and Gangjia Township, west to Wudong Town, south to Yongping Township, north to the intersection between Dianfu Road and Chuanhan Road of Huangsha Township, is 14km from Dianjiang County Town and 120km from the downtown of Chongqing. The whole town has 48km^2 of area, 8 villages and 1 residents' committee. Now it has 21,518 mu of cultivated lands, including 15,488 mu of fields and 6,030 mu of soil. It has a total of 8,230 households and 35,000 of total population, including 18,063 rural labors.

46. Gao'an Town is in the east of Dianjiang County. It is 14km from the county town, 126km from the downtown of Chongqing City, and its market town is 1km from the exit of Shanghai-Chengdu Expressway Road. The whole town has 100.16km^2 of area, 16 administrative villages and 3 residents' committees. Its total population is 69,000. It is the economic center and transportation hub in the east of Dianjiang, a national key town, a municipal-level central town, and a municipal-level overall planning urban-rural integrated auxiliary reform centralized pilot town.

47. Guixi Street is located in the northeast of the county town, in the commercial and cultural center of Dianjiang County and the heartland zone of the economic corridor on Yuwu Road; east to Changlong Town and Caohui Town, south to Guiyang Street, west to Linshui County, and north to Xinmin Town. Its administrative area is 44.41km^2. It has 18 communities, 1 administrative village, 121 villagers (residents) groups, 39,000 registered households and 87,000 population, including 23,000 agricultural population. It has prosperous business logistics, abundant industrial bases and busy traffic. In 2016, its RPDI was 13,495 Yuan, and its UPDI was 29,202 Yuan.

48. Located in the north east of Dianjiang County, Pushun Town is 150km from the downtown of Chongqing, 34km from the county town, and 10km from Zhoujia Exit of the expressway; east to Zhongxian County, south to Yong'an, west to Zhoujia, and north to Liangping. The whole town has 86km2 of area. Longxi River passes through the town, and the ecotourism resources are rich. The town has 11 villages, 2 community residents' committees, 92 villagers (residents) groups and nearly 40,000 population; over 50,000 Mu of cultivated lands, and over 40,000 Mu of forest. Its urbanization rate is 43%. The town is a model town in Chongqing's granary core area.

49. Zhoujia Town is an important town in the north of Dianjiang County. It is 24km from the county town. It has 85km^2 of area, 14 administrative villages and 2 community residents' committees. Its total population is 51,000. It has 3 market towns, namely Zhoujia, Xiaoxing and Fuxing. The area of its market towns is 3.1km2. The total population of the whole town is 48,000. In 2016, the gross industrial and agricultural output value of the town was 1.08 billion Yuan, its total fiscal revenue was 14.59 Million Yuan, and its rural per capita cash income was 9408 Yuan.

50. Located in the northern suburbs of Dianjiang County, Xinmin Town is 8km from Dianjiang County Town and 120km from the downtown of Chongqing; west to Dazhu County, Sichuan Province, north to Shaping Town, Dianjiang, south to the downtown of Dianjiang County, and east to Caohui Town of Dianjiang. It has convenient traffic conditions, is 10km from Dianjiang Station of Chongqing-Wanzhou High-speed Railway and Dianjiang Entrance of Shanghai-Chengdu Expressway; Yuwu Road (G243) and double track pass through it. The whole town has 59km^2 of area, 11 administrative villages, 1 community and 89 villagers

(residents) groups. Its total population is over 40,000. In 2016, its total value of farm output was 300 Million Yuan, its gross industrial output value was 2.5 Billion Yuan, and its PGDI was 13,253 Yuan.

Table III-2 Basic Socioeconomic Situations of Towns Affected by the Project in 2016

Town	Year-end Population (Ten Thousand People)	Area of Cultivated Lands (Hectare)	Sown Area of Grain (Hectare)	UPDI (Ten Thousand Yuan)	Rural Per Capita Net Income (CNY)
Gaofeng	3.5	3213.58	3069	28905	12718
Gao'an	6.9	5563.55	4209	29400	13000
Wudong	2.7	2697.99	1740	29202	12000
Chengxi	5.7	3346.31	2250.3	29202	12418
Guixi	8.7	1881	751	29202	12020
Pushun	3.7	3880.14	3034	29202	12590
Zhoujia	4.8	5738.18	5489	29202	12871
Xinmin	4	2799.82	2031	28910	12900

Data Source: Dianjiang Statistical Yearbook 2016 and socioeconomic survey

51. The subproject will affect 19 villages/communities of 5 towns and 1 street of Dianjiang County. See the following table for details. The rural per capita net income of the affected townships, towns and villages is 8,900-13,450 Yuan. In 2016, the RPDI of Dianjiang County was 12,697 Yuan. In the project area, the rural net income of 3 villages/communities was higher than the average level, and that of the other 16 villages/communities was lower than the average level. Different villages had different economic activities.

Table III-3 Basic Socioeconomic Situations of Villages Affected by the Project in 2016

Street/ Town	Villagers/ Residents' Committee	Total Households (Household)	Total Population (People)	Poverty-stricken Households (Household)	Households Enjoying Five Guarantees (Childless and Infirm Old People Guaranteed Food, Clothing, Medical Care, Housing and Burial Expenses)(Household)	Per Capita Cultivated Lands (Mu)	Per Capita Income (CNY)
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	1109	4216	34	7	1.37	12718
	Dajing	821	3089	16	6	1.13	12648
	Minzhu	1256	4912	40	20	1.26	12352
Gao'an	Qingping	1250	3980	30	8	0.9	13000
	Hexing	1064	4173	17	6	0.9	10940
	Gao'an	1173	4076	6	3	0.5	13450
	Dongqiao	1045	3760	7	9	0.9	10320
	Jinqiao	1473	4592	21	14	1.1	10457
Wudong	Longtan	1279	3897	8	3	0.8	11500
Chengxi	Xiangyang	2140	6542	10	0	0.5	10000
	Shengli	1200	5200	17	5	0.7	10000
	Tongji	1140	5260	42	13	0.6	8900

Street/ Town	Villagers/ Residents' Committee	Total Households (Household)	Total Population (People)	Poverty-stricken Households (Household)	Households Enjoying Five Guarantees (Childless and Infirm Old People Guaranteed Food, Clothing, Medical Care, Housing and Burial Expenses)(Household)	Per Capita Cultivated Lands (Mu)	Per Capita Income (CNY)
	Shuanggui	1438	4950	15	20	0.5	11650
Guixi	Sanhe	1026	3678	80	10	0.8	11300
Pushun	Motan	1123	4178	7	10	1.2	12000
	Xinqiao	630	2171	9	11	0.8	11000
	Lishu	1162	2996	0	0	0.3	11000
	Renhe	776	2448	8	5	1.5	10000
	Changbai	853	2565	20	6	1	11000
Zhoujia	Juntian	1105	3152	5	15	0.8	12870
Xinmin	Xinmin	2444	6239	27	20	0.5	10000
	Shuangheko u	1142	3578	32	15	0.6	10000

Data Source: Statistical statements of affected villages in 2016 and interview with village cadres

iv. 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 featured agricultural products, such as red juice orange, shatian pomelo, gains and oils, livestock breeding, etc. It's learnt from Dianjiang Agriculture Committee that the main featured agricultural products are shatian pomelo, citrus, orange, grains and oils.

54. As presented in Table II-3, the LAR of the subproject will affect 156.5mu cultivated land of 279 AHs from 6 village groups in Sanhe village and Guixi Street. Because the village is within urban planning region, most of the villagers have worked in urban area for many years. Agricultural income of the villagers is accounted for less than 10% of their total household income. Most income is from their migrant work. Therefore, the LAR will have small impact on AHs in terms of household income and livelihood.

B. Basic Situation of Affected Households

55. 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 365 affected households, involving 1,307 affected people, as shown in Table III-4.

Table III-4 Sample Survey and Statistics of APs

Town	Village	Villagers Group	Affected Households	Surveyed Households	Sampling Proportion
Guixi	Sanhe	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	278	56	20%
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	1, 2	61	16	26%
	Dajin	2, 3, 4	98	20	20%
	Minzhu	1, 5, 6	89	25	28%
Gao'an	Fu'an	3, 4, 5	109	22	20%
	Gao'an	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	298	59	20%
	Dongqiao	1, 2, 4	135	27	20%
	Jinqiao	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	203	41	20%
	Sanwu	1, 2, 3	182	36	20%
	Xinxi	1, 6, 7, 8, 9	230	46	20%
	Longjin	1, 2	86	17	20%
Total			**1,769**	**365**	21%

i. Demographics

56. 365 households with 1,307 persons were covered in this survey, including 625 females, accounting for 50.2%. See Table III-5 for the detailed gender, age, structure and educational level, etc.

Table III-5 Survey Data of Affected Population

Project Town		Guixi	Gaofeng	Gao'an	Total
Households		56	61	248	365
Population		213	242	852	1,307
Gender	Male	127	446	682	109
	Female	115	406	625	104
	Female Proportion	48%	48%	48%	49%
Labors	Total	128	148	579	855
	Local farmers	39	40	186	265
	Migrant workers	80	103	309	492
	Local temporary workers	4	2	75	81
	Local businessmen	5	3	9	17
Educational Level of Adults	College and above	12	13	48	73
	High school and secondary technical school	68	77	269	414
	Junior middle school	40	42	153	235
	Primary school	46	47	168	261
	Illiterate or semiliterate	7	10	39	56
	School students	9	13	49	71

Age Groups	< 18	31	40	126	197
	18-39	61	69	329	459
	40-59	72	81	267	420
	> 60	49	52	130	231

ii. Age

57. Among the 1,307 surveyed people from 365 households, 197 are under 18 years old, accounting for 15% of the total population; 459 are 18 to 39 years old, accounting for 35% of the total population; 420 are 40 to 59 years old, accounting for 32% of the total population; 231 are above 60 years old, accounting for 17% of the total population. The proportion shows most surveyed people are middle-aged and young people (18 to 59 years old), and they account for more than half of the total population, i.e. 67%.

iii. Educational

58. Among the affected adult family members (a total of 1,110 people), 73 have college and above educational level, accounting for 7% of the total population; a total of 414 have high school and secondary technical school educational level, accounting for 37% of the total population; a total of 235 have junior middle school educational level, accounting for 21% of the total population; a total of 261 have primary school educational level, accounting for 24% of the total population; a total of 56 are illiterate or semiliterate, accounting for 5% of the total population; a total of 71are school students, accounting for 6% of the total population.

iv. Labor Employment

59. Among 855 labors in 365 households, (1) 492 persons are migrant workers (who work outside the local area). They are mainly young people who are 20 to 45 years old, account for 56% of the total labors, and are mainly engaged in service industry, construction industry, etc., including catering, retail, construction engineering, engineering machinery driver, etc. Their average income is mostly 2500-6500 Yuan/Month. (2) 81 persons are local temporary workers. They account for 9% of the total labors, are mainly local work men in the slack season, waiters/waitresses, etc. Their salary is 1800-3000 Yuan/Month, and work for 2 to 3 months every year. (3) 265 persons are local farmers. They account for 31% of the total number of labors, and are basically above 45 years old. They are not only engaged in farming, but also need to take care of the old and the children. (4) 2% are local businessmen.

v. Living Conditions

60. The smallest area of the family dwelling houses is 60m^2, the largest area is 450m^2, and the per capita living area of the family dwelling houses is 49.2m^2. Wherein, the household average housing area of 21 houses affected by the demolition is 270.5m^2, and the per capita living area is 68.4m^2.

Table III-6 Housing Conditions of Surveyed Families

Item	Surveyed Households	Least	Most	Average
Housing Area (m^2)	Average Area of Households	60	450	176
	Per Capita Area	21.5	150	49.2

Data Source: Socioeconomic Survey for Resettlement in Nov. 2017-Feb. 2018

vi. Land Resources

61. The surveyed households have cultivated lands with the area from 4.6 mu (largest) to 1 mu (smallest). The average area of cultivated lands that the household has is 1.9 Mu.

Table III-7 Land Resources of Surveyed Families

Cultivated Lands	Least (Mu)	Most (Mu)	Average Area of Cultivated Lands (Mu)
Average Area of Cultivated Lands of Households	1	4.6	2.5
Per Capita Area of Cultivated Lands	0.2	1.7	0.7

Data Source: Socioeconomic Survey for Resettlement in Nov. 2017-Feb. 2018

vii. Annual Family Income and Expenditure

62. In the project area, agricultural income of 365 surveyed households accounts for about 9.6% of gross income, and non-agricultural income for about 90.4%. The farmers are mainly engaged in rice, corn, vegetables, etc. Most of them are for family consumption and do not bring too many economic benefits; the non-agricultural income includes the income of migrant workers, local temporary workers, businessmen, etc. (other income mainly includes social insurance, whip-round, etc.), wherein the migrant workers' income accounts for 57.6% of the total income, and is the main source of the income of sample families; the retirement pay, pension and other income account for 28.5%, and is the main income source of the old; in addition, business income accounts for 4.3%.

63. Among the expenditure of sample families, living, education, medical and other unproductive expenditure accounts for 95.8% of the total family expenditure;

Table III-8 Annual Income and Expenditure Structure of Rural Residential Families

Item		Average Value of Households (Yuan)	Per capita (Yuan/person)	Proportion
Annual Family Income	Agricultural Production Income	3476	971	9.6%
	Non-agricultural Production Income	32601	9104	90.4%
	1.Migrant Workers' Income	20764	5799	57.6%
	2.Local Businessmen	1552	433	4.3%
	3.Other Income	10285	2872	28.5%
	Total Income	36077	10075	100%
Family Expenditure	Productive Expenditure	906	253	4.2%
	Unproductive Expenditure	20847	5822	95.8%
	Total Expenditure	21753	6075	100%
Annual average net income		35171	9822	

C. Views and Willingness on LAR and RILU

64. **LA households:** Among 56 households affected by LA, 49 (accounting for 88%) households knew the subproject construction, but 7 AHs didn't know the subproject construction at the time of survey. 100% of households supported construction of the subproject. 37 LA households (accounting for 66%) are unwilling to be engaged in farming anymore; 100% of them are willing to change their status from "agricultural" to "non-agricultural"; 100% of them are willing to buy social insurance. See Table III-10 for the survey on the public opinions of the households affected by land acquisition.

65. **Relocated households:** Among 21 relocated households, 100% households know the subproject construction and support the construction of the subproject. 19 households are willing to accept monetary resettlement, accounting for 90%; the other two said they have no ideas so far. They said they were not so clear about the current resettlement compensation policy, and they are quite concerned about the resettlement compensation scheme, and hope the compensation can meet their need of buying a new house in the local township/town.

66. **Households affected by RILU:** Among 309 RILU households 100% of respondents know clearly about rural road construction procedures and their rights, and 92% (284 people) of respondents support the construction of the project roads. 100% of respondents are willing to support the result of “one case one discussion” (OCOD).

Table III-9 Survey on Public Opinions of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

Serial No.	Question	Answer	Proportion (%) of Opinions of Affected Households					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
1	Area you clear that the project is to be constructed?	1. Yes 2. Not so clear 3. No	88%	12%	0	-	-	100%
2	Do you support this project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes or No	100%	0	0	-	-	100%
3	Who do you think these are benefited from the project construction (multiple choice)?	a) Country: 1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
		b) Collective: 1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
		c) Individuals: 1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
4	Do you understand the compensation policy for land acquisition?	1. Yes 2. No	38%	62%	-	-	-	100%
5	Are you willing to support the land acquisition for the project?	1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
6	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to be engaged in farming continuously?	1. Yes 2. No	34%	66%	-	-	-	100%
7	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to change your status from “agricultural” to “non-agricultural”?	1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
8	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to work in an enterprise?	1. Yes 2. No	43%	57%	-	-	-	100%
9	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to do	1. Yes 2. No	18%	82%	-	-	-	100%

Serial No.	Question	Answer	Proportion (%) of Opinions of Affected Households					
			1	2	3	4	5	Total
	business?							
10	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to buy social insurance?	1. Yes 2. No	100%	0	-	-	-	100%
11	If you are going to lose your land in the land acquisition, are you willing to receive skill training?	1. Yes 2. No	63%	37%	-	-	-	100%
12	Which kind of training are you willing to receive?	1. Breeding industry; 2. Factory skills 3. Service skills (cleaning, chef, housekeeping, etc.) 4. Protection of the rights and interests of migrant workers 5. Other	18%	23%	16%	6%	37%	100%
12	If your legal rights and interests are infringed, do you know you can appeal?	1. Yes 2. No	89%	11%	-	-	-	100%

67. After the survey on the willingness of people affected by the subproject, the following measures have been undertaken or incorporated into the resettlement plan:

68. Holding relevant policy explanation meetings on relevant policies with the affected people via the local governments and the village group cadres, and help the affected people to well understand the related policies about land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement/restoration;

69. In the follow-up trainings, release relevant information broadly, e.g. planting skill training, workers' skill training, service skills, etc., and promote the skill improvement, employment and income recovery of affected people.

D. Basic Situation of Affected Enterprises

70. The subproject will affect 1 non-residential housing, the basic situation is as follows. Nongjia Yijing Agritainment (restaurant) is located in Sanxi Village. It was opened in 2012 an the legal representative is Mr. LL. This agritainment has been closed for about 2 years due to poor business operation. The subproject will affect 300m^2 of its operating space, and no other entities fixed assets (such as any home facility equipment) will be affected.

E. Gender Analyses

i. Gender Difference in project area

(i). Education

71. The results of the statistics and analysis to the educational level of the male group and the female group in the area affected by the project show that the proportion of the junior middle school education level of the affected people is 21%, wherein the proportion of the

male and the female is respectively 10% and 11%; the affected population with the primary school educational level accounts for 24%, wherein the proportion of female is 2% higher than that of male; the proportion of high school and secondary technical school education level is 37%; the college and above educational levels account for 7% of the total population; the illiterate and semiliterate educational level accounts for 5%; the school students account for 6% (as shown in Fig. III-1).

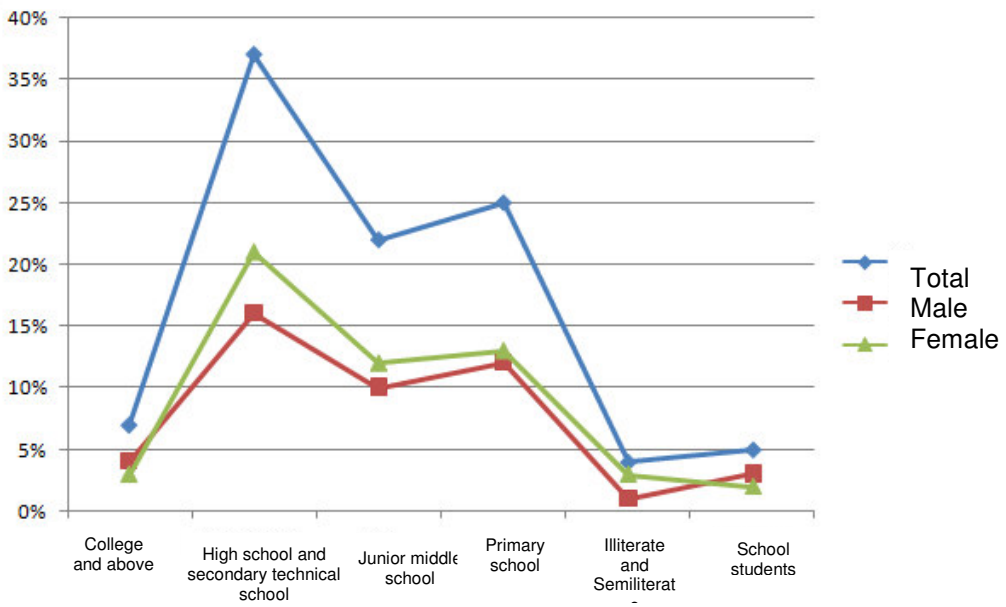


Fig. III-1 Comparison of Education Difference of Women and Men

(ii). Occupation

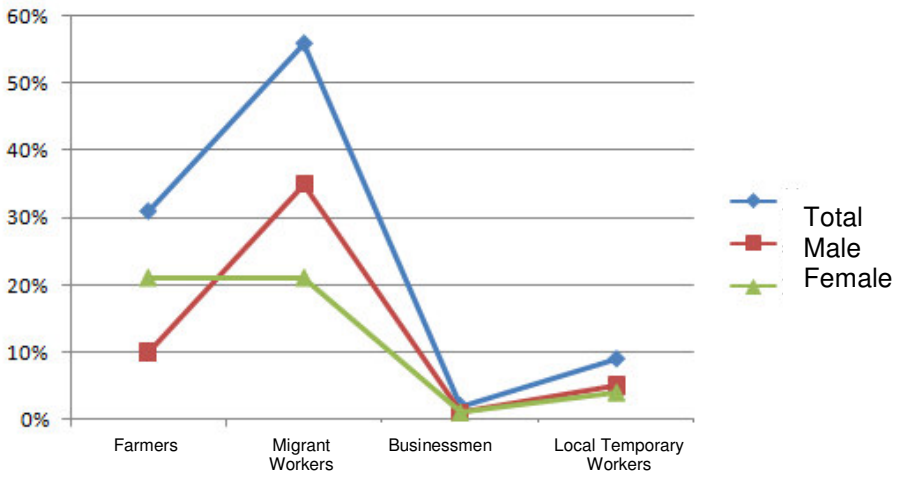


Fig. III-2 Occupational Difference of Women and Men

72. The survey and statistical results show (as shown in Fig. III-2) except that the women's proportion of engagement in agricultural production is a little higher than that of men, their proportion of being migrant workers and doing business is a little lower than that of men. In the local area, men generally go out to work or work locally in the slack season, or work in other cities for a long time.

(iii). Income

73. For the income level of the affected male and female labors, the analysis result shows

that the annual average income of male labors is higher than that of the female labors. The reason is that: More men than women are migrant workers, and working income is the main income source of local families; women have to take care of the family and undertake the household agricultural production activities; the agricultural income is little due to few cultivated lands, women have to support the family with their income from temporary work, so their income is lower than that of men; meanwhile, in the service industry that women are mainly engaged in, the average income level is also lower than that of construction industry, transportation industry and other industries that men are mainly engaged in. See the following table for details:

Table III-10 Income Shares of Families with Male and Female Labors

Item	Sample Size	Minimum Annual Income (Yuan)	Maximum Annual Income (Yuan)	Average Annual Income (Yuan)
Income of Male Labors	453	2500	100000	20925
Income of Female Labors	402	600	60000	15152

Data Source: Socioeconomic Survey for Resettlement in Nov. 2017-Feb. 2018

74. The male labors are mainly businessmen or migrant workers, and their labor income is basically converted into the present value of income; the social labor undertaken by women in the family, e.g. looking after the old and the children, engagement in domestic labor, etc. cannot be directly measured by income, so the share of the female labors in family income is quite small.

75. According to the statistics by the present value of income, the contribution proportion of female labors in the family income is about 42%; among the female labors of the sample families, women who are engaged in farming locally account for 45%, and those who work in other cities account for 45%.

76. No matter in agricultural production and rural family life, women play an important role. During the implementation the project shall pay special attention to protecting the women's rights and interests, protecting their rights against any harm, so as not to affect the life quality of their family.

ii. Women's Roles in Daily Life

77. In the rural area, both women and men are the main labor forces of a family. The labor division of men and women in agricultural production practice is different: women are engaged in field farming and harvesting together, wherein male labors are mainly responsible for farm work with high physical requirements, while female labors are mainly responsible for farm work; in addition, women are also responsible for the feeding and management of poultry and livestock, etc.

78. In the middle-aged group, more men work in other cities, and more women stay at home to do farm work and look after their family members, e.g. the minors and the old.

iii. Females' views on the subproject and its LAR/RILU

79. Women who are affected by the project show their concern about the safety near the riverway and the improvement to the surrounding life environment. They said that they are satisfied with the flood prevention and mitigation component as well as ecological environment improvement, and they hope to improve the access conditions to the embankments and guarantee the travel safety. The above concerns are integrated in the project design, including that the project will build 5 cross-river bridges for the convenience of the local residents.

80. During the public consultation, women show their strong willingness to participate in

the subproject, and they are willing to take part in the subproject activities if they are available.

81. Regarding the land acquisition and demolition compensation, women do not well understand the current national policies. They hope to know more about relevant resettlement compensation scheme, concern about the fairness of these policies, and do not worry about the equal rights of the men and women. Both the national and local laws and regulations guarantee the equal land use and property rights of women.

82. The ACWF of the county will help women to participate in characteristic agriculture, housekeeping service, rural E-commerce and other emerging industries with low development threshold, low risk and fast effect. And females will be firmly benefited from the subproject.

IV. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Laws, Regulations and Policies

83. The RP of the subproject 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(2009). 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 IV-1.

Table IV-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	1999-1-1

	Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	
	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
Dianjiang County	Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 20)	2013-1-1
	Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Implementation Rules on Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses, Compensation and Resettlement in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 21)	2013-1-1
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

B. Relevant PRC Laws and Regulations

Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)

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

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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)

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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:

93. 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)

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)

99. 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.

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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)

108. 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.

109. 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)

110. (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.

111. 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.

112. (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.

113. 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.

114. (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.

115. 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.

116. (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.

117. (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.

118. (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.

119. 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.

120. (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.

121. (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.

122. 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.

123. (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.

124. (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.

125. (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.

126. (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.

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

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

128. 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)

129. 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”)

130. 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.

131. 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.

C. Municipal Regulations

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

132. 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.

133. 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)

134. 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)

135. 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)

136. 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)

137. 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).

Trial Measures of Chongqing for Basic Pension Insurance for Farmers Converted Urban Residents Whose Land Acquired after January 1, 2008

138. Article 3: After January 1, 2008, these Measures apply to the rural residents within the territory of Chongqing Municipality who are 16-year-old and above at the month when the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan is approved and have already been registered as urban residents with land legitimately acquisitioned by the government.

139. Article 4: For the men who have become 60 years old and above and women who have become 55 year old and above (collectively referred to as “senior residents”) at the month when the land acquisition compensation and resettlement is approved according to laws, the following provisions shall apply:

140. (I) Every senior person who gets 75 years old or above shall pay the basic pension insurance expenses in one time, i.e. 15,000 Yuan per person. If the senior person is under 75 years old, he/she should pay the basic pension insurance expenses in one time, which equal 15,000 Yuan plus additional costs of 1,300 Yuan for each 1 year below 75 years old (partial of 1 year shall be deemed as 1 year).

141. (II) After the senior people pay off the basic pension insurance expenses, the minimum pension shall be paid on a monthly basis according to the approved rate for retirees from urban enterprises in Chongqing from the month following the approval for the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan. The senior persons who become 70 years old and above shall additionally enjoy the pension according to relevant provisions (additionally 50 Yuan per month for the senior farmers at 70 years old and above; and the farmers of 75 years old and above shall have 50 Yuan more per month. The same below.)

142. Article 5: For the men who have become 50 years old but younger than 60 years old and women who have become 40 years old but younger than 55 years old (collectively referred to as “40-50 residents”) at the month when the land acquisition compensation and resettlement is approved according to laws, the following provisions shall apply:

143. (I) “40-50 residents” shall pay the basic pension insurance expenses in one time at a rate of 41,000 Yuan per person.

144. (II) Before “40-50 residents” reach the statutory retirement age, if they fail to continue the payment of the basic pension insurance expenses for urban enterprises, they will have not an personal account of basic pension insurance. From the month following the date when the statutory retirement age, the pension treatment should be given monthly to the retirees from urban enterprises in Chongqing according to the minimum basic pension rate. After the senior citizen reaches 70, he/she should enjoy the elderly pension benefits as required.

145. (III) Before “40-50 residents” reach the statutory retirement age, if the period of consecutive payment of the basic pension insurance expenses for urban employees is shorter than 5 years, the following methods shall apply:

146. Pension treatment = minimum basic pension for urban retirees × (1 + continued contribution months × 1%)

147. (IV) Before “40-50 residents” reach the statutory retirement age, if the period of consecutive payment of the basic pension insurance expenses for urban employees is longer than 5 years, the basic pension insurance measures for urban employees shall apply. The one-time payment of endowment insurance expenses is regarded as the payment for the period of 15 years, and the payment index is calculated as 1. The personal account shall be

established as required.

148. Article 6: For the men who have become 16 years old but younger than 50 years old and women who have become 16 years old but younger than 40 years old (collectively referred to as “middle-aged and young residents”) at the month when the land acquisition compensation and resettlement is approved according to laws, the following provisions shall apply:

149. (I) The basic endowment insurance expenses for middle-aged and young residents should be paid in one time based on the following formula: base of payment × payment ratio of basic pension insurance expenses of urban individual workers in Chongqing× years of payment by individuals.

- Base of payment: to be determined by 60% of the average wage of the urban enterprise employees in Chongqing in the first half of the year after these Measures are implemented.
- Years of payment by individuals: the citizens who become 16 years old but younger than 17 years old should pay for 1 year more; the citizens who become 17 years old but younger than 18 years old should pay for 2 years more; the citizens who become 18 years old but younger than 19 years old should pay for 3 years more; the citizens who become 19 years old but younger than 20 years old should pay for 4 years more; the male citizens who become 20 years old but younger than 40 years old and female citizens who become 20 years old but younger than 30 years old should pay for 5 years more; the male citizens who become 40 years old but younger than 50 years old and female citizens who become 30 years old but younger than 40 years old should pay for 10 years more.

150. (II) After paying the basic pension insurance expenses, the basic pension insurance measures for the employees of urban enterprises shall apply.

151. Article 8: The land acquisition compensation costs are mainly used for overall arrangement of the basic pension insurance for the affected farmers-to-urban residents, and the resettlement allowances shall be used for paying individuals’ basic pension insurance expenses. The basic pension insurance expenses paid by the affected farmers-to-urban residents in a lump sum shall be withheld by the land and resources authorities.

152. Article 11: The people’s governments of all districts and counties (including autonomous counties) are responsible for the organization and implementation of the basic pension insurance of the affected farmers-to-urban residents and relevant social management services under their jurisdiction. They should actively guide and help the affected farmers-to-urban residents of the labor force age help jobs, comprehensive provision of policy consultancy, employment guidance, job training and occupational introduction, develop more jobs, enhance the capabilities of communities, enterprises and public institutions of absorbing jobs, incorporating the “40-50 residents” personnel into the underprivileged groups for granting more preferential treatment. They shall provide various reemployment support policies to improve the employment rate.

D. County Measures

Circular of People’s Government of Dianjiang County on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 20)

153. The land compensation costs are the funds allocated to the rural collective economic organizations whose land is acquired. In the compensation, 80% of the total funds should be first used for the affected rural-to-urban residents' participation in the basic endowment

insurance, which should be allocated to the labor security authorities. The remaining 20% should be paid to the rural collective economic organizations whose land is acquired, which should be used for developing the collective economics and arranging production and life for the members.

154. In order to guarantee the basic pension insurance for the affected rural-to-urban residents, the social security participation costs should be paid for the affected rural-to-urban residents when the application for land acquisition is under approval. The social security participation costs should be charged to the land costs, which should be paid by the land user to the municipal fiscal authorities as the special revenue of Chongqing and put under the management as a special account. It is specially used for adjusting the social security expenses for the affected rural-to-urban residents. The rate is: 20 thousand Yuan for profit-making land (including the state-owned construction land) and urban development land.

155. If the land of a collective economic organization is fully acquired, all members of the organization should be fully transformed to urban residents.

156. If the land of a collective economic organization is partially acquired, the number of rural-to-urban residents will be determined by the sum of area of the acquired arable land (area of orchards and pastures should be calculated as arable area, same below) and 0.5 times as much as the non-arable land area divided by the per capita arable land area of the affected collective economic organization. The per capital area of arable land is the area of arable land registered in the collective land ownership certificate (excluding the acquired arable area) divided by the total number of rural collective economic organizations.

157. When the land of a collective economic organization is partially acquired and the contracted arable land of the affected farming households is acquired, if the remaining arable area of the households is less than 0.5mu per capita, the households may apply for increasing the population of rural-to-urban residents, in addition to the calculation of the population of rural-to-urban residents according to the above provisions, until the remaining arable area per capita in this household is more than 0.5mu. If the affected households have not applied for rural-to-urban transformation and when possible, the rural collective economic organization shall adjust the contracted arable land.

158. For the houses demolished due to the land acquisition in the urban and town planning area, the resettled households may apply for the transformation of all family members into urban residents.

159. The affected rural-to-urban residents should return all of the contracted land and reserved land to the rural collective economic organizations.

160. The land compensation and resettlement allowance should be calculated respectively.

161. The land compensation costs should be calculated based on the total area of approved land acquisition, no matter what kind of land it is and where it is located, and the rate is 15,000 Yuan per mu. The resettlement allowances should be calculated based on the agricultural population transforming into urban residents, and the resettlement allowance for each rural-to-urban resident is 36,000 Yuan.

162. The compensation for rural housing is subject to the rates listed in Table V-3.

163. The comprehensive quota compensation shall apply for young crops and ground structures (attachments) should be based on the area of the total acquired land deducting the area of the rural homestead and forest land, and the compensation rate is 18,000 Yuan per mu.

Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Implementation Rules on Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses, Compensation and Resettlement in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 21)

164. The housing resettlement could be in multiple means, including the monetary housing,

unified construction and preferential purchase and self-built housing, and each person is distributed with 30 square meters. One household could choose one method of resettlement only. The specific resettlement mode is described in the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition and demolition.

165. Where farmers choose the monetary resettlement, the land administration authority at the county level should sign the monetary resettlement housing contract with the resettlement objects to pay off the monetary resettlement funds in a lump sum. The monetary resettlement amount is equal to the average price of the regular commodity apartments in the vicinity of the acquired land multiplied by the floor area of the resettlement house as described in Article 10 of this Rule. The average price of the regular apartment is determined by the county land administration authority, which should be submitted to the county people's government for approval together with the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition and demolition.

166. The households which move within a specified time limit will receive a one-time allowance: 500 Yuan per household for the family of 3 persons or below (including 3 persons) or 800 Yuan per household for more than 3 persons (excluding 3 persons). Household at the transitional period should be paid in two installments.

167. If the resettled households have to move out at an earlier date and seek a temporary residence, they will be granted the transition subsidies or moving subsidies from the date of transition, in accordance with their registered residency at the time of approved land acquisition. In case of a unified construction of houses for preferential purchase, each person will get 150 Yuan as transition subsidies per month based on the actual transitional duration. In case of the monetary resettlement house and self-built houses, each person shall get 600 Yuan as movement subsidy in a lump sum.

168. Demolition incentives: In order to encourage the resettled persons to move voluntarily and legally, any persons who voluntarily move out at an earlier date should be awarded as appropriate. The specific incentives and standards are implemented in accordance with the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition and demolition.

169. Housing money resettlement incentives: Encourage the choice of monetary resettlement for the houses, and give the award for housing monetary resettlement for the rural-to-urban people who chose the monetary resettlement. Specific incentives and standards are implemented in accordance with the compensation and resettlement scheme for land acquisition and relocation

E. ADB's Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

170. 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.

171. 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.

F. Differences between ADB and Domestic Policies and Solutions to Fully Meet ADB Requirements

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

Compensation for House Demolition

173. 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.

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

Land Compensation

175. 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.

176. 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

177. 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.

178. 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

179. 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.

180. 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

181. 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.

182. 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

183. 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.

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

G. Resettlement Principles of the Project

185. 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.

V. Compensation Standards

186. The compensation rates for different impacts of the subproject have been fixed according to the above legal and policy framework, and based on the practical situation of the project area. The compensation rates for land acquisition and house demolition may be adjusted during updating the RP, but will not be lower than those specified in this RP.

187. 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 Dianjiang 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.

A. Permanent Land Acquisition

188. According to the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China, Decisions of State Council on Deepening the Reform of Strict Land Management (GF [2004] No. 28), Circular of People's Government of Chongqing on Adjustment of Land Acquisition and Compensation Policies (YFF [2008] No. 45), Circular of People's Government of Chongqing on Further Adjustment of Land Acquisition and Compensation Policies (YFF [2013] No. 58), Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 20) and Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Implementation Rules on Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses, Compensation and Resettlement in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 21), the land compensation fees include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and young crop compensation. The land compensation fee is calculated based on the area of acquired land, not based on the type of land. The young crop compensation is included in the comprehensive quota compensation (including the compensation for the young crops and general ground structures, excluding the compensation for special facilities). The young crops grown by local farmers in the state-owned flood land shall be compensated by the actual loss. See Table V-2 for details.

Table V-2 Compensation Rate for Permanent Land Acquisition

Compensation for land (Yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (Yuan/person)	Comprehensive quota compensation (Yuan/mu)
15,000	36,000	18,000
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

189. **Allocation and Utilization.** 80% of the land compensation will be allocated to labor and social security bureau of Dianjiang County 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.

190. In 2016, the average annual output value of the villages and groups involved in the

Project was about 1,500 Yuan/mu. According to the land compensation cost of 15,000 Yuan/mu and resettlement subsidies of 36,000 Yuan per person, the aggregate amount of the land compensation and resettlement subsidies is 22.6-31.8 times as much as the average land output value, far more than 16 times, as shown in Table V-3. The affected people conforming to the relevant conditions will buy the pension insurance for urban residents, and the rural-to-urban people aged 40-50 pay more for the pension insurance compared with other age groups: they have to pay the total amount of 20500 Yuan (or half of 41,000 Yuan), and the remaining 50% shall be paid by central and local governments. They will also obtain the remaining resettlement subsidies of 15,500 Yuan and compensations for young crops and appurtenances, more than 10.3 times as much as the average annual land output. Such cash compensation may be used for their non-agricultural production. When these affected farmers reach the age of retirement, they will begin to receive the pension.

191. The number of APs who converted from rural to urban status (rural-to-urban APs or residents) is determined by the sum of the area of the acquired arable land (the area of orchards and pastures is regarded as arable land, same below) and 0.5 times the non-arable land divided by the per capita arable land of the collective organization of the acquired land. The area of cultivated land per capita equals the area of arable land registered in the certificate of collective land ownership (excluding the cultivated area already acquired) divided by the total number of rural collective economic organizations.

192. The affected rural-to-urban residents in line with the policy conditions will enjoy the urban pension insurance system, and women older than 55 and men older than 60 will be entitled to receive the monthly pension insurance benefits. The rural-to-urban people not old enough to receive pension insurance benefits may be engaged in non-agricultural production activities until they reach the required age to receive the monthly pension insurance benefits. The specific policies for different ages shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Trial Measures of Chongqing for Basic Pension Insurance for Rural-to-Urban People whose Land is Acquired after January 1, 2008.

Table V-3 Permanent Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples

Town	Village	Villagers' groups	Annual output value of cultivated land (Yuan)	Arable land per capita (mu)	Land Compensation Multiples	Resettlement compensation Multiples	Total multiples
Guixi	Sanhe	1	1,500	1.6	10	15	25
		2	1,500	1.9	10	12.6	22.6
		3	1,500	1.1	10	21.8	31.8
		4	1,500	1.2	10	20	30
		6	1,500	1.1	10	21.8	31.8
		7	1,500	1.6	10	15	25

B. Temporary Land Use

193. The annual output value of cultivated land per mu in Dianjiang County in 2016 was 1,500 Yuan, the temporary land use duration of the subproject is 2 years, and the land use fee is 3,000 Yuan/mu (1,500* 2=3,000).

194. The temporary land user shall be responsible for land reclamation, and the land reclamation costs shall be paid to the land authorities of the respective county according to the actual reclamation costs of the land use scope.

195. At the expiration of temporary land use, the land user shall perform the land recovery and reclamation within the legal duration, including the removal of the ground buildings, building wastes, leveling of land, paving of arable land, restoration of land and cultivation. The

deposits shall be returned after the land reclamation is successfully accepted. If the temporary land is not suitable for reclamation, the temporary land user shall improve the relevant procedure and the expenses for the arable land shall be paid. The respective county and district shall be responsible for replenishing the arable land which is equivalent to the acquired land in quantity and quality, and shall be responsible for acceptance, and the acceptance results shall be reported to the municipal state land and property management bureau.

C. Temporary Cultivated Land on River Flood Area

196. For the 24.6 mu farmland which is occupied by villagers from the original natural river course in the proposed river reach of the embankment, the original river course shall be cleaned and restored across the width. Such farmland will not involve the contracted land and the collective land whose ownership has been defined. The compensation for young crops in the Project shall be determined by referring to the current average annual output value of the land in Dianjiang County, i.e. 1,500 Yuan per mu. After compensation and cleaning, the provisions specified in *Regulations of Chongqing on River Courses* shall be strictly controlled, and cultivation must not be carried out within the scope of river course.

D. Rural Residential Houses

197. 21 households affected by HD are located within the urban planning area of Dianjiang County. They can't chose self-construction with allocated land because no land in the area can be allocated to individuals. Full cash compensation will be adopted to resettle the AHs for this subproject.

(i). Compensation Standard for House Structures

198. Compensation for physical displacement is 600 Yuan for brick-concrete (stone) prefabricated tile houses, 480 Yuan/m^2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses, 360 Yuan/m^2 for earth wall tiles and 100 Yuan/m^2 for simple sheds. See the table below.

Table V-3 Compensation Rates for Housing Demolition of Collective Land in Dianjiang County

Constitution Category	Structure of the Premise	Compensation rates (Yuan/m^2)
Steel-concrete structure	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-place tile cover	660
Brick-cement structure	Brick wall (boulder strips) prefabricated tile cover	600
	Brick wall (boulder strips) tile cover	540
Brick-wood structure	Brick wall (wooden board) old-fashioned tile cover	480
	Brick wall (rubble) tile cover	420
	Asbestos cover of brick wall (including linoleum, fiber glass tile)	390
Earth wall structure	Earth wall tile cover	360
	Asbestos, fiber glass tiles	330
Simple structure	Tile columns (stone columns, wooden columns) asbestos tile cover (linoleum, fiber glass tile)	120
	Simple shed house	100

(ii). Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled

199. Dianjiang land acquisition and house demolition management office will enter into a

house compensation agreement with each affected household, in which a 30m^2 per capita of house area is defined to pay for each person. As defined in the regulation, cash compensation at 30m^2*4,500yuan=135,000yuan per capita in one-off for Guixi Street. As consulted to the local LAR officers, the real estate price of local towns in 2017 is 3,000-4,000yuan/m^2. The compensation is adequate for AHs to purchase new house in nearby areas.

(iii). Relocation Reward for each person to be resettled

200. In order to encourage the full cash resettlement, a reward in a total of 65,000 Yuan per person for APs who will be converted to urban status will be paid to the APs.

(iv). Moving subsidy

201. If the affected household moves within the stipulated date, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 500yuan/HH and 800yuan for each household with over 3 members in two times. In addition, one-off payment of moving subsidy in 600 Yuan per person will be paid to APs. As per consultation to village leaders, the price is adequate for AHs moving.

(v). Transition subsidies

202. Because the resettlement option is full cash compensation, so no transition subsidies are provided for APs.

E. Non-residential houses

203. An agritainment (farmer restaurant) in Sanhe wetland will be affected by HD of the subproject. The owner leased the state-owned land for the restaurant operation, but has closed the restaurant for several years due to poor business. No workers will be affected. It is a brick-wood structures and will be compensated at 480 Yuan/m^2. The relocation loss (including equipment relocation loss and relocation fee) will be compensated according to the market appraisal value at the time of relocation, but no longer compensate for the suspension of business losses.

F. Ground Attachments

204. The young crops and ground structures attachments shall be compensated based on the comprehensive quota, or the area after deduction of the rural homestead and forest land from the area of approved land to be acquired, and the quota compensation per mu is 18,000 Yuan/mu. The compensation for the general attachment (except for graves) in the ground attachments is included in the comprehensive quota compensation. The compensation rates can meet the requirements of the resettlement.

205. The rural housing land compensation shall be calculated based on the area registered in the collective land ownership certificate and rural house ownership title, which shall be directly paid to the owner. The young crops and ground structures attachments shall be compensated based on the comprehensive quota, or the area after deduction of the rural homestead and forest land from the area of approved land to be acquired, and the quota compensation per mu is 18,000 Yuan/mu. The ground structures (attachments) within the agricultural homestead shall be subject to the comprehensive quota compensation, which shall be calculated based on the survey area, or 27 Yuan per square meter. The ground structures (attachments) within the forest land shall be subject to the relevant provisions of *Regulations of Chongqing on Forest Land Protection* or the comprehensive quota compensation of land acquisition. The comprehensive quota compensation costs for young crops and ground attachments as well as the ground structures (attachments) within the rural homestead and forest land shall be paid by the land authority to the affected rural collective based on the calculated survey area, which shall be allocated by the affected rural collective organization according to relevant rules.

G. Land Taxes and Fees

206. Land related taxes and fees are shown in Table V-4.

Table V-4 Land Tax and Fees

S/N	Item	Tax standard	Applied Policies
1	Farmland reclamation fee	15 Yuan/m^2	Chongqing Price Bureau, Chongqing Finance Bureau on re-approved Chongqing Municipal Land Resources and Housing Management of Lands, Mines administrative fees notice(Yu Price [2001] No. 346)
2	Land acquisition co-ordination fee	20000 Yuan/mu	Circular of Chongqing Bureau of Land Resources and Property Management on Further Enhancement and Standardization of Social Security Payment for Rural-to-Urban People (YGTFGF (2008) No. 540)
3	Charge for use of newly added construction land	14 Yuan/m^2	Circular of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources and People's Bank of China on Adjustment of Chargeable Land Use Expenses (CZ [2006] No. 48) and Circular of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjustment of Added Construction Land (CZ [2009] No. 24)
4	Farmland occupation tax	20 Yuan/m^2	Circular of People's Government of Chongqing on Implementation of *Interim Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Farmland Occupation Tax* and Carrying out Taxation Work (YFF [2008] No. 47)
5	Administration cost of acquired land	Exempted	Measures of Chongqing on Payment and Collection of Land Acquisition Management Costs (YCJ [2001] No. 346)

H. Standards of Land Subsidies for RILU

207. 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 will cause land and income loss to AHs, although the land subsidy and land adjustment should be implemented on the basis of voluntary participation and negotiation with AHs. Local government will provide land subsidy compensation to AHs according to standards described in this RP. If AHs impacted by RILU are not satisfied with these provisions, the local town governments and village committees will coordinate and negotiate 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.

208. The villagers groups involved in the road construction in this subproject have held village group discussion meetings in February 2018 to discuss the land use for the road construction, and resettlement compensation methods. Participants expressed their strong support on the road construction because they have expected such roads for a long time. They know the roads will benefit for their agricultural production and convenient transportation. The villagers have made preliminary agreements to the road construction and compensation methods. An example of the agreement is as Appendix 4.

209. According to results discussed at the villagers' meeting, the villagers agreed to take the same land subsidy method as that in similar rural infrastructure projects conducted before. AHs will obtain new farmland through farmland adjustment within village collectives during RP implementation, and be compensated with young crop at 1,500 yuan/mu directly to AHs.

210. All affected village groups have farmland owned by village collectives. The land reserved by village collectives includes (i) farmland that were not allocated to villagers during the 2nd round farmland contract; (ii) farmland from cultivated unused land or wasteland in recent years; and (iii) farmland from farmers who converted to urban status. According to the

survey and consultation with village committees, village collectives can provide adequate farmland to offset the farmland loss of AHs during implementation of the subproject.

I. Entitlement Matrix

211. The entitlement matrix is established in accordance with the relevant policies of this chapter and is dedicated to the affected villagers' groups and individuals. See Table V-5 for details.

Table V-5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent Land Acquisition	A total of 247.8 mu will be acquired permanently, including 156.5 mu of cultivated land and 91.3mu of other land (unused or waste land).	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land.	278 HHs with 934 persons in 1 village of 1 town	1) Land compensation rate is 15,000 Yuan per mu. 2) Resettlement subsidy is 36,000 Yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status. 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments: 18,000 Yuan/mu. 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs to be transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, 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 18,000yuan/mu.
Rural infrastructure land use(RILU) for rural emergency roads construction	255.6mu rural collective land, 5,670 people of 1,491 households	Households have the right to use the land	5,670 people of 1,491 households	1) AHs will obtain new farmland through farmland adjustment within village collectives during RP implementation. 2) Young crop compensation based on average annual output value of land in Dianjiang County and is 1,500 yuan/mu.	AHs will obtain new farmland through farmland adjustment within village collectives during RP implementation, and be compensated with young crop at 1,500 yuan/mu directly to AHs.
Demolition of rural residential houses	5,680 m^2 in total, Including 5,630$m^2$of brick-concrete structure, and 50m^2 of brick-timber structure.	Property owners	21 households with 83 persons in 1 village of 1 town.	Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the full replacement value. And various subsidies and awards will be provided to AHs in line with local policies and practices.	Compensation Standard for House Structures: 600 Yuan for brick-concrete (stone) prefabricated tile houses, 480 Yuan/m2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses, 360 Yuan/m2 for earth wall tiles and 100 Yuan/m2 for simple sheds. Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled: 135,000yuan per capita in one-off for Guixi Street. Relocation Reward: 65,000 Yuan per person for APs who will be converted to urban status will be paid to the APs. Moving subsidy: If the affected household moves within the stipulated date, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
					paid by 500yuan/HH and 800yuan for each household with over 3 members in two times. In addition, one-off payment of moving subsidy in 600 Yuan per person will be paid to APs.
Demolition of non-residential housing	300m^2 of brick-timber structure	Property owner	1 owner without employees	Cash compensation based on the full replacement value and relocation subsidy (to be appraised) will be paid directly to the owner	1) 480 Yuan/m2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses 2) LRB hired professional assessment agencies to assess the relocation subsidy.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	153 persons due to PLA and 83 due to HD may apply for non-agricultural conversion.	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All 236 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.	Dianjiang LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Dianjiang LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection VI.D.
Temporary land use	174.2 mu of land will be used temporarily, including 159.9mu of cultivated land, 7.6mu of forest land and 6.7mu of other land (unused or waste land)	1) Village Collectives owning the land; 2) Households using the land	240 households with 921 people in 18 villages in 5 towns	Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops Land reclamation by contractor or local government	1) One-off compensation for young crops of1,500 Yuan per mu per year, and the 2-year land use costs are 3,000 Yuan/mu. 2) Land user pay a reclamation bond to Dianjiang LRB first. 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Dianjiang LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation
Temporarily cultivated land on river flood area	24.6 mu of temporary farmland to be cleaned up.	Households for land planting	29 households with 105 people.	Young crop compensation based on average annual output per mu of land of 1,500 Yuan per mu.	Compensation for young crops based on average annual output; the recovery of natural river course, and strict management in accordance with *Regulations of Chongqing on River Courses*; and any cultivated land activities within river embankment scope are not allowed

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Young crops and ground attachments	Totally 7 types of attachment, such as graves, wells, trees, poles, etc.	Property owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors	(1) fixed compensation rate of 18,000yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by piece. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
Vulnerable Groups	LAR	Land user or Property Owners	20 households with 56 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) Dianjiang 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 VII.C
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 for RILU 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 X.

VI. Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Measures

A. Assessment of Land and Income Losses of Affected Villages and Rural Residents

212. Some cultivated land will be permanently acquired by the subproject. The cultivated land is mainly used to plant the food crops and cash crops, including paddy rice, corn, vegetables, etc. The area of cultivated land acquired for the affected villager groups is small, thus the average loss rate of income per capita of affected villagers is only 2.27%. See Table VI-1 for income loss after land acquisition.

Table VI-1 Land Income Loss due to Acquisition of Cultivated Land

Town/ Subdistrict	Village/ Community	Village group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated land, mu	Area of acquired cultivated land, mu	Area of acquired cultivated land per capita, mu	Impact of land acquisition, %	AAOV of cultivated land per capita, Yuan	Income loss of cultivated land per capita, Yuan	Loss rate of total income per capita, %
Guixi	Sanhe	1	127	1.57	26.4	0.21	13.2%	2,355	312	2.76%
		2	103	1.97	16.9	0.20	8.3%	2,955	246	2.18%
		3	194	1.14	27.1	0.20	12.3%	1,710	210	1.85%
		4	131	1.18	24.7	0.21	16.0%	1,770	283	2.5%
		6	172	1.12	31.9	0.21	16.6%	1,680	278	2.46%
		7	207	1.61	29.5	0.20	8.9%	2,415	214	1.89%

213. In the project area of Dianjiang County, for rural infrastructure projects, such as rural roads, farmland adjustment within village collectives is a traditional and practical method to offset AHs' farmland loss which is agreed and satisfied by affected villagers. AHs can receive young crop compensation at AAOV of 1,500 Yuan/mu (in 2017). At the same time, they can be allocated with new farmland in the same area by village collectives, so they will have no loss in land area and income, as presented in Table VI-2.

Table VI-2 RILU impacts before and after farmland adjustment

Town/subdistrict	Village/community	Villagers' group	Before				Land available for adjustment (mu)	Impact			After
			Total household (HH)	Total population (persons)	Arable land (mu)	Arable land per capita (mu)		Number of affected household (HH)	Number of affected people (persons)	Arable land (mu)	Land impact after farmland adjustment (mu)
Gaofeng	Gaofeng	1, 2	230	897	200	0.22	9.3	61	214	9.3	0
	Dajin	2, 3, 4	410	1727	1270	0.74	11.1	98	480	11.1	0
	Minzhu	1, 5, 6	599	2304	1495	0.65	10.4	89	276	10.4	0
Gao'an	Fu'an	3, 4, 5	355	1532	1232	0.80	14.4	109	507	14.4	0
	Gao'an	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	976	2566	930	0.36	47.7	298	867	47.7	0
	Dongqiao	1, 2, 4	371	1699	931	0.55	16.1	135	552	16.1	0

	Jinqiao	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	669	2117	2730	1.29	26.9	203	765	26.9	0
	Sanwu	1, 2, 3	542	1954	1800	0.92	23.5	182	726	23.5	0
	Xinxi	1, 6, 7, 8, 9	740	2376	1933	0.81	22.7	230	863	22.7	0
	Longjin	1, 2	260	1094	1586	1.45	7.2	86	420	7.2	0
Total			5152	18266	14107	0.77	189.3	1491	5670	189.3	0

B. Income and livelihood Restoration Measures

i. Compensation of Permanent Land Acquisition

214. The compensation for land acquisition includes the land compensation fees, resettlement allowances and comprehensive quota compensation. The compensation for permanent acquisition of rural collective land (land compensation fees) shall be calculated according to the area of the land acquired, regardless of land type. The standard of land compensation fees is 15,000 Yuan /mu; for persons to be converted from agricultural to non-agricultural status, the standard of resettlement allowances is 36,000 Yuan /person; the comprehensive compensation rate for young crops is 18,000 Yuan /mu.

215. 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 villages groups which will discuss the way how to disburse the payment within the groups.

216. The land compensation fees paid to villager groups will be allocated and/or used strictly in accordance with the specific and transparent procedures, i.e., agreed by at least 80% of participants in the villager meetings.

ii. Subsidy for RILS for Rural Roads Construction

217. 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. Compensation and restoration for 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. AHs can receive young crop compensation at AAOV of 1,500 Yuan/mu (in 2017). At the same time, they can be allocated with new farmland in the same area by village collectives

218. Village collectives will conduct the farmland adjustment after further consultation with AHs and villager groups. Dianjiang PMO and town governments will guide and inspect the farmland adjustment to ensure AHs can obtain the same farmland area and quality to their lost farmland.

C. Endowment Insurance for Qualified APs to be Converted into Non-Agricultural Status

(i) Population Qualified to Be Converted into Urban Status

219. According to Notice of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government on Further Adjusting the Issues on Compensation and Resettlement Standards for Land Acquisition (YFF [2013] No.58) and Notice of Dianjiang County People's Government on Printing and Issuing Methods of Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No.20), the number of persons to be converted from agricultural to non-agricultural status is calculated as follows: 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. The total population of the households to be relocated and resettled in urban/town planning area shall be included in the number of persons to be converted as well. There will be 236 persons in Dianjiang who are entitled to be converted from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration. See Table VI-2 for details.

220. 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 villager group.

Table VI-2 Persons to be resettled by way of change from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration

Town	Village	Village group	Acquired cultivated land area, mu/(1)	Acquired non-cultivated land area, mu/(2)	Cultivated land per capita mu/(3)	Population of households subject to house demolition in planning area, person/(4)	Number of personnel for change from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration, person, (5)=(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)+(4)
Guixi	Sanhe	1	26.4	16.4	1.6	11	33
		2	16.9	15.4	1.9	8	21
		3	27.1	13	1.1	21	52
		4	24.7	17.4	1.2	7	35
		6	31.9	15.5	1.1	19	55
		7	29.5	13.6	1.6	17	40
Total			156.5	91.3		83	236

(ii) Endowment insurance

221. 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.

222. 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.

223. 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 VI-4.

Table VI-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)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Elder people	80years or more	36,000	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) As for personnel under age of 16 years subject to land acquisition and change from agricultural to non-agricultural status, all resettlement allowances are paid in full to individuals; (2) The rates for one-time payment of endowment insurance for individuals in this table is calculated according to the Notice on Printing and Issuing the Implementing Method of Basic Endowment Insurance for Personnel Subject to New Land Acquisition and Change from Agricultural to Non-agricultural Status in Household Registration (prior to December 31, 2007) and the Proposed Regulations on Basic Endowment Insurance of Personnel Changing from Agricultural to Non-agricultural Status in New Land Acquisition (after January 1, 2008 in Chongqing Municipality) (CQFF [2008] No.26); (3) The "4050" person and young and middle-aged personnel may receive the pension only after achieving the age of 55/60 years, and the amount of pension depends on the average income of urban residents in those years.

224. The persons subject to land acquisition and conversion from agricultural to non-agricultural status will receive the resettlement allowances of 36,000 Yuan per capita, which is enough to pay 50% of the endowment insurance premium as individual contribution; the government will undertake 50% of the rest endowment insurance premium. For those elderly persons reaching the retired age, after paying the endowment insurance premium in one-time, they can receive the pensions following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program. According to the standard in 2016, the basic pension is 550 Yuan per month. Therefore, these persons converted from agricultural to non-agricultural status will receive the pension of at least 6,600 Yuan per year. For those affected farmers before the age of retirement, cash compensation can be used to sustain their non-agricultural production and get employed in urban area.

225. According to the household survey, 66% sampled households are not willing to continue in agriculture anymore; 100% are willing to be given with non-agricultural status; 100% are willing to participate in social insurance for LEF; and 63% are willing to receive skill trainings.

226. After the payment for the pension insurance, they still have part of the compensation. The average annual output value (AAOV) of cultivated land in the project area is 1,500 Yuan/mu. Based on the land compensation rate of 15,000/mu and the resettlement subsidy of 36,000 Yuan per capita, LA compensation ranges from 34 times the average annual output value. Since the APs will be urbanized, they need to pay for their endowment insurance. For APs who are 40 to 50 years-old, they need to pay more endowment insurance than young or elder APs when they transfer to urban residents. They need to pay 20,500 Yuan (50% of

41,000 Yuan) for the insurance and the other 50% is paid by central and local governments; they will also receive cash for the remaining resettlement subsidy of 15,500 Yuan and 3,000 Yuan of 20% of the land compensation. So they can receive a total of 18,500 Yuan, 12.3 times of the AAOV. In addition, they can receive the young crop (and ground attachment) compensation as part of comprehensive quota of 18,000 Yuan. At the same time, they will have more time to work in urban areas continually after receiving various skill training designed in the RP or provided by local government departments. All training is free for the APs.

227. Therefore, all APs due to the LA can enjoy the urban pension systems and receive compensation in cash. For female APs in ages over 55 years old and male APs over 60 years old, they can receive monthly pensions right when LA is complete. For APs under the above ages, they can use cash compensation to continue their non-farm businesses. When they turn to 55 or 60 years old, they can receive monthly pensions.

228. Example: a family of 5 persons is affected by land acquisition, and the family members include one of 69 years old, one of 63 years old (female), one of 42 years old, one of 40 years old (female) and one of 15 years old. They will get the land compensation of 82,500 Yuan for the land acquisition of 5.5 mu, 80% of which, i.e. 52,800 Yuan, will be used for paying pension insurance. The remaining 29,700 Yuan will be paid directly to the village collective economic organization which the affected people are affiliated to, and the village collective will organize a meeting to determine the allocation plan. In addition, they will receive 180,000 Yuan of resettlement subsidies, in which they need to pay 58,732 Yuan for the pension (personal part) (or 11,400 Yuan for those at 69 or above, 15,300 Yuan for female at 63 and above, 11,532 Yuan for male at 42 or above, 20,500 Yuan for female at 40 or above and 0 Yuan for those younger than 15), and the remaining 121,268 Yuan will be paid directly to individuals. Then, the affected people will get the cash compensation for young crops and ground appurtenances of 99,000 Yuan. Therefore, this family will get the land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, young and ground attachments compensation totaling 361,500 Yuan, after disbursed for the endowment insurance of 111,532 Yuan, and 29,700 Yuan to be allocated by the village collective discussion, and the rest of 236,768 Yuan will be paid in cash. Two family members aged 69 and 63 years old will receive a pension premium after purchasing and paying the endowment insurance, while the 15 year old member can continue to study or participate in the urban employee endowment insurance as an urban resident; for the members aged 42 years old and 40 year old will receive the pension 18 years (60 years for men) or 15 years (55 years old for women) later. Therefore, the cash compensation will help them carry out livelihood recovery, until they enjoy pension benefits. Because they are still at the working age, they can engage in other non-agricultural production activities to earn more money.

(iii)Advantages for change from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration

229. 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 VI- 4.

Table VI-4 Comparison of Advantage before and after Urbanization

Content	Before Urbanization	After Urbanization
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

D. Agriculture Development Supporting Measures

230. According to the site survey and as per information from the interview with village heads, the proportion of agricultural income to local income is very small. Some 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.

231. Overall, there are two types of works in agricultural companies: 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.

232. In order to respond to the voice of the APs, the interviews with Poverty Alleviation Office and Agriculture Committee of Dianjiang County were conducted in December 2017 and January 2018. There are agricultural supporting and training programs every year for villagers of the county. And, for Dianjiang 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 county. And, there is different training available for villagers who are willing to improve their techniques. Every year, Poverty Alleviation Office is focus to the need of poor households registered in Poverty Alleviation Programme, whilst training provided by Agricultural Committees is available for all villagers. According to training programs conducted in recent years, following training courses is prepared for APs in the project area of Guixi Street.

Table VI-5 Agricultural Skill Training in Project Area

Agency	Training		No. of Participant	Training objects
	Course	Year	(person)	
Poverty Alleviation Office	Practical agricultural techniques (3 days)	2018	40	Affected poor households
		2019	40	
Agriculture Committee	New agricultural techniques (10 days, once every 3 year)	2018	100	Affected Households
		2019	150	
	Agricultural techniques training	2018	100	Affected farmer (shatian pomelo, toracco orange) and livestock owner (fishpond owner, pig raising)
		2019	150	

E. Employment services of affected persons

233. The PMO will conduct the further survey on employment intention, loan intention and

training intention of affected villages during the project implementation and return the investigation results to the relevant departments.

234. In order to better promote the employment and effectively raise the living standard and income level of the affected persons, the relevant local authorities provide various employment promotion policies, including such measures as employment arranged by the government, support for entrepreneurship, labor skills training, and assistance with small loans.

(i) Public service job opportunities arranged by the government

235. The subproject will absorb some labor force during construction and operation maintenance in the later. The farmer households affected will be employed preferentially as temporary workers of the relevant works, thereby creating some employment opportunities for local people and increasing their income level. During construction, it's estimated that about 200 temporary workers will be required; the construction contract will explicitly stipulate that the contractors try their best to hire the affected villagers, accounting for at least 30% of the total; meanwhile, the unskilled workers shall be employed from the local residents, and the affected persons shall be employed preferentially if they are willing to participate in the construction. In addition, the female labor force shall be absorbed as much as possible on the premise of women's willingness, and it shall be guaranteed that the women and men receive the same pay for equal works; in the low-labor-intensity works in the later period, such as landscaping works, the proportion of female labor force will exceed 50%.

236. In order to improve the employment service of affected persons, the Dianjiang Employment Bureau will regularly hold the on-the-spot job fairs; as for the family with difficulties in self-employment, the government will arrange the employment to promote the employment of the members of the affected family. At present, 278 households are intending to solve the employment of one workforce per household through employment services. In addition, the vulnerable groups affected shall be provided with more preferential services on employment issues so that they can undertake simple tasks and solve the problems in life.

237. After completion of the subproject, the area of green belt along the Longxi River will be greatly increased, and a variety of jobs, such as horticulture, management, cleaning, etc., will appear to attract the local labor for employment. About 400 jobs of all kinds are expected to be provided, among which the affected persons account for 30%.

(ii) Support for entrepreneurship

238. In order to better solve the employment problems for the affected persons in the Subproject, the Dianjiang Employment Bureau provides a full range of employment guidance and employment services for farmer households, especially provide the entrepreneurship counseling for young and middle-aged persons, including entrepreneurship counseling services, such as formalities handling, knowledge training, skills level, policy enjoyment, etc. Those who start small and micro businesses (including individual industrial and commercial units) may apply for the government discount loans. The relevant consultation channels and contact information will be made available to the affected persons in the affected communities and village groups. The brochures and explanatory materials of relevant services and policies will be released to each household for understanding of the affected persons.

239. After receiving compensation funds, the affected persons may provide the services relating to the construction. For example, the affected persons can spread out goods for sale in booth, run diners, small groceries, etc. According to investigation, among the interviewed persons affected by land acquisition 27.5% are willing to start and run their own businesses, such as diners, canteens and on-line E-business; the main difficulties are the lack of technical and managerial experiences, and the trainings provided in the Subproject will help them to solve their problems and generate revenue.

(iii) Labor skill trainings

- Every training will be notified to the households in advance through the village community and group, the community announcement will be issued to inform the affected persons of the training time, place, content, etc. Every six months, the town and village cadres will learn about the training opinions and needs of the affected persons, trace and follow up the changes in training needs, and adjust the training contents and time according to the feedback from the affected person, so as to meet the needs of the affected persons to the maximum extent and effectively implement the training.
- Agricultural training: the Dianjiang County Agricultural Bureau mainly takes the lead in the monthly regular organization of the agricultural school to provide the trainings, such as planting, breeding, processing of agricultural products, as well as training of agricultural industry, such as vegetable cultivation, pig breeding and prevention and treatment of crops diseases and insect pests. The training programs are mostly free from charges, and the villagers can participate in such trainings.
- Non-agricultural training: the Dianjiang County Employment Bureau will organize the relevant professionals to carry out multi-disciplinary occupational skill trainings for the affected persons, encourage the affected farmer households to participate actively, and gradually implement the trainings with full coverage for those who have the training intention. The non-agricultural training includes the regular and irregular training for beginning an undertaking, occupational skills training, employment adaptability training, etc. In terms of training content, the focus will be placed on the jobs with high demands in the society in combination with training needs and wishes of the affected persons, so that the trained persons meet the needs of the human resources market.
- All trainings are free. The employment will be solved by all manner of means, such as actively recommending to relevant enterprises, holding special job fairs and organizing the trained personnel to participate in the large-scale job fairs, etc.

240. The PMO will learn quarterly from the relevant departments, such as Employment Bureau, about the recent training plans, and inform the affected persons by way of community neighborhood committee/village committee, radio, telephone, etc.

Table VI-3 Trainings Provided by Local Government

Agency/Department	Training content	Training object and frequency
Employment Bureau	1) Entrepreneurship training: the trainings will be provided, including theoretical knowledge of entrepreneurship, simulation of entrepreneurship, advice on entrepreneurship programs, interpretation of relevant supporting policies on entrepreneurship, etc. 2) Occupational skills training: various theoretical and practical trainings will be provided, and the jobs will be recommended for the qualified trained personnel, including housekeeping, maternity matron, baby-sitter, electrician, welder, cleaner, nursing assistant for the aged, fitter and cook; 3) Employment adaptability training: the relevant trainings will be provided, such as employment policy, knowledge of relevant laws and regulations, relationship maintenance, etiquette, etc.	1) Registered unemployed persons in cities and towns, rural workers for transfer employment, unemployed college graduates, this-year's graduates not continuing their studies of middle and high schools, and veterans; 2) Number of trainings: the training is not limited to the specific number and the number of persons. The training will be provided once the number of the trainees is enough.
Agricultural Bureau	1) The practical skill trainings will be provided, such as vegetable cultivation techniques, pig breeding and epidemic prevention techniques, benefit farming policies and quality safety of agricultural products; 2) Occupational skills appraisal and training; 3) Specialized industry training.	1) All farmers can participate in; 2) Number of trainings: the training is not limited to the specific number and the number of persons. The training will be provided once

Agency/Department	Training content	Training object and frequency
		the number of the trainees is enough.
Poverty Alleviation Office	1) Agricultural practical technical training: the relevant trainings will be provided, such as various agricultural technologies, including planting and breeding, as well as agricultural practical scientific and technological knowledge; 2) Occupational skills training: the multi-disciplinary occupational skills training will be provided; 3) Other: the trainings on entrepreneurship for poverty alleviation and leaders for becoming rich will be provided.	1) Farmers, registered unemployed persons in cities and towns, home-returning immigrant workers; 2) Number of trainings: the training is not limited to the specific number and the number of persons. The training will be provided once the number of the trainees is enough.
Women's Federation	1) Training on culture, science, technology and occupational skills will be provided to improve the women's overall quality and professional ability; 2) The relevant social organizations will be entrusted to provide the relevant trainings, such as maternity matron, baby-sitter, housekeeping, etc.	1) Women can participate in trainings as long as they want. 2) Number of trainings: the training is not limited to the specific number and the number of persons. The training will be provided once the number of the trainees is enough.

(iv) Small loans for women

241. In case of entrepreneurship for starting individual operations, running business in partnership, or organizing the labor-intensive small enterprises for self-employment, such as clothing sales, handcraft making and restaurant management, the local women may apply for the small loans. The loan limit for individual entrepreneurship project is up to 150,000 Yuan; in case of business in partnership and self-employment organized by the qualified personnel, the maximum loan limit is 100,000 Yuan per person, and the total loan amounts shall not exceed 1,000,000 Yuan. The rural women may apply to the local women's federation according to the principle of voluntariness under the coordination and coordination of the town government. The women's federation will provide the free employment guidance for women to start and realize their own businesses. This policy has been implemented for many years in Dianjiang County and accepted by the local women. Since 2013, the number and size of petty loan for rural women have been in an upward trend. Just during January-September of 2017, the amount of small-sum guaranteed loan for women was 28.36 million Yuan, helping 204 families to increase their income and wealth. In order to make the affected persons better understand the related policies and receive the relevant benefits, the relevant publicity brochures will be distributed in a targeted manner; and the publicity and guidance of the petty loan will be conducted by the directors of the village women's associations to help the affected persons with needs to obtain the appropriate loans and employment services.

242. To sum up, various resettlement measures are provided for the farmer households subject to land acquisition in the Subproject, widely cover the farmer households affected by land acquisition. See Table VI-6 for details.

Table VI-4 List of Livelihood Restoration Measures for Farmer Households Subject to Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Quantity of households affected, household	Coverage of diversified livelihood restoration measures, household					
			Project employment resettlement	Resettlement by enterprise after training	Entrepreneurship	Startup of business by women with loan	Social security	Others
Guixi	Sanhe	278	145	53	20	40	20	-

Total	278	145	53	20	40	20	

F. Restoration Program for Temporary Land Use

243. The Project will use 174.2 mu of land temporarily for the construction. The temporary land will be compensated in a one-off fixed compensation, 1,500 Yuan per mu per year, and the 2-year land use costs are 3,000 Yuan/mu. Dianjiang LRB will collect a reclamation which will be refunded to the contractor after the land is reclaimed and accepted, otherwise, Dianjiang LRB will use the reclamation bond for land reclamation.

G. Resettlement programs for Rural Residents to be Relocated

244. Since the scope of demolition in the subproject is within the scope of the urban/town planning area, the affected households in the Subproject mainly choose the full cash resettlement for the house demolition and resettlement. Before the implementation of project demolition, it will be further confirmed the resettlement desires of the affected households to be relocated.

(i) Full Cash Compensation

245. According to the interviews with the responsible persons of the RP preparation team and the Land Acquisition Office of the Land and Resources and Housing Management Bureau and the Notice of Dianjiang County People's Government on Printing and Issuing Methods of Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No.20), the self-construction of resettlement houses will not implemented within the planning area in the city (town), so the full cash resettlement will be adopted in the Subproject.

246. The Dianjiang County LRB and households to be relocated will sign the cash compensation contract for one-off settlement, see details in subsection V(D) . It is sufficient for a household moving in local market prices.

247. If a household has four persons, and a house with masonry-concrete structure and an area of 200m^2 is built on the homestead with an area of 0.5mu, they will receive the monetary compensation fees of 540,000 Yuan (4,500 Yuan/m^2*30m^2*4 persons = 540,000 Yuan) and housing compensation fees of 120,000 Yuan (200m^2*600Yuan/m^2 = 120,000 Yuan) and the monetary rewards for housing monetary resettlement of 260,000 Yuan (65,000 Yuan per person*4 persons = 260,000 Yuan), namely, they will get the compensation fees of 920,000 Yuan for house demolition in total. It's reported that replacement price of house with masonry-concrete structure in Dianjiang County is 1,200 Yuan/m^2; the replacement price of buildings of this household is about 240,000 Yuan and the repurchase price of homestead is about 70,000 Yuan. The total replacement price of house to be demolished is about 310,000 Yuan. The monetary compensation fees of 920,000 Yuan are much larger than the replacement price of 310,000 Yuan. Meantime, in the town where the household to be resettled is located, the average price of purchasing a suite of general commercial house with an area of 120m^2 is about 540,000 Yuan (4500 Yuan/m^2*120m^2=540,000 Yuan). The monetary compensation is helpful for smoothly resettling the affected households, so the AHs interviewed recognize and are willing to accept this resettlement mode.

(ii) Resettlement program

248. The Dianjiang House Demolition Office will be responsible for organization and implementation of survey of quantity of house demolition, the subdistrict Office and related communities will be responsible for provide the assistance.

249. According to the schedule of resettlement, the Land and Resources and Housing Management Bureau in Dianjiang County, town government and households to be demolished will sign the compensation and resettlement agreement for house demolition, and the fees for compensation and resettlement will be one-off paid by the Land and Resources

and Housing Management Bureau in Dianjiang County within 5 working days upon signature of relevant agreements.

H. Affected non-residential housing resettlement plan

250. The agritainment is run by a villager who lease the state-owned land. The agritainment has been closed for about 2 years. The relocation loss (including equipment relocation loss and relocation fee) will be compensated according to the market appraised value at the time of relocation, and no longer compensate for the suspension of business losses. Business households can find new locations by themselves in other villages for business activities, the government will inform the affected households about the relocation plan six months in advance, to minimize the impact on households.

I. Compensation and Relocation of ground attachments

251. Relocation of tombs: according to local customs, the riverside frontage is not suitably used for tombs; if there are other places suitable for tombs, the riverside frontage is not selected for location of tombs, so there are few tombs near the river; the structure of local tomb is relatively simple, i.e., mound + tombstone generally. The local government has provided two relocation options for local residents: 1) other graveyard is selected in the village for relocation of tomb; 2) other graveyard may be selected in the adjacent town and village for relocation of tombs; the relocation will be completed by the local residents themselves; the villagers groups will be responsible for the coordination during relocation; the relocation of tombs shall be completed at the end of land acquisition and house demolition simultaneously. No matter what kind of relocation way the local residents have selected, the government will provide financial compensation. According to the past situations, the local residents are more satisfied with such financial compensation, and have not filed complaints or grievances.

252. For other items of ground attachments, compensation on basis of full replacement value will be paid to their owner.

J. Special assistances for affected vulnerable groups

253. The Subproject affects 20 households with 54 persons in vulnerable groups. These families are affected by land acquisition but not involved in house demolition. The vulnerable groups involve the households enjoying the five guarantees, woman dominated families, household suffered major diseases and disabled people.

254. For these vulnerable groups, the relevant departments of the County Government and project implementing agency will work with the affected villages to implement a series of measures to reduce the adverse impact on them and assist them to complete their economic recovery. The specific measures are to include preferentially the eligible vulnerable groups into the urban and rural minimum living security system.

255. According to the minimum living security policy for urban and rural residents in Dianjiang County, the eligible population in the vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject will be promptly included in the corresponding minimum living security system in cities and towns. By providing the minimum subsistence allowance in cities and towns, the monthly income of the affected persons will be at least 385 Yuan after changing from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registrations, and increased by 155 Yuan in comparison with 230 Yuan of the rural minimum subsistence allowance prior to change from agricultural to non-agricultural status in household registration.

(i) Provision of skills trainings and employment support

The families with laborers shall be given with priority to the skills training, public welfare jobs provided by the government and reserved jobs provided by the land-use enterprises for employment resettlement; the eligible households shall be given with

priority to the petty loans.

(ii) Provision of urban and rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups

For vulnerable groups, the Dianjiang County Government will provide timely medical assistance to urban and rural residents who meet the policy requirements, so as to solve the problem of difficult disease treatment of the vulnerable groups.

(iii) Other assistance measures

In addition, other preferential measures are also provided, e.g., if there is the college student in a family, such family can enjoy the preferential policy, such as student loans.

K. Women Development Supporting Measures

256. During project implementation, in order to fully safeguard the rights and interests of women in the area affected by the Subproject, the following safeguard measures will be taken specially in the Subproject:

(i) In the process of resettlement and economic recovery, including the finalization of economic recovery scheme, the desire of female villagers shall be fully taken into consideration. In order to achieve this goal, the representative of the village women's federation shall organize the female villagers to hold the independent opinion collection meetings among the affected female villagers, in order to fully reflect their concerns and expectations.

(ii) The relatively low level of education of the women has limited their choice opportunities, and they are often limited in their search for multiple sources of generating income; therefore, the selection plan of career and livelihoods is very important to women. In order to facilitate the restoration of income and livelihood of the affected population, the Subproject has proposed a variety of training programs. The Subproject will try to ensure that at least 40% training opportunities will be given to the affected female villagers. In order to ensure the implementation of this clause, the women's federations and labor and employment agencies in the project area can assist in the formulation and implementation of training programs.

(iii) In addition to equal rights and interests and equal right to know enjoyed by women specified by Chinese laws, the Subproject will provide the special help to women with the support of the government.

VII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

257. 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.

A. Methodology for Public Participation

258. 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.

259. 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.

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

(1) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

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

(2) Structured questionnaire survey

262. 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)

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

264. From August 2017, the project design institutes and RP investigation group have carried out a series of social and economic surveys and public consultation (48% of women participated in), all affected township/village streets and groups also organized villagers' meetings, at which they discussed with each other on issues related to the project content and locations, and asked for opinions from local residents. During the project preparation, the implementation agency, the design institute and PMOs conducted extensive consultations on the land acquisition and resettlement of the Subproject. From Nov.2017 to Feb.2018, the resettlement survey team conducted a thorough investigation of the project area, and carried out the sampling survey on issues such as social and economic status of the affected people in project areas as well as their wishes for land acquisition and demolition. Workshops have been organized in relevant streets, towns and villages, and further confirmation has been made on relevant land acquisition and demolition policies. In-depth interviews have been conducted with the representatives with affected persons to understand their support for project construction and wishes for resettlement.

265. Specifically, the following public participation activities are involved:

- Meeting among communes and groups: before the investigation groups carry out the work on the project site, the investigation team header publicizes the

background information of the Subproject to participating village groups, including the project content, necessity of implementation, impacts brought about by the Subproject as well as possible compensation policies and resettlement plan. The participants included the affected villagers' representatives, women's representatives, the representatives of the affected enterprises, the representatives of the streets and township governments as well as leaders of the villages and communes.

- Discussions with Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission: to understand the background of the subproject, project size, project impacts etc.
- Door-to-door sampling questionnaires: the purpose of the investigation is not only to understand the local social and economic conditions of project area, but also understand the views and opinions of the project affected people towards the Subproject. The investigation group conducted the door-to-door questionnaire questionnaires from Nov. 2017 to Feb. 2018, and the investigations were carried out in face-to-face interviews. Under the precondition of project information, project impacts and land acquisition and resettlement policy, opinions of the affected houses on resettlement compensation and livelihood recovery were collected to understand their opinions on land acquisition and resettlement, which were used as the important basis for developing the resettlement actions.
- Workshops with villagers' leaders: understand the overall social and economic conditions of villages and communes through discussions with affected villager committees, their expectations and requirements for the Subproject, opinions and suggestions on land compensation and resettlement policies as well as experience sharing.
- Agency interview: the project investigation team also visited Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission, unified land acquisition office of land and resources and housing administration bureau, human resources and social security bureau, Women's Federation, poverty alleviation and development office and bureau of statistics, obtained some data relevant to the Project, information and resettlement policy, and collected the opinions and suggestions of relevant authorities on the implementation of the Subproject.

Table VII-1 Public Participation during Project Preparation

Content	Means	Time	Participant	Topic	Major outputs
Village group meeting	Meetings	October-November 2017	The officials of 16 affected villages have organized the village group meetings, with the total number of cumulative participants exceeding 400, and more than 30% were women.	Publicize the background information of the Subproject and solicit villagers' wishes	Answer various questions by villagers, such as measuring of land, land acquisition and relocation time, and acquisition and relocation policies Unanimously agreed to implement the subproject
Discussions with owners	Meetings	November 2017	4 persons from Dianjiang Development and Reform COMMISION (1 woman)	Understand the background of the Subproject, project scale, project impacts and so on; introduce the relevant	Understand the regional scope of the Project area and estimate the project impacts, to deepen the competent departments' understanding of ADB's requirements

Content	Means	Time	Participant	Topic	Major outputs
				policies and requirements of ADB	
Door-to-door sampling investigations	Door-to-door questionnaires	November 2017-February.2018	Surveyed 361 households, or 1546 people (48% of them are women)	Local socio-economic status, opinions of villagers on land acquisition and resettlement and existing problems	Farmers especially expressed the desire to improve the river course environment, and all supported the implementation of the subproject
Discussions with village leaders	Meetings	November 2017	22 workshops of village officials and villagers' representatives were held at 22 affected villages, involving 89 participants (16 women)	Understand the overall social and economic situation of village collectives	Have a clear understanding about project villages and communities as well as the distribution schemes of land compensation costs
Government interview	Interviews	November 2017	8 persons from Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission, Land Acquisition Office, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, Women's Federation and other government departments (2 women)	Obtained the related data and information of the Subproject as well as land acquisition and resettlement policies	Confirm the relevant support measures, specific arrangements, information disclosure methods and appealing channels for farmers in land acquisition
Township and village meetings	Meetings	December 2017-January 2018	Cumulatively 176 persons, including township leaders, village officials and villagers' representatives (39 women)	Discussed the location of the project bridge and the method for using emergency rescue roads	Confirm the location of the bridge and agreed that the land for emergency and rescue rods should be solved based on the principle of "one affair, one resolution".
Villager group meetings	Meetings	February 2018	A total of 347 persons, including village and group leaders and village officials (136 women)	Discussed the compensation methods for land acquisition for emergency and rescue work	Confirmed the compensation methods for land acquisition for emergency and rescue work

Figure VII-1 Villagers' Meeting during Project Preparation

FigureVII-2 Institutional Workshop during Project Preparation and Door-to-door Survey

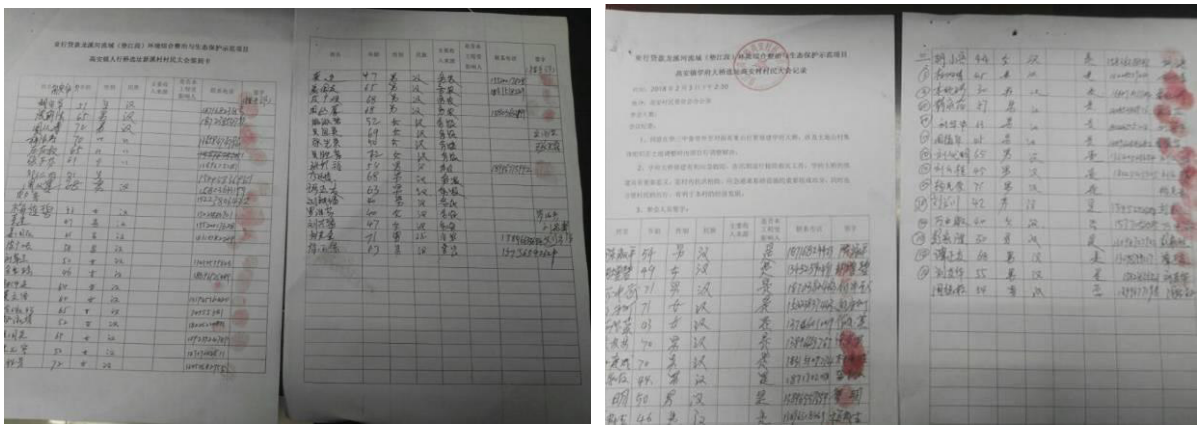


Figure VII-3 Villagers' Signature Form for Discussion on Location of Project Bridge (Sample)

Figure VII-4 Villager Meeting Minutes of Discussion on Emergency Road Construction and Compensation (Sample)

B. Participation Plan during the Implementation

266. With progress of the project preparation and implementation, the IA will carry out further public participation, as planned in detailed in TableVII-2.

Table VII-2 Project Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Means	Time	Responsible department	Participant	Topic/content
Publicize the updated Resettlement Plan	Online publicity, distribute information book	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, subdistrict and town governments	All AP	Disclosure of compensation policy and resettlement scheme
Land acquisition bulletin	Bulletin and villagers' meeting	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, subdistrict, town governments and village and commune	All AP	Announce the area of land acquisition, compensation standards and resettlement options
Announcement of land acquisition compensation	Bulletin and villagers' meeting	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, subdistrict, town	All affected people	Compensation fees and payment methods

Purpose	Means	Time	Responsible department	Participant	Topic/content
and resettlement program			governments and village and commune		
Consultancy of land acquisition compensation and resettlement program	Bulletin and villagers' meeting	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, subdistricts, town governments and village and commune	Representatives of affected women	Compensation standard, resettlement way, compensation cost and payment method
Physical measurement	Field investigation, signature approval by affected persons, announcement by bulletin	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, subdistricts, town governments and village and commune	All affected people	1) Check and confirm the final effects 2) Breakdown of occupied land and lost assets of the affected persons 3) Prepare the basic contract for the compensation agreement
Training plan	Villager's Congress	September 2018	Personnel and social security bureau, villages and towns, villagers' leaders	All affected people	Publicize training policy, the content of training and training participation
Public notice of compensation policy for relocation and resettlement	Bulletin and villagers' meeting	August 2018	Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau, substricts and town governments	All affected people	Compensation standard Resettlement scheme (Monetary and self-built houses)
Monitoring	Villagers' participation in the meeting	Jan 2019-Jan 2022	Leaders of affected villages, PMO, internal monitoring and external monitoring organizations	All affected people	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Compensation payment 3) Information disclosure 4) Recovery of production and life and restoration and resettlement of demolition
Discussion on the related issues of land for emergency use	Meeting of "one affair, one resolution" of village	August-September 2018	Subdistricts and town governments, villages and communes	Members of village collectives	Distribution and use of subsidies, etc.

C. Grievance Redress Mechanism

267. The subproject RP has established an open and effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM), including the following 3 stages:

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 Dianjiang land acquisition office or Dianjiang PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

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

269. 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[1].

270. APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. APs may complain to Dianjiang 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.

Table VII-3 Contacts of Relevant Departments

Department	Contact	Title	Tel.
Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission	Zou Qiang	Section Chief	13996797610
Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau	Lu Wei	Section Chief	13896581787
Dianjiang Social Security Bureau	Yu Shifang	Section Chief	74689621
Dianjiang Women's Federation	He Jinyu	Vice president	18983333138
Gaofeng Town			
Town government	Zeng Qingwei	Deputy town head	15823658966
Land and resources office	Liu Bicheng	Chief	13983326456
Gaofeng Neighborhood Committee	Hu Changwen	Secretary of Party Branch	15978978416
Dajing Village	Liu Zhongwen	Director	15213629663
Minzhu Village	Zhang Decheng	Director	18323978686
Gao'an Town			
Town government	Zhang Kecheng	Head of the Town	13638250858
Gao'an Village	Gong Chaoyou	Secretary of Party Branch	18717020187
Qingping Village	Hu Qijun	Secretary of Party Branch	13896732399
Hexing Village	Chen Yunfa	Director	15123605298
Jinqiao Village	Peng Jiayou	Comprehensive Treatment Officer	13628347087
Dongqiao Village	Luo Qingquan	Secretary of Party Branch	13638221590
Guixi Sub-district			
Subdistrict Office	Hu Ya	Director of Economic Development Office	15123655667

[1] For further information, see: http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp

Department	Contact	Title	Tel.
Sanhe Community	Wang Xiaojun	Secretary of Party Branch	13896618309
Pushun Town			
Town government	Cheng Shichuan	Deputy town head	13896768789
Lishu Neighborhood Committee	Zhu Chuanguo	Director	13452582351
Changbai Village	Wu Xuming	Secretary of Party Branch	
Motan Village	Cao Xujun	Secretary of Party Branch	13996741096
Xinqiao Village	Wang Changhong	Secretary of Party Branch	13709463508
Renhe Village	Chen Tongshan	Secretary of Party Branch	15213734917
Zhoujia Town			
Town government	Ou Jinfu	Director of Economic Development Office	13509469686
Land and resources office	Lin Mo	Officials of Land and Resources Office	18996700161
Juntian Village	Zhong Xianming	Secretary of Party Branch	15923723848
Xinmin Town			
Construction Management Office	Kong Jiangping	Director	13896695838
Xinmin Community	Dong Xiaoping	Secretary of Party Branch	15826276519
Shuanghekou Vilage	Chen Faping	Secretary of Party Branch	13996840168

VIII. Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule

A. Organizational Structure

271. In order to prepare and implement the subproject successfully, Dianjiang county 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 Dianjiang county government and the ADB, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, coordinating technical assistance, safeguards, etc. The PMO will coordinate overall implementation of RP.

272. See organization structure in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

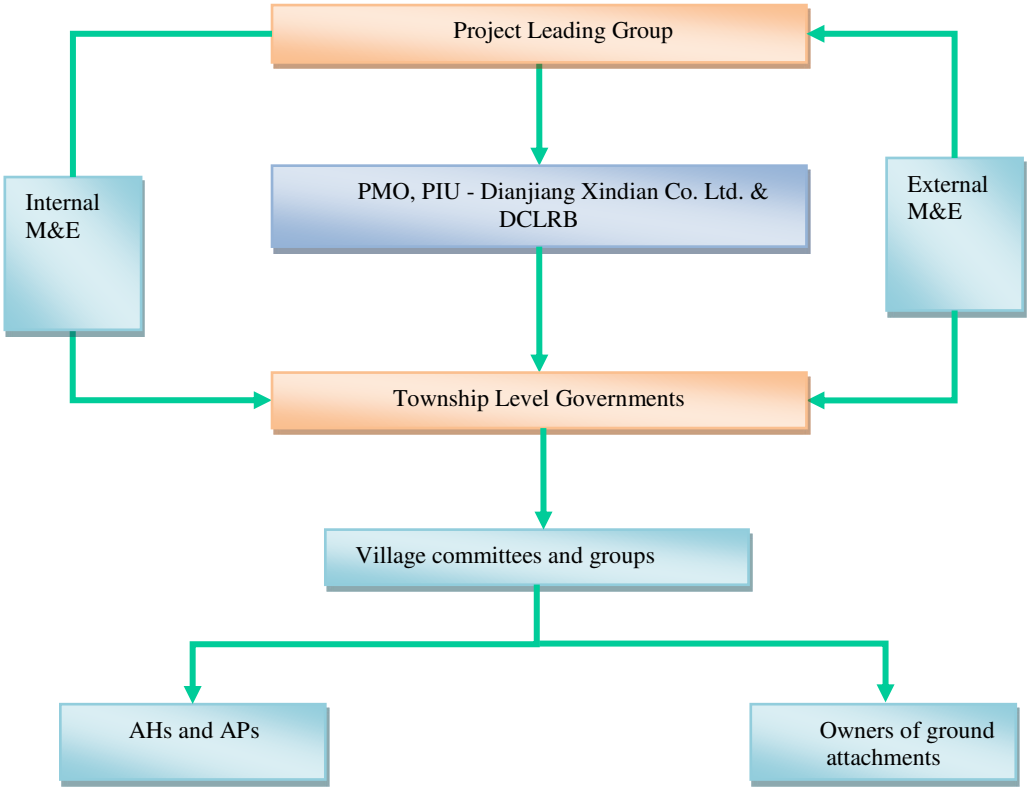


Figure VIII-1 Organizational Chart

B. Organizational Responsibilities

i) Dianjiang County Project Leading Group

273. 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.

ii) Dianjiang PMO

274. ADB-funded Project Management Office of Dianjiang County as the resettlement coordination and management organization of the Subproject, is mainly 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, monitoring and services during the implementation of Subproject;
- Reporting the project progress to the Chongqing Municipal Government and ADB;
- Preparing annual financial plans;
- Organizing the preparation and implementation 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.

iii) Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

275. The PIU is Dianjiang Xingdian 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 Dianjiang PMO

iv) Unified Land Acquisition Office of Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau

276. Mainly responsible for guiding the organization of the project resettlement work, formulation of the policy of the resettlement activities of the Subproject in the implementation area, and organization and coordination of the relationship between all resettlement organizations.

- Coordinating project preparatory work and the work among various departments during the implementation phase;
- Making decisions on major issues of the project resettlement work;
- Carrying out the resettlement activities according to Resettlement Plan approved by the ADB;
- Handling land acquisition and demolition related formalities;
- Publicizing resettlement policy for the Subproject;
- Organizing public participation;
- Signing the land acquisition and housing demolition contract, and submitting to the owners and project management office for archiving;

- Implementing the resettlement plan and submitting o the owner and the PMO for archiving.

v) Township Level Governments

277. Their 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.

vi) Village committees and groups

278. 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.

vii) Design Institute

279. 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.

viii) RP Preparation Agency

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

ix) External M&E agency

281. 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.

C. Staffing and Facilities

282. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the subproject 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 VIII-1.

Table VIII-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Number of Staff	Composition
Project Leading Group	2	Government officials
Dianjiang 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

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

D. Training Program

284. 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 VIII-2.

Table VIII-2 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 Dianjiang government departments who will implement or jointly implement the resettlement of the project.	After approval of the key project document by 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 requirement and general civil project will be conducted.	Resettlement experts authorized by Chongqing PMO and approved by ADB.	Staffs of resettlement implementation agancy 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

E. Implementation Schedule

285. 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.

286. 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 VIII-3**Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table V-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
1	**Information disclosure**				
1.1	RIB	1 villages	Dianjiang PMO	Mar-Apr. 2018	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB website		Chongqing PMO, ADB	Mar-Apr. 2018	
2	**Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget**				
2.1	DMS	1 villages	Dianjiang PMO, PIU, Dianjiang LRB	Sep. 2018	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	1 villages	Dianjiang PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	
2.3	Approval of the updated RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	59.512 million yuan	DCG	Oct. 2018	
3	**LA announcement**				
3.1	Disclosure of the updated RP	1 villages	Dianjiang PMO, PIU	Nov. 2018	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	1 villages	DCG	Nov. 2018	
4	**Compensation agreements**				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 1 villages	Dianjiang LRB, village committees	Dec. 2018	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation agreements and paying compensation	21 AHs	Dianjiang LRB	Dec. 2018	
4.3	HD	21 AHs	Dianjiang LRB	Dec. 2018	
5	**Resettlement**				
5.1	Selection of resettlement houses	21 AHs	Dianjiang LRB, affected villages and APs	Dec. 2018	
6	**Implementation of livelihood restoration measures**				
6.1	Program on livelihood restoration and employment	AHs in 1 villages	Dianjiang PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
6.2	Implementation of training program	AHs in 1 villages			
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 1 villages	Dianjiang PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Feb. 2019- Dec. 2021	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Dianjiang PMO, PIU, town governments, village committees	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
7	**Institutional capacity building**				
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, PIU, and land and resources bureau	20 persons	Dianjiang PMO	Nov. 2018	
7.2	Training of township and village staff	40 persons	Dianjiang PMO	Nov. 2018	
8	**M&E**				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E	As per the RP	Dianjiang PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
	mechanism				
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Chongqing PMO	Oct. 2018	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 1 villages	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Dianjiang 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	Dianjiang PMO, PIU	Jul. 2023	
9	**Public participation and consultation**		Dianjiang PMO, PIU	From 2018- Jul. 2022	
10	**Grievance redress**				
11	**Payment of compensation fees**				
11.1	Payment to LRB	Compensation	DCG	Nov. 2018	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	LRB	Dec.2018	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	Dec.2018	
12	**Civil works schedule**				
12.1	Dianjiang Subproject		Dianjiang PMO, PIU, contractors	Feb. 2019	

IX. BUDGET ESTIMATION

A. Resettlement Budget

287. The compensation for relocation and resettlement is estimated at 59.5112 million Yuan. Among them, budget for LAR is 52.1021 million Yuan, budget for RILU of rural roads construction is 338,400 Yuan, budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 1.12 million Yuan, and contingency is 5.9511million Yuan. The budget for resettlement funds is detailed in Table VIII-1.

Table VIII-1 Resettlement Budget Table

S/N	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (Unit/CNY)	Total quantity	Total cost (Ten thousand Yuan)
Part 1	**Permanent land acquisition**				
1.1	Land compensation costs	mu	15,000	247.8	371.7
1.2	Resettlement subsidies	Person	36,000	153	550.8
1.3	Comprehensive quota compensation of young crops and ground (structures)	mu	18,000	247.8	446.04
Subtotal 1					**1368.54**
Part 2	**Temporary Land Occupation**				
2.1	Land occupancy charge	mu	1,500*2	174.2	52.26
Subtotal 2					**52.26**
Part 3	**Temporary arable land in the river embankments**				
3.1	Compensation for young crops of temporary arable land in the river course	mu	1,500	24.6	3.69
Subtotal 3					**3.69**
Part 4	**Houses compensation**				
4.1	House relocation compensation				
	Brick-cement structure	m^2	600	5630	337.8
	Brick-wood structure	m^2	480	50	2.4
4.2	Other compensations for house demolition and relocation				
	Relocation subsidies	Household	800*2	21	3.36
	Rental subsidies	Person	600	83	4.98
	Housing money resettlement expenses	Person	135,000	83	1120.5
	Money resettlement incentives	Person	65,000	83	539.5
	Endowment subsidy paid to social security bureau for APs who converted to urban residents	Person	1,386-20,500[2]	83	170.15
4.3	Demolition compensation of non-residential houses				
	Farmhouse	m^2	480	300	14.4
	Compensation for relocation losses	Ten thousand Yuan		20	20

[2] This is the part endowment should be paid by government with a standard of 1,386-20500 Yuan per person based on ages of APs. Taking maximum of 20,500 for each AP here for budget estimation.

Subtotal 4					**2213.09**
Part 5	**Ground attachments affected (graves)**				
5.1	Graves	Set	2,500	29	7.25
Subtotal 5					**7.25**
Total of Part 1 to Part 5					**3644.83**
Part 6	**Other relevant expenses**				
6.1	Land acquisition expenses	Ten thousand Yuan	3%		109.34
6.2	Planning and design expenses	Ten thousand Yuan	2%		72.9
6.3	Implementation administration costs	Ten thousand Yuan	3%		109.34
6.4	Technical training costs (for project personnel)	Ten thousand Yuan	0.50%		18.22
6.5	Monitoring and evaluation costs	Ten thousand Yuan	2%		72.9
6.6	Consulting Service Fees	Ten thousand Yuan	2%		72.9
Subtotal 6					**455.6**
Part 7	**Relevant taxes and charges**				
7.1	Farmland reclamation cost	m²	15	116139.1	174.21
7.2	Farmland occupation tax	m²	20	104338.6	208.68
7.3	Unified planning costs for land acquisition	mu	20,000	247.8	495.6
7.4	Payment for use of newly added construction land	m²	14	165208.26	231.29
Subtotal 7					**1109.78**
Total of Part 1 to Part 7					**5210.21**
Part 8	**Rural Infrastructure Land Use(RILU)**				
8.1	RILU for Emergency roads	mu	1500	225.6	33.84
Subtotal 8					**33.84**
Part 9	**Land Use Right transfer(LURT)**				
9.1	LURT cost	mu	14000[3]	80	112
Subtotal 9					**112**
Total of Part 1 to Part 9					**5356.01**
Part 10	**Contingency**		**0.1**		**595.11**
Total Costs					**5951.12**

B. Source of Funds and Use Plan

288. According to the project construction plan and the contact with the owners and the governments of villages and towns, the funds for the resettlement of this Subproject are paid by the villages and towns. The resettlement funds are expected to be completed in 2018-2020.

[3] For 10 years.

C. Management and Appropriate of Resettlement Funds

i. Flow of capital

289. The procedure for appropriating compensation funds in the Subproject is as follows: governments of all towns and townships pay the funds to the land acquisition, demolition and relocation management office of Dianjiang County (Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau). The Unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau (Party A) and affected persons (Party B) sign the agreement on the land acquisition compensation and housing resettlement. The local agricultural commercial bank is the opening bank, and the bank should pay the land acquisition and compensation funds on its behalf. The affected persons may receive the land acquisition and demolition compensation by presenting the payment notice and personal ID.

290. 80% of the land compensation will be allocated directly to Dianjiang Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and the remaining 20% will be directly paid to the affected collective organizations by unified land acquisition office of Land and Resources and Housing Bureau. The remaining part will be allocated by the collective economic organization under the guidance of the town people's government. In addition, the organization should pay the money to the affected persons according to the compensation criteria of young crops, sporadic trees as well as ground attachments in the acquisition of rural areas.

291. Part of resettlement subsidies will be disbursed to Dianjiang Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau for pensions of APs who will convert from rural to urban status, and the remaining will be paid to APs directly. The house demolition compensation will be directly paid to the affected persons. APs can receive the money from agricultural commercial bank by presenting the payment notice and personal identification card.

D. Disbursement Plan

292. The payment and use of compensation funds should be done under the supervision and management of Chongqing Municipal Audit Bureau and the external monitoring agency will check whether the compensation funds are fully paid up. In order to ensure that the resettlement funds can be paid in time and in full, the following measures will be taken to ensure the recovery of farmers' production, life and income level.

- All expenses related to land acquisition, relocation and resettlement will be included in the total project budget, and the land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees and other costs will be paid by Unified Land Acquisition Office of Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau to relevant entities and individuals;
- Land compensation and resettlement costs should be paid up completely prior to land acquisition, to ensure that all the affected people are properly placed;
- In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, financial supervision institutions will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed on time.

E. Any Increased Costs

293. The project IA is entitled to use the contingency in the budget estimate. Any reasonable expenses and price increase costs beyond the budget should be submitted to Chongqing Development and Reform Commission and Finance Department by the Dianjiang PMO and added into the budget after they approve. The entire process

should not exceed one month.

X.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

294. 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 at the start of LAR, 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.

A. Internal Monitoring

295. The Dianjiang 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.

i. Procedure

296. 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.

ii. Monitoring Scope

297. 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.

iii. Reporting

298. The Dianjiang PMO will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the Chongqing PMO, which will in turn submit it to ADB together with progress reports.

B. Independent External Monitoring

i. Purpose and Task

299. 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.

ii. External M&E Agency

300. 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 surveys.

iii. Procedure and Survey Scope

301. 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

iv. Monitoring Indicators

302. 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 of 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

C. Reporting

303. 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.

304. 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.

D. Resettlement Completion Report

305. 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 Completion Report for submission to the Chongqing PMO and ADB.

Appendix I: 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 demonstration 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, and pump stations, ecological landscaping, wetland rehabilitation and some emergency roads and shelters, etc.; as well as Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.

This Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) of Dianjiang Subproject (hereinafter referred as the "Subproject") provide 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 Mechanism.

1. Impacts

The land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of the subproject will impact 1 administrative village of 1 town. A total area of permanent LA is 247.8 mu, including 156.5 mu of cultivated lands (accounting for 63.2%), affecting 278 households with 934 persons. A total area of 174.2 mu will be temporarily occupied, affecting 240 households with 921 persons. In addition, 225.6mu land will be used through rural infrastructure land use (RILU) for construction of emergency rescue roads, affecting 1,491 households with 5,670 persons. And 80 mu rural collective land has been leased through voluntarily land use right transfer (LURT), involving 79 households with 293 persons.

A total area of rural residential house demolition is 5,680m2, including 5,630m2 of brick-concrete structure (accounting for 99.1%), affecting 21 households with 83 persons. All of the 21 households are also affected by the permanent land acquisition. The demolition of non-residential houses affected by the subproject will involve a total area of 300m2 with brick and wood structure. It is a farmer restaurant closed for several years. In addition, the subproject will affect some young crops and ground attachments.

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 Dianjiang, 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	2010-4-13

	for Budget and Laborforce Provision GBF[2007]No.4	
Dianjiang County	Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 20)	2013-1-1
	Circular of People's Government of Dianjiang County on Implementation Rules on Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses, Compensation and Resettlement in Dianjiang County (DJFF [2013] No. 21)	2013-1-1
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

3. Compensation Rates

3.1 Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition

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

Table 2: Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

Compensation for land (Yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (Yuan/person)	Comprehensive quota compensation for young crops and ground attachments(Yuan/mu)
15,000	36,000	18,000
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 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

21 households affected by HD are located within the urban planning area of Dianjiang County. They can't chose self-construction with allocated land because no land in the area can be allocated to individuals. Full cash compensation will be adopted to resettle the AHs for this subproject.

(i) Compensation Standard for House Structures

Compensation for physical displacement is 600 Yuan for brick-concrete (stone) prefabricated tile houses, 480 Yuan/m^2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses, 360 Yuan/m^2 for earth wall tiles and 100 Yuan/m^2 for simple sheds. See the table below.

Table 3: Compensation Rates for Housing Demolition of Collective Land in Dianjiang County

Constitution Category	Structure of the Premise	Compensation rates (Yuan/m^2)
Steel-concrete structure	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-place tile cover	660
Brick-cement structure	Brick wall (boulder strips) prefabricated tile cover	600
	Brick wall (boulder strips) tile cover	540
Brick-wood structure	Brick wall (wooden board) old-fashioned tile cover	480
	Brick wall (rubble) tile cover	420
	Asbestos cover of brick wall (including linoleum, fiber glass tile)	390
Earth wall structure	Earth wall tile cover	360
	Asbestos, fiber glass tiles	330
Simple structure	Tile columns (stone columns, wooden columns) asbestos tile cover (linoleum, fiber glass tile)	120
	Simple shed house	100

(ii) Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled

Dianjiang land acquisition and house demolition management office will enter into a house compensation agreement with each affected household, in which a 30m^2 per capita of house area is defined to pay for each person. As defined in the regulation, cash compensation at 30m^2*4,500yuan=135,000yuan per capita in one-off for Guixi Street. As consulted to the local LAR officers, the real estate price of local towns in 2017 is 3,000-4,000yuan/m^2. The compensation is adequate for AHs to purchase new house in nearby areas.

(iii) Relocation Reward for each person to be resettled

In order to encourage the full cash resettlement, a reward in a total of 65,000 Yuan per person for APs who will be converted to urban status will be paid to the APs.

(iv) Moving subsidy

If the affected household moves within the stipulated date, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 500yuan/HH and 800yuan for each household with over 3 members in two times. In addition, one-off payment of moving subsidy in 600 Yuan per person will be paid to APs. As per consultation to village leaders, the price is adequate for AHs moving.

(v) Transition subsidies

Because the resettlement option is full cash compensation, so no transition subsidies are provided for APs.

(vi)Non-residential houses

An agritainment (farmer restaurant) in Sanhe wetland will be affected by HD of the subproject. The owner leased the state-owned land for the restaurant operation, but has closed the restaurant for several years due to poor business. No workers will be affected. It is a brick-wood structures and will be compensated at 480 Yuan/m^2. The relocation loss (including equipment relocation loss and relocation fee) will be compensated according to the market appraisal value at the time of relocation, but no longer compensation needed for the suspension of business losses.

3.3. Compensation for Temporary Land Use

The annual output value of cultivated land per mu in Dianjiang County in 2016 was 1,500 Yuan, the temporary land use duration of the subproject is 2 years, and the land use fee is 3,000 Yuan/mu (1,500* 2=3,000).

The temporary land user shall be responsible for land reclamation, and the land reclamation costs shall be paid to the land authorities of the respective county according to the actual reclamation costs of the land use scope.

3.4 Compensation for Affected Attachments and Young Crops

The young crops and ground structures attachments shall be compensated based on the comprehensive quota, or the area after deduction of the rural homestead and forest land from the area of approved land to be acquired, and the quota compensation per mu is 18,000 Yuan/mu. The compensation for the general attachment (except for graves) in the ground attachments is included in the comprehensive quota compensation. The compensation rates can meet the requirements of the resettlement.

The rural housing land compensation shall be calculated based on the area registered in the collective land ownership certificate and rural house ownership title, which shall be directly paid to the owner. The young crops and ground structures attachments shall be compensated based on the comprehensive quota, or the area after deduction of the rural homestead and forest land from the area of approved land to be acquired, and the quota compensation per mu is 18,000 Yuan/mu. The ground structures (attachments) within the agricultural homestead shall be subject to the comprehensive quota compensation, which shall be calculated based on the survey area, or 27 Yuan per square meter. The ground structures (attachments) within the forest land shall be subject to the relevant provisions of Regulations of Chongqing on Forest Land Protection or the comprehensive quota compensation of land acquisition. The comprehensive quota compensation costs for young crops and ground attachments as well as the ground structures (attachments) within the rural homestead and forest land shall be paid by the land authority to the affected rural collective based on the calculated survey area, which shall be allocated by the affected rural collective organization according to relevant rules.

4. Entitlement Matrix

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 Dianjiang 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.

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 4 : Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent Land Acquisition	A total of 247.8 mu will be acquired permanently, including 156.5 mu of cultivated land and 91.3mu of other land (unused or waste land).	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land.	278 HHs with 934 persons in 1 village of 1 town	1) Land compensation rate is 15,000 Yuan per mu. 2) Resettlement subsidy is 36,000 Yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status. 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments: 18,000 Yuan/mu. 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs to be transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, 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 18,000yuan/mu.
Rural infrastructure land use(RILU) for rural emergency roads construction	255.6mu rural collective land, 5,670 people of 1,491 households	Households have the right to use the land	5,670 people of 1,491 households	1) AHs will obtain new farmland through farmland adjustment within village collectives during RP implementation. 2) Young crop compensation based on average annual output value of land in Dianjiang County and is 1,500 yuan/mu.	AHs will obtain new farmland through farmland adjustment within village collectives during RP implementation, and be compensated with young crop at 1,500 yuan/mu directly to AHs.
Demolition of rural residential houses	5,680 m^2 in total, Including 5,630$m^2$of brick-concrete structure, and 50m^2 of brick-timber structure.	Property owners	21 households with 83 persons in 1 village of 1 town.	Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the full replacement value. And various subsidies and awards will be provided to AHs in line with local policies and practices.	Compensation Standard for House Structures: 600 Yuan for brick-concrete (stone) prefabricated tile houses, 480 Yuan/m2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses, 360 Yuan/m2 for earth wall tiles and 100 Yuan/m2 for simple sheds. Cash Compensation for each person to be resettled: 135,000yuan per capita in one-off for Guixi Street. Relocation Reward: 65,000 Yuan per person for APs who will be converted to urban status will be paid to the APs. Moving subsidy: If the affected household moves within the stipulated date, each household with 3 persons (and less) will be paid by 500yuan/HH and 800yuan for each household with over 3 members in two times. In addition, one-off payment of moving subsidy in 600 Yuan per person will be paid to APs.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Demolition of non-residential housing	300m^2 of brick-timber structure	Property owner	1 owner without employees	Cash compensation based on the full replacement value and relocation subsidy (to be appraised) will be paid directly to the owner	1) 480 Yuan/m2 for brick wall (wood panels) crossing-bracket tile houses 2) LRB hired professional assessment agencies to assess the relocation subsidy.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	153 persons due to PLA and 83 due to HD may apply for non-agricultural conversion.	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All 236 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.	Dianjiang LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Dianjiang LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection VI.D.
Temporary land use	174.2 mu of land will be used temporarily, including 159.9mu of cultivated land, 7.6mu of forest land and 6.7mu of other land (unused or waste land)	1) Village Collectives owning the land; 2) Households using the land	240 households with 921 people in 18 villages in 5 towns	Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops Land reclamation by contractor or local government	1) One-off compensation for young crops of1,500 Yuan per mu per year, and the 2-year land use costs are 3,000 Yuan/mu. 2) Land user pay a reclamation bond to Dianjiang LRB first. 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Dianjiang LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation
Temporarily cultivated land on river flood area	24.6 mu of temporary farmland to be cleaned up.	Households for land planting	29 households with 105 people.	Young crop compensation based on average annual output per mu of land of 1,500 Yuan per mu.	Compensation for young crops based on average annual output; the recovery of natural river course, and strict management in accordance with *Regulations of Chongqing on River Courses*; and any cultivated land activities within river embankment scope are not allowed
Young crops and ground attachments	Totally 7 types of attachment, such as graves, wells, trees, poles, etc.	Property owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors	(1) fixed compensation rate of 18,000yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by piece. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
Vulnerable Groups	LAR	Land user or Property Owners	20 households with 56 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	1) Dianjiang 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

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
				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.	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 RP section VII.C
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 for RILU 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 RP section X.

5. Resettlement and Restoration measures

Based on the sampling household survey, the average agricultural income accounts for about 10% of the total household income, while the non-agricultural income accounts for around 90% in the project area. Therefore, the LA will not have big impact on the household income. In order to mitigate the impacts of the LA and restore the livelihood of APs, the subproject has prepared a detailed economic recovery plan, including (i) cash compensation, (ii) endowment insurance for APs to be converted from rural to urban status, (iii) employment promotion for all APs (e.g., provide public service employment opportunities, support entrepreneurship, skill training, small loan guarantee for women, etc.), and (iv) special care of vulnerable groups. These measures shall be helpful to mitigate the loss of APs.

For the households affected by RILU, the new farmland will be provided to AHs by village committees through readjustment of unallocated farmland owned by the villager groups. The farmland adjustment will be carried out through villager representative conference once the land for RILU is occupied by the subproject. It is a local practice to solve land occupation for rural infrastructure construction, and it's agreed and satisfied by villagers in project area.

For the households affected by house demolition (HD), the subproject will resettle them in the way of monetary resettlement. Then APs can buy new houses nearby with the full compensation fee.

6. Organizational Structure and Schedule

The resettlement Implementation agencies (IAs) of the Subproject have been established at all levels. The Dianjiang 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, Dianjiang 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), Dianjiang Xingdian Co. Ltd, is responsible for supervision and management of the RP implementation. Dianjiang Land Resources Bureau (LRB) and its subsidiaries (land acquisition offices in towns) are responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan. Dianjiang Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau (LRSSB) is responsible for APs' transfer to non-agricultural status and promoting employment. Dianjiang All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) supports female labors employment and protects their legal rights. All township governments and village committees in project area will support Dianjiang 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 is 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 subprojects will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Dianjiang Subproject will be started in February 2019.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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 Dianjiang land acquisition office or Dianjiang PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

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

APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Dianjiang 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 5: Contact information of Agencies Concerned

Department	Contact	Title	Tel.
Dianjiang Development and Reform Commission	Zou Qiang	Section Chief	13996797610
Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau	Lu Wei	Section Chief	13896581787
Dianjiang Social Security Bureau	Yu Shifang	Section Chief	74689621
Dianjiang Women's Federation	He Jinyu	Vice president	18983333138
Gaofeng Town			
Town government	Zeng Qingwei	Deputy town head	15823658966
Land and resources office	Liu Bicheng	Chief	13983326456
Gaofeng Neighborhood Committee	Hu Changwen	Secretary of Party Branch	15978978416
Dajing Village	Liu Zhongwen	Director	15213629663
Minzhu Village	Zhang Decheng	Director	18323978686
Gao'an Town			
Town government	Zhang Kecheng	Head of the Town	13638250858
Gao'an Village	Gong Chaoyou	Secretary of Party Branch	18717020187
Qingping Village	Hu Qijun	Secretary of Party Branch	13896732399
Hexing Village	Chen Yunfa	Director	15123605298
Jinqiao Village	Peng Jiayou	Comprehensive Treatment Officer	13628347087
Dongqiao Village	Luo Qingquan	Secretary of Party Branch	13638221590
Guixi Sub-district			
Subdistrict Office	Hu Ya	Director of Economic Development Office	15123655667
Sanhe Community	Wang Xiaojun	Secretary of Party Branch	13896618309
Pushun Town			
Town government	Cheng Shichuan	Deputy town head	13896768789
Lishu Neighborhood Committee	Zhu Chuanguo	Director	13452582351

Department	Contact	Title	Tel.
Changbai Village	Wu Xuming	Secretary of Party Branch	
Motan Village	Cao Xujun	Secretary of Party Branch	13996741096
Xinqiao Village	Wang Changhong	Secretary of Party Branch	13709463508
Renhe Village	Chen Tongshan	Secretary of Party Branch	15213734917
Zhoujia Town			
Town government	Ou Jinfu	Director of Economic Development Office	13509469686
Land and resources office	Lin Mo	Officials of Land and Resources Office	18996700161
Juntian Village	Zhong Xianming	Secretary of Party Branch	15923723848
Xinmin Town			
Construction Management Office	Kong Jiangping	Director	13896695838
Xinmin Community	Dong Xiaoping	Secretary of Party Branch	15826276519
Shuanghekou Vilage	Chen Faping	Secretary of Party Branch	13996840168

8. Rights of interpretation

The Dianjiang PMO have the power to interpret this RIB.

Dianjiang PMO

April 2018

Appendix II Due Diligence Report on State-owned Land Occupation

A. Project Background

The ADB-financed Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project consists of three subprojects in Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Dianjiang District of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC"). The Dianjiang subproject includes following components: (1) rehabilitation of embankment of Longxi River; (2) construction flood emergency roads and 5 emergency bridges along rivers; (3) rehabilitation of Sanhe wetland with 7.5km of new biological reservoir bank; (4) construction of 2 emergency evacuation shelters in aggregate total area of 6,000m^2; and (5) construction 80mu ecological buffer zone.

The subproject involves land use in a total of 1,696.2mu, including 1,142.8mu of state-owned land and 553.4mu collective land. The collective land will be obtained by the subproject in permanent land acquisition (PLA), or rural infrastructure land use (RILU), or land use right transfer (LURT), which are identified and described in the resettlement plan (RP) or LURT due diligence report (DDR). This DDR is about 1,142.8mu of state-owned land to be used in the subproject.

The DDR was prepared with assistance of a resettlement plan preparation design institute (RP-DI) and TRTA consultants.

B. Procedures of DDR

The RP-DI visited the PMO member institutes including Development and Reform Commission of Dianjiang County and Land and Resources of the County, and project areas in Gaofeng Town, Gao'an Town and Zhoujia Town from November 2017 to February 2018. They collected relevant documents such as state-owned land certificate, villagers' meeting minutes and land circulation agreements, interviewed some of local residents, and conducted public consultation and participation.

C. Scale of State-owned Land Occupation

According to the feasibility study report, introduction of relevant government departments, relevant government documents and visiting to the project areas, it is identified that the subproject involves use of state-owned land including:

1) Construction of emergency evacuation shelters in Gaofeng Town and Zhoujia Town, 9mu;
2) Rehabilitation of Sanhe wetland with 7.5km of new biological reservoir bank in Guixi Street, 52.2mu;
3) Rehabilitation of embankment of Longxi River in Pushun, Gao'an, Gaofeng and Xinmin towns, 1,069.7mu, and;
4) Reconstruction of 5 emergency bridges in Gao'an and Gaofeng, 11.9mu.

Table 1: State-owned Land Occupation

Construction Content	State Land Occupation (mu)	Remarks
Emergency square	9	Acquired before. See DDR
River rehabilitation (dredging and embankment construction)	1,069.7	Existing land for river embankments management, See DDR
Sanhe wetland rehabilitation	52.2	See DDR

Emergency roads and bridges	11.9	Existing land for river embankments management. See DDR
Total	1,142.8	

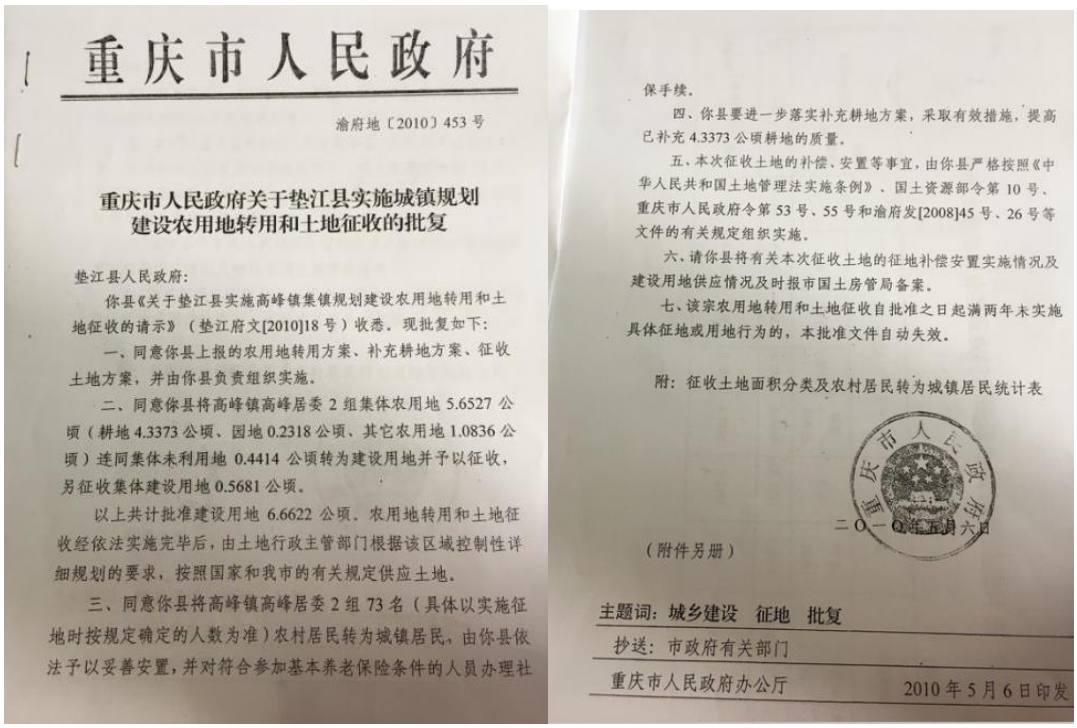
D. State-owned Land Occupation for Emergency Shelters

Two emergency evacuation shelters will be built in Gaofeng Town and Zhoujia Town, respectively, involving a total of 9mu state owned land, 4.5mu for each one.

The emergency shelter of Gaofeng Town is located at Group 2 of Gaofeng Village in Gaofeng Town. The 4.5mu land was acquired in 2010. The emergency shelter of Zhoujia Town is located at Group 1 of Juntian Village in Zhoujia Town. The 4.5mu land was acquired in 2012.

The field survey results showed that the previous land acquisition process was fully in line with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, Chongqing Municipality and Dianjiang County. The land acquisition process is transparent and open, the affected people were fully compensated, and their living standard has been restored and/or improved. By the field survey and public consultation during November 2017 to February 2018, there was no legacy problem identified, and there is no complaints or grievance received.

Chongqing Municipal Government approved the land acquisition in 2010 and 2012, respectively. Copies of the approval documents are presented in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The land can be used by the subproject directly.



重庆市人民政府

渝府地〔2010〕453号

重庆市人民政府关于垫江县实施城镇规划建设农用地转用和土地征收的批复

垫江县人民政府：

你县《关于垫江县实施高峰镇集镇规划建设农用地转用和土地征收的请示》（垫江府文[2010]18号）收悉。现批复如下：

一、同意你县上报的农用地转用方案、补充耕地方案、征收土地方案，并由你县负责组织实施。

二、同意你县将高峰镇高峰居委2组集体农用地5.6527公顷（耕地4.3373公顷、园地0.2318公顷、其它农用地1.0836公顷）连同集体未利用地0.4414公顷转为建设用地并予以征收，另征收集体建设用地0.5681公顷。

以上共计批准建设用地6.6622公顷。农用地转用和土地征收经依法实施完毕后，由土地行政主管部门根据该区域控制性详细规划的要求，按照国家和我市的有关规定供应土地。

三、同意你县将高峰镇高峰居委2组73名（具体以实施征地时按规定确定的人数为准）农村居民转为城镇居民，由你县依法予以妥善安置，并对符合参加基本养老保险条件的人员办理社保手续。

四、你县要进一步落实补充耕地方案，采取有效措施，提高已补充4.3373公顷耕地的质量。

五、本次征收土地的补偿、安置等事宜，由你县严格按照《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》、国土资源部令第10号、重庆市人民政府令第53号、55号和渝府发[2008]45号、26号等文件的有关规定组织实施。

六、请你县将有关本次征收土地的征地补偿安置实施情况及建设用地供应情况及时报市国土房管局备案。

七、该宗农用地转用和土地征收自批准之日起满两年未实施具体征地或用地行为的，本批准文件自动失效。

附：征收土地面积分类及农村居民转为城镇居民统计表

重庆市人民政府

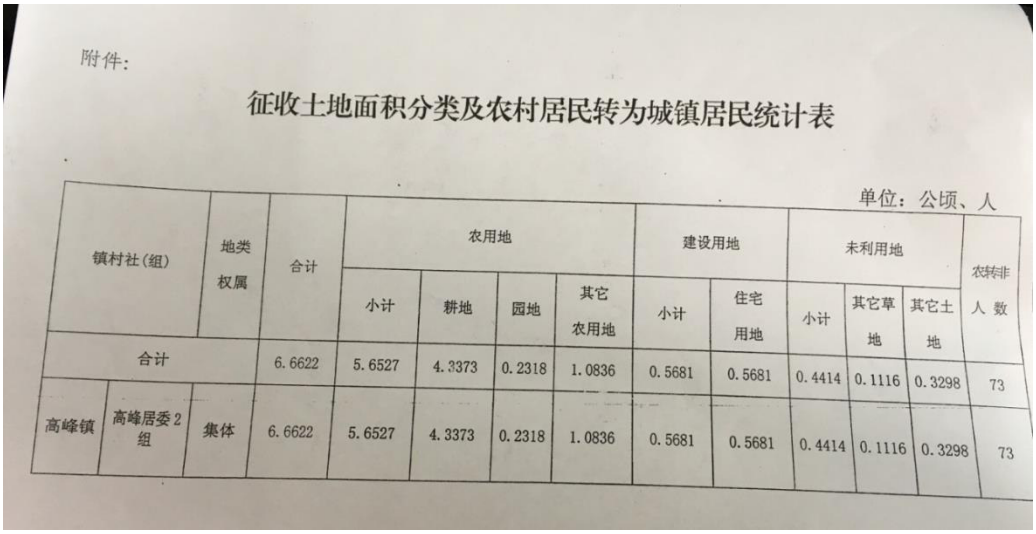
二〇一〇年五月六日

（附件另册）

主题词：城乡建设 征地 批复

抄送：市政府有关部门

重庆市人民政府办公厅 2010年5月6日印发



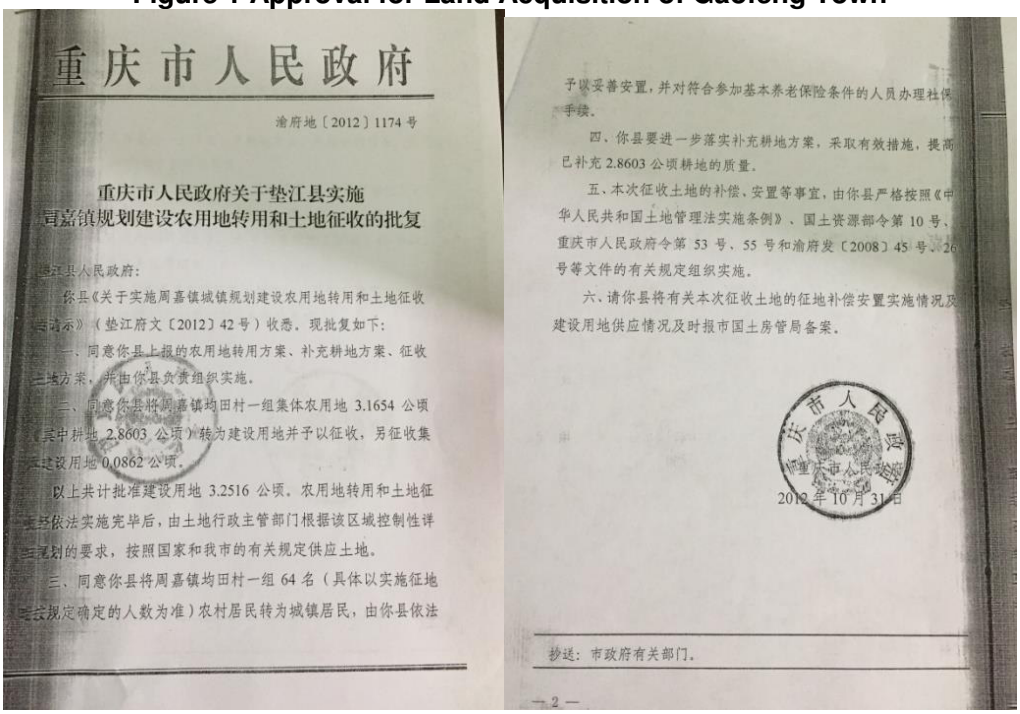
附件：

征收土地面积分类及农村居民转为城镇居民统计表

单位：公顷、人

镇村社(组)		地类权属	合计	农用地				建设用地		未利用地			农转非人数
				小计	耕地	园地	其它农用地	小计	住宅用地	小计	其它草地	其它土地	
合计			6.6622	5.6527	4.3373	0.2318	1.0836	0.5681	0.5681	0.4414	0.1116	0.3298	73
高峰镇	高峰居委2组	集体	6.6622	5.6527	4.3373	0.2318	1.0836	0.5681	0.5681	0.4414	0.1116	0.3298	73

Figure 1 Approval for Land Acquisition of Gaofeng Town



重庆市人民政府

渝府地〔2012〕1174号

重庆市人民政府关于垫江县实施周嘉镇规划建设农用地转用和土地征收的批复

垫江县人民政府：

你县《关于实施周嘉镇城镇规划建设农用地转用和土地征收的请示》（垫江府文〔2012〕42号）收悉。现批复如下：

一、同意你县上报的农用地转用方案、补充耕地方案、征收土地方案，并由你县负责组织实施。

二、同意你县将周嘉镇均田村一组集体农用地3.1654公顷（其中耕地2.8603公顷）转为建设用地并予以征收，另征收集体建设用地0.0862公顷。

以上共计批准建设用地3.2516公顷。农用地转用和土地征收经依法实施完毕后，由土地行政主管部门根据该区域控制性详细规划的要求，按照国家和我市的有关规定供应土地。

三、同意你县将周嘉镇均田村一组64名（具体以实施征地时依法规定确定的人数为准）农村居民转为城镇居民，由你县依法

予以妥善安置，并对符合参加基本养老保险条件的人员办理社保手续。

四、你县要进一步落实补充耕地方案，采取有效措施，提高已补充2.8603公顷耕地的质量。

五、本次征收土地的补偿、安置等事宜，由你县严格按照《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》、国土资源部令第10号、重庆市人民政府令第53号、55号和渝府发〔2008〕45号、26号等文件的有关规定组织实施。

六、请你县将有关本次征收土地的征地补偿安置实施情况及建设用地供应情况及时报市国土房管局备案。

重庆市人民政府

2012年10月31日

抄送：市政府有关部门。

— 2 —

Figure 2 Approval for Land Acquisition of Zhoujia Town

E. State-owned Land Occupation of Rehabilitation of Sanhe Wetland

Rehabilitation of Sanhe wetland component of the subproject includes (1) Fixing and increasing height of an existing barrage of Sanhe reservoir; and (2) construction of 7.5km of new biological reservoir bank. It involve a total of 380mu land, including 52.2mu of state owned land for construction of the barrage of Sanhe reservoir, and 247.8 mu of collective land to be acquired, and 80mu collective land to be obtained by LURT.

Sanhe Reservoir is located in Sanhe village of Guixi Subdistrict (or Street), Dianjiang County. According to the field survey, Sanhe reservoir is a small scale (Type 1) of reservoir. It was designed mainly for agricultural irrigation as well as flood control function, and breeding function and other comprehensive benefits. Rainwater collection area of the reservoir is 1.34 km^2, with the total storage capacity of 1.5248 million m^3, dead storage capacity of 853 thousand m^3, effective storage capacity of 447 thousand m^3, and design irrigation of 2,900 mu.

Sanhe Reservoir construction was commenced in 1956 and completed in 1958, and the

construction is composed of a dam, a spillway, water release equipment and so on. The land of the dam (barrage), equipment buildings and access roads are state owned. So the 52.2mu land, located in area of the existing dam is state owned land.

By the field survey and public consultation during November 2017 to February 2018, there was no legacy problem identified, and there is no complaints or grievance received.

F. State-owned Land Occupation for Rehabilitation of Ecological Embankment of the Longxi River

According to the site survey, the current status of the land of the Longxi River embankment is natural riverbanks, which is state-owned unutilized land with a total area of 1,069.7mu. The status of the land along the banks of the river is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Status of banks of the Longxi River in Dianjiang Section

According to the feasibility study report, the subproject will not change or widen the river course, and the level of flood water will remain unchanged before and after completion. The subproject component construction line is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Embankment Line of Gao'an Town (from upstream of Baoding Bridge to Pingtan)

Before construction of the subproject component, the width of the natural river bank outside the normal water level line is about 20-30 meters. The width of the embankment engineering construction will be 9.1 meters. The outer side of the embankment will be covered with vegetation greening and ecological bank reconstruction with a width of 10 meters, the total

construction width will be 19.1 meters, which is smaller than the current width, and it will not occupy collective land or contracted cultivated land. The typical cross section of the embankment is shown in Figure 5.

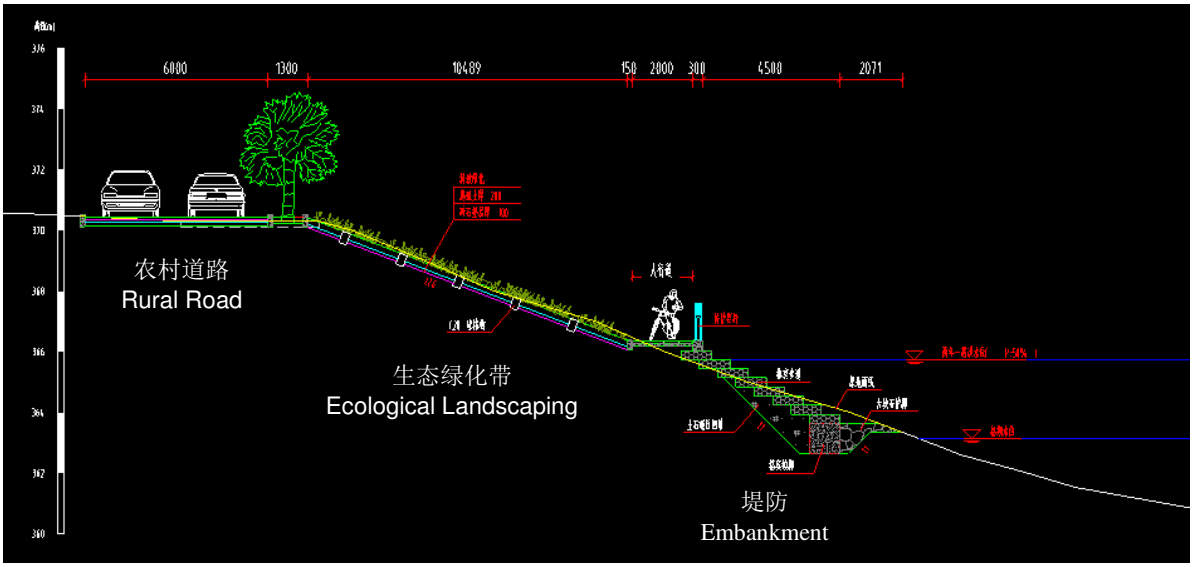
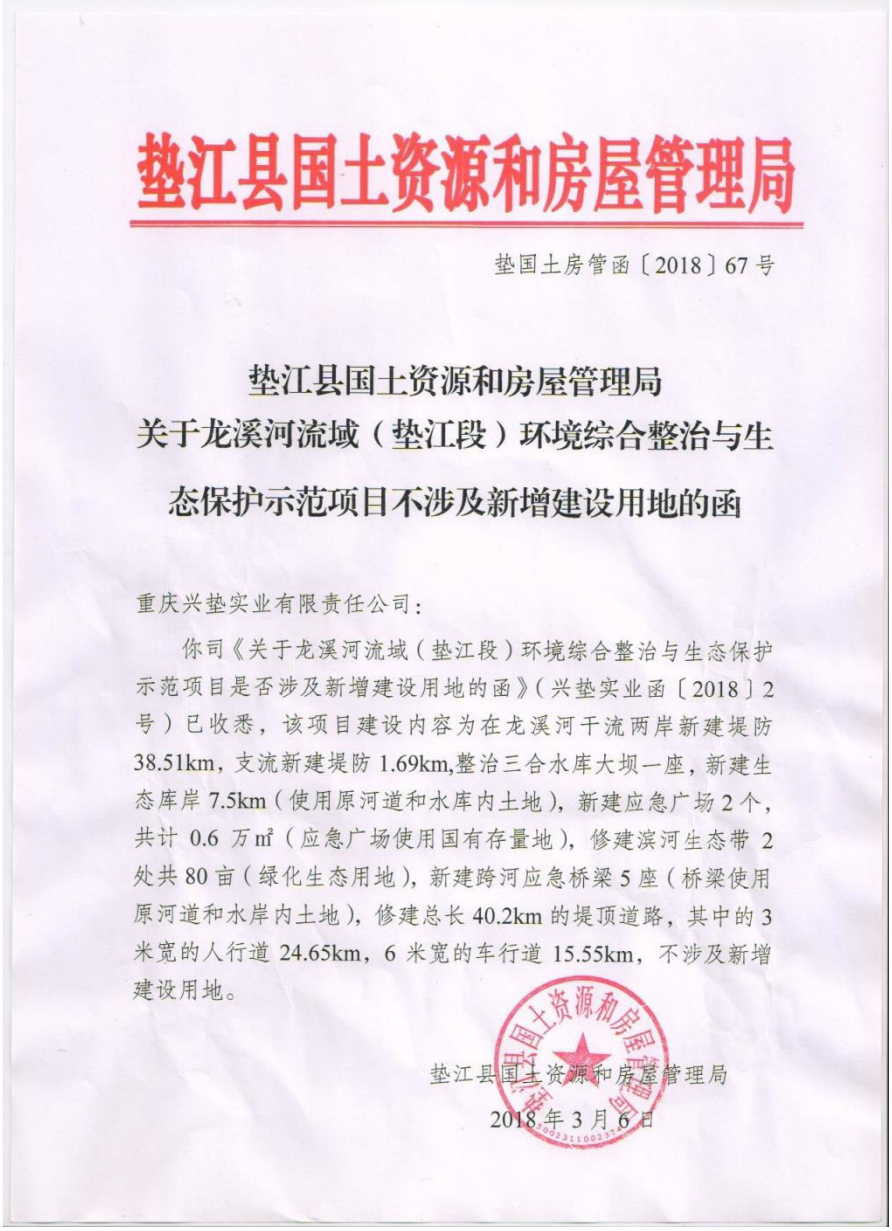


Figure 5 Typical cross section of the Longxi River

G. State-owned Land Occupation for Reconstruction or New Construction of 5 Emergency Bridges

The land use for reconstruction of existing bridges or new construction of emergency bridges is a total of 11.9mu. All are located on state owned land within the river management scope. It is the same to the land use for the rehabilitation of ecological embankment of the Longxi River, described in previous section.

Dianjiang County Land and Resources and House Management Bureau issued a letter to confirm that the land use for the construction of (1) emergency shelters, (2) rehabilitation of Sanhe wetland with 7.5km of new biological reservoir bank, (3) rehabilitation of embankment of Longxi River, and (4) emergency bridges in the subproject will not involve new construction land increase, as presented in Figure 6.



垫江县国土资源和房屋管理局

垫国土房管函〔2018〕67号

垫江县国土资源和房屋管理局
关于龙溪河流域（垫江段）环境综合整治与生态保护示范项目不涉及新增建设用地的函

重庆兴垫实业有限责任公司：

你司《关于龙溪河流域（垫江段）环境综合整治与生态保护示范项目是否涉及新增建设用地的函》（兴垫实业函〔2018〕2号）已收悉，该项目建设内容为在龙溪河干流两岸新建堤防38.51km，支流新建堤防1.69km,整治三合水库大坝一座，新建生态库岸7.5km（使用原河道和水库内土地），新建应急广场2个，共计0.6万㎡（应急广场使用国有存量地），修建滨河生态带2处共80亩（绿化生态用地），新建跨河应急桥梁5座（桥梁使用原河道和水岸内土地），修建总长40.2km的堤顶道路，其中的3米宽的人行道24.65km，6米宽的车行道15.55km，不涉及新增建设用地。

垫江县国土资源和房屋管理局

2018年3月6日

Figure 6: Letter on Land not Involved New Construction Land Increase for the Subproject

H. Conclusions and Recommendations

(1) Construction of the two emergency evacuation shelters in Gaofeng Town and Zhoujia Town will involve a total of 9mu state owned land. The land was acquired and approved in 2010 and 2012, respectively;

(2) Reconstruction of the Sanhe reservoir dam in rehabilitation of Sanhe wetland with 7.5km of new biological reservoir bank in Guixi Street will involve a total of 52.2mu state owned land within management scope of Sanhe Reservior that was established in 1958;

(3) Rehabilitation of embankment of Longxi River in Pushun, Gao'an, Gaofeng and Xinmin towns will involve a total of 1,069.7mu state owned river canal land within management scope of the river;

(4) Reconstruction of 5 emergency bridges in Gao'an and Gaofeng will involve a total

of 11.9mu state owned river bank land within management scope of the river;

(5) It is confirmed by Dianjiang County Land and Resources and House Management Bureau that all above land used for the subproject will not involve new land acquisition of rural collective land; and

(6) By the field survey and public consultation during November 2017 to February 2018, there was no legacy problem identified, and there is no complaints or grievance received.

Annex 1: Translation of Figure 1: Approval for Land Acquisition of Gaofeng Town

(Translation of Figure 1)

CHONGQING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT'S REPLY ON THE APPROVAL OF IMPLEMENTING TOWN PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION AND LAND ACQUISITION IN DIANJIANG COUNTY

Dianjiang County People's Government:

We have received “Request for Implementing Town Planning Construction Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Dianjiang County” (Dianjiang Fuwen [2010] No. 18) and approve as follows:

I. We agree with Dianjiang County's report on the agricultural land conversion program, supplementary cultivated land program, and land acquisition program, Dianjiang County is responsible for organizing to implement.

II. We agree with collective agricultural land of 5.6527 ha (cultivated land of 4.3373 ha, garden land of 0.2318 ha, and other agricultural land of 1.0836 ha) together with the collective unused land of 0.4414 ha of Group 2 of Gaofeng Neighborhood Committee of Gaofeng Town to be converted to construction land and acquired, and acquired other collective construction land of 0.5681 ha.

In the above, a total of 6.6622 ha of construction land was approved, after the implementation of agricultural land conversion and land acquisition have been completed according to the law, the land administrative department will supply land in accordance with the requirements of the controlled detailed planning for the area and according to the relevant regulations of the State and Chongqing city.

III. We agree with 73 rural residents (the specific number of people will be determined by the number of persons determined by the regulations when implementing land acquisition) of Group 2 of Gaofeng Neighborhood Committee of Gaofeng Town to be converted to urban

residents, Dianjiang County shall properly place according to the law, and handle social insurance procedures for the residents who meet to participate in the conditions of the basic endowment insurance.

IV. Dianjiang County must further implement the supplementary cultivated land program and take limited measures to improve the quality of cultivated land of 4.3373 ha.

V. The matters of compensation and resettlement of the land acquisition shall be organized to implement by Dianjiang County in accordance with the "Implementation Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration Law", the order No. 10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources, the order No. 53, No. 55 of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government, and No.45 and No.26 of Fufawen [2008].

VI. Dianjiang County shall timely report Municipal Land and Housing Bureau to record on land acquisition compensation and resettlement situation, construction land supply situation of this land acquisition.

VII. If the approval documents of the agricultural land conversion and land acquisition for two years have not been implemented specific land acquisition or land use activities, the approval documents will be automatically invalidated.

Appendix: Land Acquisition Area Classification and Rural Residents Conversion to Urban Residents Statistics

Chongqing People's Government

May 6, 2010

Annex 2: Translation of Figure 2: Approval for Land Acquisition of Zhoujia Town

(Translation of Figure 2)

CHONGQING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT'S REPLY ON THE APPROVAL OF IMPLEMENTING PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AGRICULTURAL LAND CONVERSION AND LAND ACQUISITION IN ZHOUJIA TOWN OF DIANJIANG COUNTY

Dianjiang County People's Government:

We have received “Request for Implementing Planning Construction Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Zhoujia Town of Dianjiang County” (Dianjiang Fuwen [2012] No. 42) and approve as follows:

I. We agree with Dianjiang County's report on the agricultural land conversion program, supplementary cultivated land program, and land acquisition program, Dianjiang County is responsible for organizing to implement.

II. We agree with collective agricultural land of 3.1654 ha (cultivated land of 2.8603 ha) of Group 1 of Juntian Village of Zhoujia Town to be converted to construction land and acquired, and acquired other collective construction land of 0.0862 ha.

In the above, a total of 3.2516 ha of construction land was approved, after the implementation of agricultural land conversion and land acquisition have been completed according to the law, the land administrative department will supply land in accordance with the requirements of the controlled detailed planning for the area and according to the relevant regulations of the State and Chongqing city.

III. We agree with 64 rural residents (the specific number of people will be determined by the number of persons determined by the regulations when implementing land acquisition) of Group 1 of Juntian Village of Zhoujia Town to be converted to urban residents, Dianjiang County shall properly place according to the law, and handle social insurance procedures for the residents who meet to participate in the conditions of the basic endowment insurance.

IV. Dianjiang County must further implement the supplementary cultivated land program and take limited measures to improve the quality of cultivated land of 2.8603 ha.

V. The matters of compensation and resettlement of the land acquisition shall be organized to implement by Dianjiang County in accordance with the "Implementation Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration Law", the order No. 10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources, the order No. 53, No. 55 of the Chongqing Municipal

People's Government, and No.45 and No.26 of Fufawen [2008].

VI. Dianjiang County shall timely report Municipal Land and Housing Bureau to record on land acquisition compensation and resettlement situation, construction land supply situation of this land acquisition.

Chongqing People's Government

October 31, 2012

Annex 3: Translation of Figure 6: Letter on State Owned Land Used for the Subproject

(Translation of Figure 6)

THE LETTER ABOUT LONGXI RIVER BASIN (DIANJIANG SECTION) ENVIRONMENT COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT AND ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT NOT INVOLVING NEW CONSTRUCTION LAND

Chongqing Xingdian Industrial Co., Ltd.:

We has received “Letter on Longxi River Basin (Dianjiang Section) Environment Comprehensive Improvement and Ecological Protection Demonstration Project Not Involving New Construction Land” (Xingdian Industrial Letter [2018] No. 2), and the project construction content include: 38.51km of new dikes of the mainstream of Longxi River, 1.69km of new dikes in tributaries of Longxi River, Sanhe dam rehabilitation, new ecological bank of 7.5km (using original river channels and land within the reservoir), construction of 2 emergency squares with a total of 6000 m^2 (the emergency squares use state-owned land), construction of 2 Binghe ecological belts with a total of 80 mu (greening ecological land), construction of road at the embankment top with a total of 40.2km, including sidewalk of 24.65km with width of 3.5m, roadway of 15.55km with width of 6m, that does not involve new construction land.

Dianjiang County Land Resources and Housing Administration Bureau

March 6, 2018

Appendix III Due Diligence Report on Completed Land Use Right Transfer

A. Basic situation of LURT

In the subproject area, Gao'an Town proposes to construct 80mu of ecological zone, which is located in the center area of Gao'an Town, along Longxi River. The area falls in the urban planned area, involving Group 5 of Gao'an Village, 43 households with 151 persons, and Group 3 of Hexing Village, 36 households with 142 persons. More detail see table 1. There is no house in the plot, and no basic farmland is affected. The construction of the project does not involve permanent buildings. Only landscaping is required for the environmental improvement and ecological restoration in this area, which is in line with the requirements of current land circulation policy.

Table 1 Affected scope of LURT

Township	Village	Village-groups	HH	Persons	LURT		
					Area	AHH	APs
Gaoan	Gaoxing	5	147	452	29.07	43	151
	Hexing	3	164	417	50.93	36	142
Total			311	869	80	79	293

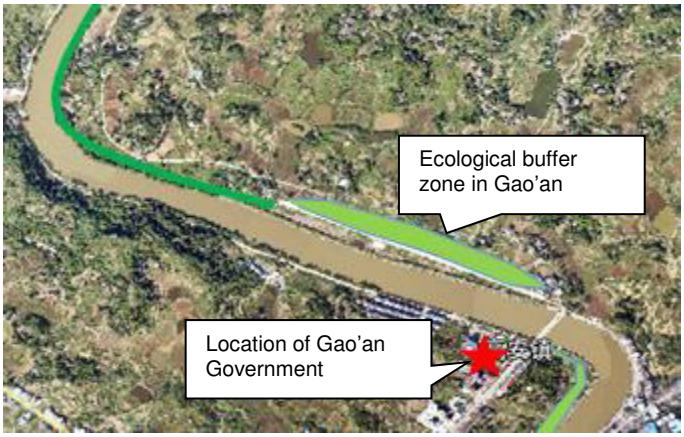


Figure 1 Geographic Map of Gao'an Ecological Buffer Zone

The area of 80 mu of land was leased by Gao'an government in 2012 through LURT procedures, and LURT rent was paid annually by Gao'an government according to Agreement of LURT. The block was originally prepared for the construction of a riverside park, but it has not been implemented because of the lack of funds. After the launch of the ADB project, the government decided to use the fund of the ADB project to build an riverside ecological belt.

B. Policies and Regulation

According to *Opinions on Guidance for Operation of Appropriate Scale for Ordered Circulation of Rural Land Business Right* (ZBF [2014] No. 61) released by General Office of the CPC and General Office of State Council, *Guidance Opinions on Strengthening Rural Land Supervision and Risk Prevention for Lease of Business Assets* (YNF [2015] No. 283) released by Agricultural Commission of Chongqing, Land and Resources Bureau and Housing Administration Bureau of Chongqing and Beijing Administration for Industry & Commence, *Circular on Rural Land Classification and Archiving Work in Industry and Commerce Lease* (YNF 2016 No. [152]) issued by the Agricultural Commission of Chongqing and Circular of Dianjiang Agricultural Commission on Strengthening Management of Rural

Land Contracting Operation Right Circulation (DNF [2016] No. 174):

Strictly regulate the circulation of land management and LURT should be according to the laws. The circulation of rural land operation right must be in accordance with the principle of law abidance, voluntariness and compensation. Governments or grassroots organizations are strictly prohibited from forcing farmers to transfer the land right without negotiation. Both parties shall negotiate with each other to determine whether the land contracting and operation right is circulated, how to determine the price and how to choose the type. The land shall be used only after the rental is paid, and the circulation period shall not exceed the second rounds of contracting period (i.e. June 30, 2028).

To circulate any rural land operation right, a circulation contract of such kind must be concluded, and the contract text uniform across the municipality to ensure six unified aspects: unified term representation, unified circulation mode, unified application and filing, unified grain settlement, unified measures of area and unified contract text. The land circulation and purpose, risk protection, land reclamation, acceptance of mortgage and re-circulation, and liability for breach of contract are clearly defined.

The strictest cultivated land protection system must be followed to effectively protect the basic farmland. The land used for production facilities, auxiliary facilities and associated utilities must be strictly subject to Document YGTFG [2014] No. 799, and the land occupation must be approved beforehand. No extra occupation is allowed and no permanent building should be constructed. After the end of production, land reclamation shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant regulations.

According to PRC's current practice, land circulation means that farmers who own land contractual right transfer the land operation right (use right) to the other farmers or economic organizations, retain the right to contract and transfer the right to use. For the agricultural activities in a broader sense, permanent acquisition is not required in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Land Management Law*.

C. The Agreement signing process of LURT

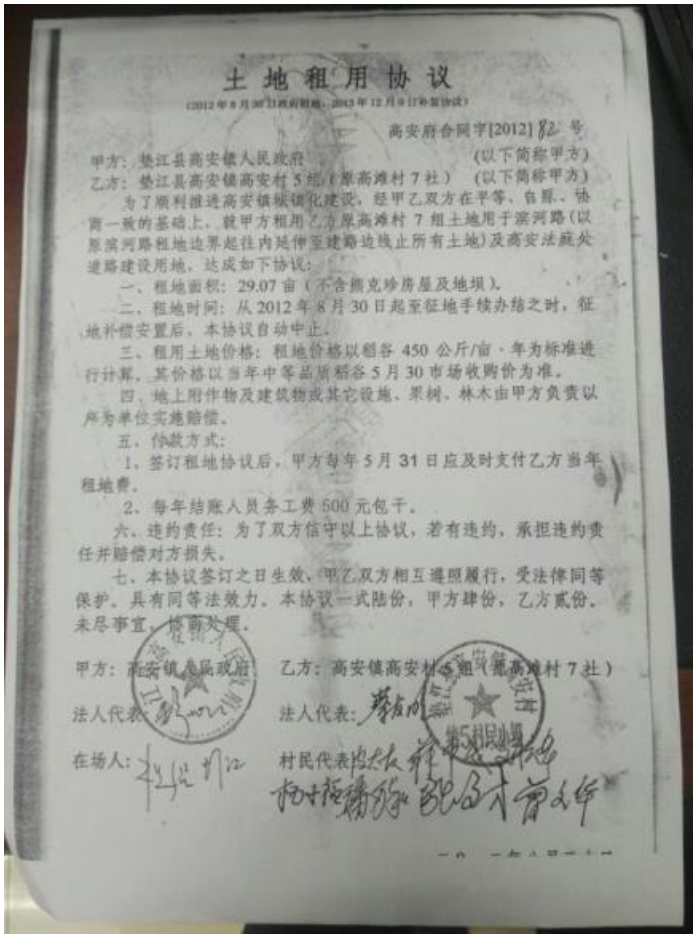
In March to July of 2012, the Gao'an township government, Gao'an village, Hexing village committee organization of the local farmers held a number of villagers meetings, discuss the siting of new Riverfront Park, improve the living environment of local residents. At the same time, through the calculation and comparison, the villagers also think that the rent income from the LURT obtained from the government is basically consistent with the farm income, and the labor force is saved. For the LURT rent, the villagers worry that if the price is paid at that time, if the price rises, the rent will depreciate. After the discussion, villagers and government agree that 450kg rice per mu as rent for LURT, which can avoid the price rising factor. At the same time, the final selection of the Gao'an 5th group and the village of HeXing Village 3th groups of embankment lateral transfer of land, as land ecological park. And unanimously agreed to the village group and the township government to sign the LURT agreement, all procedures are completed on the basis of voluntary and equal consultation. The whole process of circulation is legally binding, fully respecting the will of the affected person.

D. Rental standard and adjustment mechanism

The LURT agreement for this plot has been concluded in 2012. The land has been released by the people's government of Gao'an Town, Dianjiang County, which was originally planned for building Binhe Park. Up to date, the land has not been used yet. The term of land lease was from August 30, 2012 to the second round of contracting period (June 30, 2028). After the land is released, the contracting right of the land is still vested in farmers. After the expiration of the second round of the contracting period, if the land management right has not changed, the contract may be renewed according to the relevant laws and policies.

The price of rented land is calculated on the basis of the rate of 450 kg of rice per mu per

year. The unit price of rice is determined based on the market price of rice of medium quality on May 30, which was about 1200 Yuan per mu in 2016. Such price varies with local commodity price level annually. Land rental should be paid on May 31 each year. The compensations for ground appendages on this plot and other facilities have been made by the people's government of Gao'an Town at the signing of land circulation agreement. According to policy and regulations, the land circulation period should not go beyond the second round of contracting period (i.e. June 30, 2028), and the budgetary cost of the circulation is based on the period as of June 30, 2028 and paid annually. Considering factors such as price rise, the total cost of the budget will be about 14000 Yuan per mu.



土地租用协议

高安府合同字[2012] 82 号

甲方：垫江县高安镇人民政府 (以下简称甲方)

乙方：垫江县高安镇高安村 5 组（原高难村 7 社） (以下简称甲方)

为了顺利推进高安镇城镇化建设，经甲乙双方在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上，就甲方租用乙方原高难村 7 组土地用于滨河路(以原滨河路租地边界起往内延伸至建路边线止所有土地)及高安法庭处道路建设用地，达成如下协议：

一、租地面积：29.07 亩（不含擦克珍房屋及地坝）。

二、租地时间：从 2012 年 8 月 30 日起至征地手续办结之时，征地补偿安置后，本协议自动中止。

三、租用土地价格：租地价格以稻谷 450 公斤/亩·年为标准进行计算，其价格以当年中等品质稻谷 5 月 30 市场收购价为准。

四、地上附作物及建筑物或其它设施、果树、林木由甲方负责以户为单位实施赔偿。

五、付款方式：

1、签订租地协议后，甲方每年 5 月 31 日应及时支付乙方当年租地费。

2、每年结账人员务工费 500 元包干。

六、违约责任：为了双方信守以上协议，若有违约，承担违约责任并赔偿对方损失。

七、本协议签订之日生效，甲乙双方相互遵照履行，受法律同等保护。具有同等法效力。本协议一式陆份，甲方肆份，乙方贰份。未尽事宜，协商处理。

甲方：高安镇人民政府 乙方：高安镇高安村 5 组（原高难村 7 社）

法人代表： 法人代表：

在场人： 村民代表：

Figure 2: A LURT Agreement with Villagers Group(Sample, signed by villager representatives after villager meeting)

E. DDR process and results

Due diligence team conducted a field survey on 20-22 November 2017 in Gao'ann village and Hexing village of Gao'an township. The survey methods include:

1) Site location and status of site inspection

2) Collection of information on the circulation agreement, the minutes of the villagers' meeting and so on

3) Key informant interviews (Changan, deputy mayor responsible for land transfer)

4) Village cadres interview

5) Affected household survey (10 households in total)

Group interviews and household survey results showed that the implementation of the LURT

agreement is good. According to the agreement to pay the rental of LURT to the villagers, the rental shall be paid in advance of one year before June of each year. Based on the field survey on 10 AHs, all of them also received the LURT rental of year 2018 before 31 May of 2017. No farmers are dissatisfied with the LURT of the rental.

F. Implementation Agency and Division of Responsibilities

The LURT for project is based on the basic principles of villagers' voluntary participation. In the process of project preparation and implementation, the relevant agencies and responsibilities are divided as follows:

The agricultural management station of the county agriculture commission and the governments of the townships, towns and (subdistricts) are responsible for registering and managing the rural land. The people's government of Gao'an Town will be responsible for carrying out the land circulation, which shall have the right to use the leased land, undertake the land release costs and compensation for related losses, and is responsible for the management of land lease term. Agricultural Commission, Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau, Planning Bureau and Environmental Protection Bureau of Dianjiang County will jointly carry out the review and supervision. People's Government, Villager' Committees of Gao'an Village and Hexing Village will cooperate with each other to protect the interests of farmers.

Commercially leased farmland supervision archives shall be established at the levels of counties, townships and villages, and the auxiliary management system of "one township/town, one owner and one record". Registration should be made beforehand, supervision should be done during the process and post-event improvement shall be made.

G. Public Participation and Complaint/Grievance

Public participation is encouraged in the process of project preparation and implementation.

There are four ways to solve the disputes in the rural land circulation, namely, the parties' consultation, mediation between the parties, and adjudication by arbitral body and court action. The contract for the transfer of the right to land use in the Project has been signed on the basis of equality, voluntariness and consensus without dispute. If the transferor of land use right has any complaint or doubt, he may file a grievance to the villagers' committee, People's Government of Gao'an Town and Agricultural Commission of Dianjiang County. Local governments have set up a transparent and effective complaint compensation procedure to solve the dispute or breach after the transfer of land use rights in accordance with *Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contracting Disputes*.

In order to prevent unforeseen problems, a transparent and effective complaint and grievance channel has been established. Relevant agencies will receive complaints and grievances from affected people free of charge. The basic channels of grievances are as follows:

Stage 1: if any affected person is dissatisfied, he can make oral or written grievances to the village committee. If it is an oral grievance, it should be processed by the villagers' committee and recorded in writing. The villagers' committee should solve the problems within 1 week.

Stage 2: if the affected person is unsatisfied with the decisions made Stage 1, he can make a grievance to the local subdistrict office or town government upon receiving the decision, and the local subdistrict office or town government should solve it within 2 weeks.

Stage: 3 if the affected person is still not satisfied with the decision made in Stage 2, he can make a grievance to Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau and Agricultural Commission of Dianjiang County according to the relevant laws and regulations of Chongqing, requesting an administrative arbitration, the

arbitration organ shall make an award in 4 weeks;

In addition, according to the administrative procedure law, the affected person can also directly file an administrative lawsuit directly to the people's court with regard to any respect of resettlement at any time (not subject to the first three stages) to the people's court. All complaints and solutions should be kept by the Project Management Office.

During the preparation of due diligence report for the Project, preparation working group visited relevant villages and groups to carry on the thorough investigation, which is also one of the important ways of public participation. The investigation work covered all affected areas. Through seminars, in-depth interviews and survey methods, the group collected the information about the local affected people's socioeconomic conditions, progress of project implementation and wishes for resettlement. The project program has been prepared by fully respecting the opinions from affected persons. The public participation work has been accepted by the affected persons, and no villager posed a complaint or grievance in the investigation.

Figure 3: Visit the Site and Listen to Villagers' Wishes

Figure 4: Interview with Affected Persons and Questionnaire

Table 2 Contact Information for Accepting Complaints/Grievances

Agency	Name	Address	Contact Number
Development and Reform Commission of Dianjiang County	Xia Xuefei	2/f, County Government Building, No. 208, Guixi Avenue, Dianjiang County, Chongqing	023-74512541
Dianjiang Land and Resources & Housing Management Bureau	Lu Wei	No. 218, Guixi Avenue (Southern Section), Dianjiang County, Chongqing	023-74684660
Women's Federation of Dianjiang County	He Jinyu	No. 34, Nanbei Street, Guixi Town, Dianjiang County, Chongqing	023-74512512
Agricultural Commission of Dianjiang County	Yu Wenhao	4/f, Government Office Building (II), Dianjiang County, Chongqing	023-74606262
People's Government of Gaofeng Town	Zeng Qingwei	No. 91, Xinglong Street, Gaofeng Town, Dianjiang County, Chongqing	15823658966
People's Government of Gao'an Town	Zhang Kesheng	No. 1, Baoding Avenue, Gao'an Town, Dianjiang County, Chongqing	13638250858

H. LURT cost of project implementation period

The price of land lease through LURT has been agreed by full negotiation between farmers and land users. In the subproject, farmers have signed the land lease agreements with township governments, and the governments paid the lease in past several years. Therefore, the existing agreements will be maintained unchanged, but the IA of the subproject will pay the lease amounts to township governments. The land lease price is estimated according to market price for ten years land lease (2019-2028).

Table 3 Budget Sheet

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation Standard (yuan/unit)	Qty	Total Cost (Ten thousand Yuan)
1	Land transfer costs	mu	14,000	80	112
2	**Contingency**	**Ten thousand Yuan**	**0.1**		**12.4**
Total		**Ten thousand Yuan**			**124.4**

I. Conclusions and Actions

The consultation and negotiation process of LURT is open and transparent, and the transfer agreements were fully made on a voluntary basis. The villagers believe that the land transfer benefits for them in income increase. The transfer rent was paid according to the agreements. There was no legacy problem identified, and there is no complaints or grievance received. Affected village collective and villagers agreed to implement the LURT agreement for the component construction of ADB financed Dianjiang subproject.

Annex 1: Translation of Figure 2: LURT Agreement

(Translation of Figure 2)

LAND LEASE AGREEMENT

Gaoan government contract [2012] No. 82

Party A: Gao'an Town People's Government, Dianjiang County

Party B: Group 5 of Gao'an Village, Gao'an Town, Dianjiang County (Group 7 of original Gaotan Village)

In order to smoothly promote the urbanization construction of Gao'an Town, Party A and Party B reached the following agreement that Party A rents Party B’s the land in Group 7 of original Gaotan Village using for road construction land of Binhe Road (all the land from the boundary of original Binhe Road lease to extend inside to the boundary of road construction) by both parties on the basis of equality, voluntariness and consensus:

I. The land lease area: 29.07 mu (excluding Xiongkezhen house and dams).

II. The land lease time: from August 30, 2012 to the time of completion of second round of land contract, or any land acquisition procedures in the future; after which, this agreement will be automatically terminated.

III. The price of the land lease: the price of the land lease is calculated based on the standard of 450kg/mu/year of rice, and the price is based on the market purchase price of the medium-quality rice in May 30th of the year.

IV. The crops attached to the ground and buildings or other facilities, fruit trees, and trees shall be implemented compensation by the household as a unit by Party A.

V. Payment methods:

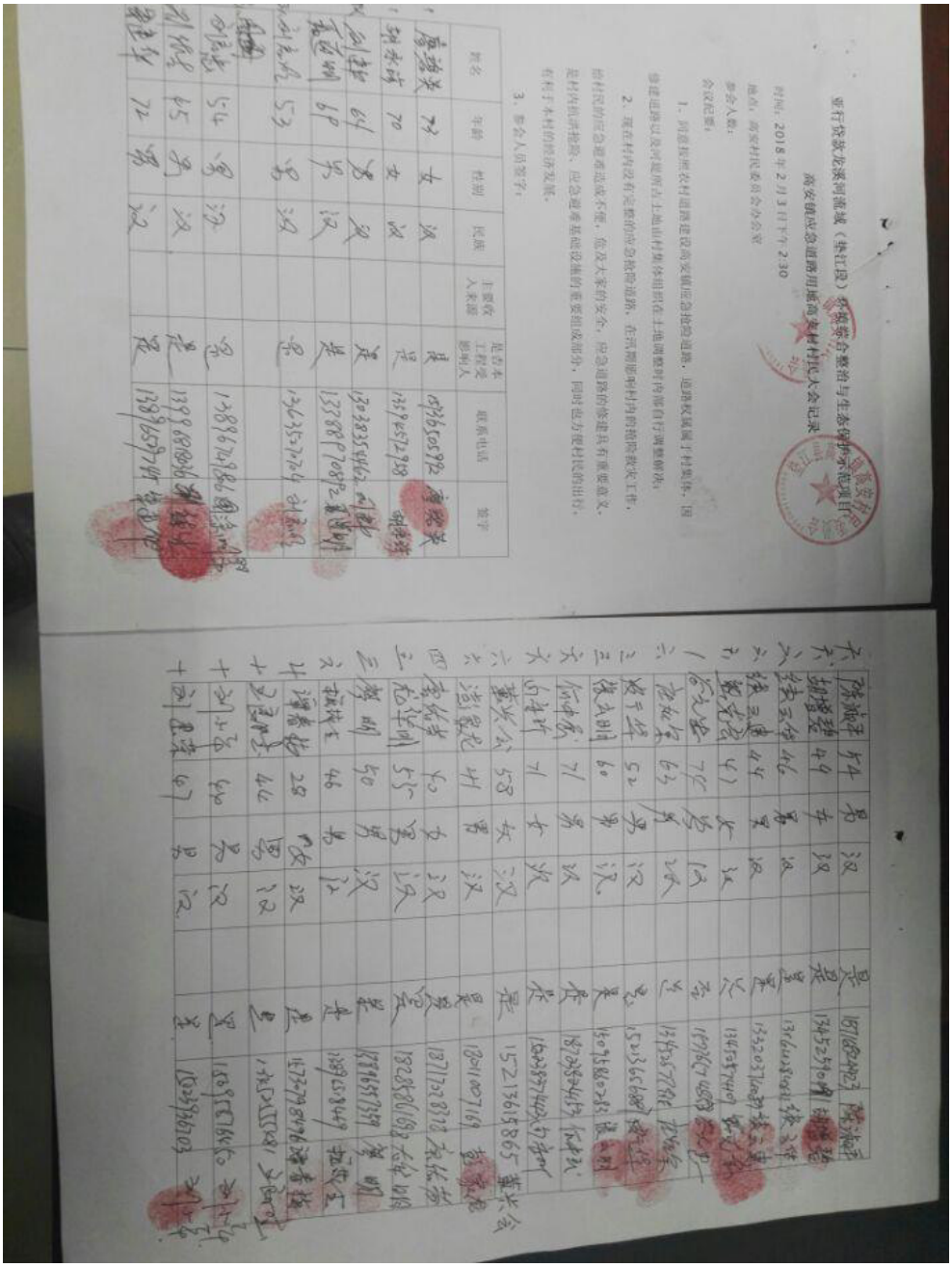
1. After signing the land lease agreement, Party A shall timely pay Party B's the land lease fee for the year in May 31st of each year.

2. The charge for loss of working time of personnel is 500 yuan with lump sum in each year.

VI. Liability for Breach of Contract: in order for both parties to abide by the above agreement, if there is a breach of contract, they shall assume the liability for breach of contract and compensate for the loss of the other party.

VII. Effective on the date of signing of this agreement, Party A and Party B shall perform in compliance with each other and shall be equally protected by the law and shall have the same legal effect. This agreement is composed of six copies. Party A has four copies and Party B has two copies. The unfinished matters are dealt with by consulting.

Appendix IV: Villagers' Meeting Minutes for Flood Emergency Road Construction and Farmland Adjustment



(Translation of the Meeting Minutes)

ADB loan Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project

--- Dianjiang Subproject

Gao'an Villagers' Meeting Minutes of Gao'an Town on Land Use for Flood Emergency Road Construction

Time: 2:30 PM, February 3, 2018

Location: Gao'an Village Committee Office

Number of participants:

Minutes of the meeting:

1. The villagers agreed to construct flood emergency rescue roads in Gao'an town as the way to construct rural roads. The roads will be owned by the village collective. The land occupied by the roads and the river will be compensated through farmland adjustment and solved by the village collective organization.
2. Now there is no complete emergency rescue road in the village, which has affected the rescue and relief works in the village during the flood season. And it has caused inconvenience to the villagers' emergency rescue and safety. The construction of emergency roads has great significance, and it is an important part of the village's flood rescue and emergency evacuation infrastructure, it also facilitates the travel of villagers and is conducive to the economic development of the village.
3. Participants sign:

Name	Age	Sex	Nationality	Main source of income	Affected person	Telephone Number	Sign and finger print
LBY	73	Female	Han		Yes	15736505xxx	Yes
…	….	…	….	….	….	….	…
LJR	47	Male	Han		Yes	15023936xxx	Yes

(Total participants are 29 persons, including 8 female. All will be affected by the road construction, and 28 participants agreed to the meeting minutes (road construction and land farmland adjustment), 1 didn't agree (Note: this person will be consulted further to get agreement before construction.)

Appendix V: Photos of field survey and consultation

Field inspection

Interview related functional departments

Township and village cadres interview

Household sampling survey