

World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water  
Environment Management Project

Consolidated Resettlement Action Plan

June 2014

## Contents

<b>1 Foreword.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Overview of the Project .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Background of the Project.....	3
2.2 Progress of Project Preparation and Resettlement.....	4
2.3 Components .....	5
2.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement .....	6
<b>3 Impacts of the Project.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Overview .....	7
3.2 Impacts.....	7
<b>4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area.....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Socioeconomic Background of the Project Area.....	15
4.2 Basic Information of AHs.....	17
<b>5 Legal and Policy Framework.....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement .....	25
5.2 State Laws and Regulations.....	26
5.3 Municipal Regulations .....	33
5.4 County Measures.....	34
5.5 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.....	40
5.6 Resettlement Principles of the Project .....	40
<b>6 Compensation Rates for LA and HD.....</b>	<b>42</b>
6.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA .....	42
6.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation.....	43
6.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses .....	44
6.4 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Rural Houses.....	44
6.5 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises.....	44
6.6 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores.....	48
6.7 Compensation Rates for Affected Breeding Households.....	48
6.8 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments.....	48

<b>7</b>	<b>Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs .....</b>	<b>51</b>
7.1	Principles for Resettlement.....	51
7.2	Restoration Program for Permanent LA .....	51
7.3	Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation.....	61
7.4	Restoration Program for Completed Rural Residential Houses.....	61
7.5	Restoration Program for Unfinished Rural Houses.....	64
7.6	Restoration Program for Affected Enterprises.....	64
7.7	Restoration Program for Affected Stores.....	65
7.8	Restoration Program for Affected Breeding Households .....	65
7.9	Restoration Program for Affected Vulnerable Groups .....	67
7.10	Restoration Program for Affected Ground Attachments .....	67
<b>8</b>	<b>Public Participation and Consultation .....</b>	<b>68</b>
8.1	Means of and Measures for Public Participation .....	68
8.2	Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage .....	69
8.3	Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage.....	70
8.4	Women’s Participation .....	71
8.5	Ethnic Minorities.....	71
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance Redress Procedures .....</b>	<b>73</b>
9.1	Grievance Redress during LA and HD .....	73
9.2	Grievance Redress during Construction .....	75
<b>10</b>	<b>Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress .....</b>	<b>76</b>
10.1	Organizational Structure.....	76
10.2	Organizational Responsibilities .....	76
10.3	Staffing and Equipment.....	78
10.4	Implementation Progress .....	81
<b>11</b>	<b>Budget and Funding Sources .....</b>	<b>84</b>
11.1	Resettlement Budget .....	84
11.2	Funding Sources .....	84

11.3	Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan.....	84
<b>12</b>	<b>M&amp;E.....</b>	<b>86</b>
12.1	Internal Monitoring.....	86
12.2	Independent External Monitoring.....	86
12.3	Post-evaluation.....	87
<b>13</b>	<b>Entitlement Matrix .....</b>	<b>88</b>

## List of Tables and Figures

TABLE 2-1 LIST OF SUBPROJECTS .....	4
TABLE 2-2 DETAILS OF COMPONENTS.....	5
TABLE 3-1 SUMMARY OF PERMANENTLY ACQUIRED LAND.....	7
TABLE 3-2 SUMMARY OF TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED LAND.....	8
TABLE 3-3 AFFECTED COMPLETED RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES.....	9
TABLE 3-4 AFFECTED UNFINISHED RURAL HOUSES.....	10
TABLE 3-5 AFFECTED ENTERPRISES.....	10
TABLE 3-6 AFFECTED STORES .....	10
TABLE 3-7 AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS.....	11
TABLE 3-8 AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	12
TABLE 3-9 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED POPULATION.....	12
TABLE 3-10 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	13
TABLE 4-1 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF CHONGQING MUNICIPALITY AND THE PROJECT AREA IN 2012.....	15
TABLE 4-2 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED TOWNSHIPS IN 2012.....	16
TABLE 4-3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES IN 2012 .....	16
TABLE 4-4 SAMPLING RATES.....	17
TABLE 4-5 SURVEY DATA ON AFFECTED POPULATION.....	20
TABLE 4-6 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE .....	20
TABLE 4-7 INFORMATION OF AFFECTED ENTERPRISES .....	22
TABLE 4-8 INFORMATION OF AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS .....	23
TABLE 4-9 INFORMATION OF AFFECTED STORES.....	23
TABLE 5-1 SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND POLICIES .....	25
TABLE 5-2 COMPENSATION RATES FOR HOUSES ON COLLECTIVE LAND IN RONGCHANG COUNTY .....	35
TABLE 5-3 COMPENSATION RATES FOR YOUNG CROPS.....	37
TABLE 5-4 STRUCTURE-BASED COMPENSATION RATES FOR DEMOLISHED HOUSES.....	37
TABLE 5-5 COMPENSATION RATES FOR HOUSES ON COLLECTIVE LAND .....	39
TABLE 5-6 COMPENSATION RATES FOR HOUSES ON COLLECTIVE LAND IN TONGNAN COUNTY .....	39
TABLE 6-1 COMPENSATION RATES FOR PERMANENT LA .....	42
TABLE 6-2 COMPENSATION MULTIPLES FOR PERMANENT LA .....	42

TABLE 6-3 COMPENSATION RATES FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	44
TABLE 6-4 COMPENSATION RATES FOR UNFINISHED RURAL HOUSES.....	44
TABLE 6-5 COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED ENTERPRISES.....	44
TABLE 6-6 COMPENSATION RATES FOR HD.....	46
TABLE 6-7 COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED STORES.....	48
TABLE 6-8 COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS.....	48
TABLE 6-9 COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	49
TABLE 7-1 LAND AND INCOME LOSSES AFTER LA.....	52
TABLE 7-2 POPULATION CONVERTED INTO URBAN STATUS.....	54
TABLE 7-3 ENDOWMENT INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND PENSIONS BY AGE GROUP.....	55
TABLE 7-4 TRAINING COURSES OFFERED BY THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.....	57
TABLE 7-5 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFERED BY THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.....	59
TABLE 7-6 RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR DEMOLISHED RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES.....	61
TABLE 7-7 REPLACEMENT COST OF THE RURAL HOUSE SELF-CONSTRUCTION.....	64
TABLE 7-8 RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED ENTERPRISES.....	64
TABLE 7-9 RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS.....	65
TABLE 8-1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES AT THE PREPARATION STAGE.....	69
TABLE 8-2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE.....	70
TABLE 8-3 DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	72
TABLE 9-1 CONTACT INFORMATION OF AGENCIES CONCERNED.....	74
TABLE 10-1 STAFFING OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	78
TABLE 10-2 HEADS OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	79
TABLE 10-3 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	83
TABLE 11-1 GENERAL RESETTLEMENT BUDGET (UNIT: 10,000 YUAN).....	84
FIGURE 9-1 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	73
FIGURE 10-1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.....	76
FIGURE 11-1 DISBURSEMENT FLOWCHART OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS.....	85

## Abbreviations

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

## Units

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

## Executive Summary

This RAP is a consolidated report of the RAPs of the 4 subprojects.

### A. Background

Chongqing Municipality has a land area of 82,400 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 33.3 million, featuring a complex socioeconomic and geographic environment, i.e., a fusion of a metropolis, and extensive rural areas, reservoir areas and mountain areas. In the context of the western China development strategy, Chongqing Municipality is one of the two pilot cities for reform of balanced urban and rural development.

During this reform, the Chongqing Municipal Government has proposed a 4-tier system for balanced urban and rural development, composed of the downtown area (Tier-1), 4 sub-central cities (Tier-3), 25 county towns (Tier-3) and about 300 rural small towns. With the influx of more and more agricultural population into urban areas, county towns will become the mainstay for the new round of urbanization. Therefore, during the Twelfth Five-year Plan period, the Chongqing Municipal Government has developed a series of reform programs and incentive policies to promote the development of these 25 counties, including household registration reform, expressway and railway construction, employment promotion, and urban infrastructure construction.

However, Chongqing Municipality is still faced with some severe challenges. First, economic development is highly unbalanced, as the majority of the municipality's territory is in economically undeveloped rural areas. Second, economic development, tourism development and external investment are restricted by geological conditions. Most of the towns in Chongqing Municipality are located in rugged mountain and valley areas, and are susceptible to such risks as floods, mud-rock flows, water loss, soil erosion and water pollution.

These problems result largely from the unsound infrastructure. Since most rivers are unprotected, local residents have weak awareness of water environment protection, and floods are frequent, problems related to the water environment have become a bottleneck on urban development. Although flood protection capacity has been improved greatly in the past, the existing flood protection works are insufficient for the increasing level of urbanization. Therefore, it is crucial to improve urban natural disaster protection systems in stages. In this context, the Bank has reached a common understanding on the implementation the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project (hereinafter, the "Project") with the Chongqing Municipal Government in order to strengthen local water environment management, improve flood protection capacity, improve social security services, and alleviate poverty.

The Project consists of 4 subprojects (see Table 1-1): Rongchang, Shizhu, Pengshui and Tongnan Subprojects, with a gross investment of 1.333 billion yuan, including a Bank loan of 610 million yuan, accounting for 45.76%. The Project is expected to break ground in July 2014 and be completed in June 2016, with a construction period of 24 months.

Table 1-1 Estimated Investment in the Project

No.	County	Subproject	Estimated investment (00 million yuan)		
			Subtotal	Bank Loan	Local counterpart funds
1	Rongchang	Rongchang County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.34	1.83	1.51
2	Shizhu	Shizhu County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.55	1.46	2.09
3	Pengshui	Pengshui County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.44	1.46	1.98
4	Tongnan	Tongnan County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.00	1.34	1.66
<b>Total</b>			<b>13.33</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>7.23</b>

### B. Impacts of the Project

14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by LA and/or HD, in which 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by



LA, 11 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties by the demolition of rural residential houses, and 10 villages/communities in 4 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties by both LA and HD.

1,493 households with 6,258 persons will be affected by LA and/or HD, in which 59 households with 244 persons will be affected by both LA and HD, and 15 vulnerable households with 46 persons will be affected. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Affected Population

Type of impact		Subtotal	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
<b>Permanent LA</b>	Affected households	1470	365	82	288	735
	Affected population	6033	1208	244	1169	3412
<b>Demolition of completed rural residential houses</b>	Affected households	64	39	9	12	4
	Affected population	272	144	47	63	18
<b>Demolition of unfinished rural houses</b>	Affected households	12	0	0	12	0
	Affected population	42	0	0	42	0
<b>Affected stores</b>	Number	2	0	2	0	0
	Affected population <sup>(1)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Affected enterprises</b>	Number	3	0	1	0	2
	Affected population	130	0	10	0	120
<b>Affected breeding households</b>	Number	10	4	2	0	4
	Affected population	25	10	5	0	10
<b>Where</b>	Households affected by both LA and HD	59	39	6	10	4
	Population affected by both LA and HD	244	144	31	51	18
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	Affected households	1493	365	85	302	741
	Affected enterprises, stores and breeding households	15	4	5	0	6
	Affected population	6258	1218	275	1223	3542

Note: (1) The affected population of the stores are included in the data of permanent LA; (2) In "Total", the households and population affected by both LA and HD is deducted.

1,997.2 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 1,288.73 mu of rural collective land (including 703.42 mu of cultivated land), and 708.47 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 1,470 households with 6,033 persons. See Table 1-3.

Table 1-3 Impacts of Permanent LA

Subproject	Total	State-owned land	Rural collective land (mu)						Affected	
			Subtotal	Cultivated land	Wood land	Garden land	Fishpond	Other land	HHs	Population
Rongchang	499.44	178.19	321.25	102.63	105.59	53.73	0	59.3	365	1208
Shizhu	429.31	180.02	249.29	121.92	56.27	48.89	10.04	12.17	82	244
Pengshui	542.79	313.29	229.5	168	17.25	25.5	0	18.75	288	1169
Tongnan	525.66	36.97	488.69	310.87	129.58	0	0	48.24	735	3412
<b>Total</b>	<b>1997.2</b>	<b>708.47</b>	<b>1288.73</b>	<b>703.42</b>	<b>308.69</b>	<b>128.12</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>138.46</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>6033</b>

Note: Other land mainly includes housing land, traffic land, water facility land, wasteland, collective river flat, unused land, etc.

584.95 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 371.28 mu of cultivated land. See

Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Temporarily occupied collective land (mu)						
			Subtotal	Cultiva ted land	Wood land	Garde n land	Fishpo nd	Grass / unused land	Traffi c land
Rongcha ng	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	15.03	11.27	1.68	0	0.42	1.66	0
		Shangshu	8.03	1.87	2.77	0	0.74	2.65	0
		Yuding	18.54	18.04	0.17	0	0.08	0.25	0
		Shabao	26.03	19	3.55	0	0	3.48	0
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	12.36	8.77	1.74	0	0.36	1.49	0
		Baochengsi	13.37	9.64	1.73	0	0.53	1.47	0
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>93.36</b>	<b>68.59</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Longjing	37.42	0	0	37.42	0	0	0
		Shuangqin g	3.76	0	3.76	0	0	0	0
		Chengnan	48.65	0	0	48.65	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>89.83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>86.07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	160.05	90.9	57.45	11.7	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>160.05</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	208.79	181.74	24.46	0	0	1.43	1.16
		Qianjin	21.63	19.02	1.03	0	0	0	1.58
		Shengli	11.29	11.03	0	0	0	0	0.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>241.71</b>	<b>211.79</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>584.95</b>	<b>371.28</b>	<b>98.34</b>	<b>97.77</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>3</b>

64households will be affected by the demolition of completed rural residential houses, 12 households by the demolition of unfinished rural houses, 3 enterprises, two stores and 10 breeding households by HD, with a total demolition area of 23,352m<sup>2</sup> and an affected population of 469, including completed rural residential houses of 17,317m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 74.16%; unfinished rural houses of 3,970m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 17%; properties of enterprises of 80m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 0.34%; stores of 100m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 0.43%; properties of breeding households of 1,885m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 8.07%. See Table 1-5.

 Table 1-5 Summary of HD Impacts (Unit: m<sup>2</sup>)

Item		Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject	Total
Completed rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	Reinforced concrete	0	0	500	0	500
	Masonry concrete	2699	5381	3261	479	11820
	Masonry timber	2450	60	812	1072	4394
	Earth timber	286	0	8	0	294
	Simple	0	0	12	297	309
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5435</b>	<b>5441</b>	<b>4593</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>17317</b>
Enterprises (m <sup>2</sup> )	Masonry concrete	0	0	0	0	0
	Masonry timber	0	0	0	0	0
	Simple	0	80	0	0	80

Item		Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject	Total
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>
Stores (m <sup>2</sup> )	Masonry concrete	0	100	0	0	100
	Masonry timber	0	0	0	0	0
	Simple	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
Breeding households (m <sup>2</sup> )	Masonry concrete	350	0	0	0	350
	Masonry timber	250	0	0	855	1105
	Simple	90	60	0	280	430
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>1885</b>
Unfinished rural houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	Pillars	0	0	350	0	350
	Frame without slab	0	0	1300	0	1300
	Frame with slabs	0	0	1400	0	1400
	Completed rough	0	0	920	0	920
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3970</b>
<b>Total(m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		<b>6125</b>	<b>5681</b>	<b>8563</b>	<b>2983</b>	<b>23352</b>

In addition, the Project will affect 24 types of ground attachments.

### C. Resettlement Policies of the Project

The resettlement policies of the Project have been formulated in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC (August 2004), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (November 2004), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (October 2004), Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (August 2006), Real Right Law of the PRC (March 2007), Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (June 2010), Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government, March 1999), Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government, January 1999), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (January 2013), applicable local regulations, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

The principles for resettlement are: 1) Measures should be taken to minimize negative impacts on the APs; 2) Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted; 3) Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level; 4) The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; 5) Affected properties shall be compensated for at replacement cost; 6) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration; and 7) Identification of APs: The cut-off date for the identification of APs is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD. After this date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their properties; should not change the uses of their properties and land; should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date should not qualify as an AP.

The compensation policies are detailed below:

## (1) Compensation policy for permanent LA

All losses arising from the acquisition of rural collective land will be compensated for reasonably. LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. See Table 1-6.

Table 1-6 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Subproject	Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Young crop compensation rate / fixed compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
			Cultivated land	Garden land	Woodland
Rongchang	15500 (Lukong Town) 16000 (Changzhou Sub-district)	35000	7000		
Shizhu	15000	36000	1500 (food crops) 2000 (vegetables)	3000	
Pengshui	15000	35000	4000	11000	10000
Tongnan	17000	36000	18000		

Note: In the Rongchang and Pengshui Subprojects, compensation is based on acquired land area less rural housing land area, and young crops and ground attachments (excluding ground structures and tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Tongnan Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments (excluding tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Shizhu Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments are compensated for separately.

The multiples of LA compensation relative to the average annual output values of the project counties in 2012 have been calculated. See Table 1-7.

Table 1-7 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Subproject	Township/sub-district	Village/community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	1	1840	0.91	8.42	20.90	29.32
			2	1840	0.78	8.42	24.39	32.81
			3	1840	1.38	8.42	13.78	22.20
			5	1840	0.78	8.42	24.39	32.81
			6	1840	1.36	8.42	13.99	22.41
			7	1840	1.19	8.42	15.98	24.40
			Shangshu	6	1680	1.29	9.23	16.15
		Yuding	8	1770	1.14	8.76	17.35	26.11
		Shabao	1	1830	1.48	8.47	12.92	21.39
			3	1830	0.93	8.47	20.57	29.04
	4		1830	1.29	8.47	14.83	23.30	
	Dujiaba		11	1760	0.89	9.09	22.34	31.44
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	12	1760	0.90	9.09	22.10	31.19
		Baochengsi	1	1720	0.92	9.30	22.12	31.42
3			1720	0.90	9.30	22.61	31.91	
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	1600	1.3	9.4	17.3	26.7
		Longjing	Xuejing	1500	1.6	10.0	15.0	25.0
		Shuangqing	Hongchunling	1800	1.3	8.3	15.4	23.7
			Loufangwan	1800	0.95	8.3	21.1	29.4
		Chengnan	Zhongba	1700	0.9	8.8	23.5	32.4
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1	1200	0.07	12.5	416.67	429.17
			7	1200	0.6	1. 12.5	48.61	61.11
			8	1200	0.7	12.5	41.67	54.17
			9	1200	0.49	12.5	59.52	72.02
			10	1200	0.57	12.5	51.17	63.67
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	1	1800	0.45	9.4	44.4	53.9
			2	1800	0.56	9.4	35.7	45.2

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple		
			4	1800	0.57	9.4	35.1	44.5		
			5	1800	0.45	9.4	44.4	53.9		
			6	1800	0.47	9.4	42.6	52.0		
			Qianjin	1	1633	0.41	10.4	53.8	64.2	
				2	1633	0.57	10.4	38.7	49.1	
				3	1633	0.6	10.4	36.7	47.2	
		Shengli	4	1633	0.56	10.4	39.4	49.8		
			2	1617	0.69	10.5	32.3	42.8		
			3	1617	0.85	10.5	26.2	36.7		
					4	1617	0.95	10.5	23.4	33.9

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

### (2) Compensation policy for temporary land occupation

Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for young crops and a reclamation bond (or reclamation costs). The owners of the Rongchang, Tongnan and Shizhu Subprojects will pay a reclamation bond to the county land and resources bureau, undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land. The bond will be returned to the owner if the reclaimed land has passed inspection. The owner of the Pengshui Subproject will pay reclamation costs to the APs, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs. See Table 1-8.

Table 1-8 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Subproject	Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	
Rongchang	Young crop compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Cultivated land and woodland	7000
		Dedicated fishponds	9000
	Reclamation bond	8000-10000	
Shizhu	Young crop compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Garden land and woodland	3000
	Reclamation bond	15000	
Pengshui	Fixed rate compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Cultivated land	4000
		Woodland	10000
		Garden land	11000
	Reclamation costs	Cultivated land	13334
Garden land and woodland		10000	
Tongnan	Young crop compensation (based on twice actual period of occupation)	Irrigated land	3630
		Non-irrigated land	4530
		Woodland	4530
	Reclamation bond	8000-10000	

Note: In the Tongnan Subproject, the above rates cover young crops only, and ground structures and attachments will be compensated for separately.

### (3) Compensation policy for affected rural residential houses

The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include cash compensation, self-construction on allocated land and preferential housing purchase under property swap. Compensation for HD includes house compensation, and moving and transition subsidies. See Table 1-9.

### (4) Compensation policy for unfinished rural houses

The total compensation rates for the unfinished rural houses are as shown in Table 1-10.

Table 1-10 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Houses (yuan/m<sup>2</sup>)

Subproject	Pillars	Frame without slabs	Frame with slabs	Completed rough
Pengshui	750	750	1090	1190

(5) Compensation policy for affected enterprises

The Project will affect 3 enterprises, where the mining agreements of the two sandstone factories with the government affected by Tongnan Subproject will expire at the end of 2013 and will not be renewed upon expiry, so they will not be affected. The other enterprise is a state-owned pipe fitting factory affected by Shizhu Subproject. See Table 1-11.

Table 1-11 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Enterprise	House compensation rate (yuan/n <sup>2</sup> )		Compensation for operating losses	Equipment moving subsidy
		Masonry timber	Simple		
Shizhu	Pipe fitting factory	-	2,000 yuan	200,000 yuan	200,000 yuan

(6) Compensation policy for affected stores

The two stores affected by the Shizhu Subproject will be compensated for at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses. The two affected stores will also receive compensation for operating losses. See Table 1-12.

Table 1-12 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

Subproject	Store	Compensation rate for operating losses
Shizhu	MJH	4000 yuan/year (for 2 years)
	MZF	2000 yuan/year (for 2 years)

(7) Compensation policy for affected breeding households

10 breeding households will be affected by the Project, where for those affected by the Rongchang and Tongnan Subprojects, their houses will be compensated for at the same rates as rural residential houses. The two breeding households affected by the Shizhu Subproject will receive 500,000 yuan and 80,000 yuan in compensation respectively. See Table 1-13.

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Table 1-9 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Subproject	Mode	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation				
		Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth wall	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Interior decoration compensation (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Rongchang	Self-construction on rural collective land	-	942	745	548	182		500 at a time	-	100 (30m <sup>2</sup> per capita)	50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles
	Self-construction on state-owned land	-	657	520	383	130	300 (3 persons or less) 500 (over 3 persons)	500 at a time	6400	-	
	Property swap	-	657	520	383	130		90 (<=18 months)	-	-	
	Cash compensation	-	657	520	383	130		1,000 at a time	70000/80000	-	
Shizhu	Property swap	-	575	455	-	-	800 (3 persons or less) 1000 (over 3 persons)	800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons	-	-	50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ceilings
	Cash compensation	-	575	455	-	-		800 yuan per capita at a time	3500 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	-	
Pengshui	Self-construction on allocated land	1190	1100	920	740	380	600 (3 persons or less) 1000 (over 3 persons)	200	-	-	125 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings
	Property swap	1190	1100	920	740	380		200	-	-	
	Cash compensation	860	800	680	560	320	1200	200	35792.7	-	
Tongnan	Property swap	-	795	634	-	161	3 persons or	300	-	-	150 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Subproject	Mode	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation				
		Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth wall	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Interior decoration compensation (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
	Cash compensation	-	795	634	-	161	less: 1,000, over 3 persons: plus 200 yuan per capita, (not more than 2,000 yuan in total)	300	72000	-	floor tiles, 130 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 120 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ceilings

Note: Although house compensation rates differ from county to county, they are largely sufficient for replacement. In the Rongchang Subprojects, these house compensation rates for the two methods of self-building house are different, because the state-owned land can be traded on the market, but the homestead can not be traded outside the village. Thus for the method of allocation of state-owned land, house compensation rate is less than that of the other method.



Table 1-13 Compensation Rates for Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	House compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )			Other compensation			
	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/ month per capita)	Compensation for operating losses (yuan)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Rongchang	942	745	182	300 persons (3 or less); 500 (over 3 persons)	500 at a time	-	100 (30m <sup>2</sup> per capita)
	657	520	130		1,000 at a time	-	-
Shizhu	-	-	-	-	-	500000	-
	-	-	150	5000 yuan per time		66000	-
Tongnan	-	634	161	1000	300	-	-
						-	

(8) Compensation policy for affected ground structures and attachments, and special facilities

In the Rongchang and Pengshui Subprojects, compensation is based on acquired land area less rural housing land area, and young crops and ground attachments (excluding ground structures and tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Tongnan Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments (excluding tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Shizhu Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments are compensated for separately. See Table 1-6 and See Table 1-14.

Table 1-14 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
Check dams (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement	30	35	N/A	C
Protective works (m <sup>3</sup> )	Ashlar	88	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water pipes (m)	Concrete, 500mm in diameter	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
	>15mm	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
	PVC4 branch pipes	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Pools (m <sup>3</sup> )	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Well	Ashlar (m <sup>3</sup> )	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pressure well	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Pumped wells	Pumped wells	800	N/A	N/A	N/A
Septic tanks	Ashlar and solid rock (m <sup>3</sup> )	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Tabia, cement	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Enclosing walls (m <sup>3</sup> )	Brick	N/A	75	N/A	C
Livestock stables (m <sup>2</sup> )	Brick-cement structure	N/A	30	N/A	N/A
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	N/A	2800	N/A	N/A
Wires (m)	Outdoor lighting wires	N/A	10	N/A	N/A
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	C	3	C	N/A
	Diameter 3-5cm	C	30	C	N/A
Fruit trees	Small	C	50	C	C
	Medium	C	80	C	C
	Big	C	N/A	C	C
Other trees	Small	C	24	C	C
	Medium	C	35	C	C
	Big	C	N/A	C	C
Tombs	With tombstone	N/A	N/A	3200	N/A
	Without tombstone	N/A	N/A	2300	2500

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
Cooking ranges	Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Water tower	Cement/brick	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Main natural gas pipeline <sup>1</sup> (m)	Special facility	N/A	495000	N/A	N/A
Transformer <sup>2</sup>	Special facility	N/A	700000	N/A	50000
Power lines (km)	0.4kv	N/A	N/A	100000	N/A
	380v	N/A	N/A	N/A	60000
	10kv	N/A	N/A	150000	150000
Telecom cables (km)	-	N/A	N/A	80000	N/A
Water resources facilities	Pumping station	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000000
	Hydrological station	N/A	4000000	N/A	N/A
Traffic facilities (km)	Tractor road	N/A	N/A	N/A	300000

Note: N/A indicates that this item is not involved; C indicates that the compensation rate for this item is included in the fixed compensation rate.

#### D. House Compensation and Reconstruction

64 households will be affected by the demolition of completed rural residential houses, 12 households by the demolition of unfinished rural houses, 3 enterprises, two stores and 10 breeding households by HD.

##### (1) Compensation for completed rural residential houses

All the 4 subprojects involve the demolition of rural residential houses, with a total demolition area of 17,317m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 64 households with 272 persons. The AHs may choose self-construction on allocated land, cash compensation and preferential housing purchase under property swap voluntarily. See Table 1-15.

Table 1-15 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Subproject	Cash compensation	Preferential housing purchase under property swap	Self-construction on allocated land
Rongchang	√	√	√
Shizhu	√	√	
Pengshui	√	√	√
Tongnan	√	√	

##### ➤ Preferential housing purchase under property swap

Rongchang Subproject: Each AH may purchase resettlement housing in a preferential purchase agreement for 30 m<sup>2</sup> per person. .

Shizhu Subproject: Any household choosing property swap will exchange its house for a house constructed in a unified manner of equal size. If the two houses are not in the same structure, the household will pay a structure-based price difference. The size of the replacement house will not be 10 m<sup>2</sup> more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m<sup>2</sup> will be purchased at the cost price of 2,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and any excess beyond 10 m<sup>2</sup> will be purchased at the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

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

Tongnan Subproject: Resettlement housing will be purchased at the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure for not more than 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the construction and installation cost of 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for any excess of not more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the overall cost of 1,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> any excess of more than 5m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 10m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the average market

<sup>1</sup> Based on the preliminary agreement between the owner and the natural gas company, the main gas pipeline will not be relocated, but a nearby gas station will be reinforced at 495,000 yuan.

<sup>2</sup> The owner will pay 700,000 yuan for the relocated transformer to the power supply company.

price of multi-storied ordinary commercial housing 2,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for any excess of more than 10m<sup>2</sup>.

Shish Subproject chooses the resettlement method of property swap while for the rest three subprojects, each AH may purchase resettlement housing in a preferential purchase rate for 30 m<sup>2</sup> per person. In the 3 subprojects, any excess size of a demolished house will be compensated for at replacement cost. Resettlement housing is mostly located in county town planning areas, and enjoy convenient traffic and supporting facilities.

➤ Self-construction on allocated land

Rongchang Subproject: In case of self-construction on allocated land, there are two modes of allocation. First, the county land and resources bureau will allocate 15m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned land per capita. Second, 30m<sup>2</sup> of rural collective land per capita is allocated, and a housing land reallocation subsidy is paid at 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (i.e., 66,667 yuan/mu). This compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

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

➤ Cash compensation

In case of cash compensation, each AH will receive house compensation, moving and transition subsidies, and may purchase commercial housing as it wishes. The owners and government will provide local commercial housing information. The compensation rates under this mode are sufficient for the AHs to purchase new housing.

(2) Affected unfinished rural houses

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

(3) Affected enterprises

The Project will affect 3 enterprises, including one in Shizhu County and two in Tongnan County. See Table 1-16.

Table 1-16 Resettlement Program for Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Enterprise	Relocation	Cash Compensation
Shizhu	Pipe fitting factory	√	√
Tongnan	Hongyanzui Sandstone Factory	√	-
	Dafo Sandstone Factory	√	-

(4) Affected stores

The two affected stores in Shizhu project can choose property swap will exchange its house for house constructed in a unified manner of equal size and will be given priority to choosing one in the first floor to be stores. The two stores affected by the Shizhu Subproject will be compensated for at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses, and also receive compensation for operating losses based on annual operating profit for two years.

(5) Affected breeding households

10 breeding households will be affected by the Project. See Table 1-17.

Table 1-17 Restoration Program for Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	Household	Resettlement mode
Rongchang	CDW Fungus Farm	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
	LLA Tea Garden	Cash compensation
	LZC Processing Shop	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
	XHJ Fishpond	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
Shizhu	DJH (fish culture)	Cash compensation
	MFZ (duck breeding)	Cash compensation
Tongnan	HSQ	Cash compensation
	FHQ	Cash compensation
	LJG	Cash compensation
	TXZ	Cash compensation

### E. Income Restoration Programs

1,288.73mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project, affecting 1,470 households with 6,033 persons in 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties.

Since the acquired land is linear in shape, the acquired land areas of the affected groups are small, with per capita land loss rates of 0-76.3%. Since the acquired land is mostly beside the river and rarely used to grow commercial crops due to frequent floods, income loss rates are low. Per capita income losses are within 0-884 yuan, and per capita income loss rates with 0-16.71%.

The households affected by LA will receive reasonable compensation. Compensation rates vary from county to county, in which land compensation rates are within 15,000-17,000 yuan/mu, and resettlement subsidy 35,000-36,000 yuan per capita. Young crops and ground attachments in Rongchang and Pengshui, and young crops and ground structures and attachments in Tongnan will be compensated for at fixed rates. Based on the land compensation and resettlement subsidy rates in the project counties, LA compensation ranges from 21 to 430 times average annual output value, much higher than 14 (it is 14 years from the end of the current round of rural collective land contracting of 2027). Therefore, this compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

The population to be converted into urban status will be acquired cultivated area (including garden and pasture land) plus 0.5 time non-cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area of the affected collective economic organization. The population to be converted into urban status in the Project is 1,571. If the remaining cultivated area of an AH is less than 0.5 mu per capita after LA, the AH may apply for increasing population to be converted into urban status until its remaining cultivated area reaches 0.5 mu per capita. In addition, since the Project is located in the planning area of the county town, an AH may apply for full conversion by returning all contracted land. Each person converted into urban will receive a resettlement subsidy of 35,000-36,000 yuan, which is sufficient to pay 50% of endowment insurance premiums.

Old people having attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of the compensation and resettlement program after paying endowment insurance premiums at a time so that each old person (man aged over 60, women aged over 55) converted into urban status will receive an annual pension of at least 6,420 yuan on the basis of 2013 standards.

LEFs will be provided with labor skills training and employment services by the local governments.

For LEFs not converted into urban status, the local governments will conduct crop restructuring and improve agricultural infrastructure to increase their land output value.

LEFs willing to be converted into urban status converted into urban status are mostly doing business or working in county towns, so conversion into urban status will not affect their living expenses greatly.

### F. Restoration Program for Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups mainly refer to the poor below the poverty line, five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychos, women-headed households, etc. According to the DMS, 15 households with 46 persons affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups, mostly being widows, poor households and women-headed households.

These households include 4 poor households, accounting for 26.67% of all affected vulnerable households; 3 households affected by disability, accounting for 20%; 7 women-headed households, accounting for 46.67%; and two households composed of widows, accounting for 13.33%. See Table 1-18.

Table 1-18 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Name	Age	Family size	Type of impact	Vulnerable group
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	3	LWX	60	1	LA	Woman-headed
				KRB	68	4	LA	Woman-headed
		Yuding	8	CLJ	78	5	HD	Disability
				ZDY	46	4	HD	Disability
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	12	TTJ	76	5	LA	Woman-headed
		Baochengsi	2	BXY	65	1	LA	Woman-headed

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Name	Age	Family size	Type of impact	Vulnerable group
				LQG	63	2	LA	Major disease
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	9	ZKC	60	4	LA	Poor, disability
			10	ZZT	78	4	LA	Poor, MLS
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Shengli	2	XZZ	69	1	LA	Widow
			3	MSX	64	1	LA	Widow
			4	JXQ	37	2	LA	Woman-headed
		Qianjin	4	SMY	46	4	LA	Woman-headed, sick son
				YDH	52	5	LA	Poor
		Xinsheng	2	LWF	64	3	LA	Poor, woman-headed

In addition to the above compensation policies, the vulnerable households will also be entitled to other preferential policies. Eligible MLS and five-guarantee households may receive subsidies from local civil affairs bureaus so that their income is not below the poverty line. They will receive free skills training and jobs offered by local governments. Households affected by disability will receive assistance from the subproject owners during relocation. These households will have priority in conversion into urban status, and their members having attained retiring age will receive a monthly pension of at least 550 yuan from the following month of covering endowment insurance, which will improve their living quality greatly. In addition, the laborers in these households will have priority in employment at the construction and operation stages.

### G. General Budget and Implementation Plan

The general resettlement budget of the Project is 223.8375 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 80.4099 million yuan (35.92%), compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 10.2699 million yuan (4.59%); compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses 40.5635 million yuan (18.12%); compensation fees for affected enterprises of 560,000 yuan (0.25%); compensation fees for affected stores of 12,000 yuan (0.01%, including compensation fees for the affected stores); compensation fees for affected breeding households of 1.8964 million yuan (0.85%); compensation fees for affected ground structures and attachments, and special facilities of 16.7412 million yuan (7.48%). The general resettlement budget will be included in the general budget of the Project. See Table 1-19.

Table 1-19 General Resettlement Budget (Unit: 0,000 yuan)

No.	Item	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject	Total
1	Permanent LA	1519.68	961.81	2312.25	3247.25	8040.99
2	Temporary land occupation	159.14	161.69	297.04	409.12	1026.99
3	Demolition of rural residential houses	1447.87	1251.85	1059.25	297.38	4056.35
4	Affected enterprises	0	56	0	0	56
5	Affected stores	0	1.2	0	0	1.2
6	Affected ground attachments	6.44	573.76	44.32	1049.6	1674.12
7	Affected breeding households	70.71	58	0	60.93	189.64
<b>Subtotal of 1-7</b>		<b>3203.84</b>	<b>3064.31</b>	<b>3712.86</b>	<b>5064.28</b>	<b>15045.29</b>
8	Planning and design costs	96.12	91.93	74.26	20.26	282.57
9	Implementation management costs	96.12	91.93	111.39	20.26	319.7
10	Skills training costs	16.02	15.32	18.56	20.26	70.16
11	M&E costs	48.06	45.96	37.13	25.32	156.47
12	Basic contingencies	415.22	502.75	493.13	785.38	2196.48

No.	Item	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject	Total
<b>Subtotal of 8-12</b>		<b>671.54</b>	<b>747.89</b>	<b>734.47</b>	<b>871.48</b>	<b>3025.38</b>
13	Taxes and fees	1061.23	880.13	977.12	1394.36	4312.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>4936.6</b>	<b>4692.35</b>	<b>5424.45</b>	<b>7330.35</b>	<b>22383.75</b>

Compensation fees for LA and HD will be disbursed directly by the subproject owners to the IAs, which will pay land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies to the affected village groups, and young crop compensation fees directly to the AHs. HD compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors according to contracts, and compensation fees for the affected enterprises and stores will be paid directly to their proprietors. Resettlement implementing agencies must submit the copies of contracts concerning land acquisition and house demolition and payment certificated to the projects IA and counties' project offices.

## H. Organizational Structure

The Chongqing Project Leading Group and PMO are responsible mainly for organizing and supervising the resettlement work of the Project, and directing the county PMOs to prepare RAPs.

The county PMOs are responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement, and reporting to the Chongqing Project Leading Group and PMO.

The subproject owners are IAs, responsible for organizing bid invitation and procurement, appointing a consulting agency to prepare the RAP, participating in the DMS, coordinating resettlement implementation, supervising and managing resettlement activities, and reporting resettlement progress and submitting internal monitoring reports to the county PMOs.

Resettlement is implemented by the county land and resources bureaus, which are responsible for participating in the preparation of the RAP, conducting resettlement activities according to the RAP approved by the Bank, going through LA and HD formalities, communicating the resettlement policies, and organizing public participation.

The township/sub-district resettlement working teams, and village/community committees and groups are responsible for participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS, organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD, organizing the implementation of resettlement activities, reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities, Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation, settling disputes arising from project implementation, etc.

Table 1-20 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Subproject	IA	Head	Tel
Rongchang	Rongchang County Land and Resources Bureau	Lai Wenli	13908348006
Shizhu	Shizhu County Land and Resources Bureau	Gao Xulin	73378408
Pengshui	Pengshui County Land and Resources Bureau	Yan Hailin	13908270778
Tongnan	Tongnan County Land and Resources Bureau	Xiang Yi	44569936

The Chongqing PMO was founded in 1993, and has rich experience in the management and implementation of Bank-financed projects. However, the county PMOs and IAs are inexperienced. In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RAP, the Chongqing PMO has strengthened institutional capacity in the following ways: 1) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; 2) Strengthen training: Since May 2013, the staff of all resettlement agencies has been trained on the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), regulations and policies on LA and HD, survey methods, production and livelihood restoration programs, etc.; during project implementation, further training will be organized, covering resettlement implementation and management, resettlement M&E, etc.; 3) Provide financial and equipment support to improve working efficiency; and 4) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and 5) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an

early warning system.

### **I. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure**

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

At the preparation stage, the RAP preparation agency determined compensation rates and resettlement programs in consultation with the subproject owners, county land and resources bureaus, HD management offices, township governments, sub-district offices, village/community committees and APs.

Before project implementation, the HD management offices will distribute the RIB to the affected villages and committees, and make it available to the APs. The RIB covers project overview and impacts, compensation policies, IAs, appeal channels, etc.

In March 2014, the subproject RAPs will be available at the county PMOs and libraries, and announcements published on local newspapers or TV stations, so that the APs are fully aware of the RAPs and their own rights.

### **J. Grievance Redress**

A four-stage grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:

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

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

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

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

Moreover, if the affected person has problems with the resettlement, they can also directly appeal to the government petition offices.

### **K. M&E**

A monitoring mechanism will be established for the Project at implementation stage. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Chongqing and county PMOs. The external M&E agency will be selected through bidding, and the M&E team should be composed of experienced resettlement experts with sociology background.

Internal monitoring covers resettlement progress, house compensation and reconstruction, LA impacts and compensation, infrastructure reconstruction, disbursement and use of compensation fees, grievance redress; staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of resettlement agencies, etc.

External M&E is focused on the production of living and production levels, including: 1) monitoring of households affected by HD, availability of housing land for resettlement, housing construction progress and quality, payment of compensation fees; 2) store monitoring: payment of compensation fees, availability of resettlement housing, relocation progress, production restoration, income restoration; 3) enterprise monitoring: payment of compensation fees, relocation progress, production restoration; and 4) breeding household monitoring: payment of compensation fees, LA for new sites, housing construction, relocation progress, production restoration, income restoration. External M&E also covers resettlement progress, compensation rates, fund disbursement, institutional capacity, public participation, grievance redress, etc.

The owner or PMO of each subproject will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually,

and submit it to the Chongqing PMO, which will gather such reports and submit them to the Bank. The external M&E agency will prepare external M&E reports, and submit them to the Chongqing PMO and Bank periodically. M&E will begin in April 2014, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year during the period of resettlement, i.e., in the middle and at the end of each year; after the completion of resettlement and before the completion of the project, the external monitoring will be conducted once a year.

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 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 independent M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report for submission to the Chongqing PMO and Bank.



## 1 Foreword

1. The reports on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project are made up of individual RAP reports for 4 components and one consolidated report.
2. The consolidate report as well as the 4 individual RAP reports are revised according to the Aide Memoire issued by the World Bank after the pre-appraisal mission.

### I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

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

### II. Definitions of terms

#### Displaced persons

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

### III. Compensation and resettlement measures

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

---

<sup>3</sup> Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

<sup>4</sup> "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
- offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
  - provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
7. Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

## 2 Overview of the Project

### 2.1 Background of the Project

8. Chongqing Municipality has a land area of 82,400 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 33.3 million, featuring a complex socioeconomic and geographic environment, i.e., a fusion of a metropolis, and extensive rural areas, reservoir areas and mountain areas. In the context of the western China development strategy, Chongqing Municipality is one of the two pilot cities for reform of balanced urban and rural development.

9. During this reform, the Chongqing Municipal Government has proposed a 4-tier system for balanced urban and rural development, composed of the downtown area (Tier-1), 4 sub-central cities (Tier-2), 25 county towns (Tier-3) and about 300 rural small towns. With the influx of more and more agricultural population into urban areas, county towns will become the mainstay for the new round of urbanization. Therefore, during the Twelfth Five-year Plan period, the Chongqing Municipal Government has developed a series of reform programs and incentive policies to promote the development of these 25 counties, including household registration reform, expressway and railway construction, employment promotion, and urban infrastructure construction.

10. However, Chongqing Municipality is still faced with some severe challenges. First, economic development is highly unbalanced, as the majority of the municipality's territory is in economically undeveloped rural areas. Second, economic development, tourism development and external investment are restricted by geological conditions. Most of the towns in Chongqing Municipality are located in rugged mountain and valley areas, and are susceptible to such risks as floods, mud-rock flows, water loss, soil erosion and water pollution.

11. These problems result largely from the unsound infrastructure. Since most rivers are unprotected, local residents have weak awareness of water environment protection, and floods are frequent, problems related to the water environment have become a bottleneck on urban development. Although flood protection capacity has been improved greatly in the past, the existing flood protection works are insufficient for the increasing level of urbanization. Therefore, it is crucial to improve urban natural disaster protection systems in stages. In this context, the Bank has reached a common understanding on the implementation the Project with the Chongqing Municipal Government in order to strengthen local water environment management, improve flood protection capacity, improve social security services, and alleviate poverty.

12. For this purpose, the Chongqing Municipal Development and Reform Commission has planned a series of programs for accelerating the implementation of the Project, and applied for the Bank loan as instructed by the municipal government.

#### 2.1.1 Rationale

13. Chongqing plays a vital role in the economic development layout of western China. However, geographic restraints have restricted the economic and social development of Chongqing greatly. In particular, some remote county towns are always affected by such natural disasters as floods, mud-rock flows and landslides. Therefore, it is necessary and rational to implement the Project in order to improve the flood protection capacity of these areas, and improve the local environment.

14. First, the Project complies with the applicable policies and plans, including the Rural Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Plan of China (2011-2020), Rural Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Plan of Chongqing Municipality (Wuling and Qinba Mountains) (2011-2020), and the county poverty reduction plans. The Project will improve local flood protection capacity, protect local residents' personal and property safety, economic activities and agricultural production, and improve their income level. For example, the area of the Tongnan Subproject is a main vegetable base of the county, where local residents' income is from vegetable cultivation mainly. However, a certain amount of cultivated land would be inundated in every flood season, resulting in economic losses. In addition, some jobs will be generated at the construction and operation stages, which will increase the income level of local residents.

15. The Project is also consistent with the goal of strengthening infrastructure construction in the Twelfth Five-year Development Plan of Chongqing Municipality (2011-2015). Through the construction of a number of flood protection and disaster relief works, and the improvement of local flood protection and drainage systems, the Project will lay a solid foundation for future economic and social development, which was proven in the fieldwork. For example, Lukong Town in the Rongchang Subproject is a key tourist attraction of this county, but is close to the Laixi River and affected seriously by floods; Dafoba in the Tongnan Subproject is a key vegetable base in this

county, but the riverside cultivated land would be affected in every flood season, affecting normal cultivation and land income.

16. Second, the Project will improve flood protection systems to protect local residents' personal safety and agricultural protection. The subprojects are designed to resist 1/20 floods, so that the local flood protection demand can be met. For the project counties, the Project is an important step for improving their flood protection systems. For example, the embankment in the Rongchang Subproject will be combined with an ADB-financed embankment constructed together, further improving the county's flood protection system; the embankment in the Shizhu Subproject will be combined with another completed embankment financed by the Bank.

17. Third, the Project will improve the water environment through the construction of sewer lines, such as 13km in the Rongchang Subproject and 12km in the Shizhu Subproject. The Project will also beautify the environment through friendly engineering measures. For example, in the Rongchang Subproject, water steps are designed for the convenience of clothes washing and swimming, and the riverside bamboo forests will be preserved; in the Shizhu Subproject, a leisure footpath of over 10km is designed; in the Pengshui Subproject, landscaping works are designed separately.

18. Forth, the Project will meet the future demand of urban planning. In light of the 4-tier system for balanced urban and rural development proposed by the Chongqing Municipal Government, the project county governments have developed plans for new county towns based on local conditions. For example, the Pengshui Subproject is located in the long-term planning area of Dianshui New Town, which is the future county logistics center.

19. Finally, the Project will improve the local infrastructure, and lay a foundation for future economic and social development. The project area is still backward, and the local infrastructure is a key restraint. The project counties have their respective advantages, such as pigs in Rongchang County, green vegetables in Tongnan County, rhizome of goldthread in Shizhu County, and tourist resources in Pengshui County. The improvement of the local infrastructure will enrich local residents' leisure experiences and attract more investment.

### 2.1.2 Components

20. The Project consists of 4 subprojects: Rongchang County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject (Rongchang Subproject for short), Shizhu County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject (Shizhu Subproject for short), Pengshui County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject (Pengshui Subproject for short), and Tongnan County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject (Tongnan Subproject for short). The Project will affect 38 groups of 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties (see Table 2-1), with a gross investment of 1.333 billion yuan, including a Bank loan of 610 million yuan, accounting for 45.76%. The Project is expected to break ground in July 2014 and be completed in June 2016, with a construction period of 24 months.

Table 2-1 List of Subprojects

No.	County	Subproject	Estimated investment (00 million yuan)		
			Subtotal	Bank Loan	Local counterpart funds
1	Rongchang	Rongchang County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.34	1.83	1.51
2	Shizhu	Shizhu County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.55	1.46	2.09
3	Pengshui	Pengshui County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.44	1.46	1.98
4	Tongnan	Tongnan County Flood and Wastewater Management Subproject	3.00	1.34	1.66
<b>Total</b>			<b>13.33</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>7.23</b>

## 2.2 Progress of Project Preparation and Resettlement

21. The Project consists of 4 subprojects. The owners of the subprojects (Rongchang Hongyu Water Resources Development Co., Ltd. for the Rongchang Subproject, Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd. for the Shizhu Subproject, Pengshui Hongyu Water

Investment & Construction Co., Ltd. for the Pengshui Subproject, and Tongnan Longquan Water Resources Development Co., Ltd. for the Tongnan Subproject) have appointed the design agencies to prepare the pre-feasibility study reports of the subprojects. In May 2013, the preparation of the Feasibility Study Report, RAP, Environmental Impact Assessment, and Environmental Management Plan of the Project begun. With the careful planning of the county development and reform bureaus, owners and design agencies, project preparation progressed smoothly.

22. Chongqing Shrum Business Administration Consulting Co., Ltd. was appointed by the county PMOs to participate in the preparation of this RAP as the resettlement consulting agency. Since early May 2013, the RAP preparation team conducted a one-week socioeconomic survey in the project area, and extensive public consultation with the APs. The draft RAP was completed in December 2013 and the final RAP completed in March 2014.

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

### 2.3 Components

24. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Details of Components

Sub project	Content		Scale
Rong chang	Flood berm	Upstream segment	It starts from the junction of Dazu County and Lukong Town and ends at Erlangtan Bridge, with length of riverway being around 6.0km, and that of revetment 6,213.686m.
		Downstream segment	It starts from Shabao Power Station in the north, and ends at Liansheng Bridge in the south, with the riverway being around 4.3km and revetment some 7,678.48m
	Dam renovation project	-	Sandcastle Barrage Left Bank Power Station additional flood drainage channels using forward hump overflow weir overflow net width of 28m, the channel clear width 29.5m, on both sides of the channel are used M7.5 mortar stone sidewall; Souls town spillway transformation is 2m high steel dam, across the river a single span of 58.8m
	Sewage Treatment content	-	A new sewage pump stations, sewers total length of 19km, where gravity flow length of 15Km, pressure flow length of 4.0km, flood protection along the road layout and bank revetment
Shizhu	River embankment		Dike project is divided into upstream and downstream two remediation, river training total length 4171.37m, built embankments long 4836.76m, grass slope 1596.81m, Xiahe ladder step 24
	Dam renovation project		Combined engineering layout, the transformation of five, four, one, eight dams, including four pillars of the bridge over the dam moved 140m; retain county power plant dam; demolition 2, 3, 6, 7 dam, Recommended bottom steel plate brake shaft drive program
	River dredging project		On the Garonne, downstream and cattle stone inlay River Road dredging of 3394.64m
	Drainage works		New 5 upstream water culvert downstream segment New 2
	Diversion Project		Diversion dam above the Garonne 5 to 60m at the cow cut stone bridge, long 190.26m
	Sewer network		Construction of sewer lines of 11.7km and rainwater lines of 4.4km

Sub project	Content		Scale
	Landscaping		Landscaping of 57,400 m <sup>2</sup> on the embankments in the Jiaoshexi segment and the upper Longhe River
	Dike-top roads		From Longhe River Bridge to Jiaoshexi, 15m wide (including a sidewalk width of 8m), 1,903.90m long
Pengshui	Flood control projects		Located on the left bank of Wujiang, the design flood standards in 20 years, dike length of 4.69km.
	Road works		Flood revetment dike road is slip for the city , the width of 8m, the total length of 4762m
	Sewer project (two)		At the end of Metro Dian water trunk sewers (on the south side of Dian water stations about 40m) to the project area starting segment, about 1970m The project starting to plan a sewage treatment plant section of about 4.69km
Tongnan	Dike (revetment) Engineering	Upstream section of embankment	Length 1.8km, with sloping embankment, an average of 6m, 3m high dike
		The middle section of the revetment	Revetment middle segment length 1.8km, using sloping revetment wall + form, slope height of about 12.5m
		Downstream segment embankment	Length 3.24km, an average of 7.5m, 3m wide dike

## 2.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

25. At the planning and design stages, the design agencies and owners of the Project took the following effective measures to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project.

26. For example, in the Rongchang Subproject, the retaining wall plus embankment design is used in the lower segment, avoiding the relocation of 14 households; in the Pengshui Subproject, the width of the dike-top roads was reduced from 16m to 8m, avoiding the acquisition of over 50 mu of land; in the Shizhu Subproject, the retaining wall plus outward embankment movement design is used for the river embankment component, avoiding the demolition of two residential buildings; in the Tongnan Subproject, the permanently acquired land area under Option 1 is less than that of by 493 mu, and Option 1 has been chosen. After the pre-feasibility study, the design was further optimized, avoiding the acquisition of 50 mu of cultivated land and the demolition of houses of over 400m<sup>2</sup>.

27. At the RAP preparation and implementation stage, when LA or HD is unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the local impacts of the Project:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic situation and future prospect, and develop a feasible RAP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Project.
- Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.

### 3 Impacts of the Project

#### 3.1 Overview

28. 1,493 households with 6,258 persons in 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by LA and/or HD, in which 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by LA, 11 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties by the demolition of rural residential houses, and 9 groups of 10 villages/communities in 4 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties by both LA and HD.

29. 1,997.2 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 1,288.73 mu of rural collective land (including 703.42 mu of cultivated land), and 708.47 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 1,470 households with 6,033 persons. In addition, 584.95 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 371.28 mu of cultivated land.

30. Completed rural residential houses of 17,317m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Project, including 500m<sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, 11,820m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 4,394m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, 294m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure and 309m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure, affecting 64 households with 272 persons. Unfinished rural houses of 3,970m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Project, affecting 12 households with 42 persons.

31. The Project will affect 3 enterprises, with a total demolition of 80m<sup>2</sup>, all in simple structure; the Project will affect two stores, with a total demolition of 100m<sup>2</sup>, all in masonry concrete structure; the Project will affect 10 breeding households, with a total demolition of 1,885m<sup>2</sup>, including 350m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 1,105m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure and 430m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure. 155 persons will be affected in total.

32. In addition, the Project will affect 15 vulnerable households, and 24 types of ground structures and attachments, and special facilities (see Table 3-10).

#### 3.2 Impacts

##### 3.2.1 Permanent LA

33. 37 groups of 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by LA for the Project. 1,997.2 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 1,288.73 mu of rural collective land (including 703.42 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 54.58%; 308.69 mu of woodland, accounting for 23.95%; 128.12 mu of garden land, accounting for 9.94%; 10.04 mu of fishpond, accounting for 0.78%, and 138.46 mu of other land (wasteland, collective river flat, housing land, etc.), accounting for 10.74%), and 708.47 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 1,470 households with 6,033 persons. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-1 Summary of Permanently Acquired Land

Subproject	Total	State-owned land	Rural collective land (mu)						Affected	
			Subtotal	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Fishpond	Other land	HHs	Population
Rongchang	499.44	178.19	321.25	102.63	105.59	53.73	0	59.3	365	1208
Shizhu	429.31	180.02	249.29	121.92	56.27	48.89	10.04	12.17	82	244
Pengshui	542.79	313.29	229.5	168	17.25	25.5	0	18.75	288	1169
Tongnan	525.66	36.97	488.69	310.87	129.58	0	0	48.24	735	3412
<b>Total</b>	<b>1997.2</b>	<b>708.47</b>	<b>1288.73</b>	<b>703.42</b>	<b>308.69</b>	<b>128.12</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>138.46</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>6033</b>

Note: Other land mainly includes housing land, traffic land, water facility land, wasteland, collective river flat,

unused land, etc.

### 3.2.2 Temporary Land Occupation

34. 13 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by temporary land occupation. 584.95mu of collective land will be temporarily occupied, including 371.28 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 63.47 %; 98.34 mu of woodland, accounting for 16.81 %; 97.77 mu of garden land, accounting for 16.71 %; 2.13 mu of fishpond, accounting for 0.36%; and 15.43 mu of other land (grassland, traffic land, wasteland, etc.), accounting for 2.67 %. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Temporarily occupied collective land (mu)						
			Subtotal	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Fishpond	Grass / unused land	Traffic land
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	15.03	11.27	1.68	0	0.42	1.66	0
		Shangshu	8.03	1.87	2.77	0	0.74	2.65	0
		Yuding	18.54	18.04	0.17	0	0.08	0.25	0
		Shabao	26.03	19	3.55	0	0	3.48	0
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	12.36	8.77	1.74	0	0.36	1.49	0
		Baochengsi	13.37	9.64	1.73	0	0.53	1.47	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>93.36</b>	<b>68.59</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>11</b>
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Longjing	37.42	0	0	37.42	0	0	0
		Shuangqing	3.76	0	3.76	0	0	0	0
		Chengnan	48.65	0	0	48.65	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>89.83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>86.07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	160.05	90.9	57.45	11.7	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>160.05</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	208.79	181.74	24.46	0	0	1.43	1.16
		Qianjin	21.63	19.02	1.03	0	0	0	1.58
		Shengli	11.29	11.03	0	0	0	0	0.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>241.71</b>	<b>211.79</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>584.95</b>	<b>371.28</b>	<b>98.34</b>	<b>97.77</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>3</b>

### 3.2.3 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

35. 76 households with 314 persons in 14 groups of 11 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by the demolition of rural residential houses for the Project.

36. Completed rural residential houses of 17,317m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, including 500m<sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, accounting for 2.89%; 11,820m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, accounting for 68.26%; 4,394m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, accounting for 25.37 %; 294m<sup>2</sup> in earth wall structure, accounting for 1.7%; and 309m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure, accounting for 1.78%. 64 households with 272 persons will be affected. The average housing size of the affected completed



houses is 235.5m<sup>2</sup> per household or 55.41m<sup>2</sup> per capita. Most of the houses in masonry concrete structure were completed during 2000-2010, and most of those in masonry concrete structure were completed in the 1990s (see Table 3-3). In addition, interior decoration of 23,947.52m<sup>2</sup> will be affected by HD, including floor tiles of 13,682.6m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 57.14%; wall tiles of 5,889.4m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 24.59%; ordinary ceilings of 4,079.58m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 17.04%; and luxury ceilings of 295.98m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 1.24%.

Table 3-3 Affected Completed Rural Residential Houses

Sub project	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Housing size (m <sup>2</sup> )						Affected	
				Subtotal	Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth wall	Simple	HHs	Population
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	2	1020	0	0	1020	0	0	7	28
		Yuding	8	652	0	546	106	0	0	5	18
		Shabao	2	286	0	0	0	286	0	3	10
	Changzhou Sub-district	Baochenngsi	1, 3	2387	0	1557	830	0	0	14	36
		Dujiaba	12	1090	0	596	494	0	0	10	52
	Subtotal				<b>5435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2699</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	384	0	324	60	0	0	1	11
		Longjing	Xuejing	3900	0	3900	0	0	0	3	16
		Chengnan	Zhongba	30	0	30	0	0	0	1	3
		Shuangqing	Hongcunling	1127	0	1127	0	0	0	4	17
	Subtotal				<b>5441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5381</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1, 8, 9	4593	500	3261	812	8	12	12	63
	Subtotal				<b>4593</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3261</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Shengli	2	1848	0	479	1072	0	297	4	18
	Subtotal				<b>1848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>4</b>
Total				<b>17317</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>11820</b>	<b>4394</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>272</b>

37. In addition, unfinished houses of 3,970m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Pengshui Subproject, affecting 12 households with 42 persons, including houses with pillars only of 350m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 8.82%; frame houses without slab<sup>5</sup> of 1,300m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 32.75%; and frame houses with

<sup>5</sup> A house in frame without slab is one in which the frame has been completed but slabs have not been laid.

slabs<sup>6</sup> of 1,400m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 35.26%; and largely completed rough houses of 920m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 23.17%. See Table 3-4.

 Table 3-4 Affected Unfinished Rural Houses<sup>7</sup>

Subproject	Housing size (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected	
	Subtotal	Pillars	Frame without slab	Frame with slabs	Largely completed	HHs	Population
Pengshui	3970	350	1300	1400	920	12	42

### 3.2.4 Affected Enterprises

38. The Project will affect 3 enterprises. The pipe fitting factory affected by the Shizhu Subproject is a state-run enterprise affiliated to Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd. This enterprise operates on 10 mu of collective land leased from Xuejing Group of Longjing Community, and its land will be affected (included in the acquired land area) and properties of 80 m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure demolished. The two enterprises affected by the Tongnan Subproject are sandstone factories affiliated to the subproject owner, dealing with sand mining on leased collective land, and their 120 temporary workers will be affected. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Enterprise	Degree of impact	APs	HD area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
						Subtotal	Simple
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Longjing	Pipe fitting factory	Affecting production, resulting in relocation	10	80	80
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	Hongyanzui Sandstone Factory	Affecting leased collective land, resulting in equipment relocation	80	-	-
		Qianjin	Dafo Sandstone Factory		40	-	-
Total					130	80	80

### 3.2.5 Affected Stores

39. Both stores affected by the Shizhu Subproject are non-staple food stores run by two families in their own residential houses, with a size of 50m<sup>2</sup> each, all in masonry concrete structure. The demolition area and affected population of the stores have been included in those of the demolished rural residential houses. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Affected Stores

Subproject	Town	Village/ community	Group	Head of household	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	MJH	50	Selling non-staple food
		Shuangqing	Hongchunling	MZF	50	Selling non-staple food

<sup>6</sup> A house in frame with slabs is one in which the frame has been completed and slabs have been laid, but which has not been fully completed.

<sup>7</sup> According to Document PCG [2011] No.165, the county government decided to freeze household registration and house construction on the left side of the Wujiang River for the purpose of urban construction from December 5, 2011 to December 4, 2016. The above houses were suspended of construction after the release of the above document.

Subproject	Town	Village/ community	Group	Head of household	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose
Total					100	-

### 3.2.6 Affected Breeding Households

40. The Project will affect 10 breeding households, including 4 by the Rongchang Subproject, two by the Shizhu Subproject and 4 by the Tongnan Subproject, with a total demolition of 1,885m<sup>2</sup>, including 350m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, accounting for 18.56%; 1,105m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, accounting for 58.62%; and 430m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure, accounting for 22.81%, affecting 25 persons. See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Breeding household	Degree of impact	APs	HD area (m <sup>2</sup> )			
						Total	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	LLA Tea Garden	HD	2	90	0	0	90
		Shabao	CDW Fungus Farm	HD	4	120	120	0	0
	Changzhou Sub-district	Baochengsi	LZC Processing Shop	HD	2	400	150	250	0
			XHJ Fishpond	HD	2	80	80	0	0
	Subtotal			4	-	10	690	350	250
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Longjing	DJH (fish culture)	Affecting 5 mu of state-owned water surface temporarily	3	0	0	0	0
		Chengnan	MFZ (duck breeding)	Demolishing a riverside duck shed	2	60	0	0	60
	Subtotal			2	-	5	60	0	0
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	HSQ	Demolition of breeding property	2	410	0	401	9
			LJG		4	400	0	375	25
		Qianjin	FHQ		2	185	0	0	185
		Shengli	TXZ		2	139	0	79	60
	Subtotal			4	-	10	1135	0	855
Total			10	-	25	1885	350	1105	430

### 3.2.7 Restoration Program for Affected Vulnerable Groups

41. Vulnerable groups mainly refer to the poor (below the poverty line of 2,300 yuan per household per annum in Lukong Town and Changzhou Sub-district, Rongchang County, 1,944 yuan in Linjiang Community, Pengshui County; 2,000 yuan in Xinsheng Village, 1,400 yuan in Qianjin Village and 1,600 yuan in Shengli Village in Tongnan County), five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychos, women-headed households, etc. According to the DMS, 15 households with 46 persons affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups, mostly being widows, poor households and women-headed households. These households include 4 poor households, accounting for 26.67% of all affected vulnerable households; 3 households affected by disability, accounting for 20%; 7 women-headed households, accounting for 46.67%; and two households composed of widows, accounting for 13.33%. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Name	Age	Family size	Type of impact	Vulnerable group
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	3	LWX	60	1	LA	Woman-headed
				KRB	68	4	LA	Woman-headed
		Yuding	8	CLJ	78	5	HD	Disability
				ZDY	46	4	HD	Disability
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	12	TTJ	76	5	LA	Woman-headed
		Baochengsi	2	BXY	65	1	LA	Woman-headed
LQG	63			2	LA	Major disease		
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	9	ZKC	60	4	LA	Poor, disability
			10	ZZT	78	4	LA	Poor, MLS
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Shengli	2	XZZ	69	1	LA	Widow
			3	MSX	64	1	LA	Widow
			4	JXQ	37	2	LA	Woman-headed
		Qianjin	4	SMY	46	4	LA	Woman-headed, sick son
				YDH	52	5	LA	Poor
		Xinsheng	2	LWF	64	3	LA	Poor, woman-headed

### 3.2.8 Affected Population

42,149 households with 6,258 persons will be affected by LA and/or HD, in which 1,470 households with 6,033 persons will be affected by LA, 64 households with 272 persons by the demolition of completed rural residential houses, and 59 households with 244 persons by both LA and HD. 15 enterprises, stores and breeding households with 155 persons will be affected. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Summary of Affected Population

Type of impact		Subtotal	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
<b>Permanent LA</b>	Affected households	1470	365	82	288	735
	Affected population	6033	1208	244	1169	3412
<b>Demolition of completed rural residential houses</b>	Affected households	64	39	9	12	4
	Affected population	272	144	47	63	18
<b>Demolition of unfinished rural houses</b>	Affected households	12	0	0	12	0
	Affected population	42	0	0	42	0
<b>Affected stores</b>	Number	2	0	2	0	0
	Affected population <sup>(1)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Affected enterprises</b>	Number	3	0	1	0	2
	Affected population	130	0	10	0	120
<b>Affected breeding households</b>	Number	10	4	2	0	4
	Affected population	25	10	5	0	10
<b>Where</b>	Households affected by both LA and HD	59	39	6	10	4

Type of impact		Subtotal	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
	Population affected by both LA and HD	244	144	31	51	18
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	Affected households	1493	365	85	302	741
	Affected enterprises, stores and breeders	15	4	5	0	6
	Affected population	6258	1218	275	1223	3542

Note: (1) The affected population of the stores are included in the data of permanent LA; (2) In "Total", the households and population affected by both LA and HD is deducted.

### 3.2.9 Affected Ground Attachments and Structures

43. The Project will affect 24 types of ground attachments and structures, including 7 types of special facilities. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
Check dams (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement	651	2820	-	87.05
Protective works (m <sup>3</sup> )	Ashlar	413	-	-	-
Water pipes (m)	Concrete, 500mm in diameter	476	-	-	-
	>15mm	-	640	-	-
	Pvc4 branch pipes	-	-	-	220
Pools (m <sup>3</sup> )	Earth	-	-	-	3.84
Well	Ashlar (m <sup>3</sup> )	4	-	-	-
	Pressure well	-	-	-	1
Pumped wells	Pumped wells	7	-	-	-
Septic tanks	Ashlar and solid rock (m <sup>3</sup> )	41	-	-	-
	Tabia, cement	-	-	-	3
Enclosing walls (m <sup>3</sup> )	Brick	-	240	-	56.42
Livestock stables (m <sup>2</sup> )	Brick-cement structure	-	2200	-	-
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	-	74	-	-
Wires (m)	Outdoor lighting wires	-	3240	-	-
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	-	2200	-	-
	Diameter 3-5cm	-	600	-	-
Fruit trees	Small	-	390	-	13
	Medium	-	410	-	8
	Big	-	-	-	5
Other trees	Small	-	680	-	23
	Medium	-	700	-	15
	Big	-	-	-	7
Tombs	With tombstone	-	-	21	-
	Without tombstone	-	-	20	35
Cooking ranges	Brick	-	-	-	4
Water tower	Cement/brick	-	-	-	1
Main natural gas pipeline (m)	Special facility	-	1500	-	-
Transformer	Special facility	-	1	-	2
Power lines (km)	0.4kv	-	-	0.385	-

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
	380v	-	-	-	0.65
	10kv	-	-	1.224	0.32
Telecom cables (km)	-	-	-	1.75	-
Water resources facilities	Pumping station	-	-	-	1
	Hydrological station	-	1	-	-
Traffic facilities (km)	Tractor road	-	-	-	2.54

## 4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

44. In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the project area, the RAP preparation team conducted a field survey in May and November 2013 using such method as literature review, door-to-door survey, interview and FGD.

### 4.1 Socioeconomic Background of the Project Area

#### 4.1.1 Chongqing Municipality

45. Chongqing Municipality is located in the upper Yangtze River, and the junction of central and western China, being an important central city of China, a historically and culturally famous city, and the economic center and traffic hub of southwestern China, with a land area of 82,400 km<sup>2</sup> and a resident population of 28.8462 million (end of 2011), governing 40 districts/counties, 839 townships and 175 sub-districts. At the end of 2012, Chongqing's registered population was 29.45 million.

46. Since it became a municipality directly under the central government in 1997, significant progress has been made in economic and social development. In 2012, the city's GDP was 1.1459 trillion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 13.6%, per capita GDP 39,083 yuan, a year-on-year growth of 12.4%, and local fiscal general budgetary revenue 170.349 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 14.5%. With the rapid growth of economic strength, rapid progress has been made in urban and rural infrastructure construction, and social programs, and traffic, educational and medical care systems have been established preliminarily. However, the city's urban and rural infrastructure, and public service capacity remain weak, restricting the city's further development to a great extent. Therefore, the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project has been implemented to promote infrastructure construction, and promote economic and social development.

#### 4.1.2 Project Counties

47. Among the 4 project counties, Rongchang and Tongnan Counties are located in western and northwestern Chongqing Municipality, close to Sichuan Province, and play an important role in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic development strategy; Shizhu and Pengshui Counties are located in southeastern Chongqing Municipality, and are minority autonomous counties. See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing Municipality and the Project Area in 2012

Division	Year-end population (0,000)	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Agricultural gross output value (00 million yuan)	Industrial gross output value (00 million yuan)	Local fiscal revenue (00 million yuan)
Chongqing Municipality	2884.62	82400	39083	22968	7383	11489	1402.03	13104.02	1703.49
Rongchang	83.53	1079	31253	19295	8356	207.55	27.05	416.6	43.36
Shizhu	54.69	3012.51	22614	19055	6848	93.10	27.84	82.98	14.10
Pengshui	69.08	3903	16019	16741	5960	85.78	28.20	39.14	14.25
Tongnan	95	1594	22875	17910	7285	146.93	34.6	142	20.29

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Chongqing Municipality (2012); statistical bulletins 2012 of the project counties

48. It can be seen that the per capita GDP and per capita net income of rural residents of Rongchang County are close to the averages of Chongqing Municipality, and its economic level is medium among all districts and counties of Chongqing Municipality; those of Shizhu and Tongnan

Counties are slightly lower than the averages of Chongqing Municipality, and their economic levels are below average; those of Pengshui County are much lower than the averages of Chongqing Municipality, and its economic level is far below average.

#### 4.1.3 Affected Townships/Sub-districts

49. The Project will affect 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties. See Tables 4-2 and 4-3.

Table 4-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships in 2012

County	Township/ sub-district	Year-end population	Cultivated area (mu)	Food output (ton)	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Rongchang	Lukong Town	15946	19916.55	8032	19662	9298
	Changzhou Sub-district	74267	48481.34	19979	81125	10277.07
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	100020	30436	33612	27450	7332
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	33770	42060	-	22993.88	8456
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	128500	37136	26503	52633.7	8846

Note: Rural economic statistical bulletins 2012 of the project townships/sub-districts

50. It can be seen that the rural economic income and per capita net income of rural residents of Changzhou Sub-district, Rongchang County are higher than those of the other townships and sub-districts, while the per capita net income of rural residents of Nanbin Town, Shizhu County is lower than those of the other townships and sub-districts.

51. The per capita net income of rural residents of the affected townships and sub-districts in Rongchang County is within 9,000-11,000 yuan, that in Shizhu County within 5,200-8,000 yuan, that of Linjiang Community, Pengshui County is about 6,450 yuan, and that in Tongnan County within 5,000-8,000 yuan. 15-36% of gross income is from agriculture, and nonagricultural income is over 60%.

Table 4-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages in 2012

County	Township/ sub-district	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five- guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivate d area (mu)
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	1	152	445	445	12	37	1	0.91
			2	138	465	465	10	42	0	0.78
			3	128	455	455	10	50	5	1.38
			5	154	512	512	8	34	2	0.78
			6	161	529	529	25	69	2	1.36
			7	98	323	323	17	73	2	1.19
			Shangshu	6	140	440	440	14	30	2
		Yuding	8	215	652	30	7	14	3	1.14
		Shabao	1	412	700	700	23	47	3	1.48
			3	167	505	455	13	23	2	0.93
	4		168	488	488	15	47	4	1.29	
	Changzhou	Dujiaba	11	301	700	536	7	14	3	0.89
			12	467	915	729	9	17	4	0.9



County	Township/ sub-district	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five- guarante e HHs	Per capita cultivate d area (mu)
	Sub-district	Baochengsi	1	415	927	673	3	11	3	0.92
			3	112	357	357	15	27	0	0.90
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	201	698	693	1	3	1	1.3
		Longjing	Xuejing	88	396	304	2	5	0	1.6
		Shuangqing	Hongchunling	187	635	31	3	8	0	1.3
			Loufangwan	244	928	773	20	80	1	0.95
		Chengnan	Zhongba	270	821	714	1	1	0	0.9
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1	140	560	110	10	34	1	0.07
			7	45	180	69	4	14	0	0.6
			8	82	370	114	5	17	1	0.7
			9	65	260	126	6	19	4	0.49
			10	98	390	116	4	12	1	0.57
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	1	85	347	343	2	7	0	0.45
			2	162	424	422	4	13	2	0.56
			4	125	475	475	4	14	0	0.57
			5	219	615	614	5	19	1	0.45
			6	210	602	601	3	11	1	0.47
		Qianjin	1	112	487	487	1	3	1	0.41
			2	120	395	334	5	15	2	0.57
			3	111	451	439	3	14	1	0.60
			4	149	573	573	5	16	1	0.56
		Shengli	2	279	667	607	5	19	0	0.69
			3	191	496	494	3	11	2	0.85
			4	269	628	628	3	10	0	0.95

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

#### 4.2 Basic Information of AHs

52. In order to learn the socioeconomic profile of the affected population, and their expected resettlement modes, the RAP preparation agency conducted a sampling survey on 317 households affected by LA, including 273 valid samples (18.57 % of all households affected by LA), in which 40 households were also affected by HD (52.17% of all households affected by HD), 3 enterprises, two stores, and 10 breeding households (100%). See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Sampling Rates

County	Type of impact	Group	AHs	Sample HHs	Sampling rate	Affected population	Sample population	Sampling rate
Rongchang	LA	Darongzhai	164	37	22.56%	521	126	24.18%
		Shabao	18	10	55.56%	54	34	62.96%
		Shangshu	129	17	13.18%	398	58	14.57%
		Yuding	5	3	60.00%	18	10	55.56%
		Dujiaba	33	6	18.18%	147	20	13.61%

County	Type of impact	Group	AHs	Sample HHs	Sampling rate	Affected population	Sample population	Sampling rate
		Baochengsi	16	3	18.75%	70	10	14.29%
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>20.82%</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>21.36%</b>
Shizhu	LA	Hongguang	5	5	100.00%	20	20	100.00%
		Xuejing	16	6	37.50%	49	19	38.78%
		Hongchunling	29	9	31.03%	81	28	34.57%
		Zhongba	32	12	37.50%	94	37	39.36%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39.02%</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>42.62%</b>	
Pengshui	LA and HD	1	144	29	20.14%	583	152	26.07%
		7	46	6	13.04%	188	20	10.64%
		8	21	4	19.05%	81	12	14.81%
		9	36	9	25.00%	152	38	25.00%
		10	41	7	17.07%	165	29	17.58%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19.10%</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>21.47%</b>	
Tongnan	LA	Xinsheng	252	41	16.27%	1149	187	16.28%
		Qianjin	227	35	15.42%	1032	166	16.09%
		Shengli	256	34	13.28%	1231	163	13.24%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>14.97%</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>15.12%</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1470</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>18.57%</b>	<b>6033</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>18.71%</b>

#### 4.2.1 Demographics

##### 4.2.1.1 Population

53. 273 households with 1,129 persons were covered in this survey, including 536 females, accounting for 48%, and 717 laborers, accounting for 63%.

##### 4.2.1.2 Age structure

54. Among the 1,129 samples, 87 are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 8%; 79 aged 7-15 years, accounting for 7%; 775 aged 16-60 years, accounting for 69%; and 188 aged above 60 years, accounting for 17%. The population aged 16-60 years accounts for over 2/3.

##### 4.2.1.3 Educational Level

55. Among the 1,129 samples, 32 are illiterate or semiliterate, accounting for 3%; 428 have received primary school education, accounting for 38%; 492 have received junior high school education, accounting for 44%; 81 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 7%; 31 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 3%. The samples having received junior high school or above education account for over 1/2 of all samples. These APs will lose land partly or wholly after LA, and should be able to find new jobs quickly through training offered by the government.

##### 4.2.1.4 Labor Employment

56. The sample households have 717 laborers in total, in which 209 do farm work at home, accounting for 29%, and 508 are employed, accounting for 71%. In the project counties, the percentages of employed population are within 60%-77%. These people will not be affected greatly by LA.

#### 4.2.1.5 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

57. In household income, agricultural income accounts for 15%-36%, and nonagricultural income for over 60%. In nonproductive income, employment income accounts for 70%-90%. Among these 4 counties, the percentage of agricultural income of Rongchang County is 36%, higher than those of the other 3 counties (all below 20%), so LA will affect households doing farm work mainly. In the other 3 counties, household income is mainly composed of nonagricultural income, especially employment income, so LA will affect local households slightly.

58. In household expenditure, productive expenses account for 12%-27%, and nonproductive expenses account for over 70% (over 85% in Shizhu, Pengshui and Tongnan Counties). In nonproductive expenses, the percentages of food expenses are within 48%-68%, and the percentages of educational expenses are increasing. The improvement of knowledge level will help local residents get employed more easily and develop efficient agriculture.

59. Average household net income ranges from 33,896 yuan (Shizhu County) to 26,420 yuan (Pengshui County).

Table 4-5 Survey Data on Affected Population

County	Village/ community	HHs	Population	Gender			Labor force			Educational level (6 years or above)					Age structure			
				Male	Female	Percent of females	Total	Farmin g at home	Working outside and other	Junior college or above	Senior high school	Junior high school	Primary school	Illiterate or semiliterate	0-6	7-15	16-60	Over 60
Rongc hang	Darongzhai	37	126	68	58	46%	80	22	58	3	8	58	51	3	8	7	91	23
	Shabao	10	34	21	13	38%	22	8	14	1	2	13	9	0	2	1	15	3
	Shangshu	17	58	28	30	52%	37	19	18	2	8	26	34	1	7	5	54	15
	Yuding	3	10	5	5	50%	8	4	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	6	3
	Dujiaba	6	20	13	7	35%	12	9	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	1	4	2
	Baochengsi	3	10	6	4	40%	5	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	3	0	3	1
	Subtotal	76	258	141	117	45%	164	65	99	8	21	101	103	5	23	15	173	47
Shizh u	Hongxing	3	11	6	5	45%	9	3	6	0	1	6	1	1	1	2	7	1
	Longjing	8	21	11	10	48%	14	4	10	1	2	11	5	2	1	3	14	3
	Shuangqing	17	58	31	27	47%	37	6	31	2	6	25	21	4	3	6	40	9
	Chengnan	4	14	7	7	50%	11	4	7	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	11	2
	Subtotal	32	104	55	49	47%	71	17	54	4	10	47	33	8	5	12	72	15
Pengs hui	Linjiang	55	251	133	118	47%	152	49	103	5	15	131	95	5	20	17	169	45
	Subtotal	55	251	133	118	47%	152	49	103	5	15	131	95	5	20	17	169	45
Tongn an	Xinsheng	47	214	119	96	45%	137	33	104	5	14	94	77	6	17	14	146	38
	Shengli	33	155	69	85	55%	99	18	81	4	11	66	59	4	9	10	118	17
	Qianjin	30	147	76	71	48%	94	27	67	5	10	53	61	4	13	11	97	26
	Subtotal	110	516	264	252	49%	330	78	252	14	35	213	197	14	39	35	361	81
Total		273	1129	593	536	47%	717	209	508	31	81	492	428	32	87	79	775	188

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

County	Village/ community	HHs	Population	Gender			Labor force			Educational level (6 years or above)					Age structure			
				Male	Female	Percent of females	Total	Farming at home	Working outside and other	Junior college or above	Senior high school	Junior high school	Primary school	Illiterate or semiliterate	0-6	7-15	16-60	Over 60
Percent (%)		-	-	52	48	48	-	29	71	3	7	44	38	3	8	7	69	17

Table 4-6 Annual Household Income and Expenditure

County		Household income					Household expenditure									Net income (income - productive expenses)
		Gross income	Agricultural income	Nonagricultural income			Gross expenditure	Productive expenses	Nonproductive expenses							
				Total	Employment income	Other income			Total	Food expenses	Traffic expenses	Educational expenses	Medical expenses	Other expenses		
Rongchang	Household average (yuan)	37191	13389	23802	16661	7141	29000	7830	21170	14500	1450	3480	1300	440	29361	
	Percent	100%	36%	64%	45%	19%	100.00%	27%	73%	68%	7%	17%	6%	2%	-	
Shizhu	Household average (yuan)	36812	5890	30922	22088	8834	24300	2916	21384	11664	2187	3645	2430	1458	33896	
	Percent	100%	16%	84%	60%	24%	100%	12%	88%	48%	9%	15%	10%	6%	-	
Pengshui	Household average (yuan)	29720	4540	25180	22360	2820	23200	3300	19900	13500	1100	2300	1550	1450	26420	
	Percent	100%	15.5%	84.5%	75.2%	9.3%	100%	14%	86%	58%	5%	10%	7%	6%	-	
Tongnan	Household average (yuan)	33940	5770	28170	23758	4412	28000	4200	23800	16240	1120	2520	1960	1960	29740	
	Percent	100%	17%	83%	70%	13%	100%	15%	85%	68%	5%	11%	8%	8%	-	

#### 4.2.2 Affected Enterprises

60. The Project will affect 3 enterprises. The pipe fitting factory in Shizhu County business in 2010, and leases 10 mu of collective land leased from Xuejing Group of Longjing Community at 1,500 yuan/mu per annum, and owns equipment with a total value of 800,000 yuan, workshops of 400 m<sup>2</sup> and workers' dormitories of 200 m<sup>2</sup>. It has 10 temporary workers, paid 2,000-3,000 yuan/month, an annual operating revenue of about 2 million yuan and an annual profit of about 700,000-800,000 yuan. The two enterprises affected by the Tongnan Subproject are both affiliated to the owner. They have entered into mining agreements with the government, lease riverside collective land and hire local temporary workers for mining. Except the flood season of 2-3 months, the temporary workers work 9-10 months per annum. Their agreements are usually renewed annually, and the current agreements will expire at the end of 2013 and will not be renewed upon expiry. These two enterprises will find new places to resume production with the assistance of the owner, and their 120 temporary workers will be relocated with their enterprises. See Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Information of Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Enterprise	Address	Basic information				Business status
			Type	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Workforce	Annual pay (yuan)	
Shizhu	Pipe fitting factory	Xuejing, Longjing	State-owned	10 mu	10	2000-3000	Good
Tongnan	Hongyanzui Sandstone Factory	Xinsheng	Affiliated to the owner	32000m <sup>2</sup>	80	3000-4000	Good
	Dafo Sandstone Factory	Qianjin	Affiliated to the owner	28000m <sup>2</sup>	40	3000-4000	Good

#### 4.2.3 Affected Breeding Households

61. The Project will affect 10 breeding households, including 4 by the Rongchang Subproject, two by the Shizhu Subproject and 4 by the Tongnan Subproject. See Table 4-8.

##### (1) Rongchang Subproject

62. CDW Fungus Farm is run by the family of Chen Dewen, in which edible fungi are grown, with an annual output value of about 40,000 yuan. The Subproject will affect its cultivation facility but not affect its residential house.

63. LLA Tea Garden is run by the family of Luo Lin'an on 90 m<sup>2</sup> of leased collective land with an annual rental of 500 yuan. The lease contract is renewed annually but will not be renewed upon expiry this year. The simple tea garden of this family will be fully demolished for the Subproject.

64. LZC Processing Shop is run by the family of Liu Zhichu in its house, and processes rice noodles and other food for selling in the county town. However, since Liu has been not well in recent years, output has been reduced, with a monthly operating revenue of about 1,200 yuan. A total housing size of 400 m<sup>2</sup> of this family will be demolished for the Subproject.

65. XHJ Fishpond raises silver carp grass carp on 30 mu of leased collective land, with an annual rental of 1,120 yuan/mu (400 kg of paddy rice \* 2.8 yuan/kg) and an annual output of 10,000 kg. A 3 mu fishpond and an 80 m<sup>2</sup> house will be demolished for the Subproject.

##### (2) Shizhu Subproject

66. DJH, boss of a fish farm, leases 10 mu of state-owned water surface for fish culture, with an annual output of 50,000-100,000 kg, an annual output value of about 1 million yuan, and an annual net profit of about 400,000 yuan. About 5 mu of water surface will be affected for about half a year at

the construction stage.

67. MFZ, a resident of Chengnan Community, raises ducks on a small scale (about 0.2 mu of land). Annual sales volume is about 1,000 ducks, and profit is about 15 yuan per duck, amounting to annual income of 15,000 yuan. Its duck shed will be demolished for the Subproject.

### (3) Tongnan Subproject

68. HSQ, 50 years, has dealt with duck raising with his wife beside the Pujiang River since 2002. This household raises 4,000-5,000 ducks annually, with annual income of about 100,000 yuan. It has never paid land rent, and its property for breeding has not been approved formally. Its property for breeding will be demolished for the Subproject.

69. FHQ, 35 years, has dealt with goose raising for over 10 years. Its property for breeding is built on household contracted land, used for goose raising and feed storage. This household no longer deals with goose raising, and its property for breeding is unoccupied, so its production will not be affected by the Subproject. Its property for breeding will be demolished for the Subproject.

70. LJG, 42 years, raises 50-60 heads of cattle on 3 mu of leased collective land in Qianjin Village. A rental of 10,000 yuan was paid at a time (1,000 yuan per annum, for 10 years). In addition, this household cultivates feeds on 400 mu of leased land, which is leased for 10 years at 100 yuan/mu per annum, and land rent is paid once every two years. Its self-built property for breeding (about 300 m<sup>2</sup>) will be affected by the Subproject.

71. TXZ, 58 years, deals with cultivation on about 200 mu of land in Shengli Village. Its affected property is used to store productive tools.

Table 4-8 Information of Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	Household	Address	Basic information			Business status
			Type	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected population	
Rongchang	LLA Tea Garden	Darongzhai	Private	90m <sup>2</sup>	2	Excellent
	CDW Fungus Farm	Shabao	Private	120m <sup>2</sup>	4	Excellent
	LZC Processing Shop	Baochengsi	Private	400m <sup>2</sup>	2	Excellent
	XHJ Fishpond	Baochengsi	Private	80m <sup>2</sup>	2	Excellent
Shizhu	DJH (fish culture)	Longjing	Private	10 mu	3	Good
	MFZ (duck breeding)	Chengnan	Private	0.2 mu	2	Good
Tongnan	HSQ	Xinsheng	Private	410.24m <sup>2</sup>	2	Ordinary
	LJG		Private	400.49m <sup>2</sup>	4	Excellent
	FHQ	Qianjin	Private	185.49m <sup>2</sup>	2	Suspended
	TXZ	Shengli	Private	139.13m <sup>2</sup>	2	Ordinary

#### 4.2.4 Affected Stores

72. Two stores will be affected by the Project, both being non-staple food stores run by two families in their own residential houses. MJH, living in Hongguang Group of Hongxing Village, runs a non-staple food store in his own house with his wife (masonry concrete structure, about 50 m<sup>2</sup>), with an annual turnover of about 8,000 yuan. MZF, living in Hongchunling Group of Shuangqing Community, runs a non-staple food store in his own house (masonry concrete structure, about 50 m<sup>2</sup>), with an annual turnover of about 7,000 yuan. See Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Information of Affected Stores

Subproject	Village/ community	Proprietor	Type	Business status	Property	Expected mode of resettlement
------------	-----------------------	------------	------	--------------------	----------	--

Subproject	Village/ community	Proprietor	Type	Business status	Property	Expected mode of resettlement
Shizhu	Hongxing	MJH	Non-staple food	Ordinary	Own house	Relocation
	Shuangqing	MZF	store	Ordinary	Own house	Relocation

#### 4.2.5 Information on Affected Vulnerable Groups

73. The Project will affect 15 vulnerable households with 46 persons, including 7 in Rongchang, two in Pengshui and 6 in Tongnan.

74. The Rongchang Subproject will affect 7 vulnerable households with 22 persons. LWX, female, 60 years: Her husband is dead, she is unable to work, and her income is from her children (no MLS). KRB, female, 68 years: Her husband is dead, and her income is from her children and the government. CLJ, male, 78 years: His son is lame and unable to work, and household income is from outside employment and land transfer fees. ZDY, male, 46 years: He is disabled in the arm and still able to work, and household income is from outside employment and land transfer fees. TTJ, female, 76 years: Her husband is dead, and her income is from MLS. BXY, female, 65 years: Her husband is dead, and her income is from her children and the government. LQG, female, 63 years: Her husband is sick. The houses of CLJ and ZDY will be demolished, and the other 5 households will be affected by LA only.

75. The Pengshui Subproject will affect two vulnerable households with 8 persons. ZKC in Group 9 of Linjiang Community is 60 years old, disabled. His wife is a psycho, and can do simple physical labor and largely take care of herself. This household's income is from crop cultivation, odd jobs, child support subsidy and MLS benefit. ZZT in Group 10 of Linjiang Community is 78 years old. This household is an MLS household. The income of the above two households will be affected slightly due to small amounts of LA.

76. The Tongnan Subproject will affect 6 vulnerable households with 16 persons. XZZ, female, 69 years: Her husband is dead, her children work outside all the year round, and her income is from her children and the government. MSX, female, 64 years: Her husband is dead, her children work outside all the year round, and her income is from her children and the government; she grows vegetables on scattered land for self-consumption. JXQ, female, 37 years, divorced: She takes care of her son alone, and deals with insurance marketing to pay living and educational expenses. SMY, female, 46 years: Her son suffers from epilepsy, and her income is from farming and odd jobs. YDH, female, 46 years: Her income is from farming and odd jobs. LWF, female, 64 years: Her husband is dead and her household is poor. All these households will be affected by LA only.



## 5 Legal and Policy Framework

### 5.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

77. The policies of the Project have been formulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Chongqing Municipality. The resettlement work of the Project will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the Bank. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy document	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources	May 1, 2004
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	November 7, 2006
	Real Right Law of the PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	June 26, 2010
Chongqing Municipality	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	March 22, 1999
	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	January 1, 1999
	Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban States in Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008	January 1, 2008
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45)	January 1, 2008
	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)	
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)	January 1, 2013
Rongchang	Notice of the Rongchang County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (RCG [2008] No.93)	October 20, 2008
	Notice of the Rongchang County Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (RCG [2013] No.51)	January 1, 2013
Shizhu	Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (SCG [2008] No.175)	January 1, 2008
	Notice of the General Office of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies within the Urban Planning Area (SCGO [2010] No.29)	January 1, 2010
	Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SCG [2013] No.63)	January 1, 2013

Level	Policy document	Effective date
Pengshui	Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (PCG [2008] No.44)	July 9, 2008
	Notice of the Pengshui County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (PCG [2013] No.73)	January 1, 2013
Tongnan	Notice of the Tongnan County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (TCG [2013] No.39)	January 1, 2013
	Supplementary Notice of the Tongnan County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates	August 1, 2013
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

## 5.2 State Laws and Regulations

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

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

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

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

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

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

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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:**

87. 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)**

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

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

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

93. The guidelines are as followings:

94. Doing a good job in employment training and social security for LEFs shall be an important part of land acquisition institutional reform. Local governments at all levels shall strengthen employment training and social security, include LEF employment issues in economic and social development plans, and annual plans, establish social security institutions suited to the characteristics and needs of LEFs, take effective measures to secure employment training and social security funds, promote LEFs' employment and integration into urban society, and ensure that LEFs' living standards are not reduced due to land acquisition and that their long-term livelihoods are secured.

95. 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.

96. 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.

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

98. 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.

99. 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.

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

101. 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.

102. 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 Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)**

103. 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.

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

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

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

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

107. (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.

108. 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.

109. (3) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

110. 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.

111. (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.

112. (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.

113. (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.

114. 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.

115. (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 practically pursuant to the Emergency Notice. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and also 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.

116. (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 for at replacement cost, and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

117. 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.

118. (9) Carry out LA and HD 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.

119. (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.

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

121. (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.

122. (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.

### 5.3 Municipal Regulations

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

123. 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.

124. 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)**

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

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

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

1. Strengthening centralized management on land acquisition;
2. 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
3. Strengthening supervision and inspection to avoid crimes in land acquisition and house demolition

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

126. 1. Adjusting the land acquisition compensation rates of the main urban area: Land compensation fees shall be 18,000 yuan/mu based on acquired land area regardless of land type and location. Resettlement subsidy shall be 38,000 yuan per capita based on the agricultural population converted into urban status. Young crops and ground attachments shall be compensated for at 22,000 yuan per mu.

127. 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.

**5.4 County Measures**

**5.4.1 Implementation measures of Rongchang County**

**Notice of the Rongchang County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (RCG [2008] No.93)**

128. 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members.

129. Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of that for one aged 16 years or above shall be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees, and the remainder shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.

130. If the sum of 80% of land compensation and basic insurance premiums paid by individuals is not sufficient for the insurance payment, the gap will be paid by land acquisition unit.

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

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

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

**Notice of the Rongchang County Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (RCG [2013] No.51)**

**Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies:**

133. Land compensation fees shall be based on acquired land area, regardless of land type, 16,000 yuan/mu for Tier-1 areas (main county town), and 15,500 yuan/mu for Tier-2 areas (townships other than the main county town).

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

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

135. Young crops and ground attachments shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 7,000 yuan/mu regardless of land type.

**Rural residential houses on collective land:**

Table 5-2 Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land in Rongchang County

Structural type	Detailed structure	Compensation rate
Reinforced concrete	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-situ roof	630
Masonry concrete	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabricated roof	570
Masonry timber	Brick wall (board) with prefabricated roof	450
	Brick wall (stone sheet) with tile roof	390
Earth wall	Brick wall, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	360
	Earth wall with tile roof	330
	Asbestos tile roof	300
Simple	Brick (stone, timber) columns, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	105
	Simple shed	80

#### 5.4.2 Implementation measures of Shizhu County

##### **Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (SCG [2008] No.175)**

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

136. 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members.

137. Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of that for one aged 16 years or above shall be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees, and the remainder shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.

138. If the sum of 80% of land compensation and basic insurance premiums paid by individuals is not sufficient for the insurance payment, the gap will be paid by land acquisition unit.

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

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

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

141. If any affected household does not apply for conversion, the rural collective economic organization shall allocate cultivated land to it if available.

142. People whose houses to be demolished within the city planning area can apply for conversion.

##### **Notice of the General Office of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies within the Urban Planning Area (SCGO [2010] No.29)**

143. Resettlement mode of property swap: Any household choosing property swap shall enter into an equal-size exchange contract with the land acquisition implementing agency to exchange its house for a house constructed in a unified manner of equal size. If the two houses are not in the same structure, the household shall pay a structure-based price difference. The size of the replacement house shall not be 10 m<sup>2</sup> more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m<sup>2</sup> shall be purchased at cost price, and any excess beyond 10 m<sup>2</sup> shall be purchased at the local average selling price of commercial housing. Any excess size of the former house after exchange shall be paid for at the local average selling price of affordable housing.

144. Demolished houses used for business purposes on collective land shall be compensated for

by reference to the compensation measures for houses on state-owned land after payment of land transfer fees and applicable taxes according to the prevailing provisions.

**Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SCG [2013] No.63)**

145. Land compensation fees shall be based on acquired land area, regardless of land type, 15,000 yuan/mu for Nanbin, Xituo, Huangshui, Xialu and Sanhe Towns, and 14,000 yuan/mu for the other townships. Resettlement subsidy shall be 36,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status.

146. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

Type of crops	Compensation rate
Food crops	1500
Vegetables (including cash crops)	2000
Garden land (including woodland)	3000

147. Rates of moving and transition subsidies: (1) Moving subsidy: calculated and paid per household at a time, 800 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at twice for households in transition; (2) Transition subsidy: in case of property swap, 800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, or 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons for the actual period of transition; in case of cash compensation, 800 yuan per capita, paid at a time.

148. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Structure-based Compensation Rates for Demolished Houses

Structural type	Detailed structure	Compensation rate	
		Cash compensation	Property swap
Reinforced concrete	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-situ roof	-60	0
Masonry concrete	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabricated roof	0	60
Masonry timber	Brick wall (board, stone sheet) with tile roof	120	180
Earth wall	Earth wall with tile roof	240	300

5.4.3 Implementation measures of Pengshui County

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

**Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy:**

149. 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members.

150. Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of that for one aged 16 years or above shall be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees, and the reminder shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.

151. If the sum of 80% of land compensation and basic insurance premiums paid by individuals is not sufficient for the insurance payment, the gap will be paid by land acquisition unit.

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

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

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

154. People whose houses to be demolished within the city planning area can apply for conversion.

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

**Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy**

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

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

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

157. Young crops and ground attachments shall be compensated for at fixed rates:

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

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

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

161. Young forest shall be compensated at the rate of 4800yuan/mu and mature forest 5600 yuan/mu.

**Moving and transition subsidies**

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

163. Moving subsidy: for currency compensation, 1200yuan per household.

164. Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month; 50% more from the third year

**Compensation rates for houses on collective land**

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land

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

#### 5.4.4 Implementation measures of Tongnan County

##### **Notice of the Tongnan County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (TCG [2013] No.39)**

##### (1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy

165. Land compensation fees shall be based on land area approved for acquisition, being 17,000 yuan/mu for Tier-1 areas (Zitong and Guilin Sub-districts), 16,500 yuan/mu for Tier-2 areas (Guxi, Yuxi, Shanghe, Tangba, Shuangjiang, Baizi, Xiaodu, Wofo, Tai'an, Tianjia and Chongkan Towns), and 16,000 yuan/mu for Tier-3 areas (Mixin, Baolong, Qunli, Longxing, Huayan, Xincheng, Biekou, Shouqiao and Wugui Towns).

166. Resettlement subsidy shall be based on agricultural population converted into urban status, being 36,000 yuan per capita.

##### (2) Compensation for rural houses, young crops and ground attachments

167. See Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land in Tongnan County

Structural type	Detailed structure	Compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Reinforced concrete	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-situ roof	660
Masonry concrete	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabricated roof	600
	Brick wall (ashlar) with tile roof	540
Masonry timber	Brick wall (stone sheet) with special tile roof	480
	Brick wall (stone sheet) with tile roof	420
	Brick wall, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	390
Earth wall	Earth wall with tile roof	360
	Asbestos tile roof	330
Simple	Brick (stone, timber) columns, asbestos tile roof (or felt, fiberglass tile)	120
	Simple shed	100

168. Young crops and ground attachments (except tombs) shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of 18,000 yuan per mu.

##### **Supplementary Notice of the Tongnan County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates**

169. (1) In the planning area of the county town, construction and installation cost is 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, overall cost 1,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and average market price of multi-storied ordinary commercial housing 2,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; in urban planning areas of townships, construction and installation cost is 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, overall cost 1,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and average market price of multi-storied ordinary commercial

housing 1,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

170. (2) Households subject to cash compensation affected by land acquisition or house demolition within the planning area of the county town shall be provided with limited-price commercial housing and may purchase such housing voluntarily at 2,200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Any excess housing size of not more than 10 m<sup>2</sup> shall be purchased at 2,200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and any excess of over 10 m<sup>2</sup> purchased at 3,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (not more than 15 m<sup>2</sup> per household). Subjects applying for limited-price commercial housing shall be granted a rental subsidy of 300 yuan per capita per month for the period from the month of application to the month of handover.

171. (3) For any household moving within the specified time, moving subsidy shall be paid at a time, being 1,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, with an increment of 200 yuan per capita with over 3 persons, but not more than 2,000 yuan per household.

172. (4) Transition subsidy shall be 300 yuan per capita per month.

173. (5) For any household moving within the specified time, a reward at 30% of the total amount of compensation (including compensation for interior decoration) shall be granted.

174. (6) Young crops and ground attachments (except tombs) shall be compensated for at a fixed rate.

#### 5.5 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

175. The objectives of the Bank's policy and procedure on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12 and BP4.12) are as the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. There is no similar provision in Chinese local regulations. However, Article 50 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC stipulates, "Local governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and farmers in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises." This is the only development measure in addition to basic compensation mentioned in Chinese land regulations.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

#### 5.6 Resettlement Principles of the Project

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

- Measures should be taken to minimize negative impacts on the APs;
- Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted;
- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level;



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

## 6 Compensation Rates for LA and HD

177. The compensation rates for different impacts of the Project have been fixed according to the above legal framework, and based on the practical situation of the project area. The compensation rates for LA and HD will be adjusted in practice, but will not be lower than those specified in this RAP. The cut-off date for the identification of APs is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD. After this date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their properties; should not change the uses of their properties and land; should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date should not qualify as an AP.

### 6.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

178. According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), and applicable county documents, LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Subproject	Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Young crop compensation rate / fixed compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
			Cultivated land	Garden land	Woodland
Rongchang	15500 (Lukong Town) 16000 (Changzhou Sub-district)	35000	7000		
Shizhu	15000	36000	1500 (food crops) 2000 (vegetables)	3000	
Pengshui	15000	35000	4000	11000	10000
Tongnan	17000	36000	18000		

In the Rongchang and Pengshui Subprojects, compensation is based on acquired land area less rural housing land area, and young crops and ground attachments (excluding ground structures and tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Tongnan Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments (excluding tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates; in the Shizhu Subproject, young crops, and ground structures and attachments are compensated for separately.

179. In 2012, the average annual output values of cultivated land in the project area were within 1,200-1,840 yuan/mu. Based on the rates of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy in Table 6-1, LA compensation ranges from 21.39 times the average annual output value of Group 1 of Shabao Village, Lukong Town, Rongchang County to 429.17 times that of Group 1 of Linjiang Community, Pengshui County, much higher than 14 (it is 14 years from the end of the current round of rural collective land contracting of 2027). Therefore, this compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

Table 6-2 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	1	1840	0.91	8.42	20.90	29.32
			2	1840	0.78	8.42	24.39	32.81

Subproject	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple		
			3	1840	1.38	8.42	13.78	22.20		
			5	1840	0.78	8.42	24.39	32.81		
			6	1840	1.36	8.42	13.99	22.41		
			7	1840	1.19	8.42	15.98	24.40		
			Shangshu	6	1680	1.29	9.23	16.15	25.38	
			Yuding	8	1770	1.14	8.76	17.35	26.11	
			Shabao	1	1830	1.48	8.47	12.92	21.39	
				3	1830	0.93	8.47	20.57	29.04	
				4	1830	1.29	8.47	14.83	23.30	
			Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	11	1760	0.89	9.09	22.34	31.44
					12	1760	0.90	9.09	22.10	31.19
				Baochengsi	1	1720	0.92	9.30	22.12	31.42
					3	1720	0.90	9.30	22.61	31.91
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	1600	1.3	9.4	17.3	26.7		
		Longjing	Xuejing	1500	1.6	10.0	15.0	25.0		
		Shuangqing	Hongchunling	1800	1.3	8.3	15.4	23.7		
			Loufangwan	1800	0.95	8.3	21.1	29.4		
		Chengnan	Zhongba	1700	0.9	8.8	23.5	32.4		
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1	1200	0.07	12.5	416.67	429.17		
			7	1200	0.6	12.5	48.61	61.11		
			8	1200	0.7	12.5	41.67	54.17		
			9	1200	0.49	12.5	59.52	72.02		
			10	1200	0.57	12.5	51.17	63.67		
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	1	1800	0.45	9.4	44.4	53.9		
			2	1800	0.56	9.4	35.7	45.2		
			4	1800	0.57	9.4	35.1	44.5		
			5	1800	0.45	9.4	44.4	53.9		
			6	1800	0.47	9.4	42.6	52.0		
		Qianjin	1	1633	0.41	10.4	53.8	64.2		
			2	1633	0.57	10.4	38.7	49.1		
			3	1633	0.6	10.4	36.7	47.2		
			4	1633	0.56	10.4	39.4	49.8		
		Shengli	2	1617	0.69	10.5	32.3	42.8		
			3	1617	0.85	10.5	26.2	36.7		
			4	1617	0.95	10.5	23.4	33.9		

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

## 6.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

180. Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for young crops and a reclamation bond (or reclamation costs).

181. Young crops on temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation in Rongchang, Shizhu and Pengshui Counties, and at twice the actual period of occupation in Tongnan County.

182. The owners of the Rongchang, Tongnan and Shizhu Subprojects will pay a reclamation bond to the county land and resources bureau, undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land. The bond will be returned to the owner if the reclaimed land has passed inspection. The owner of the Pengshui Subproject will pay reclamation costs to the APs, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Subproject	Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	
Rongchang	Young crop compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Cultivated land and woodland	7000
		Dedicated fishponds	9000
	Reclamation bond	8000-10000	
Shizhu	Young crop compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Garden land and woodland	3000
		Reclamation bond	15000
Pengshui	Fixed rate compensation (based on actual period of occupation)	Cultivated land	4000
		Woodland	10000
		Garden land	11000
	Reclamation costs	Cultivated land	13334
		Garden land and woodland	10000
Tongnan	Young crop compensation (based on twice actual period of occupation)	Irrigated land	3630
		Non-irrigated land	4530
		Woodland	4530
	Reclamation bond	8000-10000	

Note: In the Tongnan Subproject, the above rates cover young crops only, and ground structures and attachments will be compensated for separately.

### 6.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

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

184. In August 2013, the RAP preparation agency estimated replacement costs of rural houses in different structures, and fixed compensation rates accordingly. See Table 6-6.

### 6.4 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Rural Houses

185. For the 12 unfinished rural houses affected by the Pengshui Subproject, construction material and labor costs will be compensated for. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Compensation Rates for Unfinished Rural Houses

Unit	Pillars	Frame without slab	Frame with slabs	Completed rough
yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	750	750	1090	1190

### 6.5 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

186. The Project will affect 3 enterprises, where the mining agreements of the two sandstone factories with the government affected by Tongnan Subproject expired at the end of 2013 and not involved LA and HD. For the pipe fitting factory affected by the Shizhu Subproject, its properties of 80 m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure will be demolished, and its equipment with a total value of 800,000 yuan relocated for the Subproject. The owner has agreed with the enterprise as follows on a replacement basis: Compensation rate for demolished properties is 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan. These two enterprises will find new places to resume production with the assistance of the owner, and their 120 temporary workers will be relocated with their enterprises. See Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Enterprise	House compensation rate (yuan/n <sup>2</sup> )		Compensation for operating losses	Equipment moving subsidy
		Masonry timber	Simple		

Shizhu	Pipe fitting factory	-	2,000 yuan	200,000 yuan	200,000 yuan
--------	----------------------	---	------------	--------------	--------------

Table 6-6 Compensation Rates for HD

Subproject	Mode	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation				
		Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth wall	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Interior decoration compensation (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Rongchang	Self-construction on rural collective land	-	942	745	548	182	300 (3 persons or less) 500 (over 3 persons)	500 at a time	-	100 (30m <sup>2</sup> per capita)	50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles
	Self-construction on state-owned land	-	657	520	383	130		500 at a time	6400	-	
	Property swap	-	657	520	383	130		90 (<=18 months)	-	-	
	Cash compensation	-	657	520	383	130		1,000 at a time	70000/80000	-	
Shizhu	Property swap	-	575	455	-	-	800 (3 persons or less) 1000 (over 3 persons)	800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons	-	-	50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ceilings
	Cash compensation	-	575	455	-	-		800 yuan per capita at a time	3500 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	-	
Pengshui	Self-construction on allocated land	1190	1100	920	740	380	600 (3 persons or less) 1000 (over 3 persons)	200	-	-	125 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings
	Property swap	1190	1100	920	740	380		200	-	-	
	Cash compensation	860	800	680	560	320	1200	200	35792.7	-	
Tongnan	Property swap	-	795	634	-	161	3 persons or	300	-	-	150 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Subproject	Mode	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )					Other compensation				
		Reinforced concrete	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth wall	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan per capita)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	Interior decoration compensation (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
	Cash compensation	-	795	634	-	161	less: 1,000, over 3 persons: plus 200 yuan per capita, (not more than 2,000 yuan in total)	300	72000	-	floor tiles, 130 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 120 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for ceilings

Note: Although house compensation rates differ from county to county, they are largely sufficient for replacement. In the Rongchang Subproject, these house compensation rates for the two methods of self-building house are different, because the state-owned land can be traded on the market, but the homestead can not be traded outside the village. Thus for the method of allocation of state-owned land, house compensation rate is less than that of the other method.

## 6.6 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

187. The two stores affected by the Shizhu Subproject will be compensated for at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses. The two affected stores will also receive compensation for operating losses.

188. The two affected stores will also receive compensation for operating losses based on annual operating profit (2,000 yuan and 4,000 yuan respectively) for two years (the maximum period up to the delivery of replacement houses). See Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

Subproject	Store	Compensation rate for operating losses
Shizhu	MJH	4000 yuan/year (for 2 years)
	MZF	2000 yuan/year (for 2 years)

Note: Refer to the compensation rates of the Shizhu Subproject in Tables 5-4 and 6-4.

## 6.7 Compensation Rates for Affected Breeding Households

189. The Project will affect 10 breeding households. See Table 6-8.

### (1) Rongchang Subproject

190. The affected breeding households may choose resettlement modes voluntarily, where one chooses cash compensation, and the other choose self-construction on collective land. Their compensation rates are the same as those for rural residential houses.

### (2) Shizhu Subproject

191. DJH, boss of a fish farm, will receive 500,000 yuan in compensation for the temporary occupation of 5 mu of water surface from the owner through consultation. MFZ, a duck raiser, will receive 80,000 yuan in compensation for the demolished duck shed and temporary operating losses from the owner. This compensation is sufficient to cover losses and related expenses.

### (3) Tongnan Subproject

192. The houses of the 4 breeding households to be demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for at the compensation rates for rural residential houses, and they will also receive moving and transition subsidies.

Table 6-8 Compensation Rates for Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	House compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )			Other compensation			
	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Compensation for operating losses (yuan)	Housing land reallocation subsidy (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Rongchang	942	745	182	300 persons (3 or less); 500 (over 3 persons)	500 at a time	-	100 (30m <sup>2</sup> per capita)
	657	520	130		1,000 at a time	-	-
Shizhu	-	-	-	-	-	500000	-
	-	-	150	5000 yuan per time		66000	-
Tongnan	-	634	161	1000	300	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 6.8 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments



## (1) Rongchang and Pengshui Subprojects

193. Compensation is based on acquired land area less rural housing land area, and young crops and ground attachments (excluding ground structures and tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates.

## (2) Tongnan Subproject

194. Young crops, and ground structures and attachments (excluding tombs) are compensated for at fixed rates.

## (3) Shizhu Subproject

195. Young crops, and ground structures and attachments are compensated for separately.

196. Compensation for tombs and special facilities is not included in fixed compensation rates. See Tables 1-6 and 6-9.

Table 6-9 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
Check dams (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement	30	35	N/A	C
Protective works (m <sup>3</sup> )	Ashlar	88	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water pipes (m)	Concrete, 500mm in diameter	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
	>15mm	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
	PVC4 branch pipes	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Pools (m <sup>3</sup> )	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Well	Ashlar (m <sup>3</sup> )	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pressure well	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Pumped wells	Pumped wells	800	N/A	N/A	N/A
Septic tanks	Ashlar and solid rock (m <sup>3</sup> )	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Tabia, cement	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Enclosing walls (m <sup>3</sup> )	Brick	N/A	75	N/A	C
Livestock stables (m <sup>2</sup> )	Brick-cement structure	N/A	30	N/A	N/A
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	N/A	2800	N/A	N/A
Wires (m)	Outdoor lighting wires	N/A	10	N/A	N/A
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	C	3	C	N/A
	Diameter 3-5cm	C	30	C	N/A
Fruit trees	Small	C	50	C	C
	Medium	C	80	C	C
	Big	C	N/A	C	C
Other trees	Small	C	24	C	C
	Medium	C	35	C	C
	Big	C	N/A	C	C
Tombs	With tombstone	N/A	N/A	3200	N/A
	Without tombstone	N/A	N/A	2300	2500
Cooking ranges	Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Water tower	Cement/brick	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
Main natural gas pipeline <sup>8</sup> (m)	Special facility	N/A	495000	N/A	N/A
Transformer <sup>9</sup>	Special facility	N/A	700000	N/A	50000

<sup>8</sup> Based on the preliminary agreement between the owner and the natural gas company, the main gas pipeline will not be relocated, but a nearby gas station will be reinforced at 495,000 yuan.

<sup>9</sup> The owner will pay 700,000 yuan for the relocated transformer to the power supply company.

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Item	Spec.	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject
Power lines (km)	0.4kv	N/A	N/A	100000	N/A
	380v	N/A	N/A	N/A	60000
	10kv	N/A	N/A	150000	150000
Telecom cables (km)	-	N/A	N/A	80000	N/A
Water resources facilities	Pumping station	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000000
	Hydrological station	N/A	4000000	N/A	N/A
Traffic facilities (km)	Tractor road	N/A	N/A	N/A	300000

Note: N/A indicates that this item is not involved; C indicates that the compensation rate for this item is included in the fixed compensation rate.

## 7 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

### 7.1 Principles for Resettlement

- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level.
- Affected properties shall be compensated for at replacement cost. All losses arising from LA should be compensated for reasonably in accordance with the applicable laws. The households affected by HD should obtain resettlement housing at least equivalent to their former residences in terms of traffic, surrounding environment and supporting facilities, or compensation of equivalent value. For the affected enterprises and stores, the principle of reconstruction after demolition should be applied to restore their former operating environment, or they should receive compensation of equivalent value, and their losses from production or business suspension in the Project should be compensation for. The infrastructure should be restored to the former size, standard and function to maintain the regular life of non-affected local residents. Persons affected temporarily or suffering property losses without relocation will also receive compensation of equivalent value.
- The APs should receive full compensation, (if necessary) resettlement sites and relocation subsidies before the beginning of LA and HD;
- The affected labor force will be resettled locally and get employed by various means with the assistance of local governments and village/community committees to maintain their living standard. The county PMOs will conduct development-oriented resettlement and training, and generate as many job opportunities as possible.
- The county PMOs will pay attention to difficulties encountered by the APs during and after relocation, and help them adapt to host communities as soon as possible.
- Affected vulnerable groups will be entitled to preferential policies in housing, employment, etc., and receive assistance after relocation until they are taken care of by local civil affairs authorities.
- The APs will be fully involved and consulted with during RAP preparation and resettlement.

### 7.2 Restoration Program for Permanent LA

#### 7.2.1 Appraisal of lost income

197. 37 groups of 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties will be affected by permanent LA. Since the acquired land is linear in shape, the acquired land areas of the affected groups are small, with per capita land loss rates of 0-76.3%. Since the acquired land is mostly beside the river and rarely used to grow commercial crops due to frequent floods, income loss rates are low. Per capita income losses are within 0-884 yuan, and per capita income loss rates with 0-16.71%. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Land and Income Losses after LA

County	Township/sub-district	Village/community	Group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Acquired cultivated area (mu)	Acquired per capita cultivated area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	Average annual output value (yuan)	Per capita lost income (yuan)	Per capita income loss rate (%) <sup>10</sup>
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	1	66	0.91	3.64	0.055	6.06	1840	111.52	1.33
			2	92	0.78	5.47	0.059	7.62	1840	140.26	1.68
			3	76	1.38	12.36	0.167	11.78	1840	216.84	2.6
			5	31	0.78	6.49	0.209	26.84	1840	493.86	5.91
			6	5	1.36	0	0	0	1840	0	0
			7	251	1.19	8.57	0.034	2.87	1840	52.79	0.63
			Shangshu	6	398	1.29	1.37	0.003	0.27	1680	4.48
		Yuding	8	18	1.14	0	0	0	1770	0	0
		Shabao	1	3	1.48	0	0	0	1830	0	0
	3		47	0.93	2.94	0.063	6.73	1830	123.09	1.47	
	4		4	1.29	0.37	0.093	7.17	1830	131.22	1.57	
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	11	102	0.89	18.38	0.18	20.25	1760	356.34	4.27
			12	45	0.9	12.98	0.288	32.05	1760	564.07	6.75
		Baochengsi	1	27	0.92	10.18	0.377	40.98	1720	704.9	8.44
			3	43	0.9	19.88	0.462	51.37	1720	883.56	10.58
Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Longjing	Xuejing	49	1.6	59.91	1.22	76.3	1500	1144.5	16.71
		Shuangqing	Hongchunling	81	1.3	24	0.29	22.3	1800	401.4	5.86
		Chengnan	Zhongba	94	0.9	38.01	0.4	44.4	1700	754.8	11.02
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1	583	0.07	14.4	0.02	0.35	1200	423.43	6.6
			7	188	0.6	59.4	0.32	0.53	1200	631.91	9.8
			8	81	0.7	40.5	0.5	0.71	1200	857.14	13.3
			9	152	0.49	37.95	0.25	0.51	1200	611.44	9.5
			10	165	0.57	15.6	0.1	0.18	1200	210.53	3.3

10 Per capita income loss rate = per capita lost annual income on cultivated land / per capita net income; per capita net income is 8,355 yuan/year in Rongchang County, 6,848 yuan/year in Shizhu County, 6,450 yuan/year in Pengshui County and 5,332 yuan/year in Tongnan County

County	Township/sub-district	Village/community	Group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Acquired cultivated area (mu)	Acquired per capita cultivated area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	Average annual output value (yuan)	Per capita lost income (yuan)	Per capita income loss rate (%) <sup>10</sup>
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	1	188	0.45	18.4	0.1	21.75	1800	391.49	7.34
			2	145	0.56	0	0	0	1800	0	0
			4	224	0.57	25.34	0.11	19.85	1800	357.24	6.7
			5	280	0.45	22.48	0.08	17.84	1800	321.14	6.02
			6	312	0.47	26.97	0.09	18.39	1800	331.06	6.21
			6	312	0.47	26.97	0.09	18.39	1800	331.06	6.21
		Qianjin	1	456	0.41	22.42	0.05	11.99	1633	195.83	3.67
			2	240	0.57	21.52	0.09	15.73	1633	256.89	4.82
			3	63	0.6	3.66	0.06	9.68	1633	158.12	2.97
			4	273	0.56	20.55	0.08	13.44	1633	219.51	4.12
		Shengli	2	409	0.69	47.29	0.12	16.76	1617	270.96	5.08
			3	332	0.85	40.17	0.12	14.23	1617	230.17	4.32
			4	490	0.95	62.07	0.13	13.33	1617	215.61	4.04

### 7.2.2 Income Restoration Program

198. LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. See Table 6-1. Compensation fees for permanently acquired rural collective land (land compensation fees) are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. Land compensation rates are within 15,000-17,000 yuan/mu, and resettlement subsidy 35,000-36,000 yuan per capita. In the Rongchang, Pengshui and Tongnan Subprojects, young crops will be compensated for at fixed rates, and in Shizhu Subproject young crops will be compensated for based on land type. 80% of land compensation fees will be used to cover endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers, and the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs.

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

#### 1) Population converted into urban status

199. The population to be converted into urban status will be acquired cultivated area (including garden and pasture land) plus 0.5 time non-cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area of the affected collective economic organization. The population to be converted into urban status in the Project is 1,571. See Table 7-2.

200. If the remaining cultivated area of an AH is less than 0.5 mu per capita after LA, the AH may apply for increasing population to be converted into urban status until its remaining cultivated area reaches 0.5 mu per capita. In addition, since the Project is located in the planning area of the county town, an AH may apply for full conversion by returning all contracted land.

Table 7-2 Population Converted into Urban Status

County	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Acquired cultivated land (mu)(1)	Acquired non- cultivated land (mu)(2)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)(3)	Population converted into urban status (4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)	
Rongchang	Lukong Town	Darongzhai	1	3.64	1.75	0.91	5	
			2	5.47	8.5	0.78	12	
			3	12.66	5.83	1.38	11	
			5	6.49	5.09	0.78	12	
			6	0	0.6	1.36	1	
			7	8.57	30.3	1.19	20	
			1	1.37	0.09	1.29	1	
		Shabao	3	0	11.29	1.14	5	
			4	0	1.22	1.48	1	
			6	2.94	27.17	0.93	18	
		Yuding	8	0.37	0.78	1.29	1	
	Changzhou Sub-district	Dujiaba	11	18.38	93.94	0.89	73	
			12	12.98	5.38	0.9	17	
		Baochengsi	1	10.18	8.74	0.92	16	
			2	19.88	17.94	0.9	32	
		<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>102.93</b>	<b>218.62</b>	<b>-</b>
	Shizhu	Nanbin Town	Hongxing	Hongguang	0	6.14	1.3	2
			Hongjing	Xuejing	59.91	64.3	1.6	58
Shuangqing			Hongchunling	24	27.6	1.3	29	
			Loufangwan	0	0	0.95	0	
Chengnan			Zhongba	38.01	29.33	0.9	59	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>121.92</b>	<b>127.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148</b>	
Pengshui	Shaoqing Sub-district	Linjiang	1	14.4	1.05	0.07	213	
			7	59.55	20.25	0.6	116	
			8	40.5	15	0.7	69	
			9	37.95	22.95	0.49	101	
			10	15.6	2.25	0.57	29	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>168</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>528</b>
Tongnan	Zitong Sub-district	Xinsheng	1	18.4	23.41	0.45	67	
			2	0	6.14	0.56	6	
			4	25.34	0.63	0.57	45	
			5	22.48	1.04	0.45	51	
			6	26.97	10.48	0.47	69	
		Qianjin	1	22.42	10.91	0.41	68	

County	Township/ sub-district	Village/ community	Group	Acquired cultivated land (mu)(1)	Acquired non- cultivated land (mu)(2)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)(3)	Population converted into urban status (4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
			2	21.52	14.87	0.57	51
			3	3.66	47.14	0.6	45
			4	20.55	38.21	0.56	71
		Shengli	2	47.29	16.38	0.69	80
			3	40.17	3.57	0.85	49
			4	62.07	5.04	0.95	68
		<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>310.87</b>	<b>177.82</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>703.72</b>	<b>585.31</b>		<b>1571</b>

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

201. The population to be converted into urban status of each village will be determined at a village meeting based on acquired land area. All households affected by HD may apply for conversion into urban status voluntarily. Most of the AHs prefer to convert old or 40s-50s family members into urban status. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; one aged 16 years or above will pay endowment insurance premiums based on age group, where the government and individual shall pay 50% each. See Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Endowment Insurance Premiums and Pensions by Age Group

County	Type	Age group	Population	Endowment insurance premium paid at a time (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Rongchang	Old people	80 years or more	2	7500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
		75-79	10	7500	650	
		70-74	13	8150-10750	550	
		Male 60-69 Female 55-69	43	11400-20500	500	
	40s-50s people	Male 50-59 Female 40-54	82	20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Middle-aged or young people	Male 40-49 Female 30-39	37	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
		Male 20-39 Female 20-29	31	5766	500	
16-19		7	1153.2-4612.8	500		
Shizhu	Old people	80 years or more	1	7500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
		75-79	3	7500	650	
		70-74	7	8150-10750	550	
	40s-50s	Male 60-69 Female 55-69	21	11400-20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory

County	Type	Age group	Population	Endowment insurance premium paid at a time (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment	
	people	Male 50-59 Female 40-54	62	20500	500	retiring age	
	Middle-aged young people	Male 40-49 Female 30-39	23	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age	
		Male 20-39 Female 20-29	42	5766	500		
		16-19	9	1153.2-4612.8	500		
Pengshui	Old people	80 years or more	4	7500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program	
		75-79	24	7500	650		
		70-74	29	8150-10750	550		
		Male 60-69 Female 55-69	100	11400-20500	500		
	40s-50s people	Male 50-59 Female 40-54	199	20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age	
	Middle-aged young people	Male 40-49 Female 30-39	98	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age	
		Male 20-39 Female 20-29	32	5766	500		
		16-19	42	1153.2-4612.8	500		
	Tongnan	Old people	80 years or more	3	7500	750	Month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program
			75-79	16	7500	650	
70-74			24	8150-10750	550		
Male 60-69 Female 55-69			54	11400-20500	500		
40s-50s people		Male 50-59 Female 40-54	203	20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age	
Middle-aged young people		Male 40-49 Female 30-39	141	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age	
		Male 20-39 Female 20-29	94	5766	500		
		16-19	135	1153.2-4612.8	500		

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

202. Each person converted into urban will receive a resettlement subsidy of 35,000-36,000 yuan, which is sufficient to pay 50% of endowment insurance premiums. Old people having attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of the compensation and resettlement program after paying endowment insurance premiums at a time (basic pension is 535 yuan/month, so that each person converted into urban status will receive an annual pension of at least 6,420 yuan, much higher and more stable than their current income, providing long-term living security to them.

#### 7.2.4 Employment Services for the APs

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

##### 1. Labor skills training



204. During project implementation, the county government will organize skills training for LEFs to help them find suitable jobs. Currently, there are 4 appointed training agencies in Rongchang County (Rongchang Century Vocational Training School, Rongchang Vocational Education Center, Yuxi Vocational Training Center, Rongchang Disabled Persons Vocational Training School), 5 in Shizhu County (county vocational education and training center, county skills and employment training center, Baike Vocational Skills Training School, Youth Vocational Skills Training School, and Shizhu No.1 Vocational High School), 6 in Pengshui County (Employment Training Center, Vocational Education Center, Yucai Vocational Training School, Hengyuan Vocational Training School, Xinhai Vocational Training School and Rongyu Vocational Training Center), and 9 in Tongnan County (Employment Training Center, Enwei Vocational School, Angong Vocational School, Aihua Computer School, Yucai Computer School, Jinlong School, Popular Science School, Yuanrong Vocational School and Hope Cook School). Training offered includes business startup and skills training. Most of training courses are for free or subsidized. Training is focused on highly demanded jobs, such as medicinal material cultivation, embroidery, computer, machinery and services. Qualified trainees will receive certificates and be recommended by training agencies. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 7-4 Training Courses Offered by the County Governments

County	Authority	Scope of training	Subjects
Rongchang	Agriculture bureau	Vegetable cultivation skills, crop pest control skills, farm product quality and safety, resettlement policies, etc.	LEFs mainly
	Labor and social security bureau	1) Service worker training 2) Business startup training 3) SIYB startup training 4) Migrant worker training 5) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered urban unemployed residents, fresh graduates, returned laborers
	Poverty reduction office	1) Practical skills training 2) Vocational, employment and practical skills training for the poor and unemployed together with training schools	Farmers, registered unemployed residents, returned laborers
	Women's federation	1) Maternity matron training (together with the labor and social security bureau) 2) Business startup training	Women, laid-off workers
Shizhu	County disabled federation	Cash crop cultivation, poultry raising, processing, etc.	The poor and disabled mainly
	Labor and social security bureau	1) Service worker training 2) Business startup training 3) SIYB startup training 4) Migrant worker training 5) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered urban unemployed residents, fresh graduates, returned laborers
	Poverty reduction office	1) Practical skills training 2) Training on business startup policies, business administration, agricultural knowledge, etc.	Farmers, registered urban unemployed residents, returned laborers
	Women's federation	Housekeeping training	All villagers
	Agriculture committee	Farm machinery operation and repair	Farmers mainly
	Construction committee	Construction training	Migrant workers

County	Authority	Scope of training	Subjects
	Stockbreeding bureau	Poultry raising	Farmers mainly
Pengshui	Employment bureau	1) SIYB startup training; over 450 men-times trained in the first half of 2013; 2) Micro-enterprise startup training; 718 men-times trained in 2012; 3) Skills improvement training; 4) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered unemployed urban residents, fresh graduates, returned laborers
	Poverty reduction office	1) Poor household training 2) Rain and Dew Program	Poor farmers, registered unemployed urban residents
	Stockbreeding bureau	1) Sunshine Program, including state laws and regulations on animal disease prevention and control, animal quarantine, veterinary diagnosis, vocational protection, etc.	Pig, cattle, sheep, bee and poultry breeding households
	Construction committee	1) Farmer-benefiting training	Farmers mainly
	Agriculture bureau	1) Knowledge update training for agricultural technicians: over 100 men-times trained per annum; 2) 100 science book houses for farmers by 2012; 3) New-type farmer training: over 10,000 men-times trained per annum 4) Practical skills training: over 50,000 men-times trained per annum	Farmers mainly
	Disabled people's federation	1) Practical skills training for disabled rural residents, pig, chicken and duck raising, mushroom and taro cultivation, etc.	Disabled persons
	Women's federation	1) Employment and startup knowledge training for women 2) Basic employment and startup skills training 3) Rural labor transfer training (together with the county agriculture school)	Women, laid-off workers
Tongnan	Agriculture bureau	Vegetable cultivation skills, crop pest control skills, farm product quality and safety, resettlement policies, etc.	LEFs mainly
	Labor and social security bureau	1) Service worker training 2) Business startup training 3) SIYB startup training 4) Migrant worker training 5) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered urban unemployed residents, fresh graduates, returned laborers
	Poverty reduction office	Vocational, employment and practical skills training for the poor and unemployed together with training schools	Farmers, registered unemployed residents, returned laborers
	Women's federation	Practical skills training	Anyone

## 2. Employment assistance and unemployment insurance

205. The county governments have established unemployment registration and employment service systems for LEFs of labor age, and provide policy consulting, employment guidance, training and job referral services to help them get employed. For example, the Pengshui County Employment Bureau promotes urban and rural employment and business startup through “four enhancements” in startup training, employment and business startup platform building, lending support and employment services. By the end of June 2013, over 450 men-times had received

business startup training, over 6,500 persons had been assisted in employment and business startup, and small-amount secured loans totaling over 16.79 million yuan granted to 212 households, driving the employment or reemployment of 424 laborers. The Tongnan County Economic Development Bureau has organized “Employment Assistance Month” to help 40s-50s people and members of zero-employment families to get employed or reemployed, and a special job fair for migrant workers that offers suitable jobs, including machinery, electronics, commerce, construction, logistics, property management, marketing, accounting, etc. Competent authorities have also provided free consulting services on endowment insurance, medical insurance, industrial injury insurance, vocational guidance, startup training, right protection, etc. See Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Employment Services Offered by the County Governments

County	Authority	Program	Details
Rongchang	Labor and social security bureau	Startup Rongchang	Creating a better development environment for small and micro enterprises by increasing the limit of secured loans
		Youth training	Encouraging youth to start up businesses and offering training
		Small-amount business startup loans for youth	Eligible young people aged 18-40 years may apply for a business startup loan of 30,000-50,000 yuan for a term of not more than 5 years by means of credit, guarantee, mortgage or pledge.
	Poverty reduction office	Rain and Dew Program	Offering vocational training, business startup training and practical skills training to young adult LEFs in poor areas to promote reemployment or business startup, and improve local labor quality
	Women's federation	Poverty reduction program for rural women	Offering practical skills training on crop cultivation, stockbreeding and processing to rural women to help them get rich or reemployed
		Employment program for rural women	Improving women's ability to get employed, increasing their income, and elevating their family status
Shizhu	Labor and social security bureau	Public welfare job development	Offering public welfare jobs in the environmental sanitation, medical care and educational sectors to those having difficulty in employment
		Special job fair	In 2013, 30 local enterprises offered 4,108 jobs to returned laborers.
		Small-amount secured loan for reemployment	Offering small-amount secured loans to registered unemployed laborers and returned laborers for business startup
		On-the-job training	Giving skills training to employees of enterprises in the county's industrial park to improve their skills and promote stable employment
	Women's federation	FGD with returned female laborers	Giving publicity to employment information and policies of the county's industrial park, and helping more returned laborers get employed
Pengshui	Employment bureau	Employment and business startup platform	College and university graduates, unemployed residents, returned migrant workers and residents having difficulty in employment
		Small-amount secured loans	For returned migrant workers starting up businesses independently, 50,000-80,000 yuan per capita, or not more than 1 million for partnerships
		Spring Action job fair	A job fair held around the Spring Festival, involving extensive industries and numerous enterprises
		Job fair for private enterprises	Inviting local private enterprises to participate

County	Authority	Program	Details
		Job fair for returned migrant workers	Machinery, electronics, commerce, construction, logistics, property management, marketing, accounting, etc.
	Agriculture committee	Sunshine Program	Farmer business startup, biogas, animal quarantine, machinery operation and repair, fishery, rural tourism, marketing, feed processing, vegetable and fruit cultivation, etc.
	Science committee	Science technology assistance and	An expert team will be established to cooperate with agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, covering cured tobacco, taro, sweet potato, bee, goat, vegetables, fishery, medicinal materials and rural tourism
	Stockbreeding bureau	Live stock supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 200 yuan per sow if 5 or more sows are introduced at a time; 2) Granting a subsidy for large-scale, standard live stock farms; 3) Granting a subsidy of 100 yuan to each breeding sow; 4) Project subsidy
		Beef cattle supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 300,000 yuan to each of the 6 beef cattle farms in the county; 2) Granting a subsidy of 300 yuan per head of cattle to major cattle breeding households
		Goat supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 90,000 yuan, 60,000 yuan and 30,000 yuan to goat farms of Types A, B and C respectively
		Bee supporting policy	1) Granting a subsidy of 200 yuan to each major bee breeding household
Tongnan	Economic development bureau	“Employment Assistance Month”	40s-50s people and members of zero-employment families
	Labor and social security bureau	Job fair for returned migrant workers	Machinery, electronics, commerce, construction, logistics, property management, marketing, accounting, etc.
		Spring Action job fair	Recruitment of local migrant workers by enterprises in the industrial park (toy and shoe factories, etc.)
		Sunshine Program	Farmer business startup, biogas, animal quarantine, machinery operation ad repair, fishery, rural tourism, marketing, feed processing, vegetable and fruit cultivation, etc.
		Small-amount secured loans	For returned migrant workers starting up businesses independently, 50,000-80,000 yuan per capita, or not more than 1 million for partnerships

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

207. It is estimated that the Project will generate 1,450 temporary or permanent jobs at the construction and operation stages (not less 1,200 at the construction stage and about 250 at the operation stage). These jobs will be first made available to the APs, especially the poor, women and other vulnerable groups.

### 3. Small-amount secured loans for women

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

### 7.3 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

209. Young crops on temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation in Rongchang, Shizhu and Pengshui Counties, and at twice the actual period of occupation in Tongnan County. Compensation will be sufficient to cover losses of young crops, fries and ground attachments.

210. The owners of the Rongchang, Tongnan and Shizhu Subprojects will pay a reclamation bond to the county land and resources bureau, undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land. The bond will be returned to the owner if the reclaimed land has passed inspection. The owner of the Pengshui Subproject will pay reclamation costs to the APs, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs.

### 7.4 Restoration Program for Completed Rural Residential Houses

211. Rural residential houses of 17,317m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Project. affecting 64 households with 272 persons. The AHs may choose self-construction on allocated land, cash compensation and preferential housing purchase under property swap voluntarily (see Table 7-6). Most of the AHs in the Rongchang, Pengshui and Tongnan Subprojects choose property swap, and most of the AHs in the Pengshui Subproject choose self-construction on allocated land and cash compensation.

Table 7-6 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Subproject	Cash compensation	Property swap	Self-construction on allocated land
Rongchang	√	√	√
Shizhu	√	√	
Pengshui	√	√	√
Tongnan	√	√	

212. The resettlement programs for the demolition of rural residential houses are as follows:

#### ➤ Cash compensation

213. In case of cash compensation, each AH will receive house compensation, moving and transition subsidies, and may purchase commercial housing as it wishes. The owners and government will provide local commercial housing information. The compensation rates under this mode are sufficient for the AHs to purchase new housing.

##### (1) Rongchang Subproject

214. The county land and resources bureau will enter into compensation agreements with each AH and pay compensation at a time at 70,000-80,000 yuan per capita. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 120m<sup>2</sup> in Lukong Town will receive overall house compensation of 657\*120=78,840 yuan, and cash compensation of 70,000\*4=280,000 yuan, totaling 358,840 yuan, which may buy a commercial house of 128m<sup>2</sup> locally based on the local commercial housing price of 2,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the new house will be much better than the old one in structure, location and supporting facilities.

##### (2) Shizhu Subproject

215. In case of cash compensation, the county land and resources bureau will enter into a contract with each AH and pay compensation at a time, and each AH will receive a one-time moving subsidy. The amount of compensation is equal to the local average selling price of commercial

housing of 3,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house. For example, a household with 4 members and a house of 200m<sup>2</sup> will receive 700,000 yuan (3,500 x 200) in compensation, which can buy a commercial house of 181.1m<sup>2</sup> locally.

(3) Pengshui Subproject

216. In case of cash compensation, the county land and resources bureau will enter into a compensation agreement with each AH, and pay compensation at a time at 35,792.7 yuan per capita and a one-time moving subsidy of 1,200 yuan. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 150m<sup>2</sup> will receive overall cash compensation of 143,170.8 yuan (35,792.7\*4), and house compensation of 120,000 yuan (150\*800), totaling 263,170 yuan, which may buy a commercial house of 130-150m<sup>2</sup> locally based on the local commercial housing price of 1,800-2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the new house will be much better than the old one in structure, location and supporting facilities.

(4) Tongnan Subproject

217. In case of cash compensation, the county land and resources bureau will enter into a compensation agreement with each AH, and pay compensation at a time at 72,000 yuan per capita. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 200m<sup>2</sup> will receive cash compensation of 72,000\*4 = 288,000 yuan, and house compensation of 200\*795 = 159,000 yuan, totaling 288,000 + 159,000 = 447,000 yuan. Households subject to cash compensation affected by HD may apply for purchasing limited-price commercial housing at 2,200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (the market price of such housing is about 4,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and the average housing price in Tongnan County is 4,300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>). The above household can purchase over 200m<sup>2</sup> of limited-price commercial housing with a full range of supporting facilities.

➤ **Preferential housing purchase under property swap**

(1) Rongchang Subproject

218. In case of preferential housing purchase under property swap, the county land and resources bureau will enter into a property swap agreement with the AH, which will apply for purchasing resettlement housing from the county land and resources bureau at the preferential price for 30 m<sup>2</sup> per person converted into urban status. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 120m<sup>2</sup> may purchase resettlement housing of 120m<sup>2</sup> at the preferential price. The resettlement site for the Subproject is the Shizhuwan new countryside construction site, where the construction of resettlement housing and infrastructure (including a community fitness center, a health station, a supermarket, a fitness center, a kindergarten and a primary school) has begun, and the planned housing sizes include 60m<sup>2</sup>, 90m<sup>2</sup> and 120m<sup>2</sup>. The new housing will be much better in structure, location and supporting facilities.

(2) Shizhu Subproject

219. Any household choosing property swap will exchange its house for a house constructed in a unified manner of equal size. If the two houses are not in the same structure, the household will pay a structure-based price difference. The size of the replacement house will not be 10 m<sup>2</sup> more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m<sup>2</sup> will be purchased at the cost price of 2,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and any excess beyond 10 m<sup>2</sup> will be purchased at the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. For example, a household has 4 members and a masonry concrete structure house of 200m<sup>2</sup>. Resettlement housing is available in the 4 sizes of 80 m<sup>2</sup>, 95 m<sup>2</sup>, 105 m<sup>2</sup> and 115 m<sup>2</sup>. By paying the structure-based price difference of 12,000 yuan (60 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> x

200 m<sup>2</sup>), this household may choose a 95 m<sup>2</sup> house and a 105 m<sup>2</sup> one. Resettlement housing has much better structure, location and supporting facilities than the former house. The resettlement site is located in Loufangwan Group of Shuangqing Community, Nanbin Town, and resettlement housing is under construction and is expected to be completed in August 2014. The site is located in the new area of the Shizhu county town and is a key area of future development. This area has a great development prospect, and the infrastructure here is being improved.

### (3) Pengshui Subproject

220. Resettlement housing will be purchased at the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure for not more than 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the purchase price of masonry concrete structure for any excess of not more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the construction cost for any excess of more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 150m<sup>2</sup> may purchase one or two units of resettlement housing in reinforced concrete structure (the available sizes include 80m<sup>2</sup>, 95m<sup>2</sup>, 105m<sup>2</sup> and 115m<sup>2</sup>) voluntarily. If the size of resettlement housing is less than former housing size, it will receive compensation at 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The new housing will be much better in structure, location and supporting facilities.

### (4) Tongnan Subproject

221. Resettlement housing will be purchased at the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure for not more than 30m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the construction and installation cost of 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for any excess of not more than 5m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the overall cost of 1,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> any excess of more than 5m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 10m<sup>2</sup> per capita, or the average market price of multi-storied ordinary commercial housing 2,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for any excess of more than 10m<sup>2</sup>. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 200m<sup>2</sup> may purchase 120m<sup>2</sup> of resettlement housing, and also receive HD compensation of 63,600 yuan (795\*80). The location of the resettlement community will be agreed on between the owner, village committees and AHs. However, the owner promises that the community will have an advantaged location, convenient traffic and sound supporting facilities.

#### ➤ **Self-construction on allocated land**

222. Rongchang Subproject: First, the county land and resources bureau will allocate 15m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned land per capita. In this case, the government makes unified planning for house design, and provides three supplies and land leveling. In addition to house compensation, each AH will receive a construction and installation subsidy of 6,400 yuan per capita, a residual value subsidy, and moving and transition subsidies. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 120m<sup>2</sup> will receive house compensation of 120\*657=78,340 yuan, and a construction and installation subsidy of 6,400\*4=25,600 yuan. Based on the local self-construction cost of 800-850 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this amount can be used to construct a new house of over 120 m<sup>2</sup>, so this mode is sufficient for replacement. Second, 30m<sup>2</sup> of rural collective land per capita is allocated, and a housing land reallocation subsidy is paid at 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (i.e., 66,667 yuan/mu). During housing land reallocation, township and village officials will provide assistance. In this mode, house compensation rates are house compensation rates are 50% more than the above rates, e.g., 942 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure. Based on the local self-construction cost of 800-850 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

223. Pengshui Subproject: In case of self-construction on allocated land, the county land and resources bureau will allocate 30m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned land per capita on the opposite side of the

Wujiang River for housing construction. Each AH will pay a land cost of 48 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The compensation rate for housing land is sufficient to cover this land cost. For example, a household with 4 members and a house (masonry concrete) of 120m<sup>2</sup> will receive house compensation of 132,000 yuan (1,100\*120). Based on the local self-construction cost of 800-850 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, this amount can be used to construct a new house of over 120 m<sup>2</sup>, so this mode is sufficient for replacement. In addition, the transition subsidy is sufficient for transition.

224. The replacement cost of the rural house self construction is shown in Tabel 7-7.

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

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

### 7.5 Restoration Program for Unfinished Rural Houses

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

### 7.6 Restoration Program for Affected Enterprises

226. The Project will affect 3 enterprises, including a state-run enterprise in Shizhu County and two enterprises affiliated to the owner in Tongnan County. See Table 7-8.

Table 7-8 Resettlement Program for Affected Enterprises

Subproject	Enterprise	Relocation	Cash Compensation
Shizhu	Pipe fitting factory	√	√
Tongnan	Hongyanzui Sandstone Factory	√	-



Subproject	Enterprise	Relocation	Cash Compensation
	Dafo Sandstone Factory	√	-

227. The state-run enterprise affected by the Shizhu Subproject is a pipe fitting factory. Its properties of 80 m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure demolished. The compensation rate for its demolished properties is 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, so this enterprise will receive 160,000 yuan (0.2\*80) in compensation. The owner will pay compensation for operating losses of 200,000 yuan and an equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan. This enterprise will receive 560,000 yuan in total, which is sufficient for its replacement. The 10 temporary workers will be notified of relocation 3-5 months in advance, so that they have enough time to find new jobs. If they are willing to work for this enterprise after relocation, they will be employed with priority.

228. The two enterprises affected by the Tongnan Subproject (Hongyanzui Sandstone Factory and Dafo Sandstone Factory) have entered into mining agreements with the government, which will expire at the end of 2013. These two enterprises will find new places to resume production with the assistance of the owner, and their 120 temporary workers will be relocated with their enterprises.

#### 7.7 Restoration Program for Affected Stores

229. The two stores affected by the Shizhu Subproject will be compensated for at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses, and also receive compensation for operating losses based on annual operating profit for two years. Since most of residents in their group have been relocated, their business status is worsening. A female storeowner interviewed is willing to be relocated as soon as possible.

#### 7.8 Restoration Program for Affected Breeding Households

230. 10 breeding households will be affected by the Project. See Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 Restoration Program for Affected Breeding Households

Subproject	Household	Resettlement mode
Rongchang	CDW Fungus Farm	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
	LLA Tea Garden	Cash compensation
	LZC Processing Shop	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
	XHJ Fishpond	Self-construction on allocated land for continued operation
Shizhu	DJH (fish culture)	Cash compensation
	MFZ (duck breeding)	Cash compensation
Tongnan	HSQ	Cash compensation
	FHQ	Cash compensation
	LJG	Cash compensation
	TXZ	Cash compensation

231. The resettlement programs for the affected breeding households are as follows:

##### (1) 4 breeding households affected by the Rongchang Subproject

232. CDW Fungus Farm is run by the family of Chen Dewen in Shibao Village, Lukong Town, in which edible fungi are grown, with an annual output value of about 40,000 yuan. Its 120 m<sup>2</sup> house in masonry concrete structure will be demolished. It expects to build a new house through housing land reallocation. Its house will be compensated for at 942 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and a housing land reallocation subsidy of 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> will be paid, which is sufficient for it to build a new house. It will continue to

operate in the new place. Since the owner will publish a notice before HD, this family will have sufficient time to move and prepare for production.

233. LLA Tea Garden is located in Darongzhai Community, Lukong Town. Its 90 m<sup>2</sup> house in simple structure will be demolished. This garden is run on leased collective land. The lease contract is renewed annually but will not be renewed upon expiry this year. This family has another house in the town. It will choose cash compensation and will not operate after relocation.

234. LZC Processing Shop is located in Baochengsi Village, Changzhou Sub-district. All houses of this family (150 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure and 250 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure) will be demolished. After the completion of the new house, it will continue to operate in the new place. Its demolished houses will be compensated for at 942 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure and 745 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, and a housing land reallocation subsidy of 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> will be paid, which is sufficient for it to build a new house.

235. XHJ Fishpond is located on leased collective land in Baochengsi Village, Changzhou Sub-district, with a total area of 38 mu, an annual rental of 1,120 yuan/mu, and an annual profit of 200,000 yuan. Only a 3 mu part of the fishpond will be affected by the Subproject, and an 80 m<sup>2</sup> house in masonry concrete structure will be demolished. This family expects to build a new house through housing land reallocation. Its demolished house will be compensated for at 942 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and a housing land reallocation subsidy of 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> will be paid, which is sufficient for it to build a new house.

236. These breeding households will receive HD information in advance so that they can sell or relocation their livestock to minimize impacts, and be assisted by the owner in finding new places to resume operation if necessary.

### **(2) Two breeding households affected by the Shizhu Subproject**

237. DJH, boss of a fish farm, leases 10 mu of state-owned water surface for fish culture at 2 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per annum. This fish farm has been run for 3 years, and the term of the lease contract is 10 years. There are 5 fish species in this fish farm, and fish are sold to the urban area of Chongqing City and the local market mainly, with an annual output of 50,000-100,000 kg, an annual output value of about 1 million yuan, and an annual net profit of about 400,000 yuan. One manager is hired at 3,000 yuan/month for routine management and maintenance. About 5 mu of water surface will be affected for about half a year at the construction stage.

238. MFZ, a resident of Chengnan Community, raises ducks on a small scale. Annual sales volume is about 1,000 ducks, with an annual profit of 15,000 yuan. Its duck shed of 80m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Subproject. The amount of compensation is temporarily fixed at 1,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> to cover the demolished duck shed, temporary operating losses and moving costs, totaling 80,000 yuan.

239. For the above enterprises and breeding households, a specialized appraisal agency will be appointed to appraise their assets at the beginning of HD, and compensation rates and restoration measures negotiated on a replacement cost for restoration to the former function, size and standard.

### **(3) 4 breeding households affected by the Tongnan Subproject**

240. The breeding and storage properties of 4 breeding households will be demolished for the Subproject. The resettlement program is as follows: (1) These properties will be compensated for at the compensation rates for rural residential houses; (2) They will be notified in advance, and receive

a moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan per household and a transition subsidy of 300 yuan per capita per month (for 6 months); (3) They will receive HD information in advance so that they can sell or relocation their livestock to minimize impacts; and (4) They will be assisted by the owner in finding new places to resume operation if necessary.

#### 7.9 Restoration Program for Affected Vulnerable Groups

241. According to the DMS in June 2013, all subprojects except the Shizhu Subproject will affect vulnerable groups, for which the following assistance measures will be taken:

- Eligible MLS and five-guarantee households may receive subsidies from local civil affairs bureaus so that their income is not below the poverty line.
- They will receive free skills training and jobs offered by local governments.
- Households affected by disability will receive assistance from the subproject owners during relocation.
- These households will have priority in conversion into urban status, and their members having attained retiring age will receive a monthly pension of at least 550 yuan from the following month of covering endowment insurance, which will improve their living quality greatly.
- In addition, the laborers in these households will have priority in employment at the construction and operation stages.

#### 7.10 Restoration Program for Affected Ground Attachments

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

243. Ground attachments (excluding tombs and special facilities) will be compensated for at fixed rates together with young crops; tombs will be compensated for at replacement cost; Special facilities will be restored to the former size, standard and function, or compensated for at certain rates. Based on the preliminary agreement between the owner and the natural gas company, the main gas pipeline affected by the Shizhu Subproject will not be relocated, but a nearby gas station will be reinforced at 495,000 yuan. The owner will pay 700,000 yuan for the relocated transformer to the power supply company. The Pengshui Subproject will affect such special facilities as power lines and telecom cables. Through consultation with the power and telecom authorities, such special facilities will be subject to one-time fixed-rate compensation. These compensation rates are sufficient for restoration.

## 8 Public Participation and Consultation

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

### 8.1 Means of and Measures for Public Participation

#### 8.1.1 Means of Participation

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

246. At the preparation stage, many public participation activities were conducted in such forms of meeting, FGD, interview and questionnaire survey, including 65 men-times with the owner and government departments, 16 village group FGDs, and survey on 273 AHs, with 1,461 men-times of participants in total.

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

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

#### 8.1.2 Measures for Participation and Consultation

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

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

250. In order that the APs and the affected local governments are fully aware of the RAP, and the compensation and resettlement programs under the Project, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., TV) to the APs from the beginning of the Project to the whole process of resettlement implementation, so that the APs know the compensation calculation method, compensation measures of physical indicators, resettlement measures, the disbursement and use of resettlement funds, and the rights and preferential policies to which they are entitled. Resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on LA, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement work, win the support of the APs for resettlement and ensure the successful completion of resettlement.

## 8.2 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

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

- Community meetings: Before the fieldwork, the background information of the Project was communicated to community residents, including the Project's scope, necessity, possible impacts, and potential compensation and resettlement programs, involving representatives of APs and women, town and community officials, etc.
- FGD with the owner: learning the background, scale and impacts of the Project
- Sampling questionnaire survey: learning local socioeconomic profile and attitudes to the Project, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.  
In May and June 2013, a questionnaire survey was conducted on 273 households with 1,129 persons, accounting for 18.57 % of all AHs.
- FGDs with community officials: learning local socioeconomic profile, expectations for the Project, comments and suggestions on LA compensation and resettlement, etc.
- Interviews with enterprises, stores and breeding households: learning their basic information, attitude to the Project, and expected compensation modes and restoration measures;
- Government interviews: Heads of the county development and reform bureau, water resources bureau, land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, ethnic and religious affairs bureau, and statistics bureau were interviewed, acquiring some information and policies related to the Project, and learning their comments and suggestions on the Project.

Table 8-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Item	Mode	Time	Participants	Topic
Community meetings	Meeting	May – Jun. 2013	Rongchang Subproject: 14 village/community officials and 46 residents; Shizhu Subproject: 5 village/community officials and 21 residents; Pengshui Subproject: 2 village/community officials and 37 residents; Tongnan Subproject: 4 village/community officials and 35 residents	Communicating background information of the Project

Item	Mode	Time	Participants	Topic
FGD with the owner	Meeting	May 2013	5 from Hongyu Water Resources Development Co., Ltd., 4 from Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd., 6 from Pengshui Hongyu Water Investment & Construction Co., Ltd. and 5 from Tongnan Longquan Water Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Learning the background, scale and impacts of the Project
Sampling questionnaire survey	Door-to-door survey	May 2013	Rongchang Subproject: 76 households with 258 persons; Shizhu Subproject: 32 households with 104 persons; Pengshui Subproject: 55 households with 251 persons; Tongnan Subproject: 110 households with 516 persons	Learning local socioeconomic profile, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.
FGDs with community officials	Meeting	May 2013	Rongchang Subproject: 10 officials from 6 villages; Shizhu Subproject: 6 officials from 5 groups' Pengshui Subproject: 4 officials from one village; Tongnan Subproject: 8 officials from 4 villages	Learning local socioeconomic profile
Interviews with enterprises, stores and households	Interview	May – Oct. 2013	Rongchang Subproject: 4 heads of breeding households; Shizhu Subproject: 3 heads of enterprises, stores and breeding households; Tongnan Subproject: 6 heads of enterprises	Learning their basic information, expected compensation modes and restoration measures
Government interviews	Interview	May – Nov. 2013	10 staff members of government departments concerned in each project county	Acquiring information and policies related to the Project

252. The APs are very concerned about the availability of compensation fees and the construction of resettlement housing. They expect that compensation fees are paid fully and timely, and resettlement housing is well located and has sound supporting facilities. The county land and resources bureaus have promised to pay compensation fees to the APs fully and timely, and design resettlement housing in consultation with them.

### 8.3 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

253. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the Tongnan PMO will conduct further public participation. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Dec. 2013	County land and resources bureaus, sub-district offices/ township governments	All APs	Disclosing the RAP
RIB	Distribution	Mar. 2014		All APs	RIB distribution
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2014		All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement programs	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr. 2014		All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment

Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	May – Dec 2014		All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Public participation during the construction	Village meeting/interviews	2015-closure of the project	Project IAs, sub-district offices/ township governments, E&M institution	All APs	Income restoration; house restoration; compensation on the temporary impacts

#### 8.4 Women's Participation

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

255. In the project area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most women stay at home. Except family responsibility, women play a crucial role in farming and nonagricultural operations. Therefore, in the project area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the Project than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement sites and modes. All women support the Project, and some women expected the Project to break ground – and are willing to be relocated as soon as possible.

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

257. In addition, each resettlement implementation and management agency has at least one female official. Priority will be given to women during resettlement, especially in livelihood restoration and project construction activities, to provide them with more job opportunities and relevant skill trainings.

#### 8.5 Ethnic Minorities

258. Shizhu and Pengshui Counties are minority autonomous counties, where the minority population of Shizhu County is composed of Tujia people mainly, and that of Pengshui County composed of Miao and Tujia people mainly. In order to protect the rights and interests of minority population in LA and HD, the survey team has attached importance to their impacts in the Project from the very beginning, and learned their needs adequately.

259. In 2012, the two counties had a total minority population of 877,300, accounting for 70.88% of their total population. Hongxing Village, and Longjing, Shuangqing and Chengnan Communities affected by Shizhu Subproject are inhabited by Tujia people mainly; and Linjiang Community are

inhabited mainly by Han people, and Miao people accounts for 16% while Tujia people only 3%. See Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

Division		Gross population	Miao		Tujia	
			Population	Percent	Population	Percent
<b>Shizhu Subproject</b>	<b>Shizhu</b>	546900	58500	3.2%	404400	73.95%
	<b>Nanbin Town</b>	148542	267	0.18%	103563	69.72%
	Shuangqing	3420	23	0.75%	2166	70.55%
	Hongchunling	635	-	-	592	93.23%
	Loufangwan	928	-	-	843	90.84%
	Longjing	8212	6	0.17%	2512	69.30%
	Xuejing	396	-	-	346	87.37%
	Hongxing	5414	13	0.57%	2811	69.75%
	Hongguang	698	-	-	602	86.25%
	Chengnan	4580	6	0.29%	1437	70.12%
	Zhongba	821	-	-	740	90.13%
<b>Pengshui Subproject</b>	<b>Pengshui</b>	690800	310800	45%	103600	15%
	<b>Shaoqing Sub-district</b>	52000	18500	35%	13000	25%
	Linjiang	4900	784	16%	147	3%
	Group 1	976	246	25.20%	68	6.97%
	Group 7	333	30	9.01%	35	10.51%
	Group 8	376	24	6.38%	61	16.22%
	Group 9	482	23	4.77%	11	2.28%
	Group 10	438	26	5.94%	30	6.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1237700</b>	<b>369300</b>	<b>29.84%</b>	<b>508000</b>	<b>41.04%</b>	

260. It can be seen from Table 8-4 that the percentage of minority population in the Pengshui subproject area is much lower than those of Pengshui County and Shaoqing Sub-district.

261. It is found that local minority population has been significantly integrated with the Han people in terms of religion, culture, language, residence and marriage.

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



## 9 Grievance Redress Procedures

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

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

### 9.1 Grievance Redress during LA and HD

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

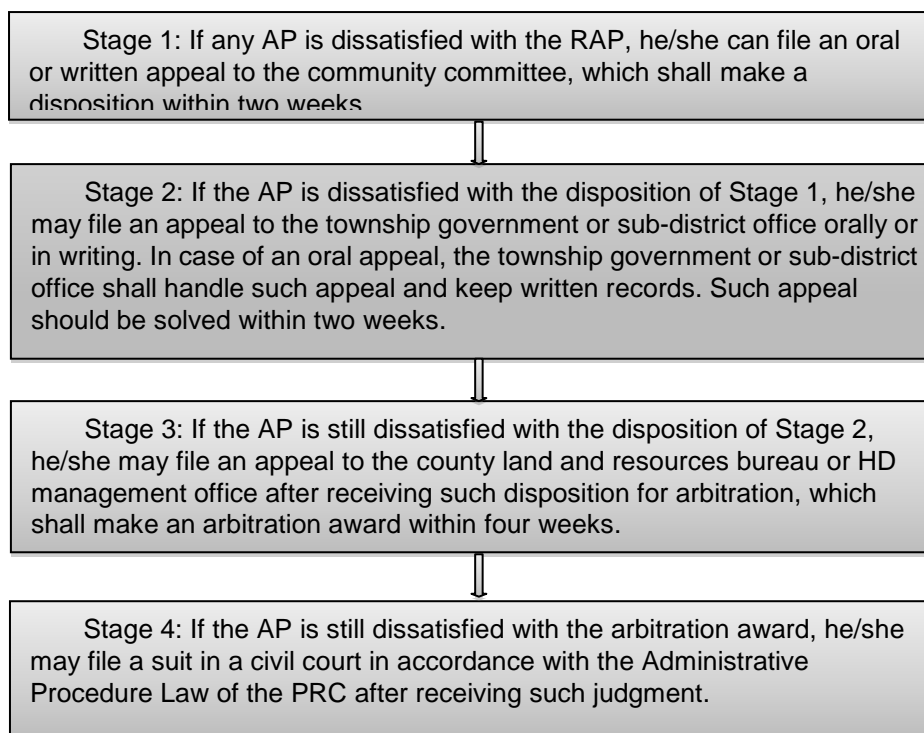


Figure 9-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

266. The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs

are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

267. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Subproject	Agency	Name	Title	Tel
Rongchang Subproject	Agricultural Management Station	Chen Tianming	Master	13896103635
	Rural Land Management Center	Chen Chaoshu	Director	13883169213
	County land and resources bureau	Zheng Hongjun	Section Chief	46774106
	Rongchang Hongyu Water Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Zhou Hongyi	Officer	02385265806
	Lukong Town government	Xiao Shicheng	Deputy Director	13983466291
	Changzhou Sub-district Office	Liu Yi	Head	15922681671
	Darongzhai Community Committee	Luo Binbin	Secretary	13594041318
	Shangshu Village Committee	Huang Xichun	Secretary	15023301338
	Shibao Village Committee	Chen Zhonghai	Head	13500377127
	Yuding Village Committee	Zhu Dingguang	Head	15923257450
	Dujiaba Community Committee	Accountant Lan	Accountant	13356355898
	Baochengsi Village Committee	Secretary Long	Secretary	13996152661
Shizhu Subproject	County land and resources bureau	Gao Xulin	Deputy director-general	73378418
	Nanbin Town Government	Ma Mingsheng	Deputy head	13896837959
	Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Tan Chunyi	Staff member (resettlement)	13594967966
	Hongxing Village Committee	Ma Jianguo	Party secretary branch	13908273017
	Shuangqing Community Committee	Huang Chenglin	Party secretary branch	13896427345
	Hongjing Community Committee	Qin Huiming	Party secretary branch	13709483888
	Chengnan Community Committee	Ran Longlin	Party secretary branch	13896401222
Pengshui Subproject	County land and resources bureau	Chen Yong	Section Chief	023-85020713
	PMO	Chuan Tianxue	Department head	13594980918
	Shaoqing Sub-district Office	Liu Chaoquan	Director	023-78853002
	Linjiang Community Committee	Zhang Dingshu	Head	023-78413286
Tongnan Subproject	County land and resources bureau	Li Hongbo	Section Chief	13896005508
	Zitong Sub-district Office	Yang Silu	Deputy Director	13370713809
	Tongnan Longquan Water Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Li Qiuyue	Staff member	13896086692
	Xinsheng Village Committee	Fan Shuhong	Director	13808337428

Subproject	Agency	Name	Title	Tel
	Qianjin Village Committee	Mi Yongping	Secretary	13509428005
	Shengli Village Committee	Xia Xubo	Director	15922694070

## 9.2 Grievance Redress during Construction

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

## 10 Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress

### 10.1 Organizational Structure

269. In order to organize the preparation and construction of the Project, the county governments have established subproject leading groups as the decision-making and management agencies of the subprojects. The leading groups are responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation, reporting the progress of project implementation to the county governments and Bank, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, and coordinating technical assistance, etc.

270. Each affected village has 1-2 chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The resettlement agencies of the Project include:

- County subproject leading groups
- County PMOs
- Owners
- County land and resources bureaus
- Township governments/sub-district offices
- Village/community committees and village groups
- Design agencies
- External M&E agency

271. See Figure 10-1.

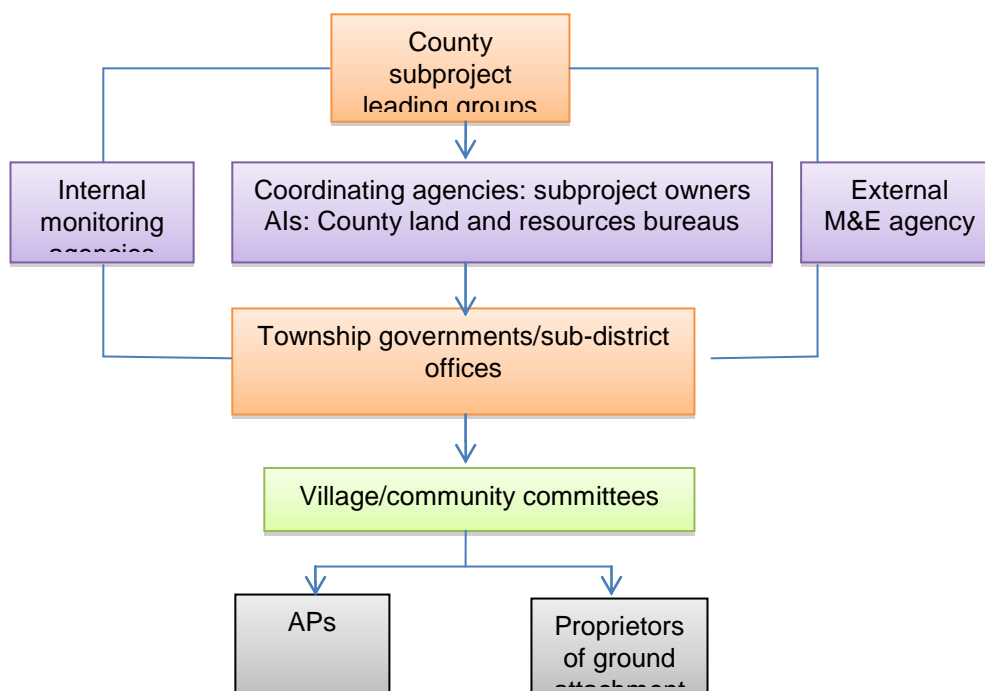


Figure 10-1 Organizational Chart

### 10.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 10.2.1 County subproject leading groups

272. Responsible mainly 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 project construction and resettlement.

#### 10.2.2 County PMOs

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

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

#### 10.2.3 Owners

274. The owners of the subprojects are Rongchang Hongyu Water Resources Development Co., Ltd., Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd., Pengshui Hongyu Water Investment & Construction Co., Ltd., Tongnan Longquan Water Resources Development Co., Ltd.

Their main responsibilities are:

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

#### 10.2.4 County land and resources bureaus

275. The IAs of the subprojects are the county land and resources bureaus.

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

reference;

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

#### 10.2.5 Township governments/sub-district offices

276. The responsibilities are:

- Conducting LA and HD;
- Settling disputes arising from project implementation;

- Supervising the payment of compensation fees

#### 10.2.6 Village/community committees and village groups

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

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

#### 10.2.7 Design agencies

278. The design agencies of the subprojects are Chongqing Water Resources and Hydropower Survey and Design Institute (Rongchang Subproject), Chongqing Water Resources and Hydropower Survey and Design Institute (Shizhu Subproject), Yangtze River Yangtze River Water Resources Investigation Planning and Design Institute (Pengshui Subproject), and China Pearl River Water Resources Planning, Surveying and Design Co., Ltd. (Tongnan Subproject). They are , responsible mainly for:

- At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the project area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings.
- At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

#### 10.2.8 External M&E agency

279. The county PMOs will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

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

### 10.3 Staffing and Equipment

280. To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See Tables 10-1 and Table 10-2.

Table 10-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Subproject	Agency	Workforce	Composition
------------	--------	-----------	-------------

Subproject	Agency	Workforce	Composition
Rongchang	Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
	Owner	2	Government officials, civil
	County land and resources	8	Civil servants
	Town government/sub-district	2	Officials
	Village/community committees	6-10	Officials and AP
	Design agency	2	Senior engineers, engineers
	External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts
Shizhu	Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
	Owner	2	Government officials, civil
	County land and resources	10	Civil servants
	Village/community committees	3	Officials and AP
	Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
	External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts
Pengshui	Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
	Owner	2	Government officials, civil
	County land and resources	10	Civil servants
	Shaoqing Sub-district Office	3	Civil servants
	Community committee and	6	Officials and AP
	Design agency	2	Senior engineers, engineers
	External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts
Tongnan	Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
	Owner	2	Government officials, civil
	County land and resources	10	Civil servants
	Village committees and groups	8	Officials and AP
	Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
	External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

Table 10-2 Heads of Resettlement Agencies

Subproject	Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
Rongchang	County development and reform bureau	Coordinating the Subproject on behalf of the Subproject Leading Group	Xiang Hu	Director
	County finance bureau	Financial management	Li Hong	Director-general
	County water resources bureau	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner in implementation, reporting, etc.	Li Chun	Director-general
	County land and resources bureau	Guiding policy advice and guidance on LA compensation	Lai Wenli	Director-general
	Hongyu Co., Ltd.	Owner, implementing the Subproject	Lei Jian	Board Chairman
	Lukong Town government	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Xiao Shicheng	Deputy Director
	Changzhou Sub-district Office	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Liu Yi	Director
	Darongzhai Community Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Luo Binbin	Secretary
	Shangshu Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Huang Xichun	Secretary
	Yuding Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Zhu Dingguang	Head
Dujiaba Community Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Zhang Kaide	Head	

RAP of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Subproject	Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
	Baochengsi Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Huang Guojin	Secretary
Shizhu	County development and reform bureau	Coordinating the Subproject on behalf of the Subproject Leading Group	Jiang Jian	Director
	County finance bureau	Financial management	Liu Changsheng	Director-general
	County water resources bureau	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner in implementation, reporting, etc.	Tan Bin	Director-general
	County land and resources bureau	Guiding policy advice and guidance on LA compensation	Gao Xulin	Deputy director-general
	Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Owner, implementing the Subproject	Liu Bo	Deputy Manager
	Nanbin Town Government	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Ma Mingsheng	Deputy head
	Hongxing Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Ma Jianguo	Party branch secretary
	Shuangqing Community Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Huang Chenglin	Party branch secretary
	Hongjing Community Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Qin Huiming	Party branch secretary
	Chengnan Community Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Ran Longlin	Party branch secretary
Pengshui	County development and reform bureau	Coordinating the Subproject on behalf of the Subproject Leading Group	Wang Chuanjun	Director
	County finance bureau	Financial management	Ran Longchao	Director-general
	County water resources bureau	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner in implementation, reporting, etc.	Xie Chenghong	Director-general
	County land and resources bureau	Guiding policy advice and guidance on LA compensation	Yan Hailin	Director-general
	Owner	Owner, implementing the Subproject	Xie Chenghong	General Manager
	Sub-district office	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Liu Chaoquan	Head
	Community committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Zhang Dingshu	Head
Tongnan	County development and reform bureau	Coordinating the Subproject on behalf of the Subproject Leading Group	Li Guoyuan	Director
	County finance bureau	Financial management	Zhang Yiqiang	Deputy Director-general
	County water resources bureau	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner in implementation, reporting, etc.	Chen Shiquan	Director-general
	County land and resources bureau	Guiding policy advice and guidance on LA compensation	Xiang Yi	Director-general
	Owner	Owner, implementing the Subproject	Long Xiaopo	General Manager
	Sub-district office	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Zhang Wenjun	Director
	Xinsheng Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Fan Shuhong	Director



Subproject	Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
	Qianjin Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Mi Yongping	Secretary
	Shengli Village Committee	Implementing LA and other preparatory work	Xia Xubo	Director

### 10.3.1 Equipment

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

### 10.3.2 Training Program

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

283. Trainees: There are two types of training:

- For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the Project on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in highway resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the Project.
- Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Project, and ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

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

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

## 10.4 Implementation Progress

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

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

288. The overall resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are

subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

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

## 11 Budget and Funding Sources

### 11.1 Resettlement Budget

289. The general resettlement budget of the Project is 223.8375 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 80.4099 million yuan, compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 10.2699 million yuan, compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses 40.5635 million yuan, compensation fees for affected enterprises of 560,000 yuan, compensation fees for affected stores of 12,000 yuan, compensation fees for affected breeding households of 1.8964 million yuan, compensation fees for affected ground structures and attachments, and special facilities of 16.7412 million yuan, taxes and fees on LA of 43.1284 million yuan, and other costs (including planning and design costs, implementation management costs, skills training costs, M&E costs, basic contingencies, etc.) of 30.2538 million yuan. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 11-1 General Resettlement Budget (Unit: 10,000 yuan)

No.	Item	Rongchang Subproject	Shizhu Subproject	Pengshui Subproject	Tongnan Subproject	Total
1	Permanent LA	1519.68	961.81	2312.25	3247.25	8040.99
2	Temporary land occupation	159.14	161.69	297.04	409.12	1026.99
3	Demolition of rural residential houses	1447.87	1251.85	1059.25	297.38	4056.35
4	Affected enterprises	0	56	0	0	56
5	Affected stores	0	1.2	0	0	1.2
6	Affected ground attachments	6.44	573.76	44.32	1049.6	1674.12
7	Affected breeding households	70.71	58	0	60.93	189.64
<b>Subtotal of 1-7</b>		<b>3203.84</b>	<b>3064.31</b>	<b>3712.86</b>	<b>5064.28</b>	<b>15045.29</b>
8	Planning and design costs	96.12	91.93	74.26	20.26	282.57
9	Implementation management costs	96.12	91.93	111.39	20.26	319.7
10	Skills training costs	16.02	15.32	18.56	20.26	70.16
11	M&E costs	48.06	45.96	37.13	25.32	156.47
12	Basic contingencies	415.22	502.75	493.13	785.38	2196.48
<b>Subtotal of 8-12</b>		<b>671.54</b>	<b>747.89</b>	<b>734.47</b>	<b>871.48</b>	<b>3025.38</b>
13	Taxes and fees	1061.23	880.13	977.12	1394.36	4312.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>4936.6</b>	<b>4692.35</b>	<b>5424.45</b>	<b>7330.35</b>	<b>22383.75</b>

### 11.2 Funding Sources

290. According to the construction plan of the Project, the resettlement funds of the Project are from county finance.

### 11.3 Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

#### 11.3.1 Disbursement Process

291. During the implementation of the Project, each county land and resources bureau will pay compensation fees for LA and HD directly to the affected entities/households according to compensation agreements with the affected entities/households under the compensation policies and rates specified in the RAP under the supervision of each subproject leading group. See

292.

293.

294. Figure 11-1 .

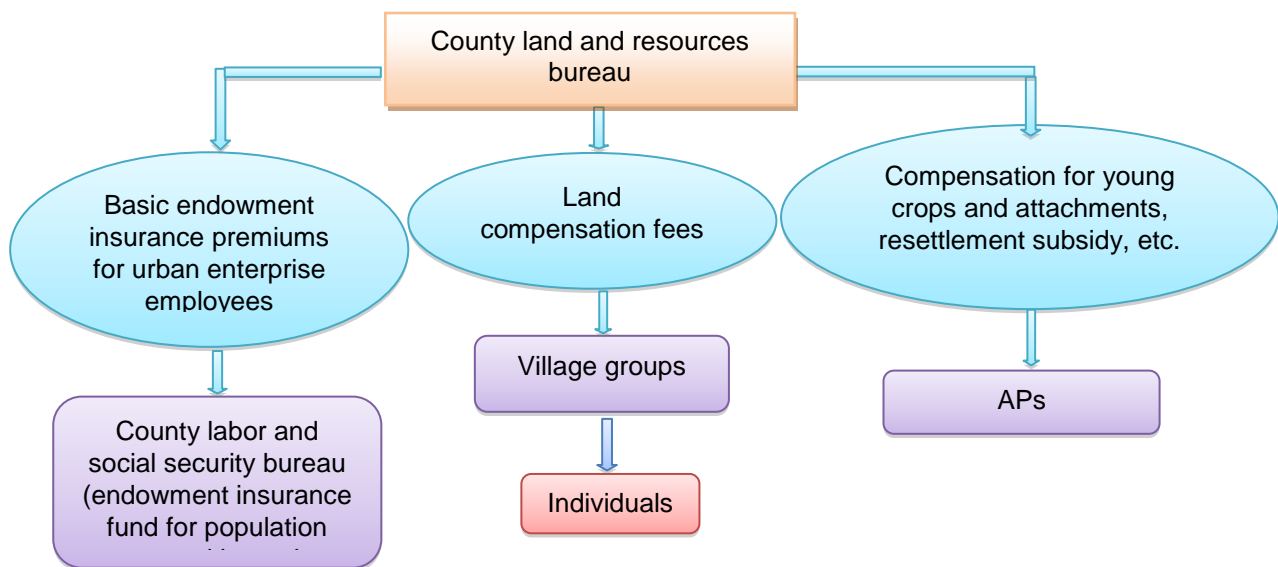


Figure 11-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

### 11.3.2 Disbursement Plan

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

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

## 12 M&E

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

### 12.1 Internal Monitoring

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

#### 12.1.1 Procedure

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

#### 12.1.2 Scope

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

#### 12.1.3 Reporting

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

### 12.2 Independent External Monitoring

#### 12.2.1 Purpose and Task

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

#### 12.2.2 External M&E Agency

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

#### 12.2.3 Procedure and Scope

- Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
- Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: If households affected by LA is less than 100, the sampling ratio should not less than 20%; case where households affected by LA is between 100 to 500, according to 15% of the sample; case where more than 500 households affected by LA, according to 10% of the proportional sampling; not less than 50% of households affected by HD; all affected entities
- Baseline survey: A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored displaced households.
- M&E survey

- Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
- Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households;
- Public participation and consultation;
- Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
  - Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
  - Comparative analysis
  - Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

#### 12.2.4 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 preparation of the resettlement site and compensation fees;
  - Relocation progress of APs;
  - Reasonableness and timeliness of compensation to APs and affected entities;
  - Reasonableness house allocation (including location, floor, size, etc.)
3. Production and livelihood restoration
  - Livelihood restoration of APs, especially vulnerable groups;
  - Use of compensation fees;
  - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
  - Availability of other subsidies
4. Other
  - Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
  - Response to appeals from Aps
  - The satisfaction of the Aps

#### 12.2.5 Reporting

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

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

### 12.3 Post-evaluation

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

### 13 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
Permanent LA	1,288.73mu of rural collective land (incl. 703.42mu of cultivated land, 308.69mu of woodland, 128.12mu of garden land and 10.04 mu of fishpond)	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	1,470 households with 6,033 persons in 14 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties	<p><b>Compensation rates:</b>  <b>Rongchang Subproject:</b> land compensation rate 15,500-16000 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy 35,000 yuan per capita  <b>Shizhu Subproject:</b> land compensation rate 15000 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy 36,000 yuan per capita  <b>Pengshui Subproject:</b> land compensation rate 15000 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy 35,000 yuan per capita  <b>Tongnan Subproject:</b> land compensation rate 17000 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy 36,000 yuan per capita</p> <p>2) A certain portion of land compensation fees in land acquisition will be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for LEFs, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs;  3) Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any LEF aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; and a certain portion of that for one aged 16 years or above will be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees voluntarily, and the remainder will be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.</p>
Temporary land occupation	584.95mu of collective land, including 371.28 mu of cultivated land, 98.34mu of woodland, 97.77 mu of garden land, 2.13 mu of fishpond, and 15.43 mu of other land	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	13 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties	<p><b>Rongchang Subproject:</b> 1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 7,000 yuan/mu for young crops and ground attachments 7,000 yuan/mu, and 9,000 yuan/mu for fishponds  2) The owner will also pay a reclamation bond of 8,000-10,000 yuan/mu, and undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land. The bond will be returned to the owner if the reclaimed land has passed inspection.  <b>Shizhu Subproject:</b>  1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 3,000 yuan/mu per annum will be paid for woodland or garden land.  2) The owner will also pay a reclamation bond of 15,000 yuan/mu, and undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land. The bond will be returned to the owner if the reclaimed land has passed inspection.  <b>Pengshui Subproject:</b>  1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation.  2) The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the APs. Reclamation bond: 13,334 yuan/mu for 88</p>



Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
	(grassland, traffic land, wasteland, etc.)			<p>cultivated land, and 10,000 yuan/mu for woodland</p> <p><b>Tongnan Subproject:</b></p> <p>1) Young crops on the land temporarily occupied for the Subproject will be compensated for based on twice the actual period of occupation at 3,630 yuan/mu for irrigated land, 4,530 yuan/mu for non-irrigated land and 4,530 yuan/mu for woodland.</p> <p>2) The owner will also pay a reclamation bond of 8,000-10,000 yuan/mu, and undertake the reclamation of the temporarily occupied land.</p>
Demolition of rural residential houses	17,317m <sup>2</sup> , including 500m <sup>2</sup> in reinforced concrete structure, 11,820m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 4,394m <sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, 294m <sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure and 309m <sup>2</sup> in simple structure; unfinished rural houses of 37,90m <sup>2</sup> ; interior decoration of 23,947.52m <sup>2</sup> , including floor tiles of 13,682.6m <sup>2</sup> , wall tiles of	Proprietors	76households with 314 persons in 14 groups of 11 villages/communities in 5 townships/sub-districts in 4 counties	<p><b>Rongchang Subproject:</b></p> <p>1) Self-construction on allocated land: In case of self-construction on allocated land, the county land and resources bureau will allocate 15m<sup>2</sup> of state-owned land per capita, or 30m<sup>2</sup> of rural collective land per capita.</p> <p>Overall house compensation rates:: In case of self-construction on state-owned land, house compensation rates are 657 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 520 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 383 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall structure and 130 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure. In case of self-construction on rural collective land, house compensation rates are 50% more than the above rates, i.e., 942 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 745 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 548 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall structure and 182 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure.</p> <p>Construction and installation subsidy: In case of self-construction on state-owned land, construction and installation subsidy is 6,400 yuan per capita.</p> <p>Housing land reallocation subsidy: In case of self-construction on rural collective land, housing land reallocation subsidy is 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Moving subsidy: 300 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 500 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at twice for households in transition</p> <p>Transition subsidy: 500 yuan per capita at a time</p> <p>2) Preferential housing purchase under property swap</p> <p>Overall house compensation rates: 657 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 520 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 383 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall structure, and 130 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure</p> <p>Preferential housing purchase under property swap: Each AH may purchase resettlement housing from the county land and resources bureau at a preferential price of 570 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for 30 m<sup>2</sup> per person converted into urban status.</p> <p>Moving subsidy: 300 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 500 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at twice for households in transition</p> <p>Transition subsidy: 90 yuan per capita (based on registered population) per month for not more than 18 months; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled</p> <p>3) Cash compensation</p> <p>Overall house compensation rates: 657 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 520 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for</p>

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
	5,889.4m <sup>2</sup> , ordinary ceilings of 4,079.58m <sup>2</sup> , and luxury ceilings of 295.98m <sup>2</sup>			<p>masonry timber structure, 383 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth wall structure, and 130 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Cash compensation rates: 70,000-80,000 yuan per capita                      Moving subsidy: 300 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 500 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at twice for households in transition                      Transition subsidy: 1,000 yuan per capita at a time                      4) Interior decoration: 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles and 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles</p> <p><b>Shizhu Subproject:</b>                      1) Property swap: exchanging house for a house constructed in a unified manner of equal size                      2) Cash compensation: The amount of compensation is equal to the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house.                      3) Compensation rates:                      Overall house compensation rates: 575 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 455 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure                      Moving subsidy: 800 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons                      Transition subsidy: 800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons (property swap), 800 yuan per capita at a time (cash compensation).                      Interior decoration: 50yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for ceilings</p> <p><b>Pengshui Subproject:</b>                      1) Self-construction on allocated land                      House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time                      Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month                      2) Cash compensation                      House compensation rates: 860 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 680 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 560 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 320 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Cash compensation: 35,792.7 yuan per capita                      Moving subsidy: 1,200 yuan per household                      Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month                      3) Preferential housing purchase under property swap                      House compensation rates: 1,190 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for reinforced concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 740 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber</p>

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
				<p>structure and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Moving subsidy: 600 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons, paid at a time; transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month                      Transition subsidy: 200 yuan per capita per month                      Compensation for interior decoration: 125 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 50 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 25 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for ordinary ceilings, 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for luxury ceilings  <b>Tongnan Subproject:</b>                      1) Cash compensation                      HD compensation rates: 795 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 634 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure and 161 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Cash compensation: 72,000 yuan per capita                      Moving subsidy: For any household moving within the specified time, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, being 1,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, with an increment of 200 yuan per capita with over 3 persons, but not more than 2,000 yuan per household.                      Transition subsidy: 300 yuan per capita per month                      2) Preferential housing purchase under property swap: HD compensation rates: 795 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 634 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure and 161 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure                      Moving subsidy: For any household moving within the specified time, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, being 1,000 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, with an increment of 200 yuan per capita with over 3 persons, but not more than 2,000 yuan per household.                      Transition subsidy: 300 yuan per capita per month                      3) Interior decoration: 150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for floor tiles, 130 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for wall tiles, 120 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for ceilings                      4) Compensation fees will be paid to the AHs directly according to the above rates.</p>
Enterprises	3 enterprises, with a total demolition of 80m <sup>2</sup> , all in simple structure	Proprietors	120 temporary workers	<p><b>Shizhu Subproject:</b>                      1) The compensation rates for houses are the same as above.                      2) The owner will negotiate compensation rates and restoration measures with the person responsible.                      3) Compensation rate for demolished properties 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan  <b>Tongnan Subproject:</b>                      The agreements of the two sandstone factories with the government will expire at the end of 2013. These two enterprises will find new places to resume production with the assistance of the owner, and their 120 temporary workers will be relocated with their enterprises.</p>

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
Stores	Two stores, with a total demolition of 100m <sup>2</sup> , all in masonry concrete structure	Proprietors and storeowners	Included in the population affected by HD	<b>Shizhu Subproject:</b> 1) Property swap; 2) Compensating for operating losses; 3) Fixing compensation rates based on appraisal, and paying compensation fees directly to the APs
Breeding households	10 breeding households, with a total demolition of 1,885m <sup>2</sup> , including 350m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 1,105m <sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure and 430m <sup>2</sup> in simple structure	Proprietors	25 persons	<b>Rongchang Subproject:</b> 1) The compensation rates for houses are the same as above. 2) Compensation rate for fry losses: 9,000 yuan/mu 3) Since the owner will publish a notice before HD, they will suffer minimum losses. <b>Shizhu Subproject:</b> Paying compensation of 500,000 yuan to DJH, boss of a fish farm, and 80,000 yuan to MFZ, a duck raiser <b>Tongnan Subproject:</b> 1) Their affected houses will be compensated for at the compensation rates for rural residential houses, namely 634 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure and 161 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure; 2) Moving subsidy: 1,000 yuan per household; transition subsidy: 300 yuan per capita per month (for 6 months). The subproject owners will give HD notices in advance to minimize operating losses. Compensation fees will be paid directly to the affected breeding households according to the above rates.
Ground attachments	24 types, including 7 types of special facilities	Proprietors	All AHs with ground attachments	1) Compensation fees will be paid directly to proprietors. 2) Former attachments will be disposed of by the owner.
Conversion into urban	1,571APs	All persons converted into urban	All persons converted into urban status	1) As per the Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), and applicable county documents 2) The county land and resources bureaus, and town governments will handle this; and the county labor and social security bureaus will be responsible for their social insurance.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons / entities	Affected population	Compensation policy and implementation
status		status		