

RP1626 v5
REV

World Bank-financed Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment
Management Project

RAP of the Shizhu County Flood and
Wastewater Management Subproject

Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd.

June, 2014

Letter of Commitment

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

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

Shizhu County Government

(Official seal)

Head (or deputy head in charge): _____ (signature) _____ (date)

Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this RAP

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

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

- 2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, "Displaced Persons" may be classified in one of the following three groups:
 - a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
 - b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and
 - c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- 3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the subproject areas prior to a cut-off date¹ established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

III. Compensation and resettlement measures

- 4 To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss

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

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 cost², for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the RAP or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
- provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

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

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

² "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.

Contents

1	OVERVIEW OF THE SUBPROJECT	2
1.1	BACKGROUND OF THE SUBPROJECT	2
1.2	PROGRESS OF PROJECT PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	2
1.3	COMPONENTS	3
1.4	MEASURES TO REDUCE RESETTLEMENT.....	4
2	IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT	5
2.1	OVERVIEW.....	5
2.2	IMPACTS.....	5
3	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA.....	13
3.1	SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA.....	13
3.2	BASIC INFORMATION OF AHS	16
3.3	BASIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED ENTERPRISES	18
3.4	BASIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED STORES.....	18
3.5	BASIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS.....	18
3.6	FLOOD IMPACTS.....	19
4	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	20
4.1	REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ON RESETTLEMENT	20
4.2	STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.....	21
4.3	MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS	29
4.4	COUNTY MEASURES	30
4.5	BANK POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	32
4.6	RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES OF THE SUBPROJECT.....	33
5	COMPENSATION RATES FOR LA AND HD	34
5.1	COMPENSATION RATES FOR PERMANENT LA	34
5.2	COMPENSATION RATES FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	35
5.3	COMPENSATION RATES FOR RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	35
5.4	COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED ENTERPRISES.....	37
5.5	COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED STORES	37
5.6	COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS	37
5.7	COMPENSATION RATES FOR AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS	38
6	PRODUCTION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS.....	39
6.1	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR PERMANENT LA	39
6.2	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION.....	43
6.3	RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR DEMOLISHED RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES.....	43
6.4	RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED ENTERPRISES	44
6.5	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED STORES	45
6.6	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS	45
6.7	AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS	45
7	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION.....	46
8	GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURES.....	52
9	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	54
10	BUDGET AND FUNDING SOURCES.....	62
11	M&E.....	67
12	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	70
	APPENDIX: RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET	73

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1-1 Components	3
Table 2-2 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land.....	5
Table 2-1 Summary of Permanently Acquired Land	7
Table 2-3 Summary of Affected Rural Residential Houses	8
Table 2-4 Summary of Affected Rural Enterprises.....	9
Table 2-5 Basic Information of Affected Stores.....	9
Table 2-6 Summary of Affected Breeding Households	10
Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Population.....	11
Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments.....	11
Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing City and Shizhu County in 2012	13
Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing City and Shizhu County in 2011	14
Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages in 2011	14
Table 3-4 Summary of Economic Activities of the Affected Villages.....	15
Table 3-5 Sampling Rates	16
Table 3-6 Information of Sample Population	16
Table 3-7 Annual Income and Expenditure of Rural Households	17
Table 3-8 List of Affected Enterprises	18
Table 3-9 List of Affected Stores	18
Table 3-10 Basic Information of Affected Breeding Households.....	19
Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies.....	20
Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Young Crops	32
Table 4-3 Structure-based Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land.....	32
Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA	34
Table 5-2 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA.....	34
Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation.....	35
Table 5-4 Structure-based Compensation Rates for Demolished Houses	36
Table 5-5 Compensation and Subsidy Rates for Demolished Houses	37
Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores.....	37

Table 5-7 Compensation Rates for Affected Attachments	38
Table 6-1 Land Income Losses after LA	39
Table 6-2 Population Converted into Urban Status	39
Table 6-3 Endowment Insurance Premiums and Pensions by Age Group	40
Table 6-4 Training Courses Offered by the Local Government	42
Table 6-5 Employment Services Offered by the Local Government	42
Table 6-6 Resettlement Modes for Demolished Rural Residential Houses	43
Table 6-7 Local Commercial Housing Prices	44
Table 7-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage	47
Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage	48
Table 7-3 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage	49
Table 7-4 Local Minority Population	51
Table 8-1 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned	53
Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies	57
Table 9-2 Heads of Resettlement Agencies and Contact Information	57
Table 9-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule	60
Table 10-1 Resettlement Budget	62
Table 12-1 Entitlement Matrix	70
Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Subproject	4
Figure 2-1 Photos of Houses to be Demolished	8
Figure 2-2 Affected Store	10
Figure 9-1 Organizational Chart	54
Figure 10-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds	66

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Units

Currency unit = Yuan (RMB)

1.00 yuan = \$0.15

1 hectare = 15 mu

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background of the Subproject

1 Shijia Tu Autonomous County is located in southeastern Chongqing City, and the hinterland of the Three Gorges Reservoir area, being a poor minority autonomous county. After the completion of the Shanghai-Chongqing Expressway in 2009, the county is 225km away from downtown Chongqing, 2 hours' drive from Chongqing, 4 hours' drive from Chengdu and 16 hours' drive from Shanghai. The county's Twelfth Five-year Development Plan defines the county the traffic hub in eastern Chongqing and a county with a strong ecological economy. In the next 3-4 years, the traffic system composed of 4 expressways (Shanghai-Chongqing, along the Yangtze River, Fengshi and Liangqian), one railway (Shanghai-Chengdu High-speed Railway) and one port (Xituo) will take form, making the county the traffic hub in eastern Chongqing.

2 The Shizhu county town, located in Nanbin Town, is a full-featured, landscaped small town, with a population of 100,000. In order to meet the Class II water quality requirement for the Longhe River specified in the Twelfth Five-year Ecological Construction and Environmental Protection Plan of Shizhu County, and create a beautiful urban waterscape, the Shizhu County Government has applied for a loan with the Bank for the Subproject, which aims to improve urban flood control capacity, urban waterscape and the living environment, and promote rapid economic and social development through the integrated management of the Longhe River segment in the Shizhu county town.

3 The gross investment in the Subproject is CNY355.05 million, including a Bank loan of CNY146.40 million, accounting for about 41.23%.

1.2 Progress of Project Preparation and Resettlement

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

5 Chongqing SRM Consulting Co., Ltd. was appointed by the Shizhu PMO to participate in the preparation of this RAP as the resettlement consulting agency. Since late May 2013, the RAP preparation team conducted a one-week socioeconomic survey in the subproject area, and extensive public consultation with the APs. Further investigation and interview were conducted in October and November. The RAP was completed in March 2014.

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

1.3 Components

7 The Subproject is located along the Longhe River in the Shizhu county town, and consists of river embankment, sewer network, landscaping, dike-top roads, Dam renovation project, River dredging project, Drainage works, and Diversion Project.

Table 1-1 Components

Component	Scope
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
Landscaping	Landscaping of 57,400 m ² 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

8 The daily treatment capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant of Shizhu County is sufficient for the Subproject, and it is unnecessary to construct a new plant.

9 According to the construction schedule, the construction period will be 28 months, which will be divided into 4 stages, including a preparatory stage of 4 months (January-April of Year 1), a construction preparation stage of one month (May of Year 1), a main works construction period of 26 months (June of Year 1 to July of Year 3); and a completion period of one month (August of Year 3).

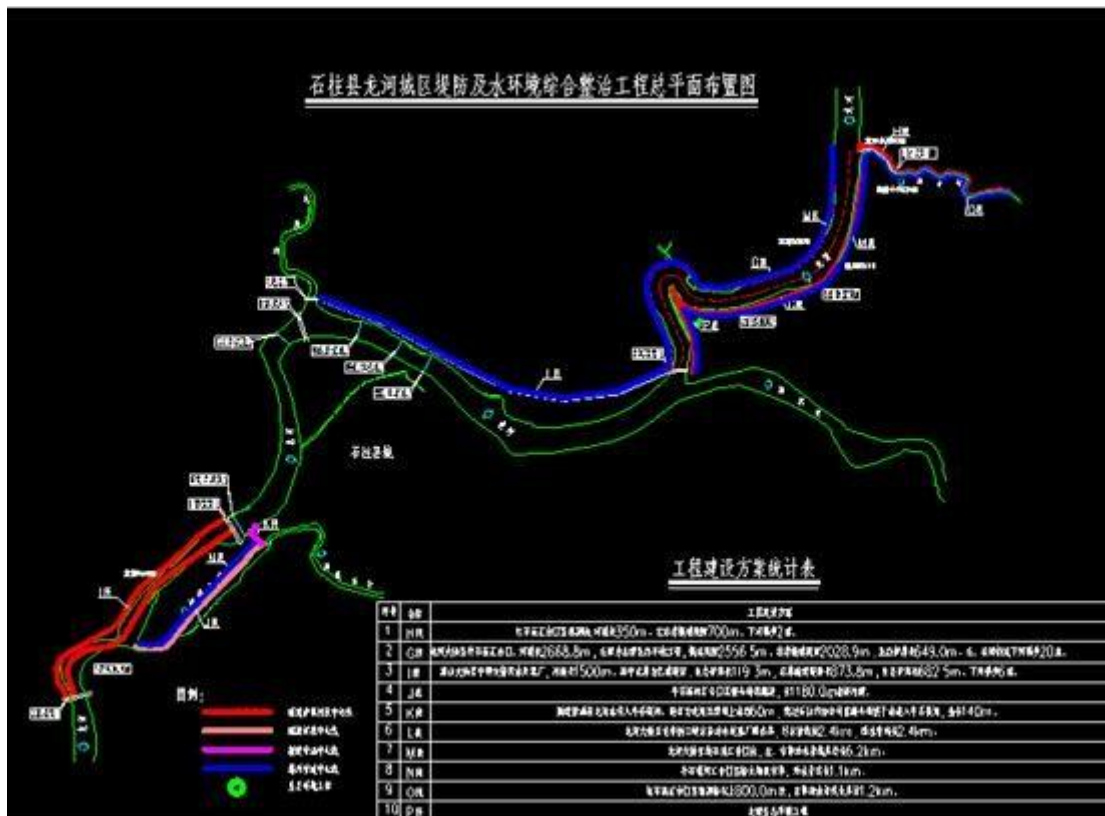


Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Subproject

1.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

10 At the planning and design stages, the design agency and owner of the Subproject took the following effective measures to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the Subproject. For example, the retaining wall plus outward embankment movement design is used for the river embankment component, avoiding the demolition of two residential buildings.

11 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 Subproject:

- 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 Subproject.
- 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.

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Overview

12 The Subproject will affect 5 groups of one village and 3 communities (Hongxing Village, and Shuangqing, Longjing and Chengnan Communities) in Nanbin Town, Shizhu County, all affected by LA and HD. 429.31 mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 249.29 mu of rural collective land (including 121.92 mu of cultivated land), and 180.02 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 82 households with 244 persons; 89.83 mu of rural collective land will be occupied temporarily; rural residential houses of 5,441 m² will be demolished, affecting 9 households with 47 persons. In addition, one enterprise with 10 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 80m²; two breeding households with 5 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 60m²; two rural stores will be affected, with a demolition area of 100m²; and 12 types of ground attachments will be affected, affecting 85 households with 275 persons.

2.2 Impacts

2.2.1 Permanent LA

13 5 groups of one village and 3 communities (Hongxing Village, and Shuangqing, Longjing and Chengnan Communities) in Nanbin Town, Shizhu County will be affected by permanent LA for the Subproject. 429.31 mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 249.29 mu of rural collective land (including 121.92 mu of cultivated land, 56.27 mu of woodland, 48.89 mu of garden land, 8.96 mu of collective river flat 10.04 mu of fishpond and 3.21 mu of housing land), and 180.02 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 82 households with 244 persons (see Table 2-1). The woodland is used to grow orange, prickly ash, etc., the cultivated land used to grow vegetables, and the river flat is mostly unused.

2.2.2 Temporary land occupation

14 3 groups of Shuangqing, Longjing and Chengnan Communities will be affected by temporary land occupation. 89.83 mu of rural collective land will be occupied temporarily, including 3.76 mu of woodland and 86.07 mu of garden land, affecting 67 households with 272 persons. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-1 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

Town	Village/ community	Group	Temporarily occupied land (mu)			AHs	Affected population
			Subtotal	Woodland	Garden land		
Nanbin	Longjing Community	Xuejing	37.42	0	37.42	27	118
	Shuangqing Community	Hongchunling	3.76	3.76	0	8	17
	Chengnan Community	Zhongba	48.65	0	48.65	32	137
	Total		89.83	3.76	86.07	67	272

2.2.3 Demolition of rural residential houses

9 households with 47 persons in 4 groups of one village and 3 communities (Hongxing Village, and Shuangqing, Longjing and Chengnan Communities) in Nanbin Town,

Shizhu County will be affected by HD, with rural residential houses of 5,441 m² demolished in total, including 5,381m² in masonry concrete structure and 60m² in masonry timber structure. Housing area is 5,381m² and the area of circle shed is 60m². From the housing area (not including Chen Guangming unused building area) ,average housing size is 246.8m² per household or 47.8m² per capita. See Table 2-3 and Figure 2-1. In addition, the total demolition of houses involves house decoration of 2,221m², where the floor tiles 1,332m², wall tiles 643m², ceiling 246m².

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Table 2-2 Summary of Permanently Acquired Land

Town	Village/ community	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Rural collective land (mu)								State-ow ned river flat (mu)	Affected	
				Subtotal (mu)	Irrigated land	Non- irrigated land	Woodlan d	Garden land	Collective river flat	Fishpon d	Housing land		HHs	Populatio n
Nanbin	Hongxing Village	Hongguang	6.14	6.14	0.0	0.0	3.98	2.03	0.0	0.0	0.13	0.0	5	20
	Longjing Community	Xuejing	124.21	124.21	10.03	49.88	30.12	19.98	2.96	10.04	1.20	0.0	16	49
	Shuangqing Community	Hongchunlin g	51.6	51.6	5.01	18.99	2.12	21.87	2.01	0.0	1.60	0.0	29	81
		Loufangwan	180.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.02	0.0	0.0
	Chengnan Community	Zhongba	67.34	67.34	2.03	35.98	20.05	5.01	3.99	0.0	0.28	0.0	32	94
Total			429.31	249.29	17.07	104.85	56.27	48.89	8.96	10.04	3.21	180.02	82	244

Table 2-3 Summary of Affected Rural Residential Houses

Town	Village/ community	Group	Head of household	Housing size (m ²)			Type (m ²)			Affected	
				Subtotal	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Residential housing	Sheds	HHs	Population	
Nanbin	Hongxing Village	Hongguang	MJH	384	324	60	324	60	1	11	
	Longjing Community	Xuejing	CGM and others ³	3900	3900	0	3900	0	3	16	
	Chengnan Community	Zhongba	CJY	30	30	0	30	0	1	3	
	Shuangqing Community	Hongchunli ng	MZF	665	665	0	665	0	1	5	
			CYS	88	88	0	88	0	1	4	
			MZH	72	72	0	72	0	1	4	
			TCY	302	302	0	302	0	1	4	
	Total				5441	5381	60	5381	60	9	47



Figure 2-1 Photos of Houses to be Demolished

³ 3 households affected by HD (CGM and others) are non-local households that have no land in the village. The demolished 5-storied masonry concrete building is located in Xuejing Group of Longjing Community is unfinished and unoccupied. This building was built on rural collective land exchanged privately and was once illegal, and later became legal after a fine was paid.

2.2.4 Affected enterprises

15 A pipe fitting factory with 10 persons will be affected by the Subproject.

16 The pipe fitting factory 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 m² in simple structure demolished. See Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Summary of Affected Rural Enterprises

Town	Village/ community	Enterprise	Degree of impact	Affected population	Rural collective land (mu)	Demolition area (m ²)	
						Total	Simple structure
Nanbin	Longjing Community	Pipe fitting factory	Production affected, to be relocated	10	10	80	80

2.2.5 Affected stores

17 Both stores affected by the Subproject are non-staple food stores run by two families in their own residential houses, with a size of 50m² 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 2-5.

Table 2-5 Basic Information of Affected Stores

Town	Village/ community	Group	Head household	Size (m ²)	Purpose
Nanbin	Hongxing Village	Hongguang	MJH	50	Selling non-staple food
	Shuangqing Community	Hongchunling	MZF	50	Selling non-staple food
	Total			100	-



Figure 2-2 Affected Store

2.2.6 Affected breeding households

18 Two breeding households will be affected by the Subproject.

19 The head of one household is DJH, who leases 10 mu of state-owned water surface in Xuejing Group of Longjing Community for fish culture, and about 5 mu of its water surface will be affected temporarily during construction; the head of the other household is MFZ, who raises about 1,000 ducks in the Longhe River segment in Chengnan Community, and a duck shed of 60m² in simple structure will be affected.

20 See Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Summary of Affected Breeding Households

Town	Village/ community	AH	Degree impact	of Affected populatio n	Affected water surface/lan d area (mu)	Demolition area (m ²)	
						Total	Simple structure
Nanbin	Longjing Communit y	DJH (fish culture)	Affecting 5 mu of state-owned water surface temporarily	3	5.0	0	0
	Chengnan Communit y	MFZ (duck breeding)	Demolishing a riverside duck shed	2	0.2	60	60
	Total	2	-	5	5.2	60	60

2.2.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

21 Vulnerable groups mainly refer to the poor, five-guarantee households, the disabled, psychos, women-headed households, etc. According to the DMS, there is no vulnerable group in the affected population.

2.2.8 Affected population

22 85 households, two stores, one enterprise and two breeding households with 275 persons will be affected by LA and HD for the Subproject, including 82 households with 244 persons affected by permanent LA, and 9 households with 47 persons by the demolition of rural residential houses (in which 6 households with 31 persons will also be affected by LA); two stores, one enterprise with 10 persons and two breeding households with 5 persons will also be affected. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Population

Type of impact		Subtotal
Permanent LA	Affected households	82
	Affected population	244
Demolition of rural residential houses	Affected households	9
	Affected population	47
Affected stores	Affected stores	2
	Affected population	0
Affected enterprises	Affected enterprises	1
	Affected population	10
Affected breeding households	Affected households	2
	Affected population	5
Where:	Households affected by both LA and HD	6
	Population affected by both LA and HD	31
Total	Affected households	85
	Affected enterprises, stores and breeding households	5
	Affected population	275

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 .

2.2.9 Affected ground attachments

23 The Subproject will affect 12 types of ground attachments, including 9 types of ordinary attachments and 3types of special facilities. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Specification	Unit	Qty.
Ordinary attachments			
Enclosing walls	Brick	m ³	240

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Item	Specification	Unit	Qty.
Threshing grounds	Cement	m ²	2820
Livestock stables	Brick-cement structure	m ²	2200
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	/	74
Wires	Outdoor lighting wires	m	3240
Water delivery pipelines	>15mm	m	640
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	/	2200
	Diameter 3-5cm	/	600
Fruit trees	Diameter 5-8cm	/	390
	Diameter 8-10cm	/	410
Other trees	Diameter 10-15cm	/	680
	Diameter 15-20cm	/	700
Special facilities			
Main natural gas pipeline	Special facility	m	1500
Hydrological station	Special facility	/	1
Transformer	Special facility	/	1

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

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

3.1 Socioeconomic Background of the Subproject Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing City

25 Chongqing City 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 km² and a resident population of 28.8462 million (end of 2011), governing 40 districts/counties, 839 townships and 175 sub-districts.

26 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.

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Shizhu County

27 Shizhu County is located in southeastern Chongqing City and the hinterland of the Three Gorges Reservoir area, bordered by Lichuan City, Hubei Province on the east, Pengshui County on the south, and Wanzhou District on the north, with a land area of 3,012.51 km² and a registered population of 546,900 (end of 2012), governing 32 townships and 214 villages, The county has 29 ethnic groups (including Han), and minority population composed of Tujia people mainly accounts for 79.8% of gross population. Urban population is 147,200 and urbanization rate 35.72%.

28 In 2012, the county's GDP was 9.31 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 13.3%; fiscal revenue 1.673 billion yuan, up 14.3%; local general budgetary revenue 714 million yuan, up 28.5%; fiscal expenditure 3.796 billion yuan, up 30.5%; local general budgetary expenditure 3.161 billion yuan, up 36.5%; fixed-asset investment 13.224 billion yuan, up 22.1%; gross retail sales of consumer goods 3.538 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 17.6%; per capita net income of rural residents 6,848 yuan, up 14.5%; and per capita disposable income of urban residents 19055 yuan, up 15.1%. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing City and Shizhu County in 2012

Division	Population (0,000)	Land area (km ²)	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)	General fiscal budgetary income (00 million yuan)

Division	Population (0,000)	Land area (km ²)	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)	General fiscal budgetary income (00 million yuan)
Chongqing City	2884.62	82400	39083	22968	7383	11489	1402.03	13104.02	1703.49
Shizhu County	54.69	3012.51	22614	19055	6848	93.10	27.84	82.98	7.14

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Chongqing City (2012), and information website of the Shizhu County Government

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

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships and Villages/Communities

30 Nanbin Town is located in southern Shizhu County and beside the Longhe River valley, being the political, economic and cultural center of Shizhu County, with a land area of 166.8 km² and a population of 100,020 (urban population 54,568), governing 11 villages and 12 communities with 82 groups. In 2012, the town's GDP was 3.357 billion yuan, local fiscal revenue 193.2 million yuan, per capita disposable income of urban residents 19,119 yuan, and per capita net income of rural residents 7,332 yuan. See Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Chongqing City and Shizhu County in 2011

Town	Year-end population	Cultivated area (mu)	Food output (ton)	Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Nanbin	100020	30436	33612	27450	7332

Source: Rural Economic Statistical Bulletin 2012 of Nanbin Town, Shizhu County

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages in 2011

Village	Group	HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Poor HHs	Poor population	Five-guarantee HHs	Per capita cultivated area (mu)
Hongxing Village	Overall	1571	5414	4715	10	29	3	1.8
	Hongguang	201	698	693	1	3	1	1.3
Longjing Community	Overall	1403	8212	6417	9	28	2	1.9
	Xuejing	88	396	304	2	5	0	1.6
Shuangqing	Overall	110	3420	1362	9	21	4	1.4

Community		2						
	Hongchunling	187	635	31	3	8	0	1.3
	Loufangwan	244	928	773	20	80	1	0.95
Chengnan Community	Overall	1581	4580	4385	8	17	3	1.1
	Zhongba	270	821	714	1	1	0	0.9

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

31 In 2012, the per capita net income of rural residents of Shizhu County was 6,848 yuan, and that of Nanbin Town, and the villages and communities in the subproject area is within 5,200-8,000 yuan.

Table 3-4 Summary of Economic Activities of the Affected Villages

Village/ community	Agriculture activities and income	Nonagricultural activities and income
Hongxing Village	Villagers deal mainly with farming. The main crops are paddy rice, corn and vegetables. Agricultural income accounts for over 50% of gross income. However, agricultural production is affected greatly by seasonal factors, resulting in income fluctuation.	Nonagricultural income is from outside employment mainly. 40%-50% of villagers work outside, mostly doing odd jobs locally in the slack season.
Longjing Community	Due to fertile land, ample water supply and sound infrastructure, villagers deal mainly with farming, and the main crops are vegetables and paddy rice. However, agricultural income is unstable due to disasters, price fluctuation, etc., and there may even be deficits in some years.	Nonagricultural activities mainly include outside employment (services and construction mainly, including catering, retail, machinery driving) and doing business (non-staple food stores, etc.).
Shuangqing Community	Almost all collective land has been acquired, so most of villagers have been converted into urban status, and work outside or do business.	80% of villagers work outside, and many villager do casual jobs locally, e.g., carpenter and bricklayer, with an average daily pay of 150 yuan and about 20 workdays a month, so villagers' income is high.
Chengnan Community	Due to favorable natural conditions, villagers deal mainly with farming and poultry breeding. The main crops are paddy rice, corn, potato and vegetables, and ducks are raised mainly.	The percentage of villagers working outside is low. Most villagers do casual jobs in service and building industries mainly.

3.2 Basic Information of AHs

32 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 37 households affected by LA, including 32 valid samples (39.02% of all households affected by LA), and 6 households affected by HD (70% of all households affected by HD), as well as one enterprise, two stores and two breeding households (100%). See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Sampling Rates

Type of impact	Village/ community	Group	AHs	Sample HHs	Sampling rate (%)	Affected population	Sample population	Sampling rate (%)
LA	Hongxing Village	Hongguang	5	5	100.00	20	20	100.00
	Longjing Community	Xuejing	16	6	37.50	49	19	38.78
	Shuangqing Community	Hongchunling	29	9	31.03	81	28	34.57
	Chengnan Community	Zhongba	32	12	37.50	94	37	39.36
	Subtotal			82	32	39.02	244	104

3.2.1 Demographics

33 32 households with 104 persons were covered in this survey, including 49 females, accounting for 47.1 %. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Information of Sample Population

Village/ community	HHs	Population	Gender			Labor force			Educational level (6 years or above)						Age structure		
			Male	Female	Percent of females	Total	Farming at home and other	Working outside	Illiterate	Primary school	Junior high school	Technical school	Secondary school	above	0-6 years	7-15 years	16-60 years
Hongxing	3	11	6	5	45%	9	3	6	0	1	6	1	1	1	2	7	1
Hongjing	8	21	11	10	47%	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

Total	32	104	55	49	47%	71	17	54	4	10	47	33	8	5	12	72	15
-------	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----

3.2.2 Population composition

34 The 32 sample households have a total population of 104, including 49 females, accounting for 47.1%; 55 males, accounting for 52.9%, and 71 rural laborers, accounting for 58.6%.

3.2.3 Age structure

35 Among the 104 samples, 5 are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 4.8%; 12 aged 7-15 years, accounting for 11.5%; 72 aged 16-60 years, accounting for 69.3%; and 15 aged 60 years, accounting for 14.4%. Young people and adults account for over a half in total.

3.2.4 Educational levels

36 Among the 104 samples, 4 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 5%; 10 have received senior high / secondary technical school education, accounting for 10% (mostly aged 25-40 years and working outside); 47 have received junior high school education, accounting for 45%; 33 have received primary school education, accounting for 32% (mostly aged above 40 years), and 8 are illiterate or semiliterate (excluding pre-school children), accounting for 8% (mostly old people aged above 60 years).

3.2.5 Labor employment

37 The sample households have 71 laborers in total, mostly aged 20-60 years, in which 9 laborers do casual jobs locally, mostly in the slack season, accounting for 12% of labor force; 24 work locally all the year round (mostly aged 40-45 years), accounting for 34%; 21 work outside all the year round (mostly aged 25-35 years and working in couples), accounting for 30%, and 17 do farm work at home (mostly aged above 40 years), accounting for 24%.

3.2.6 Annual household income and expenditure

38 In the subproject area, household income is from nonagricultural sectors mainly, including employment, sideline, commerce and social insurance income, in which nonagricultural income accounts for 84% of household income; nonproductive expenses account for 88% of household expenditure.

Table 3-7 Annual Income and Expenditure of Rural Households

	Item	Average per household (yuan)	Percent
Annual household income	Agricultural income	5890	16%
	Nonagricultural income	30922	84%
	1) Employment income	22088	60%
	2) Other income	8834	24%
	Total	36812	100%
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	2916	12%
	Nonproductive expenses	21384	88%

	1) Food expenses	11664	48%
	2) Traffic expenses	2187	9%
	3) Educational expenses	3645	15%
	5) Medical expenses	2430	10%
	6) Other expenses	1458	6%
	Total	24300	100%

3.3 Basic Information of Affected Enterprises

39 One enterprise will be affected by the Subproject (see Table 3-8). It started 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 m² and workers' dormitories of 200 m². 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.

Table 3-8 List of Affected Enterprises

Enterprise	Address	Basic information				Business status
		Type of business	Property size	Workforce	Average monthly pay	
Pipe fitting factory	Xuejing Group, Longjing Community	State run	10 mu	10	2000-3000 yuan	Good

3.4 Basic Information of Affected Stores

40 Two stores will be affected by the Subproject, both being non-staple food stores run by two families in their own residential houses.

41 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 m²), 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 m²), with an annual turnover of about 7,000 yuan. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 List of Affected Stores

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

3.5 Basic Information of Affected Breeding Households

42 In addition, the Subproject will affect two breeding households.

43 DJH, boss of a fish farm, leases 10 mu of state-owned water surface for fish culture at 2 yuan/m² 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.

44 MFZ, a resident of Chengnan Community, raises ducks on a small scale (about 0.2 mu of land), but is not a specialized breeder. Duck raising begun in 2007. 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. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Basic Information of Affected Breeding Households

Species	Community	Basic information					Business status
		Type of business	Size	Period of operation	Annual output	Annual profit (0,000 yuan)	
Fish	Longjing	Individual	10 mu	3	50,000-100,000 kg	40	Good
Duck	Chengnan	Individual	0.2 mu	6	1,000 ducks	1.5	Good

3.6 Flood Impacts

45 The Longhe River is a primary branch of the Yangtze River, flowing southwestward around the Shizhu county town. The top 3 floods in history occurred in 1798, 1912 and 1982 respectively, as detailed below:

1) 1798 flood

46 A major flood occurred in 1798, and a water mark is visible.

2) 1912 flood

47 According to local flood records, the county town was hit by a disastrous flood on May 23, 1912. It is estimated that the peak discharge of this flood was 3,960 m³/s.

3) 1982 flood

48 On July 17, 1982, a major flood formed by upstream rainstorms inundated the Shizhu county town, and many houses and much farmland along the Longhe River were damaged. Then, daily precipitation was as high as 326.9mm, and peak discharge 3,720 m³/s.

49 In Zhongba Group of Chengnan Community affected by the Subproject, local residents' production and livelihoods are affected greatly by floods. This group is located beside the Longhe River, and its cultivated land has been encroached on by the broadening watercourse due to floods, reducing per capita cultivated area gradually. Every flood would scour mud, sand and stones into cultivated land from the river, reducing land quality and making cultivation difficult. Even if some land is cultivable, it is rarely cultivated or only crops of low value are grown because it would be inundated in the flood season.

4 Legal and Policy Framework

4.1 Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

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

Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy document	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources	May 1, 2004
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	November 7, 2006
	Real Right Law of the PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	June 26, 2010
Opinion on Building Clean Party and Corruption Fighting (Ministry of Public Security Party [2011] No. 590)	January 1, 2011	
Chongqing city	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	March 22, 1999
	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of	January 1,

Level	Policy document	Effective date
	Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	1999
	Interim Measures of Chongqing City 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
Shizhu County	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
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

4.2 State Laws and Regulations

Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)

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

52 Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

53 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 governments of cities or counties.

54 Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

55 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)

56 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.

57 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.

58 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.

59 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.

Information disclosure and Supervision According to the Document:

60 Disclosure of land acquisition approval. Ministry of State Land Resources and provincial state land resources department shall disclose legally acquired land approval through medium with exception of special cases involving state confidential provisions. County (township) Land Resources Bureaus shall disclose acquired land approval in involved villages and Village Groups according to Announcement Method on Acquired Land.

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

61 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.

62 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.

63 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.

64 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.

65 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)

66 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.

67 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.

68 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.

69 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.

70 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.

71 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.

72 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.

73 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.

74 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)

75 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.

76 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)

77 (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.

78 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.

79 (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.

80 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.

81 (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.

82 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.

83 (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.

84 (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.

85 (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.

86 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.

87 (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.

88 (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.

89 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.

90 (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.

91 (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.

92 (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.

93 (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.

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

4.3 Municipal Regulations

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

95 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.

96 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)

97 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)

98 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.

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

4.4 County Measures

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

Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy:

100 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.

101 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.

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

Determination of population converted into urban status:

103 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.

104 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.

105 The number of population converted into urban status will be determined by land acquisition unit that organized by the town government and the village committee to according to how much land of farmers are acquired, and can be also converted into urban status as household unit according to how much acquired land. If an affected household to apply for conversion has a condition for adjusting his own contracted land, his land contracted management right shall be confirmed again by collective economic organization.

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

Notice of the 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)

107 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 m² more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m² shall be purchased at cost price, and any excess beyond 10 m² 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.

108 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)

109 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.

110 The compensation rates for Young Crops are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

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

111 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.

112 See Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Structure-based Compensation Rates for Houses on Collective Land

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

4.5 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

113 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.

4.6 Resettlement Principles of the Subproject

114 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.

5 Compensation Rates for LA and HD

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

5.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

116 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 Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), and Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SCG [2013] No.63), LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Young crop compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
		Food crops	Vegetables (incl. cash crops)	Garden land (incl. woodland)
15000	36000	1500	2000	3000

117 In 2012, the average annual output value of cultivated land in the subproject area was within 1,500-1,800 yuan/mu. Based on the land compensation rate of 15,000 yuan/mu and the resettlement subsidy of 36,000 yuan per capita, LA compensation is 23.7-32.4 times average annual output value, higher than 14 (it is 14 years from the end of the current round of rural collective land contracting of 2027). Therefore, this compensation rate is sufficient for replacement.

Table 5-2 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Village/ community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
		1600	1.3	9.4	17.3	26.7
Hongjing Community	Xuejing	1500	1.6	10.0	15.0	25.0
Shuangqing Community	Hongchunling	1800	1.3	8.3	15.4	23.7
	Loufangwan	1800	0.95	8.3	21.1	29.4

Village/ community	Group	Average output value (yuan)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Chengnan Community	Zhongba	1700	0.9	8.8	23.5	32.4

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

5.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

118 The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. The owner will pay young crop compensation at 3,000 yuan/mu per annum for woodland or garden land, and 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. See 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Young crop compensation fees (garden land, woodland)	3000
Reclamation bond	15000

5.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

119 According to the Notice of the Shizhu County Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SCG [2013] No.63), the resettlement modes for demolished rural residential houses include cash compensation and property swap.

5.3.1 Cash compensation

1) Overall house compensation rates⁴

120 Overall house compensation rates: 575 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 455 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure

2) Moving subsidy

121 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.

3) Transition subsidy

122 800 yuan per capita at a time

4) Cash compensation rates

⁴ Based on SCG [2013] No.63, the overall house compensation includes compensation for the structure and rewards for the resettlement. The compensation rates for the structure are in accordance with those of SCG [2013] No.63; and the rate for the rewards is 35 yuan/m².

123 Cash compensation is for AHs choosing cash compensation only. The amount of compensation per capita is equal to the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m² multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house. AHs choosing cash compensation will buy housing on the market themselves.

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

5.3.2 Property swap

1) Overall house compensation rates

125 Overall house compensation rates: 575 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 455 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure

2) Moving subsidy

126 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.

3) Transition subsidy

127 800 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

4) Property swap rates

128 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 (see Table 5-4). The size of the replacement house will not be 10 m² more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m² will be purchased at the cost price of 2,500 yuan/m², and any excess beyond 10 m² will be purchased at the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m². Any excess size of the former house after exchange will be paid for at the local average selling price of affordable housing.

129 In this mode, AHs can apply for purchasing resettlement housing at preferential prices. This resettlement mode is sufficient for replacement.

130 Moreover, the relocates will receive compensation for interior decoration, including floor tiles 50 yuan / m², wall tiles 50 yuan / m², ceiling 25 yuan / m².

131 The compensation and subsidy rates for demolished houses are shown in Table 5-5.

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

Structural type	Detailed structure	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	
		Cash compensation	Property swap
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

Table 5-5 Compensation and Subsidy Rates for Demolished Houses

	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m ²)		Other compensation			
	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan/m ²)	Decoration subsidy (yuan/m ²)
Property swap	575	455	800 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons	800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons	-	floor tiles 50 yuan / m ² , wall tiles 50 yuan / m ² , ceiling 25 yuan / m ² .
Cash compensation			800 yuan per capita at a time	3500		

5.4 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

132 The affected state-run enterprise is the pipe fitting factory affiliated to Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd. Its properties of 80 m² 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/m²; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan.

5.5 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

133 The two affected stores will be compensated for at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses.

134 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 5-6.

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

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

Note: See Tables 5-4 and 5-5 for compensation rates.

5.6 Compensation Rates for Affected Breeding Households

135 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.

136 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.

5.7 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

137 The compensation rates for the affected ground attachments are shown in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Compensation Rates for Affected Attachments

Item	Specification	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Ordinary attachments			
Enclosing walls	Brick	m ³	75
Threshing grounds	Cement	m ²	35
Livestock stables	Brick-cement structure	m ²	30
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	/	2800
Wires	Outdoor lighting wires	m	10
Water delivery pipelines	>15mm	m	4
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	/	3
	Diameter 3-5cm	/	30
Fruit trees	Diameter 5-8cm	/	50
	Diameter 8-10cm	/	80
Other trees	Diameter 10-15cm	/	24
	Diameter 15-20cm	/	35
Special facilities			
Main natural gas pipeline ⁵	Special facility	-	495000
Hydrological station	Special facility	/	4000000
Transformer ⁶	Special facility	-	700000

⁵ 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.

⁶ The owner will pay 700,000 yuan for the relocated transformer to the power supply company.

6 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

6.1 Restoration Program for Permanent LA

6.1.1 Appraisal of lost income

138 5 groups of one village and 3 communities (Hongxing Village, and Shuangqing, Longjing and Chengnan Communities) in Nanbin Town, Shizhu County will be affected by permanent LA, and the acquired land mainly includes cultivated land, woodland and state-owned river flat. The cultivated land is used to grow seasonal vegetables for self-consumption mainly. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Land Income Losses after LA

Community	Group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Acquired cultivated area (mu)	Acquired per capita cultivated area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	Average annual output value (yuan)	Per capita lost income (yuan)	Per capita income loss rate ⁷ (%)
Hongjing	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

6.1.2 Income restoration program

139 LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Compensation fees for permanently acquired rural collective land (land compensation fees) are based on acquired land area regardless of land type, being 15,000 yuan/mu. For population converted into urban status, resettlement subsidy is 36,000 yuan per capita. Young crop compensation fees are calculated for vegetables (including cash crops), food crops and garden land respectively. 80% of land compensation fees will be used to cover endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers, and the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs.

6.1.3 Endowment insurance for population converted into urban status

1) Population converted into urban status

140 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 148. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Population Converted into Urban Status

Village/	Group	Acquired cultivated	Acquired non-cultivated land	Per capita	Population converted into urban status
----------	-------	---------------------	------------------------------	------------	--

⁷ Per capita income loss rate = per capita lost annual income on cultivated land / per capita net income (the per capita net income of local farmers is about 6,848 yuan/year)

community		land (mu)(1)	(mu)(2)	cultivated area (mu)(3)	(4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
Hongxing Village	Hongguang	0	6.14	1.3	2
Hongjing Community	Xuejing	59.91	64.3	1.6	58
Shuangqing Community	Hongchunling	24	27.6	1.3	29
	Loufangwan	0	0	0.95	0
Chengnan Community	Zhongba	38.01	29.33	0.9	59
Total		121.92	127.37	-	148

2) Endowment insurance for population converted into urban status

141 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 6-3.

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

	Age group	Population	Endowment insurance premium paid at a time (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
Old people	80 years or more	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 people	Male 60-69	21	11400-20500	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 55-69				
	Male 50-59	62	20500	500	
	Female 40-54				
Middle-aged or young people	Male 40-49	23	11532	500	Month following the attainment of statutory retiring age
	Female 30-39				

	Age group	Population	Endowment insurance premium paid at a time (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting age of pension payment
	Male 20-39	42	5766	500	
	Female 20-29				
	16-19	9	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.

142 The population converted into urban status will receive resettlement subsidy of 36,000 yuan per person, which will be enough for the payment of pension insurance. The 50% part which the government pay for the insurance is from the 80% of the land compensation and land planning fee if not enough. Old people having attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of the compensation and resettlement program after paying endowment insurance premiums at a time (According to 2013 standards, the basic pension is 500 yuan/month, and starting from January 1, 2013, increase the monthly pension benefit per person 35 yuan, on the basis, and in line with personnel pay period (excluding converted seniority) per year plus three yuan. For December 31, 2012 and before the age of 75 years old people, will increase the monthly pension benefit per person 50 yuan. After January 1, 2013 the age of 75 years old people, from the age of 75 years old of month, will improve the original standards from 50 yuan to 100yuan per person per month for elderly people.), so that each person converted into urban status will receive an annual pension of at least 6,420 yuan.

143 Among the 104 samples, 19 will receive pensions immediately after covering endowment insurance, 31 are 40s-50s people who do casual jobs locally mainly and also do farm work at home in the busy season; and 45 are middle-aged or young people who mostly work in the Shizhu county town and the urban area of Chongqing City.

6.1.4 Employment services for the APs

144 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

145 During subproject implementation, the county government will have specialized agencies offer skills training to the APs to help them find more job opportunities. Currently, such agencies include the 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. Training offered includes employment, reemployment, business startup, rural labor transfer, on-the-job and pre-job training, and is all for free. Such training is focused on hot jobs, including construction and service workers. Qualified trainees will receive certificates and be recommended by training agencies. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Training Courses Offered by the Local Government

Authority	Scope of training	Trainees
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
Stockbreeding bureau	Poultry raising	Farmers mainly

2. Employment assistance and unemployment insurance

146 The county government has established an unemployment registration institution and an employment service system for LEFs of labor age, and provides consulting, employment guidance and training services to help them get employed. LEFs will also be entitled to preferential employment policies for unemployed urban residents, and their children at school will receive subsidies.

Table 6-5 Employment Services Offered by the Local Government

Authority	Program	Details
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

Authority	Program	Details
	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

147 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.

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

3. Small-amount secured loans for women

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

6.2 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

150 89.83 mu of collective land will be occupied temporarily for the Subproject, including 86.07 mu of garden land and 3.76 mu of woodland. During the period of occupation, the owner will grant young crop compensation at 3,000 yuan/mu per annum, which is sufficient to cover young crop losses. 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.

6.3 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

151 The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include cash compensation and property swap. About 80% of the sample households choose property swap.

Table 6-6 Resettlement Modes for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Item	Cash compensation	Property swap	Self-construction
The Subproject	√	√	

6.3.1 Property swap

152 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 m² more than that of the former house. Any excess of not more than 10 m² will be purchased at the cost price of 2,500 yuan/m², and any excess beyond 10 m² will be purchased at the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m².

153 For example, a household has 4 members and a masonry concrete structure house of 200m². Resettlement housing is available in the 4 sizes of 80 m², 95 m², 105 m² and 115 m². By paying the structure-based price difference of 12,000 yuan (60 yuan/m² x 200 m²), this household may choose a 95 m² house and a 105 m² one. Resettlement housing has much better structure, location and supporting facilities than the former house.

154 The land user will pay a transition subsidy to each household affected by HD (see Table 5-5) until it moves into resettlement housing. A household with 4 members will receive a transition subsidy of 1,000 yuan/month, while the monthly rental of a local 100m² house is 800-1,000 yuan. Therefore, the transition subsidy is sufficient to cover rental during the transition period.

155 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, with a building area of 40,000 m². According to the New Urban Area Development Plan 2013-2016 of Shizhu County, the built-up area of the county town will be increased by 6 km² to 15 km², and urban population increased by 50,000 to 150,000 by 2016. This area has a great development prospect, and the infrastructure here is being improved.

6.3.2 Cash compensation

156 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/m² multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house. For example, a household with 4 members and a house of 200m² will receive 700,000 yuan (3,500 x 200) in compensation, which can buy a commercial house of 181.1m² locally.

Table 6-7 Local Commercial Housing Prices

Location	Community	Size	Price	Supporting facilities
Litangba new area	Longxin Huayang Garden	84-110 m ²	3,850 yuan on average	Complete
		114 m ² or 116 m ²	4,000 yuan on average	Complete

6.4 Resettlement Program for Affected Enterprises

157 The affected state-run enterprise is the pipe fitting factory affiliated to Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd. This enterprise operates on 10 mu of collective land leased from Longjing Community (rental: 1,500 yuan/mu per annum), and its land will be affected (included in the acquired land area) and properties of 80 m² in simple structure demolished. The compensation rate for its demolished properties is 2,000 yuan/m², 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.

6.5 Restoration Program for Affected Stores

158 Both stores affected by the Subproject are non-staple food stores run by two families in their own residential houses, all in masonry concrete structure. The heads of these two households will choose houses on the ground floor to run their stores in the resettlement site. In addition, the owner will compensate for their operating losses at two year's net profit. 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.

6.6 Restoration Program for Affected Breeding Households

159 The owner has communicated with the two breeding households, and the Subproject will be supported by them. DJH, boss of a fish farm, leases 10 mu of state-owned water surface in Xuejing Group of Longjing Community for fish culture at 2 yuan/m² per annum, 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. The amount of compensation is temporarily fixed at 500,000 yuan to cover temporary fry and operating losses. The actual amount will be further negotiated based on market conditions.

160 MFZ, a resident of Chengnan Community, raises ducks on a small scale (about 0.2 mu of land), but is not a specialized breeder. Duck raising begun in 2007. Annual sales volume is about 1,000 ducks, with an annual profit of 15,000 yuan. Its duck shed of 60m² will be demolished for the Subproject. The compensation rate for the simple shed is 150 yuan/m², the movement fee is 5,000yuan, and compensation for operating losses is 66,000 yuan, totaling 80,000 yuan. The compensation is enough for the replacement.

161 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.

6.7 Affected Ground Attachments

162 Ground attachments affected by the Subproject mainly include young crops, scattered fruit trees, special facilities, etc.

163 The owner will pay young crop compensation fees for cash crops at 2,000 yuan/mu, food crops at 1,500 yuan/mu and garden land at 3,000 yuan/mu. These rates exceed local annual output values and are sufficient to cover young crop losses. Scattered trees will be compensated for at market price. Other special facilities will be relocated or restored to the former function, size and standard, or compensated for at replacement cost.

7 Public Participation and Consultation

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

7.1 Means of and Measures for Public Participation

7.1.1 Means of participation

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

166 At the preparation stage, many public participation activities were conducted in such forms of meeting, FGD, interview and questionnaire survey, including 10 men-times with the owner and government departments, 5 village group FGDs, and survey on 32 AHs, with 148 men-times of participants in total.

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

1) FGD

168 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.

2) Structured questionnaire survey

169 At the preparation and design stages of the Subproject, a structured questionnaire was designed to fully understand the expected resettlement modes of the affected population, with focus on rural reconstruction and resettlement programs.

3) Discussion meeting and personal interview

170 Depending on public participation activity, discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information.

7.1.2 Measures for participation and consultation

171 Public participation and consultation activities were conducted in the form of discussion meeting and sampling willingness survey to explain the purpose, scope and importance of the Subproject, and discuss resettlement programs with AP

representatives. Through the survey, public opinions will be well considered, and incorporated into house reconstruction and production resettlement programs as where possible without breach of the overall plan so as to satisfy the APs.

172 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.

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

7.2 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

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

- Community meetings: Before the fieldwork, the background information of the Subproject was communicated to community residents, including the Subproject's scope, necessity, possible impacts, and potential compensation and resettlement programs, involving representatives of APs and women, town and village officials, etc.

- FGD with the owner: learning the background, scale and impacts of the Subproject

- Sampling questionnaire survey: learning local socioeconomic profile and attitudes to the Subproject, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.

- FGDs with community and village officials: learning local socioeconomic profile, expectations for the Subproject, comments and suggestions on LA compensation and resettlement, etc.

- Interviews with heads of enterprises, stores and breeding households: learning their basic information, attitude to the Subproject, and expected compensation modes and restoration measures;

- Government interviews: Heads of the county development and reform bureau, water resources bureau, land and resources bureau, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, ethnic and religious affairs bureau, and statistics bureau were interviewed, acquiring some information and policies related to the Subproject, and learning their comments and suggestions on the Subproject.

Table 7-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Item	Mode	Time	Participants	Topic
Community meetings	Meeting	May 2013	5 village officials and 21 residents	Communicating background information of the Subproject
FGD with the owner	Meeting	May 2013	4 persons from Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	Learning the background, scale and impacts of the Subproject
Sampling questionnaire survey	Door-to-door survey	May 2013	32 households with 104 persons	Learning local socioeconomic profile, expected resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, etc.
FGDs with community and village officials	Meeting	May 2013	Heads of the 5 affected groups	Learning local socioeconomic profile
Interviews with heads of enterprises, stores and breeding households	Interview	May 2013	3 heads of the affected enterprises, stores and breeding households	learning their basic information, and expected compensation modes and restoration measures
Government interviews	Interview	May – Nov. 2013	10 staff members of government departments concerned	Acquiring information and policies related to the Subproject

175 It is learned from the above activities that the APs are concerned about the payment of compensation fees and the construction of resettlement housing. They expect that compensation fees are paid timely and fully, and that resettlement housing is located in an area with excellent supporting facilities. The land and resources bureau has promised to pay compensation fees to the APs timely and fully, and design resettlement housing in consideration of their needs.

176 With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the Shizhu PMO will conduct further public participation. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Dec. 2013	County land and resources bureau, Nanbin Town Government	All AHs	RAP disclosure
RAP or RIB	Distribution to APs	Mar. 2014	County land and resources bureau, Nanbin Town Government	All AHs	RAP or RIB

7.3 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage

7.3.1 Participation in Resettlement

1) Compensation rates for houses

177 House compensation rates concern the AHs' immediate interests. Before HD, the resettlement agencies will consult with the AHs about house compensation rates and enter into agreements with them. The consultation results will be posted after the execution of agreements for public supervision.

2) Resettlement site and mode for HD

178 At the RAP preparation stage, the departments concerned conducted a survey on resettlement sites and modes. According to the results, most APs prefer the mode of nearby central resettlement. The resettlement agencies and the local governments will provide assistance at all stages of resettlement.

7.3.2 Participation in the use and management of land compensation fees

179 Land compensation fees and compensation fees for other collective assets to be retained by the village as stipulated shall be owned by the village collective, and shall not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual. Compensation fees shall be used by the village collective for dedicated purposes in a unified manner.

7.3.3 Participation in construction

180 Project construction will affect the subproject area more or less. In order to ensure that the APs benefit from the Subproject, public participation in project construction is highly encouraged, and convenience in materials and labor use will be provided.

181 See Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Public Participation Plan for the Implementation Stage

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village board, meeting bulletin village	Dec. 2013	County land and resources bureau, Nanbin Town Government	All APs	Disclosing the RAP
RIB	Distribution	Mar. 2014		All APs	RIB distribution
LA announcement	Village board, meeting bulletin village	Apr. 2014		All AHs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Village board, meeting bulletin village	Apr. 2014		All AHs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	May –Dec. 2014		All AHs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
					fees
Public participation during the construction	Village meeting\interviews	2015-closure of the project	Project IAs, Nanbin Town Government, E&M institution	All APs	Income restoration ; house restoration; compensation on the temporary impacts

7.4 Women's Participation

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

183 In the subproject area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most women stay at home. Except family responsibility, women play a crucial role in farming and nonagricultural operations. Therefore, in the subproject area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the Subproject than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement sites and modes. All women support the Subproject. In particular, in a public participation activity in Hongxing Village, a woman running a non-staple food store at home expects the Subproject to break ground and is even to be relocated as soon as possible.

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

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

7.5 Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

186 Shizhu County is a minority autonomous county. In 2012, the county had a minority population composed of Tujia people mainly of 462,900, accounting for 77.15% of the county's population. Hongxing Village, and Longjing, Shuangqing and Chengnan Communities affected by the Subproject are minority habitats of Tujia people mainly. See Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Local Minority Population

Division	Gross population	Miao		Tujia	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Shizhu County	546900	58500	3.2%	404400	73.95%
Nanbin Town	148542	267	0.18%	103563	69.72%
Shuangqing Community	3420	23	0.75%	2166	70.55%
Hongchunling Group	635	-	-	592	93.23%
Loufangwan Group	928	-	-	843	90.84%
Longjing Community	8212	6	0.17%	2512	69.30%
Xuejing Group	396	-	-	346	87.37%
Hongxing Village	5414	13	0.57%	2811	69.75%
Hongguang Group	698	-	-	602	86.25%
Chengnan Community	4580	6	0.29%	1437	70.12%
Zhongba Group	821	-	-	740	90.13%

Note: data of 2012 from the county ethnic and religious affairs bureau

187 It can be seen from Table 7-4 that the percentage of minority population in the subproject area is very high. However, the local minority people do not show any significant ethnic feature, but have little differences from the Han people in language and clothing. In addition, intermarriage is common between the local minority people and Han people.

188 Some interviewees are not clear about the origin of their ethnic identity status, which can be known in their registration books. The local farmers don't have a profound understanding about ethnic minorities and they only know that status can bring them some privileges. In interviews with community leaders and local villagers, it can also be known that the integration of local ethnic minorities and Han is obvious.

189 For this reason, the Tujia and Miao people involved in the Subproject do not trigger the Bank policy of OP4.10.

8 Grievance Redress Procedures

190 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.

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

8.1 Grievance Redress during LA and HD

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

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village or 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 town government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the town government 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.

193 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.

194 The contact Information of agencies concerned is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
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 branch secretary	13908273017
Shuangqing Community Committee	Huang Chenglin	Party branch secretary	13896427345
Longjing Community Committee	Qin Huiming	Party branch secretary	13709483888
Chengnan Community Committee	Ran Longlin	Party branch secretary	13896401222

8.2 Grievance Redress during Construction

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

196 According to the relevant state policies and regulations, land acquisition and resettlement issues shall be performed by the people's government. The compensation is paid by the government directly to the affected farmers, while the Land Bureau is responsible for the supervision and management. Existing problems should be resolved by the government in one month. If the problems can not be resolved, people can appeal court decision

9 Organizational Structure and Implementation Progress

9.1 Organizational Structure

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

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

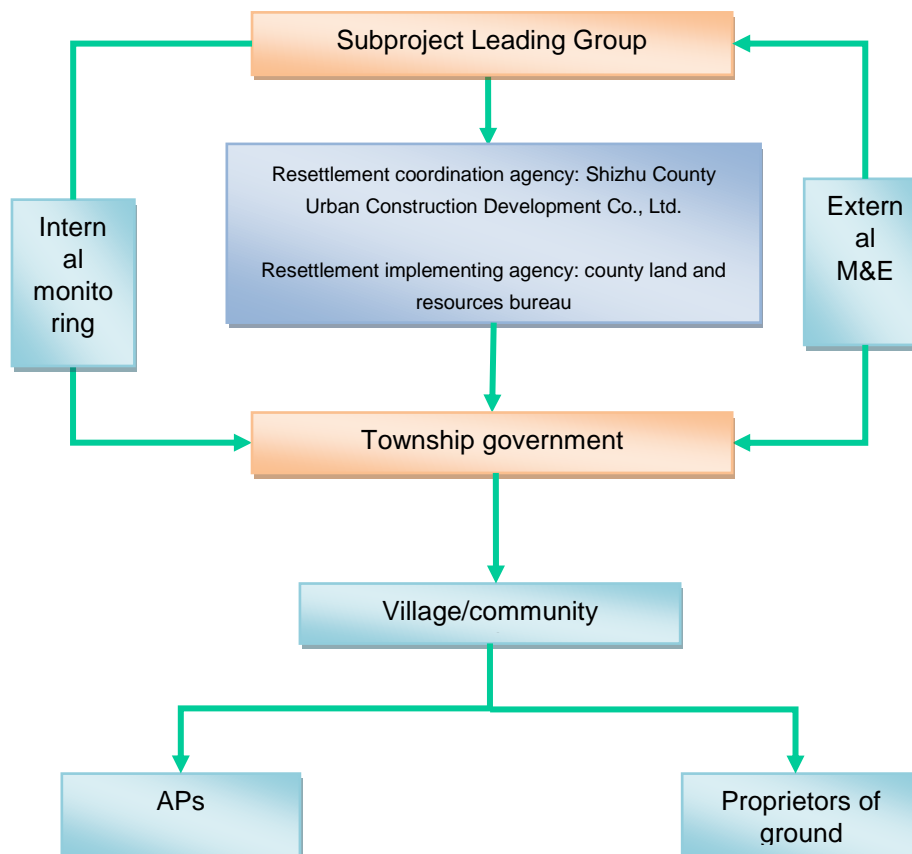


Figure 9-1 Organizational Chart

9.2 Organizational Responsibilities

1) Subproject Leading Group

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

➤ Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;

➤ Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.

2) Shizhu PMO

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

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

➤ Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Chongqing Municipal Government and the Bank;

➤ Preparing annual financial plans;

➤ Organizing the preparation of the RAP;

➤ Project quality control;

➤ Coordinating technical assistance, research and training;

➤ Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress reports;

➤ Assisting in external M&E

3) Owner

201 The owner is Shizhu County Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd. Its main responsibilities are:

➤ Organizing bid invitation and procurement;

➤ Appointing a consulting agency to prepare the RAP;

➤ Coordinating the DMS;

➤ Coordinating resettlement implementation;

➤ Supervising and managing resettlement activities;

➤ Reporting resettlement progress and submitting internal monitoring reports to the Shizhu PMO

4) County land and resources bureau

202 The resettlement implementing agency is Shizhu County Land Bureau

- Participating in the preparation of the RAP;
- Conducting resettlement activities according to the RAP approved by the Bank;
- Going through LA and HD formalities;
- Communicating the resettlement policies;
- Organizing public participation;
- Entering into compensation agreements with the AHs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Implementing resettlement programs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Disbursing funds, and submitting copies of payment vouchers to the PMO for reference;
- Handling issues arising from resettlement

5) Town government

203 Town government project implementation office is Nanbin Town government agencies, consisting of civil servants from the town government .Its main responsibilities are:

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

6) Village/community committees and village groups

204 The resettlement working team of each village/community or village 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

7) Design agency

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

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

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

8) External M&E agency

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

➤ Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and the Bank; and

➤ Providing technical advice to the PMO in data collection and processing.

9.3 Staffing and Equipment

207 To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See Tables 9-1 and 9-2.

Table 9-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Subproject Leading Group	2	Government officials
Owner	2	Government officials, civil servants
County land and resources bureau	10	Civil servants
Village/community committees and	3	Officials and AP representatives
Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

Table 9-2 Heads of Resettlement Agencies and Contact Information

Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
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	Conducting preparatory coordination, assisting the owner	Tan Bin	Director-general

Agency	Responsibility	Head	Title
bureau	in implementation, reporting, etc.		
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
Longjing 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

9.3.1 Equipment

208 All municipal and township resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

9.3.2 Training program

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

210 Trainees: There are two types of training:

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

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

211 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.

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

9.4 Implementation Progress

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

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

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

Table 9-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement activity	2013						2014						2015						2016-19				
		4	5	6	8	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	1-12	
1	RAP preparation																							
1.1	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	■																						
1.2	Conducting the socioeconomic survey	■	■	■																				
1.3	Preparing the RAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■															
2	RAP finalization and disclosure																							
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	RAP approval									■														
4	Construction land application																							
4.1	Preliminary land examination										■	■												
4.2	Land approval										■	■												
5	Implementation stage																							
5.1	RIB distribution											■	■											
5.2	Entering into land compensation agreements and paying compensation fees													■	■	■	■							

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

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
5.3	HD																					
5.4	Determination of income restoration measures																					
5.5	Commencement of construction																					
5.6	Skills training																					
6	M&E																					
6.1	Baseline survey																					
6.2	Internal monitoring																					
6.3	External M&E																					

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

10 Budget and Funding Sources

10.1 Budget

216 The general budget of the Subproject is 46.9235 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 9.6181 million yuan (land compensation fees 3.7394 million yuan, resettlement subsidies 5.328 million yuan and young crop compensation fees 550,800 yuan); compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 1.6169 million yuan; compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses of 12.5185 million yuan (based on the property swap mode preferred by more AHs); compensation fees for the affected stores of 12,000 yuan; compensation fees for the affected enterprise of 560,000 yuan; compensation fees for the affected breeding households of 580,000 yuan; compensation fees for ground attachments of 5.7376 million yuan; taxes and fees on LA of 8.8013 million yuan; and other costs (including planning and design costs, implementation management costs, skills training costs, M&E costs, basic contingencies, etc.) of 7.4790 million yuan. See Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
Part 1	Permanent LA				
1.1	Land compensation fees	mu	15000	249.29	3739350
1.2	Resettlement subsidy	Person	36000	148	5328000
1.3	Young crop compensation fees	mu	1500	17.07	25605
		mu	2000	104.85	209700
		mu	3000	105.16	315480
Subtotal		yuan			9618135
Part 2	Temporary land occupation				
2.1	Young crop compensation fees	mu	3000	89.83	269490
2.2	Reclamation bond	mu	15000	89.83	1347450
Subtotal		yuan			1616940
Part 3	Demolition of rural residential houses				
3.1	Overall house compensation				
	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	575	5381	3094075
	Masonry timber structure	m ²	455	60	27300
3.2	Decoration subsidy				
	Floor tiles	m ²	50	1332	66600

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
	Wall tiles	m ²	50	643	32150
	Condole top	m ²	25	246	6150
3.3	Other compensation				
	Transition subsidy	Person	6400	21	134400
		Person	2400	26	62400
	Moving subsidy	Household	1000	9	9000
3.4	Housing support costs				
	Water, electricity, land, fire and other facilities	m ²	1670	5441	9086470
Subtotal		yuan			12518545
Part 4	Affected enterprises				
4.1	Overall house compensation				
	Simple structure	m ²	2000	80	160000
4.2	Compensation for operating losses	/	200000	1	200000
4.3	Moving subsidy	/	200000	1	200000
Subtotal					560000
Part 5	Affected stores				
5.1	Compensation for operating losses	/	4000	1	4000
		/	8000	1	8000
Subtotal					12000
Part 6	Affected breeding households				
6.1	Fish culture household	Household	500000	1	500000
6.2	Duck breeding household	Household	80000	1	80000
Subtotal		yuan			580000
Part 7	Affected ground attachments				
7.1	Ordinary attachments				
	Enclosing walls	m ³	75	240	18000

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
	Threshing grounds	m ²	35	2820	98700
	Livestock stables	m ²	30	2200	66000
	Telegraph poles	/	2800	74	207200
	Wires	m	10	3240	32400
	Water delivery pipelines	m	4	640	2560
	Fruit saplings	/	3	2200	6600
		/	30	600	18000
	Fruit trees	/	50	390	19500
		/	80	410	32800
	Other trees	/	24	680	16320
		/	35	700	24500
	7.2	Special facilities			
Main natural gas pipeline		m	330	1500	495000
Hydrological station		/	4000000	1	4000000
Transformer		/	700000	1	700000
Subtotal		yuan			5737580
Subtotal of Parts 1-7		yuan			30643200
Part 8	Other costs		Percent of subtotal of Parts 1-7		
8.1	Planning and design costs	yuan	0.03	30643200	919296
8.2	Implementation management costs	yuan	0.03	30643200	919296
8.3	Skills training costs	yuan	0.005	30643200	153216
8.4	M&E costs	yuan	0.015	30643200	459648
Subtotal		yuan			2451456
Part 9	Taxes and fees				
9.1	LA management fees	yuan	0.028	30643200	858009.6
9.2	Land reclamation fees	m ²	20	81284.064	1625681.28
9.3	Farmland occupation tax	m ²	15	81284.064	1219260.96

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Total
9.4	LA planning fees	mu	20000	249.29	4985800
9.5	The forest vegetation recovery payments	m ²	3	37513.521	112540.563
Subtotal	yuan				8801292.403
Part 10	Basic contingencies	yuan	0.12	41895948.4	5027513.808
Total		yuan			46923462.21

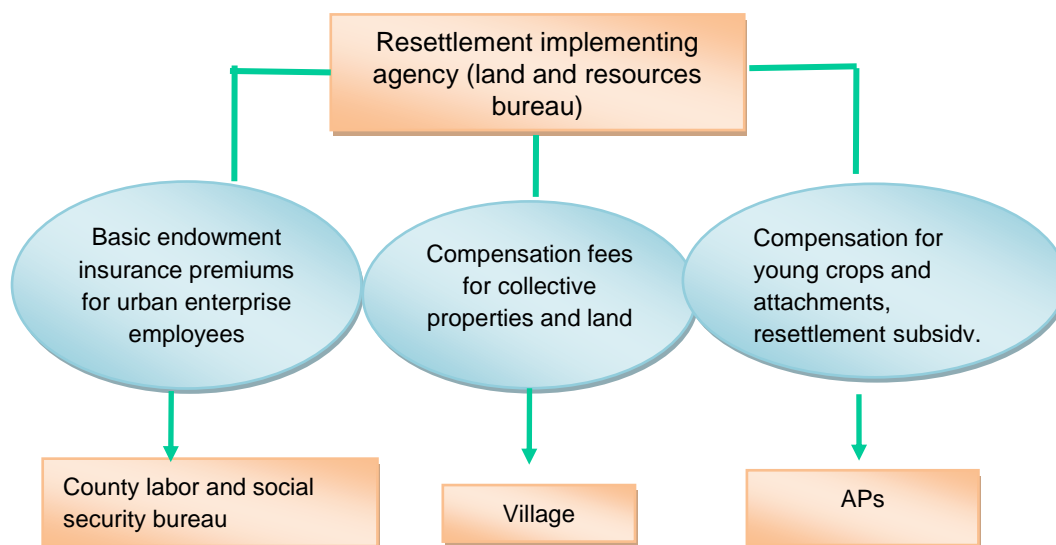
10.2 Funding Sources

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

10.3 Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

10.3.1 Disbursement process

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



Individuals

Figure 10-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

10.3.2 Disbursement plan

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

➤ All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject;

➤ LA: The PMO will enter into LA and ground attachment compensation agreements with the village/community committees, and disburse compensation fees to the village/community committees according to such agreements, and pay compensation fees for ground attachments to proprietors through the village/community committees.

➤ HD: The owner 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.

11 M&E

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

11.1 Internal Monitoring

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

11.1.1 Procedure

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

11.1.2 Scope

- Compensation fees paid to APs and entities
- House reconstruction
- Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization
- Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

11.1.3 Reporting

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

11.2 Independent External Monitoring

11.2.1 Purpose and task

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

11.2.2 External M&E agency

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

11.2.3 Procedure and scope

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
3. 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
4. Baseline survey

226 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.

5. M&E survey
 - 1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
 - 2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households;
 - 3) Public participation and consultation;
 - 4) Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
6. Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
7. Comparative analysis
8. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

11.2.4 Monitoring indicators

227 According to the external monitoring plan, in combination with the practical situation of the project, the monitoring indicators should include:

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;
- Production restoration of affected entities;
- Use of compensation fees;
- Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
- Availability of other subsidies

4. Other

- Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
- Response to appeals from Aps
- The satisfaction of the Aps

11.2.5 Reporting

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

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

11.3 Post-evaluation

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

12 Entitlement Matrix

Table 12-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	249.29 mu of rural collective land, including 121.92 mu of cultivated land, 56.27 mu of woodland, 48.89 mu of garden land, 8.96 mu of collective river flat, 10.04 mu of fishpond and 3.21 mu of housing land.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	82 households with 244 persons in 5 groups of one village and 3 communities	1) Land compensation fees: 15,000 yuan/mu 2) Resettlement subsidy: 36,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status	1) A certain portion of land compensation fees in land acquisition will be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for LEFs, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs; 2) Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any LEF aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; and a certain portion of that for one aged 16 years or above will be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees voluntarily, and the remainder will be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.
Temporary land occupation	89.83 mu of rural collective land, including 3.76 mu of woodland and 86.07 mu of garden land, affecting 67 households with 272 persons.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	67 households with 272 persons in 3 groups of 3 communities	The owner will compensate for economic losses of the APs based on local conditions, and be responsible for land reclamation.	1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 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.

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Demolition of rural residential houses	Rural residential houses of 5,441 m ² , including 5,381m ² in masonry concrete structure and 60m ² in masonry timber structure. In addition, the demolition involves houses decoration of 2221m ² , where the floor tiles 1332m ² , wall tiles 643m ² , ceiling 246m ² .	Proprietors	9 households with 47 persons in 4 groups of one village and 3 communities	Compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the AHs based on the local compensation rates.	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 ² multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house. 3) Overall house compensation rate: 575 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 455 yuan/m ² for masonry timber structure 4) Other compensation: 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). 5) House decoration, including floor tiles 50 yuan / m ² , wall tiles 50 yuan / m ² , ceiling 25 yuan / m ² . 6) Compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs.
Enterprise	One enterprise with a demolition area of 80m ² in simple structure	Proprietor	10 temporary workers	Compensation rate for demolished properties 2,000 yuan/m ² ; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan	1) The owner will have a specialized appraisal agency to appraise the enterprise's affected assets; 2) The owner will negotiate compensation rates and restoration measures with the person responsible.
Stores	Two stores in masonry concrete structure, with a total size of 100 m ²	Proprietors	Two households	1) Property swap; 2) Compensating for operating losses	Fixing compensation rates based on appraisal, and paying compensation fees directly to the APs

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Breeding households	Two breeding households, with a total demolition area of 60m ² in simple structure	Proprietors	5 persons	Paying compensation of 500,000 yuan to DJH, boss of a fish farm, and 80,000 yuan to MFZ, a duck raiser	1) The owner will have a specialized appraisal agency to appraise the enterprise's affected assets; 2) The owner will negotiate compensation rates and restoration measures with the heads of the households.
Ground attachments	Enclosing walls, wires, telegraph poles, trees, etc.	Proprietors	All AHs with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation fees directly to proprietors	Former attachments will be disposed of by the owner.
Conversion into urban status	148 APs	All persons converted into urban status	All persons converted into urban status	As per the Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)	The county land and resources bureau, and town government will handle this; and the county labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance.

Appendix: Resettlement Information Booklet

1. Background

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

2. RAP

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

3. Basis for preparation

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

4. Information disclosure

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

5. Impacts of the Subproject

The Subproject will affect 5 groups of one village and 3 communities (Hongxing Village, and Shuangqing, Hongjing and Chengnan Communities) in Nanbin Town, Shizhu County, all affected by LA and HD. 429.31 mu of land will be acquired permanently, including 249.29 mu of rural collective land (including 121.92 mu of cultivated land), and 180.02 mu of state-owned river flat, affecting 82 households with

244 persons; 89.83 mu of rural collective land will be occupied temporarily, affecting 67 households with 272 persons; rural residential houses of 5,441 m² will be demolished, affecting 9 households with 47 persons (in which 6 households with 31 persons will also be affected by LA). In addition, one enterprise with 10 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 80m²; two breeding households with 5 persons will be affected, with a demolition area of 60m²; two rural stores will be affected, with a demolition area of 100m²; and 12 types of ground attachments will be affected

6. Compensation rates

The compensation rates for different impacts of the Subproject have been fixed according to the above legal framework, as shown in Tables 1-6.

Table 1 Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Land compensation fees (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Young crop compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
		Food crops	Vegetables (incl. cash crops)	Garden land (incl. woodland)
15000	36000	1500	2000	3000

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Young crop compensation fees (garden land, woodland)	3000
Reclamation bond	15000

Table 3 Compensation and Subsidy Rates for Demolished Houses

	Overall house compensation rate (yuan/m ²)		Other compensation			
	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Moving subsidy (yuan/household)	Transition subsidy (yuan/month per capita)	Cash compensation (yuan/m ²)	Decoration subsidy (yuan/m ²)
Property swap	575	455	800 yuan per household with 3 persons or less, 1,000 yuan per household with over 3 persons	800 yuan/month per household with 3 persons or less, 100 yuan/month per capita for over 3 persons	-	floor tiles 50 yuan / m ² , wall tiles 50 yuan / m ² , ceiling 25 yuan / m ²
Cash compensation			800 yuan per capita at a time	3500		

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Specification	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
------	---------------	------	--------------------------

Item	Specification	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Ordinary attachments			
Enclosing walls	Brick	m ³	75
Threshing grounds	Cement	m ²	35
Livestock stables	Brick-cement structure	m ²	30
Telegraph poles	Cement, below 9m	/	2800
Wires	Outdoor lighting wires	m	10
Water delivery pipelines	>15mm	m	4
Fruit saplings	Diameter 3cm	/	3
	Diameter 3-5cm	/	30
Fruit trees	Diameter 5-8cm	/	50
	Diameter 8-10cm	/	80
Other trees	Diameter 10-15cm	/	24
	Diameter 15-20cm	/	35
Special facilities			
Main natural gas pipeline	Special facility	-	495000
Hydrological station	Special facility	/	4000000
Transformer	Special facility	-	700000

Table 5 Compensation Rates for Affected Stores

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

Table 6 Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises and Breeding Households

Entity	Compensation rate (yuan)
Pipe fitting factory	Compensation rate for demolished properties 2,000 yuan/m ² ; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan
Fish culture household	500,000
Duck raising household	80,000

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

7. Resettlement and income restoration

The compensation rates will be based on the Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality, Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), the applicable policies of Shizhu County and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type, being 15,000 yuan/mu. For population converted into urban status, resettlement subsidy is 36,000 yuan per capita. The compensation rate for young crops is 2,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land, and 3,000 yuan/mu for woodland and garden land.

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

The resettlement modes for demolished rural residential houses include cash compensation and property swap.

Compensation for the affected stores includes compensation for houses and operating losses; Compensation for the affected enterprise includes compensation for demolished properties and operating losses, and a moving subsidy. Compensation for the affected breeding houses includes compensation for operating losses, demolished houses and rental.

Table 7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	249.29 mu of rural collective land, including 121.92 mu of cultivated land, 56.27 mu of woodland, 48.89 mu of garden land, 8.96 mu of collective river flat, 10.04 mu of fishpond and 3.21 mu of housing land.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	82 households with 244 persons in 5 groups of one village and 3 communities	1) Land compensation fees: 15,000 yuan/mu 2) Resettlement subsidy: 36,000 yuan per capita based on agricultural population converted into urban status	1) A certain portion of land compensation fees in land acquisition will be used to cover basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees for LEFs, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for payment to the AHs; 2) Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any LEF aged under 16 years will be fully paid to the individual; and a certain portion of that for one aged 16 years or above will be used to pay basic endowment insurance premiums for urban enterprise employees voluntarily, and the remainder will be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration.
Temporary land occupation	89.83 mu of rural collective land, including 3.76 mu of woodland and 86.07 mu of garden land, affecting 67 households with 272 persons.	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households have the right to use the land	67 households with 272 persons in 3 groups of 3 communities	The owner will compensate for economic losses of the APs based on local conditions, and be responsible for land reclamation.	1) The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation. 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.
Demolition of rural residential houses	Rural residential houses of 5,441 m ² , including 5,381m ² in masonry concrete structure and 60m ² in masonry timber	Proprietors	9 households with 47 persons in 4 groups of one village and 3	Compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the AHs	1) Property swap: exchanging house for a house constructed in a unified manner of equal size 2) Cash compensation: The amount of

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
	structure In addition, the demolition involves house decoration of 2221m ² , where the floor tiles 1332m ² , wall tiles 643m ² , ceiling 246m ² .		communities	based on the local compensation rates.	compensation is equal to the local average selling price of commercial housing of 3,500 yuan/m ² multiplied by the lawful size of the demolished house. 3) Overall house compensation rate: 575 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 455 yuan/m ² for masonry timber structure 4) Other compensation: 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). 5) House decoration, including floor tiles 50 yuan / m ² , wall tiles 50 yuan / m ² , ceiling 25 yuan / m ² 6) Compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs.
Enterprise	One enterprise with a demolition area of 80m ² in simple structure	Proprietor	10 temporary workers	Compensation rate for demolished properties 2,000 yuan/m ² ; compensation for operating losses 200,000 yuan and equipment moving subsidy 200,000 yuan	1) The owner will have a specialized appraisal agency to appraise the enterprise's affected assets; 2) The owner will negotiate compensation rates and restoration measures with the person responsible.
Stores	Two stores in masonry concrete structure, with a total size of 100 m ²	Proprietors	Two households	1) Property swap; 2) Compensating for operating losses	Fixing compensation rates based on appraisal, and paying compensation fees directly to the APs
Breeding households	Two breeding households, with a total demolition area of 60m ² in simple structure	Proprietors	5 persons	Paying compensation of 500,000 yuan to DJH, boss of a fish farm, and 80,000 yuan to MFZ, a duck raiser	1) The owner will have a specialized appraisal agency to appraise the enterprise's affected assets; 2) The owner will negotiate compensation rates and restoration measures with the

Shizhu Subproject of the Chongqing Small Towns Water Environment Management Project

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation policy	Implementation
					heads of the households.
Ground attachments	Enclosing walls, wires, telegraph poles, trees, etc.	Proprietors	All AHs with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation fees directly to proprietors	Former attachments will be disposed of by the owner.
Conversion into urban status	148 APs	All persons converted into urban status	All persons converted into urban status	As per the Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)	The county land and resources bureau, and town government will handle this; and the county labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance.

8. Organizational structure and implementation plan

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

9. Grievance Redress

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

1) Grievance Redress during LA and HD

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village or 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 town government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the town government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

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

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

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. See Table 8.

Table 8 Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
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 branch secretary	13908273017
Shuangqing Community Committee	Huang Chenglin	Party branch secretary	13896427345
Hongjing Community Committee	Qin Huiming	Party branch secretary	13709483888
Chengnan Community Committee	Ran Longlin	Party branch secretary	13896401222

2) Grievance Redress during Construction

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