

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan
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PRC: Chongqing Urban-Rural Infrastructure Development Demonstration Project

Road Reconstruction Component in Fuling District

Prepared by the Government of Fuling District.

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

**Chongqing Urban-Rural Infrastructure Development Demonstration
Project**

**Road Reconstruction Component in Fuling
District**

Resettlement Plan

**Government of Fuling District
Chongqing, China
15 December 2009**

重庆市亚行贷款统筹城乡基础设施建设示范项目 协调领导小组办公室

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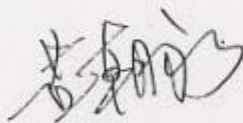
ENDORSEMENT LETTER FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLANS

We have prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for all the 13 Subprojects under Chongqing Urban-Rural Infrastructure Development Demonstration Project, funded by a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The RPs fully comply with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China and Chongqing Municipal Government. They also comply with ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement.

The RPs are based on the feasibility study report (FSR), site measurement and socioeconomic surveys. We hereby confirm the content of the RPs and will guarantee that land acquisition, resettlement and compensation budget be provided according to the provisions of aforesaid RPs.

As requested by ADB, we have already done the following: (a) sending all the RPs (both English and Chinese versions) to the participating counties/districts Project Management Offices; (b) sending all the RPs (Chinese version) to the Land Resource Bureau in the participating counties/districts and to relevant village collective offices; (c) sending the Resettlement Information booklets (Chinese version) to APs.



Huang Chaoyong (signature)

Director, Chongqing ADB PMO

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List of Acronyms and Measures

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CMG	Chongqing Municipal Government
CRC	Community Residents Committee
DIA	Diameter
DI	Design Institute
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FB	Finance Bureau
FDG	Fuling District Government
FFM	Fact Finding Mission
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectare
IA	Implementing Agency
LRB	Land and Resource Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRM	Management Review Meeting
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RO	Resettlement Office
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
US\$	United States Dollar
mm	Millimeters
%	Percentage
≤	Less than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to
#	Number
mu	Chinese area measure for land, 1mu = 1/15 ha (1 ha = 15 mu)
CNY	Chinese currency Yuan, 1 Yuan = 1/6.83 \$US (\$US1=CNY 6.83)

Executive Summary

A. Background

The ADB-loaned Urban-rural Road Projects of Fuling District of Chongqing include the Baizhong road of Baisheng Town and the Wubai Road from Wulingshan Township to Baitao Sub-district. Wubai and Baizhong Roads component in Fuling District of The Project will support investment in Fuling District with urgent needs for roads supply infrastructure development. The Wubai Road is to improve an existing substandard rural road with a total length of 14.21km up to a Grade II road traversing 5 villages. The construction of Wubai Road requires some land acquisition, but no population resettlement. The Baizhong road is to improve an existing substandard rural road with a total length of 10.07km up to a Grade II road traversing 6 villages. The construction of Baizhong road requires some land acquisition, and population resettlement. Based on the extent of impacts, a full resettlement plan has been prepared for this road component. The resettlement planning and implementation is designed to ensure that the affected persons (APs) will be better-off or at least not worse-off as a result of the Project.

B. Resettlement Impacts

The component will acquire about 254.22 mu of collectively owned land, of which 86.22 mu is classified as farmland. The component will also require the temporarily occupation of 26 mu of land, of which, 12 mu is farmland. A enclosure wall with a size of 30 m³ along roadside, 20 cesspools, 800 m² of clay and 1440 m² of stone and 500 m² of concrete threshing ground will be lost; also 900 m² of brick-concrete structure and 1500 m² of brick-wood structure and 600 m² of clay-wood structure of houses will be affected. The component will affect 18 groups of 7villages in two townships and one Sub-district.

Total 1410 persons in 461 households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition and 141 persons in 39 households by temporary land occupation. 96 persons in 27 households will be affected by demolition. Some of the households will suffer dual or ternary affects. Total 1243 persons in 411 households will be only affected by the permanent land acquisition. 71 persons in 23 households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation. 72 persons in 20 household will be affected by permanent land acquisition and demolition. 24 persons in 7 household will be affected by the permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation and demolition. 36 persons in 9 household will be only affected by temporary land occupation.

C. Policy and Legal Framework

Compensation for permanent land loss is based on the *Land Administration Law of PRC (2004)* and the *State Council Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration (Document 28 dated November 2004)* and Regulation on Land Administration in Chongqing, the circular from the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on *Issues Regarding adjusting the Policy of Land acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (YFF [2008] 45)*. The prepared resettlement plan complies with PRC laws and regulation of resettlement and ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995)*. The resettlement principles established for the Project are: (i) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible by developing and comparing a series of design alternatives; (ii) compensation and entitlements provided are based at replacement costs and must be adequate to allow those affected to at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, with the prospect of improvement; (iii) the land temporarily occupied and the period of disruption are to be kept to a minimum; (iv) all APs, legal and illegal, are to be taken into consideration and accounted for; (v) the per capita landholding after land acquisition will be sufficient to maintain the previous livelihood standards; (vi) where land allocation per capita is not sufficient to maintain the previous livelihood standards, other income-generating activities will be provided for; (vii) a

preferential policy will be provided to vulnerable groups in such things as compensation, payment of special fund, minimum living guarantee, and employment; (viii) all APs will be adequately informed about eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, and project timing; and (ix) close monitoring and timely actions will be carried out to identify and resolve any problems.

D. Compensation Standard, Income, and Livelihood Restoration Scheme

The land acquisition and resettlement compensation standards will follow the Regulation on Land Administration in Chongqing, the circular from the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issues Regarding adjusting the Policy of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (YFF [2008] 45) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. For the rural farmers suffering land loss but not getting urbanized – two options will be offered: (i) land for land of equivalent quantity and quality or (ii) cash compensation at replacement costs, compensation for crops and cash or kind support based on the willingness of APs for livelihood restoration. The farmers will be compensated at the rate of CNY 36,000 per mu for farmland and CNY 18,000 per mu for non farmland. Cash compensation will be paid for crops and ground attachments. Based on PRC regulation about 128 APs will get an opportunity to become urban residents; the regulation prescribes a formula for calculation of the number of APs who can be urbanized. For APs choosing to be urban residents, 80% of the land compensation fee will be used to arrange the basic endowment insurance paid directly to Labor Insurance Department. The urbanized farmers will also get another an additional compensation of CNY 9600 per mu. The urbanized farmers who above 16 years old would contribute the amount (CNY20,500) as 50% of the endowment insurance fund (CNY41,000) and the remaining amount (CNY2,500) will be used for income restoration. The amount of money contributed varies from different ages. Compensation for standing crops, auxiliaries, and other assets will also be paid directly to the APs. The measures for economic rehabilitation include: (i) provision of employment opportunities during the project construction and operational phases, (ii) development of economic crops with higher economic value, (iii) promotion and development of new enterprises and self-employed secondary and tertiary businesses, and (vi) provision of technical training to the APs to increase their skills. For temporary land acquisition compensation will be paid to the APs at the rate ranging from CNY 1000 to CNY 1300 per mu based on the type of land. For house demolition the households would receive house plots with an average size of 30 sqm per person and a compensation rate of CNY 360 to CNY 460 per sqm depending on the type of structure and attachments, moving and relocation allowance and demolition transition subsidy.

E. Information Disclosure, Participation, and Grievances

All of the affected households and villages, village leaders and town/township and district/county governments have been involved in the project impact and social-economic survey. On various occasions during meetings, interviews, focus group discussions, public consultation workshops, and community consultation meetings, local representatives have participated in the planning and concerns have been integrated into the RPs. Before implementation, Chongqing Project Management Office (CQPMO), District/County governments, Implementing agencies and village leaders will have further discussions and consultation with the APs' representatives. The impacts on every village and the detailed compensation plan will be discussed in detail to ensure APs' interests are protected and to provide employment opportunities for the APs' livelihoods as a result of the project implementation. CQPMO and district/county governments will disclose the resettlement plans in District/county/village offices and to affected people in the local language. The RPs will also be posted on the ADB website. Resettlement information booklets will also be distributed to affected households by March 2010. This guide shall contain information such as the affected project area, proposed land acquisition and relocation implementation progress and procedure, compensation standards for land acquisition, relocation assistance and livelihood restoration strategy. The respective subproject IAs will establish project resettlement units for supervision of implementation, continued public consultation, monitoring of progress, and

response to grievances. The grievance address procedures will be established and explanations will be included in the resettlement information booklets. The four stages of grievance redress mechanism at the level of village collective, township governments, District Land Resources Bureau and People's court will be established by the IA.

F. Implementation Arrangement and Schedule

Fuling District PMO and IA will have at least two full-time staff responsible for land acquisition and resettlement respectively. The staff from each subproject resettlement unit will take the leading responsibility for coordinating the planning, implementation, financing, and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement. They will work closely with relevant village officials, land administration bureaus and house demolition offices, and will be responsible for supervision and monitoring of resettlement (e.g. delivery of entitlements, selection of new housing sites, restoration of incomes, provision of replacement land, and other economic measures). A training program will be organized for the resettlement officers. Resettlement plans will be updated based on final design and detailed measurement survey and sent to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works contract. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to affected households prior to commencement of construction activities. The land acquisition and house demolition will commence from May 2010.

G. Resettlement Cost and Fund Management

The cost estimate for land acquisition and resettlement for the Fuling road component is equivalent to CNY14.3647 million at 2009 prices, including contingencies. Resettlement implementation will be scheduled to precede the subproject construction schedules, and will be completed prior to subproject construction. The implementing agencies and the district/county governments will ensure that such funds are made available on a timely manner.

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal and external monitoring of RP implementation will be conducted. Monitoring methodologies are specified in the RP. The IA will carry out internal supervision and monitoring to ensure compliance with the provisions of the RP. The PMO and IA have agreed to a set of supervision milestones with ADB, to ensure timely and effective implementation of resettlement activities. An independent agency under contract to the PMO or IA will carry out external monitoring and evaluation. Semiannual external monitoring reports will be forwarded directly to both the PMO and ADB.

1. Introduction and Project Background Information

1.1 Introduction

1. This resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared according to the policies of Asia Development Bank (ADB) on involuntary resettlement (1995), other rules on social security, relevant laws and regulations of the PRC and policies concerning land acquisition and resettlement issued by Chongqing Municipal Government (CMG) and Fuling District Government (FDG). The plan has generalized these policy frameworks and suggested effective measures to mitigate the negative impact of the project by conducting public participation and adequate consultation.

2. For ADB and the PRC Government, the fundamental objective of the RP is to ensure people whose land or property is unavoidably lost due to the Project, receive adequate assistance so that they would be at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project. Fuling Communications Bureau, the implementation agency (IA), is responsible for Project implementation. Chongqing and Fuling PMO will have an overseeing role.

3. The RP is prepared based on: (i) review and discussion with authors of the relevant project reports, especially the feasibility study report (FSR) for the Project; (ii) a field survey on the project design area; (iii) consultations with the affected households, municipal and district government officials, leaders and representatives of residents in the affected villages and communities; and (iv) the social economic survey for the APs conducted in May 2009.

4. Engineering data for the RP are taken from the FSR and considered reliable. Data regarding resettlement impact and cost will be reviewed and revised and the RP will be updated, based on detailed measurement survey (DMS) for further assessment on the impact before the land acquisition takes place. Any findings through the DMS will be reflected in the updated RP and a final budget will be presented. The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for approval and then be disseminated to the APs. The current RP will be disseminated to APs and uploaded on the ADB website before loan appraisal. Finally, the RP will be endorsed by Fuling District Government before Management Review Meeting (MRM).

1.2 Project Description

5. The existing rural dirt roads between Wulingshan and Baitao and between Baisheng and Zhongxin in Fuling District existing road is off-grade and has a clay-bond macadam pavement with a road surface width of 3.5-5.5m. The road surface is rugged and the roadbed is narrow with a low traffic volume it can bear. The road is useable in dry season and partly unusable in rainy weather. To improve the local traffic condition, increase the traffic volume of the existing road and meet the need for local economic development, the road will be improved..

6. The part of Wubai Road is an extension project and the existing rural road will be widened along the old road foundation. The road includes 40 slab culverts and is designed to the standard of a grade II road. The road measures 14.21 km in total length, which is a 2-lane pavement, 8.5 m width with the road foundation and 7m wide and shoulder 0.75m×2 wide with the carriageway; The road is designed with a traffic speed of 60 km/h and the surface paved with bituminous or concrete. The part of Baizhong Road is a reconstruction and expansion project and measures 10.07 km in total length, of which 9.1km of the Baizhong Road will be expanded along the present route and the other 0.97km is change line project, the road foundation will adopt the present tractor trail at village level and straightly connect the Baizhong Road. The road includes 39 slab culverts and is designed to the standard of a grade III road. The road is a 2-lane pavement, 8.5m width with the road foundation and 7m wide and shoulder 0.75m×2 wide with the carriageway; The road is designed with a traffic speed of 40 km/h and the surface paved with bituminous or concrete. See Table 1-1 for detail and the route direction is shown in Figures 1-1 and 1-2 below:

Table 1-1. The ADB-loaned Chongqing Fuling Urban-Rural Road Project Overview

Section	Specifications		Description	Area of Collected Owned Farmland to Be Permanently Acquired (mu)	Area of Land to Be Temporarily Occupied (mu)
	Length (km)	Roadbed Width (m)			
Wubai Road	14.21	8.5	Clay-bond macadam pavement	116.22	15
Baizhong Road	10.07	8.5	Clay-bond macadam pavement	138	11
Total	24.28			254.22	26



Figure 1-1. The route direction of Baizhong Road



Figure 1-2. The route direction of Wubai Road

1.3 Summary Impact of the project

7. The component will affect 18 groups of 7 villages in 2 townships and 1 sub-district. It will acquire about 254.22 mu of collectively owned land, of which 86.22 mu is classified as farmland. The component will also require the temporarily occupation of 26 mu of land, of which, 11.88 mu is farmland. A enclosure wall with a size of 30 m³ along roadside, 20 cesspools, 800 m² of clay and 1440 m² of stone and 500 m² of concrete circle shed will be demolished; also 900 m² of brick-concrete structure and 1500 m² of brick-wood structure and 600 m² of wood-clay structure of houses will be demolished.

8. Total 1410 persons in 461 households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition and 141 persons in 39 households by temporary land occupation. 96 persons in 27 households will be affected by demolition. Some of the households will suffer dual or ternary affects. Total 1243 persons in 411 households will be only affected by the permanent land acquisition. 71 persons in 23 households will be affected by the permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation. 72 persons in 20 household will be affected by permanent land acquisition and demolition. 24 persons in 7 household will be affected by the permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation and demolition. 36 persons in 9 household will be only affected by temporary land occupation. See Figure 1-3 for detail.

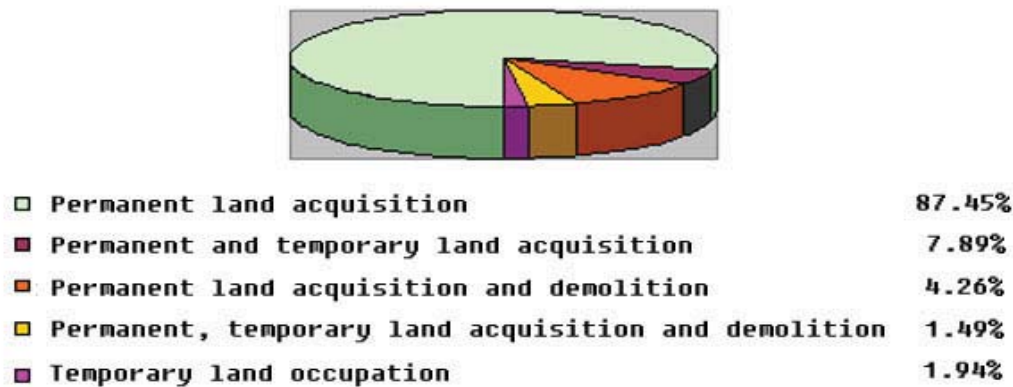


Figure 1.3. The affected percentage distribution map

1.4 Minimizing Impact

9. To mitigate the impact of the project on the local social economy, the design institute and project IA have taken some measures described as follows:

- Different design alternatives of the project are made to enable comparison and optimization so as to minimize permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, which is taken as a key factor in optimizing the design;
- When land acquisition is unavoidable, remedial measures should be taken to minimize the negative effects of the project on the livelihood of the affected persons.

10. In the initial design, by public consultation, design optimization and consideration of transportation program in Fuling District and actual condition of the project area, the Wubai Road will be built to the Grade □ standard and Baizhong road will be built to the Grade □. According to the project owner, to minimize the negative impact of land acquisition by avoiding house demolition, the design was changed to improving and widening the existing road instead of building a new road, except 0.97 km in Baizhong road. The optimized design reduced permanent land acquisition by about 87.78 mu and avoided demolition of the houses of 25 households, hence saving nearly CNY 5 million to be spent on land acquisition and relocation. (See table 1.2)

Table 1.2. Comparison of Design Alternatives

	Alternative 1 (for contrast)	Alternative 2 (recommended)
Impact	1. More than 342mu of land will be acquired permanently.	1. Altogether 254.22mu of collectively owned land will be acquired.
	2. The houses of 52 families will be demolished.	2. The houses of 27 families will be demolished.
	3. About 2200 persons will be affected by land taking.	3. Altogether 1446 persons will be affected by land taking (includes permanent, temporary land acquisition and demolition).
	3. The budget for land acquisition and resettlement will be about CNY19 million.	4. Budget for land acquisition and resettlement: CNY12.1628 million.
Result	Alternative 2 is recommended	

2. Impact of Project

2.1 Affected land

11. In Mid-May 2009 and Late-August 2009, the consultation team of the resettlement plan conducted a survey to identify the project impact under coordination of the project owner, which shows that 280.22mu of land will be taken by the project including 254.22mu of rural collectively owned land to be permanently acquired and 26mu of land to be temporarily occupied. The former takes place at areas where the route is to be straightened and the roadbed is to be widened, the land occupied temporarily is for storing building materials such as sand and stones.

2.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

12. The permanent land acquisition of 254.22 mu of collectively owned land includes 86.22 mu of farmland, covering 11.50 mu of paddy land, 70.5 mu dry land and 4.22 mu of garden land, 18.5 mu of housing site, 145 mu of forest land and 4.5 mu of waste land, affecting 1410 persons in 461 households in 18 groups of 7 villages in 5 townships. See Table 2-1 for detail.

Table 2-1. Permanent Land Acquisition

Town Township	Village		Villager's Group	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons	Total (mu)	Farmland (mu)				House base (mu)	Forest Land	Waste Land
							Subtotal	Paddy Land	Dry Land	Garden Land			
Wubai Road	Wulingshan Township	Wulingshan	5	35	145	45.22	18.22	0	15.75	0	0	27	0
			6	19	80	32	10	0	8.40	0	0	22	0
	Baitao Sub-district	Bolin	1	18	76	25	9	0	8.10	0.70	0.00	16	0
			3	9	38	7.5	3.5	0	4.05	1.21	0.00	4	0
			4	4	17	3.5	1.5	0	1.80	2.31	0.00	2	0
			5	2	8	3	1	0	0.90	0.00	0.00	2	0
WubaiRoad Subtotal				87	364	116.22	43.22	0	39	4.22		73	0.0
Baizhong Road	Baisheng Township	Baisheng urban community	3	22	60	11.8	4.0	1.0	3.0	0	0.6	6.00	1.2
		Qiqu	3	32	89	11.9	5.0	0.0	5.0	0	2.4	4.50	0.0
		Honghua	7	28	78	9.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	0	3.2	4.00	0.0
			8	33	92	16.9	6.2	3.0	3.2	0	2.4	8.25	0.0
		Longxing	3	32	90	15.9	5.5	1.5	4.0	0	1.9	8.50	0.0
			5	32	88	9.3	1.8	0.0	1.8	0	1.5	5.50	0.5
			7	21	59	10.7	4.0	1.5	2.5	0	1.4	5.25	0.0
			8	30	91	13.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0	1.8	8.00	0.9
			9	36	101	10.2	4.2	3.0	1.2	0	1.5	4.50	0.0
			10	43	118	11.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	0	1.8	6.25	1.5
		Zhongxing	1	40	110	7.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	0	0.0	5.00	0.0
			2	25	70	10.2	3.5	0.0	3.5	0	0.0	6.25	0.4
Baizhong Road Subtotal				374	1046	138.0	43.00	11.50	31.50	0.00	18.50	72.00	4.5
Sum Total				461	1410	254.22	86.22	11.5	70.5	4.22	18.5	145	4.5

2.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation

13. The project will temporarily occupy 26 mu of land including 11.88 mu of farmland and 14.12 mu of forest land, affecting 141 persons in 39 households. (See Table 2-2 for detail.)The section of Wubai Road will temporarily occupy 15 mu of land including 7 mu of farmland and 8 mu of forest land; the section of Baizhong Road will temporarily occupy 11mu of land including 4.88 mu of farmland and 6.12 mu of forest land. The land temporarily occupied is used for dumping and storing earth, sand, stones and building materials. The land will be occupied at a 2-year base. Based on the survey, the net income for the farmland would be CNY650/mu. So, the total income loss for two years' land occupation would be CNY1300/mu.

Table 2-2. Temporary Land Occupation

Town Township	Village		Villager's Group	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons	Rural collective	Farmland (mu)			Forest Land
						Total (mu)	Subtotal	Paddy Land	Garden Land	
Wubai Road	Wulingshan Township	Wulingshan	5	6	23	3.5	1.7	1.7	0	1.8
			6	6	22	4.5	1.5	1.5	0	3
	Baitao Sub-district	Bolin	1	5	18	3	2	1.5	0.5	1
			3	2	8	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
			4	2	7	2	1	0	1	1
			5	1	3	1	0.3	0.3	0	0.7
Wubai Road Subtotal				22	81	15	7	5.5	1.5	8
Baizhong Road	Baisheng Township	Baisheng community	3	2	7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0	0.7
		Qiqu	3	1	3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
		Honghua	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			8	3	11	1.4	1.2	1.2	0	0.2
		Longxing	3	1	4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0	0.2
			5	2	7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0	0.5
			7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			8	2	7	2	0.8	0.8	0	1.2
			9	1	3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0	0.6
			10	3	10	2.6	0.6	0.6	0	2
		Zhongxin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2	2	8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
Baizhong Road Subtotal				17	60	11	5	5	0	6
Sum Total				39	141	26	12	10.5	1.5	14

2.2 Impact Assessment of Permanent Land Acquisition

14. The impact caused by the permanent land acquisition is very limited in view of the area shared by each of the households affected. For 60.74% of the affected households, the area of land acquired accounts for less than 10% of their total area of farmland; for 34.27% of those households affected, the area acquired accounts for somewhat between 10- 20%. For 4.56% of the households affected, the area acquired accounts for some what between 20-30%. Only for 2 households (0.43%), the area acquired accounts for 30-50% of their total area of land. No household lost more than 50% of their land. See Table 2-3 for detail.

Table 2-3. Impact Assessment of Permanent Land Acquisition

Township	Village		Villager's Group	Number of Affected Households	Impact Severity by Percentage			
					<10%	10%~20%	20%~30%	30%~50%
Wubai Road	Wulingshan Township	Wulingshan	5	35	26	8	1	0
			6	19	6	11	2	0
	Baitao Sub-district	Bolin	1	18	11	5	2	0
			3	9	5	4	0	0
			4	4	3	1	0	0
			5	2	1	1	0	0
Wubai Road Subtotal				87	52	30	5	0
Baizhong Road	Baisheng Township	Baisheng community	3	22	12	8	2	0
		Qiqu	3	32	21	7	3	1
		Honghua	7	28	15	12	1	0
			8	33	16	17	0	0
		Longxing	3	32	14	17	1	0
			5	32	15	16	1	0
			7	21	9	10	2	0
			8	30	12	17	1	0
			9	36	24	9	2	1
			10	43	35	7	1	0
		Zhongxin	1	40	33	5	2	0
			2	25	22	3	0	0
Baizhong Road Subtotal				374	228	128	16	2

Township	Village	Villager's Group	Number of Affected Households	Impact Severity by Percentage			
				<10%	10%~20%	20%~30%	30%~50%
Sum Total			461	280	158	21	2
Percentage			100.00%	60.74%	34.27%	4.56%	0.43%

2.3 Affected Land Attachments

15. Altogether 96 persons in 27 households were involved in the housing demolition of the project. According to the consultation with the responsible persons of the affected townships and villages, 23 out of the total 27 households were involved in the housing demolition and threshing ground and 4 were only involved loss of their the threshing ground. The living space per capita in the affected households was 109.57m² with the largest being 300m² and the least 50m².

16. The attachments generally include (1) attachments to buildings, (2) attachments to ground and (3) public facilities. The attachments to the buildings affected by the project include enclosure walls, threshing grounds, sty shed etc. on either side of the road to be constructed public facilities include utility poles, power lines, electricity cables etc.; attachments to ground include trees, graves, etc. See Table 2-4 for details.

Table 2-4. Statistics of Affected Ground/building Attachments

Item			Unit	Quantity				Remarks
				Total	Wuling Shan	Baitao	Baisheng	
Attachments to buildings	housing	Brick -concrete	m ²	900	0	0	900	
		Brick -wood	m ²	1500	0	0	1500	
		Civil	m ²	600	0	0	600	
		Total	m ²	3000	0	0	3000	
	Enclosure wall		m ³	30	0	0	30	
	Threshing ground	Soil	m ²	800	0	0	800	
		Slate	m ²	600	0	0	600	
		Cement	m ²	500	0	0	500	
	Circle shed		m ²	600	0	0	600	Brick-wood structure
	Waste pit		M	20	0	0	20	Concrete pouring
	Grave		M	4	1	2	1	
	Water pipe		M	3		2	1	Motor-pumped well
Attachments to ground	Fruit tree	Below 3cm dia	Unit	2200	1500	700	0	
		3-5 cm dia	Unit	1500	600	900	0	
		5-10 cm dia	Unit	250	150	100	0	
	The other frees	3-5 cm dia	Unit	6000	2300	1800	1900	Timber
		5-10 cm dia	Unit	4200	1600	1200	1400	Timber
		10-15 cm dia	Unit	2500	800	700	1000	Timber
		15-20 cm dia	Unit	900	300	250	350	Timber
		25 cm dia	Unit	300	80	75	145	Timber

2.4 Affected Vulnerable Groups

17. The vulnerable groups refer to the poor households whose living standard is lower than the minimal living standard line, the households enjoying the basic living allowances, the household enjoying the five guarantees, handicapped people, the household with sick people and women headed households. There are 23 households belonging to the vulnerable groups.

18. Poor household: for people in the township of Fuling District, the minimal living standard is CNY1300 per year per person, according to the laws and policies. Based on a survey, all the households affected by the ADB-loaned Urban-rural Road Projects have a minimum income of CNY 1500 per year per person, so there is no poor household in the project area.

19. The households enjoying the basic living allowances: the households whose living standard is lower than the local minimal living standard line and enjoy the basic living allowances. There is no household enjoying the basic living allowances in the project area.

20. The household enjoying the five guarantees: refer to the people who have no legal foster or the legal fosters have no capacity to foster, the people have no ability to work and the people have no income. According to a survey, there are 1 household in Bailin village, 2 households in Baisheng Community, 2 households in Qiqu village, 1 household in Honghua village, 6 households in Longxing village and 2 households in Zhongxin village belong to the household enjoying the five guarantees. Totally 14 households will be affected by the project.

21. The handicapped people: refer to the people have physical handicapped and have no ability to work. Tian Maogu, who is handicapped in the No.5 Group of Wulingshan village, is able to do woodwork. No handicapped people exist in other villages.

22. The household with sick people: refer to the household with people of perennial sickness. There are 1 household in Wulingshan, 1 household in Bailin, and 2 households in Longxing belong to the households with sick people.

23. Women headed households: refer to the household which is totally managed by women. According to a survey, there are 4 women headed households: 1 household in Wulinshan, 1 household in Baisheng, 1 household in Honghua and 1 household in Longxing.

3. Socioeconomic Baseline

3.1 Economic Profile of Fuling District

24. Fuling District is located in the junction connecting The Long River and the Wu River and 108 km away from Chongqing city. Fuling District has 46 townships, sub-districts, covers the total area of 2,946km² and has a total population of 1.11 million, covers the developed area of 39 km² with an urban population of 0.557 million and nearly 0.4 million in the downtown area. The urbanization rate is 49.3%. Fuling is one of the six regional cities in the Chongqing's plans to build a "1-hour-drive economic circle" and is in the Chengdu-Chongqing economic range jointly built by Sichuan and Chongqing.

25. In 2008, Fuling's GDP was CNY 25.348 billion, up 24.6% over the same period last year and ranked the 6th of the 40 districts; the rural per capita GDP was CNY 25003 and ranked the 9th of the 40 districts. In 2008, the rural per capita net income of Fuling District was CNY4168, accounting for 87.54% of the national average and 18.78% higher than the municipal average. In 2008, the per-capita GDP of Fuling was 10.27% higher than the national average and 37.99% higher than the municipal average. Compared with other counties or districts in Chongqing Municipality, the overall level of economy of Fuling District is in the middle and upper levels of the municipal average. See Table 3-1 for detail:

Table 3-1. Comparison of Economic Indicators (in 2008)

Region	Average Income of Rural Residents		Average GDP	
	Average Income of Rural Residents	Percentage (%)	Per-capita GDP (CNY)	Percentage (%)
China	4761	87.54	22674.92	110.27
Chongqing	3509	118.78	18119	137.99
Fuling	4168	100.0	25003	100.0

Source: Chongqing Statistic Yearbook of 2008

3.2 Socioeconomic Situation of the Affected Townships

26. The project will affect 3 townships, i.e. Wulingshan, Baitao and Baisheng. In 2008, the per capita net income of Wulingshan Township was CNY 4173, up 19.1% and CNY 589 over the same period last year, ranked the 17th of the 46 townships of Fuling district. The per capita net income of Baitao Sub-district was CNY 4185, up 18.38% over the same period last year, ranked the 13th of the Fuling District; the per capita net income of Baisheng Township was CNY4253, up 20.45% over the same period last year, ranked the 7th of the Fuling District. The rural per capita net income of the affected 3 townships (sub-district) is better than the average level of the Fuling District. The socioeconomic baseline of each township is shown in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2. Major Economic Indicators of the Affected Townships (in 2007)

Township	Population at Year End	Area of Farmland (mu)	Grain Yield (ton)	Total Revenue of Rural Economy (Y10,000)	Net Income of Rural Residents (CNY)	Total Output Value (CNY10,000)				Growth of 2007 over 2006 (%)
						Total	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	
Wulingshan	22758	23105	16074	11325	4173	9786	4734	2107	2945	19.10
Baitao	25284	26280	18896	12785	4185	10872	5556	2663	2653	18.38
Baisheng	23288	24730	17911	11960	4253	10014	5967	2132	1915	20.35

Source: the interview of villages in May, 2009

27. The above table shows that the net income of the rural residents in the 3 affected townships ranges within CNY 4000-4500. In 2008, the average income of rural residents in Fuling was CNY 4168, and that in the three township was higher than the average level.

3.3 Socioeconomic Situations of the Affected Villages

28. Wulingshan Township, Baitao Sub-district, Baisheng, Township. The average income of rural residents in the three township was higher than the average level of that in Fuling. See Table 3-3 for details.

Table 3-3. Socioeconomic Baseline of the Affected Villages

Region		Group	Socioeconomic Situations in 2008						
			Population	Grain Yield (ton)	Average Income(CNY)				
					Planting	Animal husbandry	Wage	Other	Total
Wuling	Wulingshan	5	189	88.7	741	875	2400	121	4137
		6	286	158.5	831	723	2586	115	4255
Baitao	Bailin	1	243	117	924	865	2250	120	4159
		3	315	330.9	2527	859	1400	120	4906
		4	132	85.5	971	755	2400	100	4226
		5	283	172.3	913	725	2500	105	4243
Baisheng	Baisheng	3	386	150.45	784	800	2500	150	4234
	Qiqu	3	291	152.15	815	1000	2300	100	4215
	Honghua	7	346	309.4	1341	750	1950	110	4151
		8	337	322.456	1565	800	1700	150	4215
	Longxing	3	246	65.35	498	685	2900	120	4203
		5	234	136	1071	715	2240	130	4156
		7	138	80.75	877	720	2700	120	4417
		8	252	127.5	1058	735	2350	120	4263
		9	209	93.5	771	812	2450	120	4153
		10	287	161.5	844	1000	2300	110	4254
		1	477	266.25	1336	685	2300	120	4441
	Zhongxin	2	318	332.1	1567	680	1861	120	4228

3.4 Socioeconomic Survey

29. To further master the socioeconomic baseline of the project area and the affected people, the consultation team of the resettlement plan conducted a socioeconomic survey in the project area under coordination of the project owner in Mid-May and Mid-August 2009. The survey was designed to serve the purpose of (1) collecting socioeconomic information about the affected persons who may lose their land or property due to the project and (2) knowing what the affected people think of land acquisition and livelihood restoration and what they expect in such issues.

30. The survey covered the persons in 18 village's groups and 7 villages of 3 townships and took the form of questionnaire and interview. Altogether 104 households were surveyed, accounting for 22.56% of the total number of affected households. See Table 3-4 for detail.

Table 3-4. The sampling proportion of each village

Township	Villages		Village's Group	Number of Affected Households	Number of Surveyed Households	Proportion of sampling
Wubai Road	Wulingshan Township	Wulingshan	No.5	35	7	20.0%
			No.6	19	4	21.1%
	Baitao sub-district	Bolin	No.1	18	4	22.2%
			No.3	9	2	22.2%
			No.4	4	2	50.0%
			No.5	2	2	100.0%

Township	Villages		Village's Group	Number of Affected Households	Number of Surveyed Households	Proportion of sampling
Baizhong Road	Baisheng township	Baisheng community	No.3	22	21	95.5%
		Qiqu	No.3	32	5	15.6%
		Honghua	No.7	28	8	28.6%
			No.8	33	6	18.2%
		Longxing	No.3	32	7	21.9%
			No.5	32	7	21.9%
			No.7	21	7	33.3%
			No.8	30	5	16.7%
			No.9	36	7	19.4%
			No.10	43	8	18.6%
		Zhongxin	No.1	40	9	22.5%
			No.2	25	8	32.0%
Sum Total				461	104	22.6%

3.5 Socioeconomic Situations of the Affected People

3.5.1 Demographic features of APs

31. (1) Gender makeup: The Altogether 355 persons in 104 households were surveyed including 104 rural households and no urban households. Of the affected persons surveyed, 163 were women, according for 45.92% of the total number, 192 are men, accounting for 54.08% and 255 were rural laborers, including 116 women laborers and 139 men laborers.

32. (2) Age makeup: Of the 355 persons in 104 households surveyed, 72 persons were aged 0-19, accounting for 20.28%, including 12 children, 51 students and 9 laborers; 205 were aged 20-50, accounting for 57.75%, including 6 students, 197 laborers and 2 handicapped or patients; 44 were aged above 60, accounting for 12.40%, including 15 aging laborers, 3 handicapped or patients and 26 persons with no working ability.

33. (3) Population composition: 12 children, accounting for 3.38% of the total number; 57 students, accounting for 16.06%; 255 laborers, accounting for 71.83%; 26 aging or retired persons, accounting for 7.32%; 5 handicapped or patients, accounting for 1.41%.

34. (4) Education: Of those surveyed, 23 were illiterate, accounting for 6.48%, of which 17 were aged above 60 and 6 were aged between 50-60; 94 received primary schooling, accounting for 26.48%, of which 72 were aged between 50-60 and 22 were aged between 40-50; 181 received secondary schooling, accounting 50.99%; 38 were educated at high schools, accounting for 10.70%, and 7 were college graduates, accounting for 1.97%. See Table 3-5 for detail.

Table 3-5. Statistics of Education Situation

Item	Baisheng		Wulingshan		Baitao		Total			Proportion
	male	femail	male	female	male	female	male	famale	sum	
Household	83		11		10		104			
Population	290		33		32		355			
Average population	3.5		3		3.2		3.4			
Education Level										
Preschool	6	4	0	2	0	0	6	6	12	3.38%
Illiterate	10	9	1	2	0	1	11	12	23	6.48%
Primary schooling	27	42	6	2	11	6	44	50	94	26.48%
Secondary schooling	92	62	10	7	5	5	107	74	181	50.99%
High school	18	15	0	1	3	1	21	17	38	10.70%
College	3	2	0	2	0	0	3	4	7	1.97%
Total	156	134	17	16	19	13	192	163	355	100.00%

35. Occupation: Of those surveyed, the total number of laborers is 255, accounting for 71.83% of the total number of population. The total number of population not in labor force is 100, accounting for 28.17% of the total number of population. 132 undertake farming as their major livelihood, accounting for 51.76% of the total number of laborers; 113 do jobs as their major livelihood (including 23 persons doing jobs only when they were free, 22 persons working locally and 68 persons migrating for labor in their townships), accounting for 44.31% of the total number of the laborers. 10 have skills for work, accounting for 3.92% of the total number of the laborers. 12 were children among the population not in labor force, accounting for 12% of the total number of the population not in labor force; 57 were students, accounting for 57.00%; 26 were aging people, accounting for 26.00%; 5 were handicapped, accounting for 5.00%.

3.5.2 Farmland

36. By consulting Fuling Land Resources Bureau (LRB), leaders and officials from the affected townships and villages, it is known that the collectively owned land in Fuling District were allocated the second time in 2005 after the first time in 1982-1983. Since then, the land has not been reallocated. According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, Fuling District government encourages rural residents affected by the project to become urban residents. In the project area, the average area of farmland is 1.18mu per person. See Table 3-6 for detail.

Table 3-6. The situations of contract for management of land and enjoyment of land

township	village		Village's group	Total number of household s	Total populatio n	contract for management of land	Land Per capita
Wubai Road	Wulingshan Township	Wulingshan	5	42	189	272.16	1.44
			6	47	286	514.8	1.80
	Baitao sub-district	Bolin	1	41	243	376.65	1.55
			3	38	315	390.6	1.24
			4	44	132	154.44	1.17
			5	29	283	342.43	1.21
Wubai Road sub total				241	1448	2051.08	1.42
Baizhong Road	Baisheng township	Baisheng community	3	46	386	571.28	1.48
		Qiqu	3	43	291	419.04	1.44
		Honghua	7	47	346	418.66	1.21
			8	49	337	431.36	1.28
		Longxing	3	54	246	327.18	1.33
			5	56	234	299.52	1.28
			7	48	138	176.64	1.28
			8	49	252	307.44	1.22
			9	54	209	275.88	1.32
			10	48	287	353.01	1.23
		Zhongxin	1	52	477	682.11	1.43
			2	53	318	442.02	1.39
Baizhong Road sub total				599	3521	4704.14	1.32
Sum total				840	4969	6755.22	1.36

3.5.3 Major economic activities

37. The major crops grown in the project area include rice, corn, potato, sweet potato, oil plant and vegetable and major animals raised include pigs, cattles, sheep, poultry and fish. Apart from conventional agriculture, cash cropping is also carried out such as the growing of tobacco, cotton.

38. In the economic structure of the project area, migrant labor plays a major role according to the leaders of the affected villages interviewed. Migrant labor constitutes also an important part

of the family income for the local rural residents. Of the 3 townships of the project area, 1241 families have members working in other provinces, accounting for 81% of the total number of rural households. In some families, all the members are migrant labor. Their major occupations cover manufacturing business, including clothes and toys. Some migrants run private business.

3.5.4 Financial situations

39. According to the sample survey of 104 affected households, 92 households have at least 1 person migrating for labor and income is generally higher. In 2008, the highest per capita income of CNY12,000, the lowest was CNY1,500. Of those affected households, there are 95 households whose per capita annual net income is higher than CNY3,994 the average level of Fuling District in 2008. Only 9 households were lower than the average level, including low-income guarantee families, women being the main “pillars” at home, having patients suffering for a long time and elderly households with weak labor ability. See Table 3 -7 for detail.

Table 3-7. Affected household income

Corresponds to the public Road Project	Township	Village	Group	the highest income (CNY)	The lowest income (CNY)	Average income (CNY)
Wubai Road	Wulingshan	Wulingshan	5	7867	3667	5335
			6	9150	4000	6639
	Baitao	Baitao	1	12000	6033	8233
			3	6125	1700	3913
			4	6625	6200	6413
			5	4833	4475	4654
Baizhong Road	Baisheng	Baisheng	3	6400	1800	4552
		Qiqu	3	8733	1500	5387
		Honghua	7	5450	3100	4042
			8	8000	3250	4958
		Longxing	3	6133	4000	4937
			5	5600	3000	4579
			7	5033	4050	4477
			8	7267	4367	5739
			9	6000	1800	4311
			10	7933	2850	4900
		Zhongxin	1	6667	4875	5525
			2	6500	3833	5065

40. In order to further understand the real situation of the incomes of affected households, the distribution of incomes among the 104 households surveyed is shown in Table 3-8. The families whose annual per-capita income was above CNY 3001 accounts for 72% of those surveyed, which exceeds the average level in the rural townships affected. For 28% of the families, the net annual income was below CNY 3000, which is lower than the average level of the townships. 5% of the families whose per-capita net income was less than CNY 1000.

Table 3-8. Household Income Distribution

Net Income (CNY/ Person /year)	Under 1000	1000- 1500	1500- 2000	2001- 3000	3001- 5000	5000- 8000	Above 8000	Total
Percentage (%)	5	7	8	9	46	21	5	100

41. The expenditure of the affected households mainly includes production costs, food, clothing, housing (building and maintaining), education, medical care, entertainment, transport, communication, etc.

42. The spending on food is the main part of the total domestic expenditure in the surveyed families, averagely accounting for 42.74%; clothing accounted for 12.96%; production costs accounted for 7.96%; housing(building and maintaining) accounted for 0.66%; education accounted for 10.35%; medical care accounted for 6.63%; entertainment accounted for 8.60%; transport and communication accounted for 10.10%.

3.5.5 Compensation and resettlement opinions of APs

43. The compensation and resettlement options and opinions of APs on their preference were discussed with local farmers. Based on their opinions, households losing more land want urbanization while a majority of households losing land less than 10% realize that they cannot be urbanized because of the small land acquisition and they prefer cash compensation to land replacement. For some want land adjustment, the project IA promise to adjust land with the same quality and quantity for them. For vulnerable households, if they have aged member, they will prefer urbanization to other options, see Table 3-9.

Table 3-9. Compensation and resettlement opinions of APs

Options	Urbanization	Land Replacement	Cash Compensation
HH losing land less than 10%	10%	1%	90%
HH losing land 10%-30%	65%	3%	37%
HH losing land 31%-50%	55%	5%	40%

3.5.6 Gender analysis

44. During the social economic survey, the household income shares earned by women were investigated. Generally, women's income is lower than men's, which is lower than 50% of the family income. This figure is between 15% and 70%, except the families with no women or the families in which all members are women. The main income sources of women are from cropping and migrant labor wages. In the project villages, based on interviews with village leaders, around 20% of the migrant laborers are women.

45. Regarding the expectations for income rehabilitation by employment, men have a stronger desire for employment than women—the proportion of 30% of the men versus only 15% of women wished to be given a chance to get trained in special skills; 20% of the men versus 10% of women wished to be provided with a job; 30% of the men versus 8% of women wished to get micro-credit (see Table 3-10). These data once again coincide with the fact that women tend to do housework and farm work. This information will be considered during the income rehabilitation plan formulation.

Table 3-10. Expectations towards Employment

Employment Support	Men (N=84)		Women (N=15)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Providing special technical training	30%	70%	15%	85%
2. Providing information on employment	15%	85%	10%	90%
3. Providing job	20%	80%	10%	90%
4. Providing micro-credit	30%	70%	8%	92%
5. Other	15%	85%	0%	100%

4. PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

4.1 Public Participation

46. In compliance with the ADB's policies, Chinese national and Chongqing municipal policies on land acquisition and resettlement, both the periods of preparing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan and implementing the Plan, great importance has been attached to the participation and consultation of the affected persons in order to protect their legitimate rights and interests, minimize dissatisfaction and disputes, develop rules for implementation of the policies related to resettlement caused by project.

47. In view of the actual situation of the project, public participation is conducted at 3 stages:

Stage 1: Preparation of the project Feasibility Study and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: At this stage, personnel will be dispatched to consult the organizations involved to get their views about land acquisition to be used as the basis for subsequent design and implementation and this is especially the case with those in the project area; brief the residents in the project area about the project, get a knowledge of the potential affected persons' demands and expectations, discuss the possible impact of the project, explore the possibility of optimizing the project design, policies on compensation and possible resettlement plan. These tasks have been finished at the time when this report is prepared.

Stage 2: Before work on land acquisition and resettlement is started, meetings will be held with all the affected persons to hear their opinions about land acquisition and resettlement. During this period, copies of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Information Booklet containing basic information about the project, its impact, policies on compensation and procedure for lodging complaints and grievances will be distributed to the affected households.

Stage 3: During construction and operation of the project, community survey will be conducted on a periodic basis to get information about how the compensation is paid and the livelihood is restored. During the monitoring period, the monitoring agency should check how many copies of the information booklet have been given out and assess the effect.

4.2 Public Participation Completed

48. To get knowledge of the impact of the project and socioeconomic baseline of the affected persons and meet the ADB's requirements, the project IA and RP preparation institutions conduct a sampled survey of the AP households and rural collective economic organizations in the project area. The survey team interviewed the local residents and representatives of the rural collective economic organizations, municipal land resources agency and social groups (including women, vulnerable group and aged people) and collected their opinions of and comments on land acquisition and resettlement. To summarize, the following activities have been completed: (1) community meetings; (2) group discussion with APs; (3) socio-economic sample survey for affected households (4) interviews with village leaders; and (5) discussion with government officials (see Table 4-1).

Table 4-1. Summary Consultation Records

Responsible institute	Date	Participants	No. of People	Objectives	Major concerns and suggestions
Chongqing Jianghe Design Institute	Apr.-Oct. 2009	District and Township staff, villages, APs	12	Data collection for design	-- support the project and survey; -- understand the attitudes of APs
Chongqing Duo jie Consultation Company Ltd.	Jun. 2009	Village leaders, APs, women and vulnerable groups	152	RP socioeconomic survey	-- adequate compensation to land loss, -- APs propose their choice for income rehabilitation, -- discuss options of

Responsible institute	Date	Participants	No. of People	Objectives	Major concerns and suggestions
					compensation
Local Government, PPTA consultants	Jun. 2009	Local officials, PMO staff	15	preparation for compensation and rehabilitation	-- suggestions for compensation rates of land loss, -- method to calculate replacement prices, -- suggestions for resettlement management and livelihood rehabilitation
ADB resettlement specialist, PPTA consultant	Oct. 2009	Staff from PMO, District leaders	10	facilitation for RP preparation	ADB resettlement policy requirement, finalization of compensation issues
Total participants			189		

4.3 Consultation and Participation Plan Next Stage

49. Notwithstanding the amount of public consultation already carried out, the EA/IA and local government fully accept that additional consultation meetings will be required after the PPTA mission and during the implementation of the resettlement and land acquisition process. The principal activities to be undertaken are: (i) Publication and dissemination of a Resettlement Booklet (see Annex 1), in standard Chinese, summarizing the policies, entitlements, compensation standards and rates, grievance procedures and resettlement/ land acquisition program, (ii) Formal CRC/village meetings to ratify the options relating to compensation disbursement and utilization, and (iii) Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in the field to measure and agree the final requirements for land, property and other acquisition, from each affected household/shop/enterprise. During each activity mentioned above, the Women's Federation (WF) at the sub-district or CRC levels should be involved and provide explanation or assistance for women APs. Table 4-2 contains a schedule and activity of the consultation plan.

Table 4-2. Consultation and Participation Plans

Purpose of Event	Tasks	Timing	Implementation Agency	Participants	Remark
1. Publicizing of RP program	Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)	Mar.-Apr. 2010	IA, district and township resettlement agencies	All APs	
2. Disclosure of final RP	Distribution of Chinese version of RP	Mar.-Apr. 2010	IA, district and township government	All APs	Distribution of final RP to all affected villages
3. Conduct Detailed DMS Disclosure of updated RP	Face to face meetings with APs	May-Jun. 2010	IA, LBR, Resettlement officials at district and township levels, village leaders	All APs	(i) inventory of all assets all assets and land holdings; (ii) creation of definitive list of APs; (iii) prepare basis for household compensation contracts
4. Village level RP finalization and implementation	Village meetings	Jun.-Aug. 2011	District and township level resettlement offices and village leaders, LBR officials	All APs	(i) finalization of compensation utilization options in each village; (ii) discussions of and decisions on who will be urbanized and how to invest/use compensation funds

4.4 Complaints and Grievances

50. To ensure the complaints on land acquisition, resettlement and compensation raised by the affected people are handled openly, fairly and quickly and prevent them from being forced to express their dissatisfaction or complaints through complicated formal channels, the project owner has designed a procedure for the affected people to lodge their complaints and grievances about the project. The procedure is shown in Fig. 4-1 below:

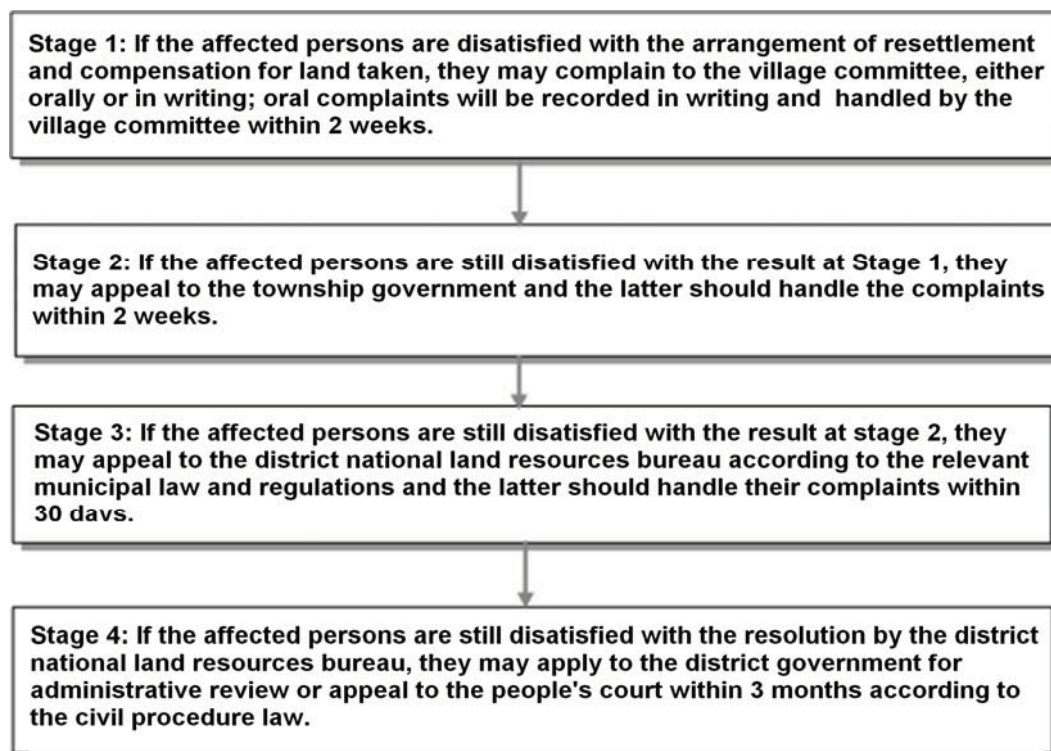


Figure 4-1. Complaint Addressing Procedure

51. The names, addresses, responsible persons and telephone numbers of the above agencies will be disclosed to the affected persons by public conferences, announcements, information booklets, etc. The resettlement institution should make the affected people aware of their right to lodge complaints and grievances. The above procedure remains valid throughout the project construction period so that the affected people can use it to report their problems to the project management agency and have their problems discussed and solved in a timely, effective manner.

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

5.1 Resettlement Principles

52. The PRC has established and carried out laws, regulations, and policies on resettlement and compensation for many infrastructure projects. This Project will follow the related Chinese laws, national and provincial regulations and local by-laws and policies, and also include comments and suggestions from APs, and meanwhile meet the requirement of ADB policy on involuntary resettlement (November, 1995).

53. The resettlement principles established for the Project are:

- (i) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible by developing and comparing a series of design alternatives;
- (ii) compensation and entitlements provided are based at replacement costs and must be adequate to allow those affected to at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, with the prospect of improvement;
- (iii) the land temporarily occupied and the period of disruption are to be kept to a minimum;
- (iv) all APs, legal and illegal, are to be taken into consideration and accounted for;
- (v) the per capita landholding after land acquisition will be sufficient to maintain the previous livelihood standards;
- (vi) where land allocation per capita is not sufficient to maintain the previous livelihood standards, other income-generating activities will be provided for;
- (vii) a preferential policy will be provided to vulnerable groups in such things as compensation, payment of special fund, minimum living guarantee, and employment;
- (viii) all APs will be adequately informed about eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, and project timing; and
- (ix) close monitoring and timely actions will be carried out to identify and resolve any problems.

5.2 Compensation Policies for the Project

54. Since local regulations and by-laws cannot be in conflict with those of upper levels, the compensation policies and rates of this project are determined based on the full negotiation of and consultation with the local LRB, labor and social security bureau, the affected towns/townships, and the representatives of affected farmers, which is based on:

- Land Administration Law of PRC (2004 revised version) and its related regulations;
- Regulations on Land Administration of Chongqing Municipality (CMG No.53 document, 1 January 1999);
- Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (CMG No.55 document, 1 January 1999);
- The circular from the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issues Regarding adjusting the Policy of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (YFF [2008] 45),
- Fuling District People's Government on Implementing The Circular from the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issues Regarding Adjusting the Policy of Land acquisition Compensation and Resettlement (FFF[2008]138) and
- ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

5.3 Compensation Standards

5.3.1 Compensation principles

55. Lost property should be compensated based on the principle of replacement cost.

- The property is compensated in line with the principal of resettlement. Compensation fees are paid before land acquisition.
- Training and assistance and employment opportunities should be provided to the APs to maintain their living level.
- The compensation for the crops, green seedlings, trees and attachments are paid according to market prices.
- Management of construction should be strengthened to reduce the construction period and adverse impacts.
- Compensation funds for resettlement subsidies will be given to affected labor force with which they can continue the existing work after they get subsidies or they can develop individual business.

5.3.2 Methodology of evaluation on compensation rates

56. Before discussing the compensation standards for land acquisition and resettlement, it is necessary to explain the methodology of how the compensation standards are formulated. To do this, a precondition is to introduce the background of useful documents to be applied in this Project:

- Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (CMG No.55 document, 1 January 1999);
- The circular from the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issues Regarding adjusting the Policy of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement (CMG [2008] 45),

57. The CMG No. 55 documents were in effective on 1 January 1999 following the *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of PRC* (1998), which stipulated detailed compensation and resettlement measures including the disbursement channels of compensation for land loss—exactly refer to the Article No.26 of the above mentioned PRC regulations. In addition, No. 55 document also stipulated the organizational arrangement for the implementation and management of land acquisition and resettlement. With time being, the compensation rates have been updated in another document called CMG [2005] No.67. However, this document was annulled by a latest CMG [2008] No.45 document which paid a more attention on the APs who will be urbanized after land loss. With updated compensation rates in the latest document, there is no detailed description on the compensation and resettlement of non-urbanized APs after land loss.

58. Considering the incompleteness of each of the two documents—outdated compensation rates in Document No. 55 and the silence on non-urbanized APs after land loss, a compromised measure has been adopted. Evidently, the compensation principles and the methodology for calculating compensation rates remains valid in CMG No. 55 document although a new document CMG [2008] No. 45 was issued following China State Council [2004] No. 28 document and [2006] No.31 documents. On the other hand, the latter CMG [2008] No.45 has stipulated a most updated compensation rate particularly for the resettlement subsidies due to land acquisition. Under this situation, after extensive discussions among CQPMO, local county/district officials, a consensus has been reached that both of the documents will apply to this Project.

59. Firstly, an equitable platform should be established for all land loss APs. It means that the CMG [1999] No.55 will be applied for all APs in terms of calculation of the compensation standards based on the average annual output value (AAOV) of the previous three years of the land to be lost. Excepting the compensation for standing crops and land attachments, the sum of

land compensation fee and resettlement should be at least 10 times of AAOV while the upper limit is generally 30 times of AAOV. But in case the compensation of 30 times AAOV is still not enough to rehabilitate the livelihood and income levels of land losers, then after CMG approval, the multiplier can be increased. Under this situation, the median multiplier between 10 and 30 is 20. Therefore, it is determined that for this Project, the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy should be summed at least 20 times of AAOV. Given the AAOV of each project county/district, this multiplier is considered adequate for the land loss compensation, which not only consented by local project county/district officials, but also coincides with the remaining 20 years of PRC second round rural land contract. It means that APs will be paid at 20 years of output value rather than net income due to the respective land loss within the existing contract term.

60. Secondly, the per capita landholdings in the project area vary significantly, thus for those land scarce area, the compensation for the land scarce area will be increased. And the APs who choose “urbanized” option should change their livelihood rather than farming, the compensation for their basic social insurance should be increased. The increased amount can be determined based on the CMG No. 45 document.

61. Therefore, with the above policies, all the APs with land loss can be compensated fairly either with “urbanized” or non-urbanized choices. In other words, those APs who chose non-urbanized option due to little land loss, they can be compensated based on CMG [1999] No. 55 document and those who choose to be “urbanized” and the CMG [2008] No. 45 document will apply. In Fuling District, FFF [2008] No. 138 documents following CMG No. 45 document will apply both for the urbanized APs and for the compensation of cropping and land attachment compensation.

5.3.3 Applicable Compensation Rates

62. Based on the Project compensation policy determined in Fuling District, the total land compensation (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy) for farmland is CNY36,000/mu, while for non-farmland the total compensation is CNY18,000/mu. The AAOV of farmland in the areas is about CNY1000. The total compensation rate of farmland is calculated at 36 times of the AAOV.

63. Additional compensation of CNY 9,600 per mu of the total acquired land will be paid for the insurance of urbanized people, which will be transferred through the LRB to the Labor and Social Security Bureau. According to CMG [2008] no. 45 and FFF [2008] No.138, if someone chose to be urbanized, he has to pay 50% of the endowment insurance while the other 50% is subsidized by the CMG.

64. The compensation standard for crops is CNY1320/mu. The compensation for the crops of temporary land occupation shall be calculated for a term of 2 years, which is determined by the project construction duration. The compensation rates were formulated based on the extensive survey and consultation with local APs, and the rates are calculated based on the replacement cost. Since the average annual net income from farmland is about CNY 650, the compensation rate is higher than the net income loss from those lands, thus they are considered adequate.

65. The compensation standards for the affected land attachments in the Project will direct follow those stipulated in FDG [2008] No. 138 document and the results consulted with Fuling Government.

66. Demolition subsidy fee include subsidy for moving house, demolition and resettlement transition, and relocation subsidy. Subsidy for moving house is based on households and one-off 500 CNY for family with 3 persons and below, and one more person CNY100 added, but totally no more than CNY 1000. Subsidy for demolition and resettlement transition is one-off CNY 900 per person. Relocation subsidy is one-off CNY500 per person. The Project related compensation rates are listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land and Attachments

No.	Item		Unit	Standard of Fuling District	Standard of project executive	Remarks
I.	Standard for permanent land acquisition					
1	Land compensation		CNY/mu	12,000	12,000	FDG[2008]138 document – 12 times AAOV
2	Resettlement subsidy		CNY/mu		24,000	Land administration law— 24 times of past three years average production per mu
3	endowment Insurance for urbanized		CNY/mu	9,600	9,600	80% of land compensation
4	Crops compensation		CNY/mu	1,320	1,320	
II.	Standard for temporary land acquisition					
1	Garden field、paddy land、dry land		CNY/mu		1300	Consultation with Fuling government
2	Forest land and others		CNY/mu		1000	Consultatin with Fuling government
.	Compensation for land attachments					
1	House	Reinforced Concrete	CNY /m ²	300	510	FFF[2008]138 document and Negotiation
		Brick-concrete		270	460	
		Brick-wood		210	360	
		Civil		150	255	
		Simple		90	155	
2	Enclosure wall	Bar stone	CNY /m ³	34-50	45	No compensation for collectively Retaining wall and house stone corner
		Flagstone		24---40	30	
		Brick		28---44	35	
		Soil wall		4---6	5	
3	Dam field	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	8	8	All the sty are Brick-wood
		Concrete		12	12	
		A mixture of soil, lime and sand		10	10	
		soil		5	5	
4	Sty		CNY /m ²	75	75	
5	Cesspool	Concrete	Unit	33	33	
6	Well	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	38-50	45	Well: Only compensation by volume
		Concrete	CNY /m ²	17-28	25	
		Simple	CNY /m ²	8-10	10	
		Driven well	CNY /m ²	800	1200	
7	Grave	With stele	Unit	600	600	
		No stele		800	800	
		More than five		1200	1200	
8	Septic tank	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	22-33	33	
		A mixture of soil, lime and sand		8-10	10	
		Concrete		3-5	5	
9	Power poles (length /meters)	More than 9	Unit	83-94	90	Town level and below
		Less than 9		39-50	50	
10	Wire	For lighting	m	2	2	
		For power	m	3	3	
11	Fruit trees	Seedling	Unit	2-3	3	
		Less than 3cm dia.	Unit	19-21	20	
		3-5cm dia.	Unit	21-28	25	
		5-10cm dia.	Unit	28-50	40	
		10-15cm dia.	Unit	50-83	70	
		15-2-cm dia.	Unit	83-116	100	

No.	Item		Unit	Standard of Fuling District	Standard of project executive	Remarks
9	Miscellaneous Trees	Less than 3cm dia.	Unit	2-3	3	Branch 1.2 meters above the earth
		3-5cm dia.	Unit	3-5	5	
		5-10cm dia.	Unit	6-9	9	
		10-15cm.dia.	Unit	10-17	17	
		15-20cm dia.	Unit	17-29	29	
	Demolition subsidy					
1	Moving house subsidy (person/family)	Less than 3	CNY /household	500	500	FFF[2008]60 document: 3 persons and below family one-off subsidy CNY500, and one more person 100 added, no more than CNY1000
		4	CNY /household	600	600	
		5	CNY /household	700	700	
		6	CNY /household	800	800	
2	Demolition transition subsidy		CNY /person	900	900	One-off for persons
3	Relocation subsidv		CNY / person	500	500	One-off for persons

5.4 Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

67. All APs losing land, crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent or temporary, titled or non-titled) as long as they are included in the final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to be concluded on or around the time of the approval of RP, or are identified as affected by temporary impacts during construction.

68. The cut-off date for compensation eligibility will be set as whenever the compensation and resettlement plan is approved by FDG, constructing buildings or settling in project affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible to compensation or subsidies. Compensation will also not be paid for any structures erected, or crops and trees planted purely for the purposes of gaining additional compensation.

69. The affected people will be compensated according to replacement cost for lost properties, without depreciation. The remaining materials after demolition could be salvaged by those affected people without any payment. Table 5-2 shows the Project compensation entitlements according to compensation principles.

70. For the vulnerable groups, the compensation for their land and properties should be fully paid in time. During the income rehabilitation period, local government and village committee will screen these vulnerable groups and treat them properly. For example, those who are workable can engage in development activities, but for those widows or widowers or disabled people without development capabilities, must be included in the local social safeguard programs.

Table 5-2. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Item	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
Permanent loss of land	Land located in the right-of-way (ROW) 254.22 mu	1) 7 villages 2) Farmers with land loss 1410 APs of 461 Households 128 APs to be urbanized	Land compensation and resettlement subsidies total CNY 36,000 /mu for cultivated land and CNY18000/mu for non-cultivated land will be paid to land loss APs directly. For those APs to be urbanized, CMG [2008] No. 45 document and FFF [2008] No. 138 document will apply. In addition to the above CNY 36,000 compensation and additional CNY 9600 will be paid to them to cover the basic social insurance premium. Cash compensation for any trees and standing crops to be lost will be paid direct to the owners based on FFF[2008] No. 138 document. – see table 5.1	Village meetings to be responsible for deciding on the APs to be urbanized, utilization of compensation funds, and investment in income generating activities such as small business development/ training, and recommendations/ assistance for transfer to urban status.

Item	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
Temporary loss of land	Land to be temporarily occupied by the Project 26mu	1) Villages with the land ownership. 2) Households contracted with the land. 39 households and 141 APs	Cash compensation will be paid to the village collectives or household who has the usufruct of the land. The compensation rates for the vegetable land/paddy are CNY1300/mu, and the dry land CNY1000/mu. The cost for temporary land occupation is calculated at a 2-year base.	Based on face-to-face measurement and negotiation.
Loss of buildings/ attachments	Land occupied by ROW and attachments to buildings	House Owners 27 HHs and 96 APs	Village collective will provide house plots to APs at 30 sqm per person. Compensation in cash should be made based on resettlement rate for all houses: the compensation for brick-concrete structure is CNY 460/m ² , the compensation for brick-wood structure is CNY 360/m ² , The moving subsidy, demolition subsidy and relocation subsidy will be paid to APs (See table 5.1) Attachments to buildings	Village: the PMO and the village committee will help to find residential lot for newly-built houses with infrastructures or provide recommended new residential communities in the city.
Loss of land attachments	Facilities attached to land (wells, graves, power lines)	Owners of the attachments	Cash compensation paid direct to owners based on FFF [2008] No. 138 document. Relocation of power poles by respective agency. Graves to be relocated or treated by owners. – See table 5.1	Announcement should be made for tomb relocation in the local newspapers or through broadcasts at least one month before land acquisition
Transfer from rural to urban status	APs who choose this resettlement option	All APs eligible for urbanized resettlement	Resettlement the APs following the CMG [2008] No. 45 document.	FDG and township government will process the procedures for APs; LBR and Labor and Social Security Bureau will take care of their basic social insurance.
Vulnerable groups	APs identified as vulnerable	All vulnerable people	Special attention should be paid to vulnerable during various stage of compensation and non-cash help, if needed	Local Civil Affairs Bureau will supervise the compensation to the vulnerable APs and their income levels.
Livelihood rehabilitation and income restoration	Households affected by Project (land loss)	All affected households	-- basic endowment insurance for urbanized APs; -- FDG provides skill training for APs -- FDG employment bureau will provide enough job opportunities to the APs.	FDG will supervise APs income rehabilitation and to facilitate the transfer of APs to be urbanized and training/ employment programs

6. HOUSING RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

6.1 Objectives of Demolition and Resettlement

71. The specific resettlement target in this component is prepared as follows.

(1) To minimize the range of influence of involuntary resettlement by optimizing project design.

(2) The resettlement of relocated persons is part of the component, which requires sufficient funds to ensure the interests of APs.

(3) Provide support for relocated persons during relocation and resettlement.

(4) The resettled persons will integrate into a new group economically and socially.

(5) To encourage the relocated persons to make proactive preparations and implement RP. Their opinions shall be treated with respect in the RP.

(6) The production capability and living standards of relocated persons shall restore to the conditions prior to component implementation as soon as possible (one year).

6.2 Relocation and Resettlement

6.2.1 Resettlement Options

72. According to Methods of Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Fuling District, there are two kinds of resettlements for affected villagers, i.e. 1) monetary resettlement, and 2) resettlement by self-construction of a new house with housing plots allocated by government. For the relocated household choosing monetary resettlement, the resettled households sign contract with the Fuling LBR and the housing resettlement money will be paid in one time; for those choosing housing resettlement, they are resettled as per 30 m² per person taking household as the unit.

6.2.2 Relocation and Resettlement of Affected Households

73. The RP preparation agency conducted a survey at village level in June 2009. Through above-mentioned residents and village surveys, with the unified planning and coordination at village level, the relocated households shall build houses by themselves. The implementation agency will give compensation which is CNY 460/m² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 360/m² for brick-wood structure. Auxiliary compensation and relocation subsidy will be paid to the affected households. The implementation agency and village community will select residential lots within the local village group for affected households for house construction (the residential lots shall be selected based on the will of the relocated households, taking into account of the transport, water, electricity and others). The implementation agency will bear the fee for purchasing residential lots, housing costs, mapping fee involved in ground leveling, road and utilities. After being compensated as per the compensation standards in the component, the new living standard of the APs will be higher than that prior to house demolition.

6.2.3 Compatibility Analysis of Resettlement Site

74. The survey results show that most of the people would like to build houses within the original village group. Therefore, there is no barrier to resettlement.

6.2.4 Special Concern

75. During the new house construction and relocation, the component implementation agency and local government shall provide vehicles, labors etc. non-cash assistance for those vulnerable groups wherever necessary. The cost will be covered by the implementation agency.

7. Income Rehabilitation Plan

7.1 Objectives and Context

76. The overall objective of income restoration is to ensure that all APs losing their means of livelihood (in this case their land or working venue) to the project are able to at least maintain their pre-project levels of income and living standards.

77. Current laws and regulations provide a substantial amount of flexibility as to how villages use the land compensation fee, with the condition that, directly or indirectly, it benefits the affected farmers. Input from consultation with APs has provided a base for formulation the income rehabilitation strategy, and further public consultation and participation are need during the income rehabilitation process. Subject to ratification by the district governments, properly meetings of the members or representatives of the villages will decide who will be urbanized after land loss and how to use the compensation fund received from land acquisition.

7.2 Income Loss Assessment

78. Since the impacts of the project are small, per capita farmland acquisition is no more than 0.1mu. Based on the survey results, the income losses after farmland acquisition for each person in the affected village groups range are estimated from CNY 21 to CNY 706. The average loss is CNY 69. The project has little impact to the whole regional economy, but has substantial impact to No.4 Group of Bailin Village, where the average loss is CNY 706. See Table 7-1 for detail.

Table 7-1. Land Loss Estimation by Farmland Acquisition

Town/ Township	Village	Villager's Group	No. of Affected Households	No. of Affected Persons	Farmland loss (mu)	Farmland loss per capita (mu)	Average Income Loss per capita (CNY)
Wulingshan	Wulingshan	5	35	145	18.22	0.13	126
		6	19	80	10	0.13	125
Baitao	Bailin	1	18	76	9	0.12	118
		3	9	38	3.5	0.09	92
		4	4	17	12	0.71	706
		5	2	8	1	0.13	125
Baisheng	Baisheng	3	22	60	4	0.07	67
	Qiqu	3	32	89	5	0.06	56
	Honghua	7	28	78	2.1	0.03	27
		8	33	92	6.2	0.07	67
	Longxing	3	32	90	5.5	0.06	61
		5	32	88	1.8	0.02	20
		7	21	59	4	0.07	68
		8	30	91	2.3	0.03	25
		9	36	101	4.2	0.04	42
		10	43	118	2.1	0.02	18
	Zhongxin	1	40	110	2.3	0.02	21
		2	25	70	3.5	0.05	50
Total			461	1410	96.72	0.07	69

7.3 Income Rehabilitation Planning

79. The compensation for acquisition of rural land shall include land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy and compensation for attachments and green crops on the land. The affected person will have the compensation listed in the following table

80. The total land compensation (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy) for farmland is CNY 36,000/mu, while for non-farmland the total compensation is CNY 18,000/mu. The AAOV of farmland in the areas is about CNY1000. The total compensation (land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy) will be at least 36 times of the AAOV of the local rural area, which is much higher than the requirements of the Land Administration Law of PRC. This provides a solid base for formulation of the income rehabilitation plan.

7.3.1 Arrangement for Endowment Insurance of Urbanized People

(1)The number of urbanized people

81. In case the land of a village group or community has been completely acquired, the all members shall be converted to urban residents. In case the land has been partially acquired, the number of urbanized people shall be determined as follows: The sum of acquired farmland and half of the non-farmland is divided by per capita farmland of the village group. For the latter situation, if one becomes an urban resident, he will lose the land being acquired, but still keep the remaining land.

82. There will be 128 people to be urbanized in the Project, as listed in Table 7-2. Among the affected people, who will be urbanized will be determined by discussion and negotiation of all affected people though villagers' meetings prior the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement on the basis of the amount of land acquired.

Table 7-2. Number of Urbanized People

Town/ Township	Village	Village Group	Loss of farmland (mu)	Loss of Non-farm land (mu)	Farmland per capita (mu)	People to Be Urbanized (4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
Wulingshan	Wulingshan	5	18.22	27	1.44	22
		6	10	22	1.8	12
Baitao	Bailin	1	9	16	1.55	11
		3	3.5	4	1.24	5
		4	1.5	2	1.17	3
		5	1	2	1.21	2
Baisheng	Baisheng	3	4	7.8	1.48	6
	Qiqu	3	5	6.9	1.44	6
	Honghua	7	2.1	7.2	1.21	5
		8	6.2	10.65	1.28	9
	Longxing	3	5.5	10.4	1.33	8
		5	1.8	7.5	1.28	5
		7	4	6.65	1.28	6
		8	2.3	10.7	1.22	7
		9	4.2	6	1.32	6
		10	2.1	9.55	1.23	6
	Zhongxin	1	2.3	5	1.43	4
		2	3.5	6.65	1.39	5
	Total		86.22	168	1.36	128

(2) Arrangement for insurance of urbanized people

83. Besides the above-mentioned compensation, additional compensation of CNY9,600 per mu of the total acquired land will be paid for the insurance of urbanized people, which will be transferred through the land resource administrative department to the labor and social security department.

84. APs will be informed and consultation will be carried out to inform them about the endowment insurance scheme, their contribution and also how much they can earn after they attain the age of 60 years, to ensure they can make informed choices on the compensation and rehabilitation options.

85. For persons of 16 or older to be urbanized shall pay for the 50% of the total premium of the basic endowment insurance (another 50% will be subsidized by the government). It is likely that the urbanized people have to pay some of the 50% from their pocket if their land acquired is less than per capita farmland of the village group (which means the compensation will not be enough for the insurance). It also depends on the ages of the urbanized people. People with different ages should pay different amount of money for their insurance. For example, people aged 70 will pay CNY 7,500 while a woman aged 55(or a man aged 60) CNY 20,500. And if the land acquired is no less than per capita farmland, the compensation will be enough for the insurance and no need for the urbanized people to pay from their pocket. Our investigation found that people planned to be urbanized are willing to pay some from their pocket for the insurance.

7.3.2 Arrangement for un-urbanized Affected Farmers

86. There are some rural residents who are affected by land acquisition but cannot become urban residents. For the un-urbanized farmers, they can use their land compensation to develop their farming and animal feeding. They can also apply for micro-credit for the economic activities. Based on the consultations with local villagers, Table 7-3 illustrated the cost and annual income of selected income generation activities.

Table 7-3. Cost and Annual Income for Economic Activities (CNY)

Activates	Unit	Input (CNY)			Output (CNY)	
		Initial input	Intermediate inputs	labor	Gross income	Net income
Pig farming	Head	200	600	500	2000	600
fruit	mu	800	600	1000	4500	2100
tea	mu	1500	500	1200	5000	2000
Small shops	Shop (village level)	3000	20000	10000	32000	2000
	Shop (township level)	5000	35000	12000	45000	3000

Note: The initial inputs include cost of piglets, young fruit trees while the intermediate inputs include cost of fertilizers and feeding stuff, etc.

7.3.3 Skill training and job opportunities

87. Sampled questionnaire survey results show that 20 out of 104 respondents expressed that they hoped to participate in labor skill training, accounting for 19.33% of the total respondents, among whom 8 respondents are male at the age of 35-45, 12 respondents are female at the age of 30-35.

88. In order to improve APs' production and living standards after land acquisition, villagers will be encouraged to take part in skill training arranged by district government and efforts made to explore employment opportunities other than agricultural production in the Project. According to the FFF [2008] No. 138 document, efforts will be made to establish and perfect the employment service system for the urbanized labor due to land loss. The urbanized APs will have the priority to attend government organized skill training and to enjoy the preferential policies of employment.

89. The local government will conduct technical training for villagers every year during the project period. All villagers have chances to accept those kinds of trainings. Table 7-4 lists the major regular training activities organized by local government agencies with the costs covered by fiscal fund from various levels of government.

Table 7-4. Training Provide by Local Governments

Bureau/institution	Training Activities	Number of APs to be trained
Animal Husbandry Bureau	Free training on pig breeding for farmers who breed the pigs more than hundred—farmers breeding 100-1000 pigs receive the training in the town/ townships, usually once (one day) with CNY30 subsidy; farmers breeding 1000 pigs receive the training in the district, usually once lasting a week with CNY550 subsidy.	All farmers who breed 100-1000 pigs.
Agriculture Bureau	7 days' free training on rural labor force through training schools. All aged 18-50 can receive CNY450 subsidy per person; 20 days' free training on starting business for farmers with CNY 2,500 subsidy per person; Practical technical training (cropping, sericulture, animal husbandry, agricultural machinery use, pest control).	Every year there will be 600-1,000 people could receive training in the project area.
Employment Agency	1) A free training to the migrant workers who already obtain the job in the district corporations. 2) Free pre-job training to the migrant workers. 3) Free training on starting business for the returning migrant workers. 4) Free training to rural labor force.	Every year there will be 500-800 people in the project area receiving the training
Poverty alleviation office(PAO)	1) Production technical training on pig breeding and sericulture to the villagers. There are a lunch subsidies and free materials for villagers. 2) Skills Training: Normally, this is semi-annual training (5 months' training, 1 month's practice) conducted in the District Vocational Education Center which will recommend jobs for trainees.	mainly poor labors in the poor villages and the labor force of poor households in non-poor villages
Women's Federation	Practical technical free training to the villagers on pig breeding, sericulture and cropping.	All farmers if they want

90. There are policies issued by Fuling Employment Bureau which encourage enterprises to employ local farmers. That means for any enterprises, if the hiring rate of local farmers reached 30% of their total workers, they can receive a one-year preferential loan. And if enterprises employ urbanized APs after land acquisition will have some subsidies from the government. Private vocational institutions, having helped a farmer to find a job without any charges, will receive a government subsidy at the rate of CNY 100 per employment. The district financial bureau will provide CNY 2000 of subsidy per capita annually for enterprises that employ people with difficulties to get employed and subsidies of CNY 5000 per capita annually for community public welfare organizations that hire the same.

91. During the project implementation, there will be some employment opportunities generated for local people. The road construction will need some physical labor force. After the project completion, some jobs will be created such as road maintenance at local village sections. The Fuling Urban Investment and Construction Management (Group) Co. Ltd. will give the employment priority to the affected households to improve their incomes. Based on the planning, more than 100 unskilled positions will be provided with the average monthly income of CNY1,000. The project implementation agency promise the 90% of the jobs will be given priority to the affected farmers.

92. Employment Agency in Fuling will provide free vocational registration and job opportunities for the affected farmers during the project period. Based on the present statistical data, the enterprises inside and outside of Fuling District have already provided almost 8,000 jobs for local people to date. In 2008, under the guidance of the Employment Agency, more than 10,000 local farmers find jobs outside Fuling and nearly 6,000 farmers find job within the district. As long as the villagers are healthy, based on their willingness, they can be introduced to

enterprises both located in and outside of the district, such as Shanghai, Xinjiang, Shanxi, and the employment base with the average monthly income of CNY1500. Thus, the annual income will be much higher than that from the land income if APs find off-farm jobs.

7.4 The Vulnerable Groups

93. The project land acquisition will affect 23 households and 48 persons in vulnerable group. After land acquisition, 9 of them will be likely become urban residents since their ages have already been over 60(male)/55(female), thus, in this way, they will receive pension at the standard of 500/month. Then they will have premium of at least CNY 6,000 per year, which is much higher than the income from land. Thus, after becoming urban residents, the living standard of those aged will be improved significantly..

94. For the remaining persons who will not be urbanized, the household enjoying the five guarantees will receive assistance directly from civil affair bureau at the rate of CNY 1,600 per year. The poor household, women leaded household can also receive free training on pig cultivating, tea farming, and members of their family will be provided job opportunities after training. With the help, their living standard will be improved.

95. Fuling Poverty Alleviation Office organizes free training (usually 5 months' training and 1 month's practice) in the District Vocational Education Center which will recommend jobs for trainees. The people in these poor households will take part in those training and will have desirable jobs in the near future. Their income will be 6000 per year, which is much higher than that of people who is engaged in agricultural production.

7.5 Temporary Land Use and Restoration of Land Attachments

96. The project owner should, prior to the Project execution, consult about the compensation plan and sign the temporary land use agreement with each village committee. The temporary land use agreement need to be signed by the representative of the affected rural household and stamped by the village committee for confirmation and sent to the LBR of Fuling District for approval and record-keeping. Only after the approval can the Project IA start to use the land but at the same time has to:

- Compensate for crops and land /building attachments;
- Pay to the County Land Resource Bureau of Fuling District deposit for land reclamation of the temporarily used land, and the deposit will be refunded when the land reclamation completed up to the requirements.

Temporary land use shall not exceed two years. At the end of the Project, the owner unit of the temporarily occupied land must have the land reclaimed, the land would be returned to the land-owner after the reclamation of land passing inspection by the national land department. If the reclaimed land did not pass the inspection of the national land department, reclamation should continue until the adoption of acceptance; For some cannot be reclaimed (such as the hardening roads of the construction), compensation should be given in accordance with the standards for the permanent acquisition, all of the implementation standards should be consistent with the implementation standards for the land acquisition projects.

8. Resettlement Budget and Financial Plan

8.1 Resettlement Budget

97. The budget of the Project covers fees incurred in the process of land acquisition compensation and resettlement (See Table 8-1), including four parts: (1) compensation for land acquisition; (2) compensation for land attachments; (3) various taxes on land acquisition; (4) and other expenses related to land acquisition and resettlement. The total amount for land compensation and resettlement is CNY 14.3647 million. Among the total budget, the total budget for land acquisition is CNY 7.1774 million; the budget for land temporary occupation includes CNY 29,600 of young crop compensation; compensation for land or building attachments is around CNY 1.5571 million; the taxed and expenses related to land acquisition (including cost of land cultivation, tax on acquisition of farmland, cost of overall planning of land acquisition, management cost of land acquisition, and land use fees for newly increased construction land) is about CNY 4.5853 million; and the other expenses (including cost of resettlement plans preparing and implementation, cost of training of affected households on practical skills, cost of external monitoring and contingency fees) is about CNY 0.8890 million.

8.2 Source of Fund for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

98. The fund for land acquisition and resettlement will be raised by the Finance Bureau of Fuling District.

8.3 Fund Flow

99. Figure 8-1 shows the flow, management and supervision of the fund which is allocated to the recipient organizations by the bank designated by the land acquisition directorate of Fuling Urban Investment and Construction (Group) Co. Ltd.. The Office for ADB-loaned Projects of Fuling District Development and Reform Commission provides necessary supervision and guidance as to the use of the fund in order to prevent it from being embezzled for other purposes. It is expected that 80% of the budget will be used in 2010, and 20% will be used in 2013.

Figure 8-1. Fund Flow Chart

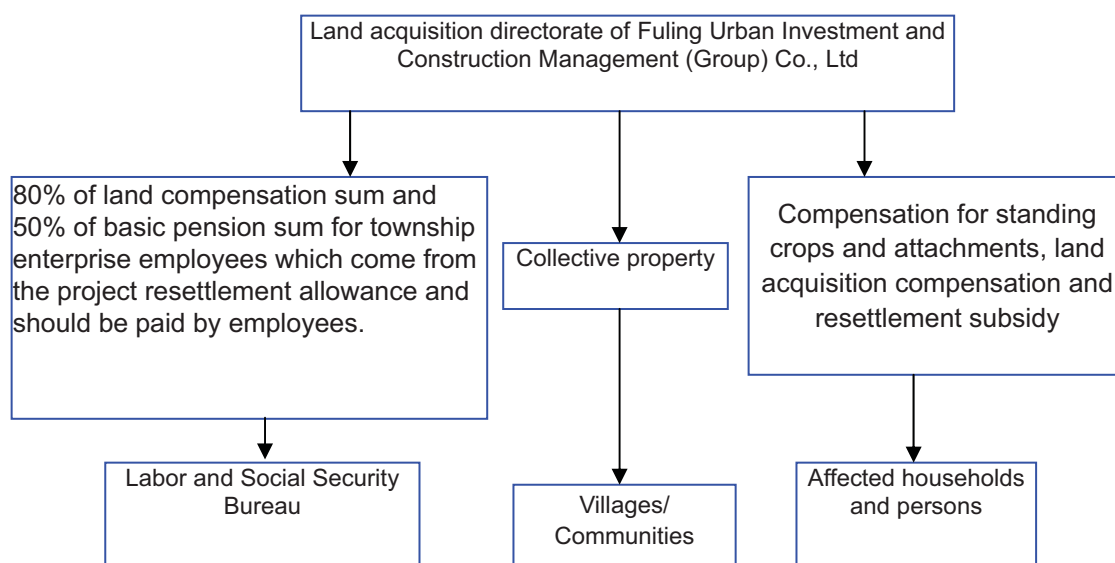


Table 8-1. Budget for Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

No.	Item		Rate	Unit	Amount	Total
A	Basic expenses					8890386
I	Permanent land acquisition					7177392
1	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy fee for farmland		36000	CNY/mu	86.22	3103920
2	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy fee for non-farmland		18000	CNY/mu	168	3024000
3	Compensation for urbanized people's insurance		9600	CNY/mu	86.22	827712
4	Young crop compensation		1320	CNY/mu	168	221760
II	Temporary land occupation					29564
1	Young crop compensation		1300	CNY/mu	11.88	15444
2	Compensation for Temporary land occupation		1000	CNY/mu	14.12	14120
	Compensation for Attachments					1557130
1	House	Brick-concrete	460	m ²	900	414000
		Brick-wood	360	m ²	1680	604800
		Civil	255	m ²	720	183600
2	Enclosure wall		35		30	1050
3	Dam	Clay	5	m2	800	4000
		Flagstone	8	m2	600	4800
		Concrete	12	m ²	650	7800
4	Cote		75	m ²	730	54750
5	Cesspool		33	unit	20	660
6	Grave	No stele	600	unit	30	18000
		With stele	800	unit	1	800
7	Well		280	unit	3	840
8	Power pole		90	unit	27	2430
9	Wire		3	m	1200	3600
10	Fruit tree	D≤3cm	15	unit	2200	33000
		3cm<D≤5cm	35	unit	1500	52500
		5cm<D≤10cm	50	unit	250	12500
11	Non fruit tree	3cm<D≤5cm	5	unit	6000	30000
		5cm<D≤10cm	9	unit	4200	37800
		10cm<D≤15cm	17	unit	2500	42500
		15cm<D≤20cm	35	unit	900	31500
		20cm<D	54	unit	300	16200
	Compensation for resettlement					126300
1	subsidy for moving house	3 persons	500	household	11	5500
		4 persons	600	household	10	6000
		5 persons	700	household	2	1400
2	demolition and resettlement transition		900	person	81	72900
3	relocation subsidy		500	person	81	40500
B	Taxes					4585293
	Management cost of resettlement implementation		6% of A			533423
	Management cost of land acquisition		4% of A			355615
	Cost of land cultivation		10000	mu	98.1	981000
	Land use fees for newly increased construction land		6670	mu	86.22	575087
	Tax on acquisition of farmland		6670	mu	86.22	575087
	Cost of reclamation of forest		6670	mu	168	1120560
	Cost of external monitoring		6% of A			444519
C	Contingency fee		10% of A			889039
D	Total (A+B+C)					14364717

9. Organizational Arrangement

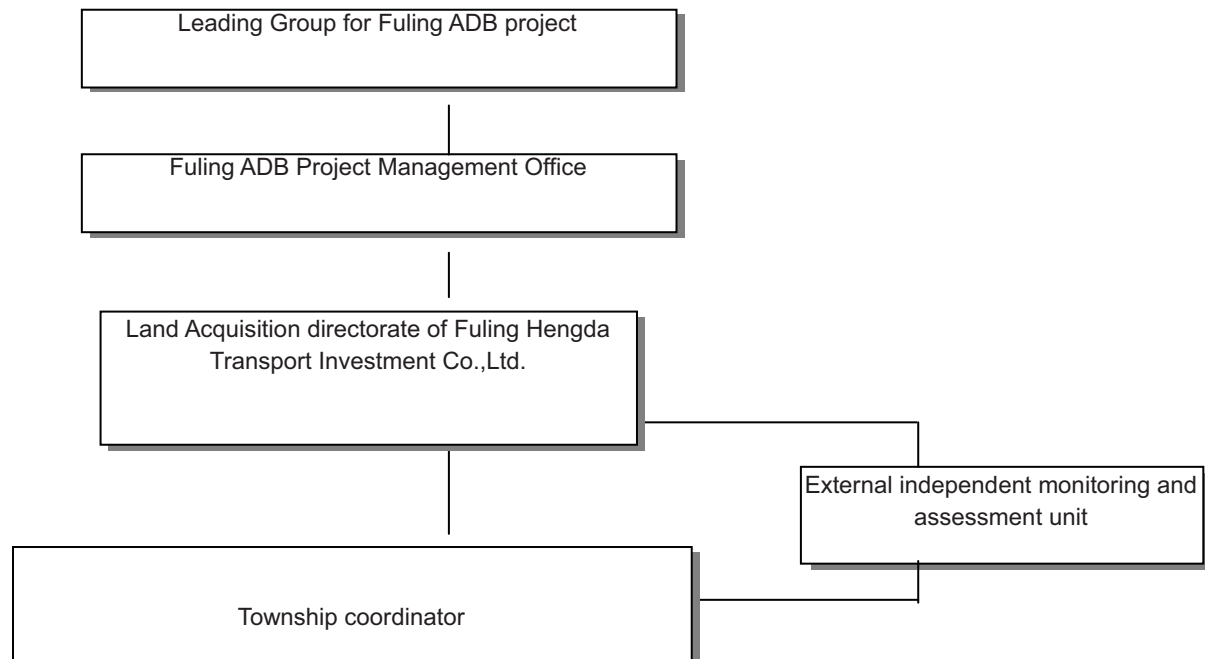
9.1 Executing Organization

100. The Fuling District Government will designate a leading group to exercise overall control of the ADB financed project. The group will be headed by a deputy district governor and staffed by the deputy of the district development and reform commission, transportation bureau, finance bureau, environment bureau and rural and urban townships involved. Subordinate to the leading group is the ADB Project Office to handle affairs of project management. This office is staffed by 12 officers from the district development and reform commission, transportation bureau, finance bureau and environment bureau.

9.2 Resettlement Institution

101. Fuling District PMO and IA will have at least two full-time staff responsible for land acquisition and resettlement respectively. The resettlement institution is Fuling Hengda Transport Investment Co., Ltd., as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) whose responsibility includes implementing the project and executing and coordinating land acquisition and structure demolition with due authorization of the district government. The company will found a land acquisition directorate to carry out land acquisition in collaboration with the district LRB and transportation bureau. Each affected township government and village committee will designate special-duty personnel to coordinate work with the directorate. The directorate will be responsible for implementing all land acquisition and carry out the economic rehabilitation planning with the township governments and village committees. See Figure 9-1 for a chart of the organizational arrangement.

Figure 9-1. Organizational Chart



9.3 Staffing

102. Following the above described organizational arrangement, the agencies and units involved have designated a relevant leader to run their affairs. For instance, the development and reform commission is responsible for coordinating different government agencies and the

national land resources bureau for handling affairs concerning land compensation. The staffing of these organizations is detailed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Detailed Information about Staff Members

Agency	Name	Position	Department	Responsibility	Telephone No.
Project Leading Group	Liu Kangzhong	Deputy Mayor	Fuling District Government	Conduct overall coordination of the project	
	Xia Yi	Director	District Development and Reform Commission	Assistance and coordination	
	Zhang Yi	Deputy Director	District Development and Reform Commission		
Project Management Office	Liao Zhaohui	Deputy Direct	District Finance Bureau		
	Li Tao	Deputy Direct	Land Bureau		
	Wang Jianping	Deputy Director	District Transportation Bureau		
	Zhang Heping	Deputy Direct	Civil Affairs Bureau		
	Chen Hongying	Head	District Development and Reform Commission	Coordinate preliminary work on the project and cooperate with the project owner in project implementation and reporting	72288242
Land acquisition relocation command (Land acquisition and relocation office)		Assistant Manager	Hengda Transport Investment of Fuling Co., Ltd.	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition	
		Director	Hengda Transport Investment of Fuling Co., Ltd.	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition	
	Chen Hongying	Head	District Development and Reform Commission		72288242
	Li Mingshu	Investigator	Land Bureau	Interpret policy regarding land acquisition and compensation and provide guidance to related work	
	Zhang Li	Head	Wuling Township Government	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Wubai	18983320006
	Liu Jian	Head	Baisheng Town Government	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Baizhong	13594592555
	Gong Zaipei	Party secretary	Bolin Village	Coordinate work such as on Bolin	13983582848
	Yu Zhongcheng	Party secretary	Wuling Village	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Wuling	
	Cai Kunping	Party secretary	Baisheng	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Baisheng	13452566496
	Kuang Shouming	Village Head	Qiqu Village	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Qiqu	13896693288
	Wang Mingjiang	Party secretary	Honghua Village	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Honghua	15923740795
	Peng Yuxi	Village Head	Longxing Village	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Longxing	13609464147
	Yuan Yongjiu	Party secretary	Zhongxing Village	Coordinate work such as on land acquisition of Zhongxing	15823694288

9.4 Responsibilities

9.4.1 Chongqing Municipal ADB Project Management Office

103. The office coordinates work at the preliminary stage of the project and collaborates with the project owner in project implementation and reporting

9.4.2 Project Implementation Unit

104. As the project implementation unit, with the guidance of the LRB, the following tasks will be completed during the land acquisition and resettlement.

- 1) Measure and verify the quantity of land, houses, attachments and infrastructure;
- 2) Determine the rate of compensation and resettlement plan in consultation with the affected persons;
- 3) Sign land acquisition and resettlement agreements with the organizations and individuals involved;
- 4) Pay compensation money to the affected persons;
- 5) Carry out land acquisition and resettlement and ensure the work progresses in a timely smooth manner;
- 6) Supervise and check the payment and use of the compensation money;
- 7) Monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan in the townships and villages involved;
- 8) Report to the district ADB project office at regular intervals on how the affected persons are resettled and provide the related statistics/data.

9.5 Capacity Building

105. The resettlement staff shall be adequately qualified for doing work on resettlement. To ensure resettlement carried out smoothly, the resettlement workers shall be trained and field surveys should be made before land acquisition and resettlement

106. Chongqing municipal ADB project office conducted training of the resettlement staff twice in March to May 2009 on such subjects as the relevant policies of the ADB, domestic laws and regulations concerning land acquisition and compensation and the theory, method and requirements of socioeconomic survey.

107. The district project office will continue to train the resettlement workers for this project on subjects such as ADB's security assurance policies, national, municipal and district laws and regulations on land acquisition and compensation and its management in order to improve their working capability.

108. The resettlement office should establish a sound system for releasing information on land acquisition and compensation and use computers to manage data about land acquisition and resettlement and set up a mechanism to report to the municipal and district project offices and project owner periodically (normally once a month) to strengthen information feedback and free exchange of information in both top-down and bottom-up channels.

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Timetable for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

109. Land acquisition and resettlement include the following five major steps.

Stage 1: Preparation and review of resettlement plan

Stage 2: Land measuring and statistics of tangible qualities and updating of resettlement report

Stage 3: Signing of land acquisition agreement and payment of compensation

Stage 4: Capability building

Stage 5: Monitoring and evaluation

110. The project is currently at the stage of preparing the RP. Table 10-1 is a timetable for land acquisition and resettlement formulated based on the overall project progress. The land acquisition and resettlement will commence from May, 2010.

10.2 Planning to be completed

111. Although the resettlement plan includes a complete framework, a detailed Resettlement Action Plan is to be made as the project design is preliminary and the severity of impact is not certain. A lot of efforts are needed to develop livelihood restitution plans at the village level. Table 10-1 provides a recommended working schedule for resettlement planning.

Table 10-1. Progress of Resettlement

Stage	Task	2009												2010 年												2011 年				2012 年				2013 年			
		Month												Month												quarter				quarter				quarter			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
preparation and review the RP	Information disclosure																																				
	Preparation and review of the resettlement report																																				
	Information brochure																																				
	Distribute final RP to the PMO/affected village																																				
	The RP is published on the ADB website																																				
Land measurement and check of physical quantity; update of resettlement report	Detailed measurement and survey																																				
	Finish red line survey																																				
	Preparations at the preliminary stage of the component. Mainly engage in survey and design, procurement and subletting and bid invitation.																																				
	Prepare and distribute the draft on comments of land acquisition and resettlement to village committee/resident's																																				
	Update the RP based on the detailed survey																																				
	Acquisition plan of land of village group																																				
	RP and budget																																				

Stage	Task	2009						2010 年												2011 年				2012 年				2013 年								
		Month						Month												quarter				quarter				quarter								
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Signing of land acquisition agreement and compensation and resettlement	RP and budget is reviewed																																			
	Compensation agreement																																			
	Land acquisition																																			
	Implementation of compensation and resettlement																																			
Implementation capacity building;	Conduct training for personnel engaging in compensation and resettlement																																			
	Establish a complaint committee																																			
	Establish monitoring system																																			
Monitoring and evaluation	hire external minorotor																																			
	ADB approval of updated rp																																			
	Land acquisition																																			
	land acquisition monitoring																																			
	external Monitoring																																			

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

112. According to the “Regulations on Construction Supervision” issued by the Ministry of Construction of the PRC in 1995, construction projects must be supervised. The ADB also requires that resettlement arising from loaned construction projects be monitored and evaluated. To ensure land acquisition and resettlement are carried out completely as planned, the process is subject to monitoring both internally and externally during the construction period of the project. Apart from the “external monitoring” that is carried out once every half a year, the ADB also requires the project be subject to mid-term overall review and project completion review.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

113. During implementation of the project, the project executor, Fuling Hengda Transport Investment Co., Ltd. shall assume overall responsibility for project monitoring which include (1) payment of compensation; (2) reallocation of land; (3) handling complaints; (4) income restitution/personal training planning; (5) assistance to the vulnerable groups.

114. The general aim of internal monitoring is to ensure resettlement is carried out in accordance with the approved plan. The specific purpose of internal monitoring includes:

- (1) Checking how the millstone work is completed during land acquisition;
- (2) Ensuring the channel of exchange and consultation between the project executor and affected people is established and kept unblocked;
- (3) Ensuring compensation is paid fully to the affected people in a timely manner;
- (4) Ensuring complaints raised by the affected people are handled in the specified time limit;
- (5) Ensuring the land and resettlement compensation is paid to the affected people in strict accordance to the relevant law and regulations and corruption is eradicated;
- (6) Handling subsequent issues.

115. The land acquisition directorate of the company assumes fully responsibility for internal monitoring and should establish an internal monitoring office to ensure land acquisition and resettlement are conducted according to the plan in a timely manner to protect the interests of the affected persons.

11.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

11.2.1 Goals and responsibilities

116. Independent monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement is mainly carried out by an independent external monitoring agency. The scope of independent monitoring includes:

- Functions of the resettlement institution;
- Progress of land acquisition and compensation;
- Survey and analysis of livelihood of the affected people.

117. The independent external agency checks, on an overall and long-term point of view, how land acquisition and resettlement are carried out and tracks the resettlement activities to determine whether they conform to the related national laws and ADB's policies, whether the living standard of the affected people is improved or at least not lower than it was when there was no such a project. The independent monitoring agency will make suggestions to the project executor on solutions to the problems discovered in the monitoring process.

118. The project executor, Fuling Hengda Transport Investment Co., Ltd. will employ an independent external monitoring agency to monitor and evaluate implementation of the project

and the agency will form a team of experts highly experienced in social work and land acquisition and resettlement.

119. The independent monitoring agency will, on a regular basis, track, monitor and evaluate the resettlement process on matters such as progress, quality and fund and put forward suggestions and track and monitor the rehabilitating of income and living standard of the affected persons and submit a monitoring and evaluation report to the municipal ADB project office and ADB.

11.2.2 Major factors for monitoring and evaluation

120. These include the following:

- Socioeconomic indicators: per-capita income, GDP, employment rate;
- Institutional indicators: staff, competence of staff members, rules and regulations, equipment and work efficiency;
- Impact of permanent land acquisition: availability of compensation fund, livelihood resettlement, rate of variations in economic income, employment rate and satisfaction with resettlement;
- Infrastructure: availability of compensation fund and rate of function restoration.

11.2.3 Monitoring and evaluation methodology

121. Methodologically, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted taking account with the following aspects:

- (1) Developing the monitoring and evaluation program;
- (2) Establishing a database for monitoring and evaluation;
- (3) Preparing survey program, survey form and record form of information about the affected households and villages;
- (4) Designing the survey plan;
- (5) Sample rate: 10% of the households affected by permanent land acquisition;
- (6) Basic survey (finished);
- (7) Survey for monitoring and evaluation;
 - Local socioeconomic survey: to get information on socioeconomic development in the project area;
 - Executing agency monitoring: to get information on the work competency and efficiency of the land acquisition agency;
 - Monitoring of typical permanent households affected by permanent land acquisition: to get information on the availability of compensation fund, livelihood resettlement, rate of variations in economic income, employment rate and satisfaction with resettlement;
 - Infrastructure: to monitor the payment of compensation fund, restoration of public facilities and progress of reconstruction;
 - Public consultation and information disclosure: monitoring of the public participation during the preparation and implement of the resettlement plan and evaluate the effect of public participation and information disclosure;
 - Complaints and grievances: to monitor the mechanism of handling complaints and grievances, and its operating efficiency;
 - Monitoring and evaluation report.

122. Internal monitoring and evaluation report should be quarterly submitted to PMO by project implementation institution, while external monitoring and evaluation report should be submitted semiannually to ADB during resettlement and yearly after resettlement till the income of the affected farmers are restored.

Annex 1: Information Booklet on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

_____ (the name of the affected person)

The ADB-loaned Fuling District Rural Road Development Project is an important composition of the ADB-loaned Chongqing Urban-Rural Road Development Project, the construction of the project will cause an impact to your family (unit) to a certain extent. The information booklet is designed to give you an idea of the basic situations of the project, the project's impact on your family, the standards of the compensation, the rehabilitation, as well as the grievances and complaints channels.

1. Project Overview

Altogether 2 roads will be constructed in the Fuling District rural road development project in total length 24.28km. The total investment is CNY89.3758 million. Of which 50% belongs to the ADB's loans and 50% belongs to the domestic supporting. The domestic supporting part of the investment is raised by the Fuling District Government. The primary objective of the resettlement plan is to make sure that the persons whose lands and properties were inevitably affected by the implementation of the project would be given sufficient help and can at least maintain the same living standard as in the time without the Project, or even live better.

2. The affected land area and the number

Altogether 3 townships or sub-district were involved in the ADB-loaned Fuling District rural road development project, including Wulingshan township, Baitao sub-district and Baisheng township.

The project will permanently acquire 254.22mu of land, which includes 86.22mu of farmland, 18.5mu of house base, 145mu of forest land and 4.5mu of waste land, affecting 1410 persons in 461 households; The project will temporarily occupy 26mu of land including 12mu of farmland and 14mu of forest land, affecting 141 persons in 39 households. Altogether 1446 persons in 470 households in 18 communities of 7 villages of 3 townships were affected in the project. The total cost of compensation and subsidy of the acquisition and resettlement is CNY8.0028 million.

3. The standards of compensation

According to the survey, the ADB's involuntary resettlement policies, the relevant laws and regulations of China and the regulations of Fuling and Chongqing, the standards of compensation of acquisition and resettlement is designed to maintain the same living standard as in the time without the Project, or even better. See Table 1 for details.

No.	Item	Unit	Standard of Fuling District	Standard of project executive	Remarks
I.	Standard for permanent land acquisition				
1	Land compensation	CNY/mu	12,000	12,000	FFF[2008]138 document – 12 times AAOV
2	Resettlement subsidy	CNY/mu		24,000	Land administration law— 24 times of past three years average production per mu
3	endowment Insurance for urbanized	CNY/mu	9,600	9,600	80% of land compensation
4	Crops compensation	CNY/mu	1,320	1,320	
II.	Standard for temporary land acquisition				
1	Garden field, paddy land, dry land	CNY/mu		1300	Consultant with Fuling government
2	Forest land and others	CNY/mu		1000	Consultant with Fuling government
.	Compensation for land				

No.	Item		Unit	Standard of Fuling District	Standard of project executive	Remarks
	attachments					
1	House	Reinforced Concrete	CNY /m ²	300	510	FFF[2008]138 document and Negotiation
		Brick-concrete		270	460	
		Brick-wood		210	360	
		Civil		150	255	
		Simple		90	155	
2	Enclosure wall	Bar stone	CNY /m ³	34-50	45	No compensation for collectively Retaining wall and house stone corner
		Flagstone		24---40	30	
		Brick		28---44	35	
		Soil wall		4---6	5	
3	Dam field	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	8	8	All the sty are Brick-wood
		Concrete		12	12	
		A mixture of soil, lime and sand		10	10	
		soil		5	5	
4	Sty		CNY /m ²	75	75	
5	Cesspool	Concrete	Unit	33	33	
6	Well	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	38-50	45	Well: Only compensation by volume
		Concrete	CNY /m ²	17-28	25	
		Simple	CNY /m ²	8-10	10	
		Driven well	CNY /m ²	800	1200	
7	Grave	With stele	Unit	600	600	
		No stele		800	800	
		More than five		1200	1200	
8	Septic tank	Flagstone	CNY /m ²	22-33	33	
		A mixture of soil, lime and sand		8-10	10	
		Concrete		3-5	5	
9	Power poles (length /meters)	More than 9	Unit	83-94	90	Town level and below
		Less than 9		39-50	50	
10	Wire	For lighting	m	2	2	
		For power	m	3	3	
11	Fruit trees	Seedling	Unit	2-3	3	
		Less than 3cm dia.	Unit	19-21	20	
		3-5cm dia.	Unit	21-28	25	
		5-10cm dia.	Unit	28-50	40	
		10-15cm dia.	Unit	50-83	70	
		15-2-cm dia.	Unit	83-116	100	
9	Miscellaneous Trees	Less than 3cm dia.	Unit	2-3	3	Branch 1.2 meters above the earth
		3-5cm dia.	Unit	3-5	5	
		5-10cm dia.	Unit	6-9	9	
		10-15cm.dia.	Unit	10-17	17	
		15-20cm dia.	Unit	17-29	29	
	Demolition subsidy					
1	Moving house subsidy (person/family)	Less than 3	CNY /household	500	500	FFF[2008]60 document: 3 persons and below family one-off subsidy CNY500, and one more person 100 added, no more than CNY1000
		4	CNY /household	600	600	
		5	CNY /household	700	700	
		6	CNY /household	800	800	
2	Demolition transition subsidy		CNY /person	900	900	One-off for persons
3	Relocate subsidy		CNY / person	500	500	One-off for persons

The timetable of the implementation of the project

Stage	Task	2009												2010 年												2011 年				2012 年				2013 年			
		Month												Month												quarter				quarter				quarter			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
preparation and review the RP	Information disclosure																																				
	Preparation and review of the resettlement report																																				
	Information brochure																																				
	Distribute final RP to the PMO/affected village																																				
	The RP is published on the ADB website																																				
Land measurement and check of physical quantity; update of resettlement report	Detailed measurement and survey																																				
	Finish red line survey																																				
	Preparations at the preliminary stage of the component. Mainly engage in survey and design, procurement and subletting and bid invitation.																																				
	Prepare and distribute the draft on comments of land acquisition and resettlement to village committee/resident's																																				
	Update the RP based on the detailed survey																																				
	Acquisition plan of land of village group																																				
	RP and budget																																				

Stage	Task	2009												2010 年												2011 年				2012 年				2013 年			
		Month												Month												quarter				quarter				quarter			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
Signing of land acquisition agreement and compensation and resettlement	RP and budget is reviewed																																				
	Compensation agreement																																				
	Land acquisition																																				
	Implementation of compensation and resettlement																																				
Implementation capacity building;	Conduct training for personnel engaging in compensation and resettlement																																				
	Establish a complaint committee																																				
Monitoring and evaluation	Establish monitoring system																																				
	hire external minorotor																																				
	ADB approval of updated rp																																				
	Land acquisition																																				
	land acquisition monitoring																																				
	external Monitoring																																				

5. The responsibilities and entitlements of the affected persons

(1). The entitlements of the affected persons

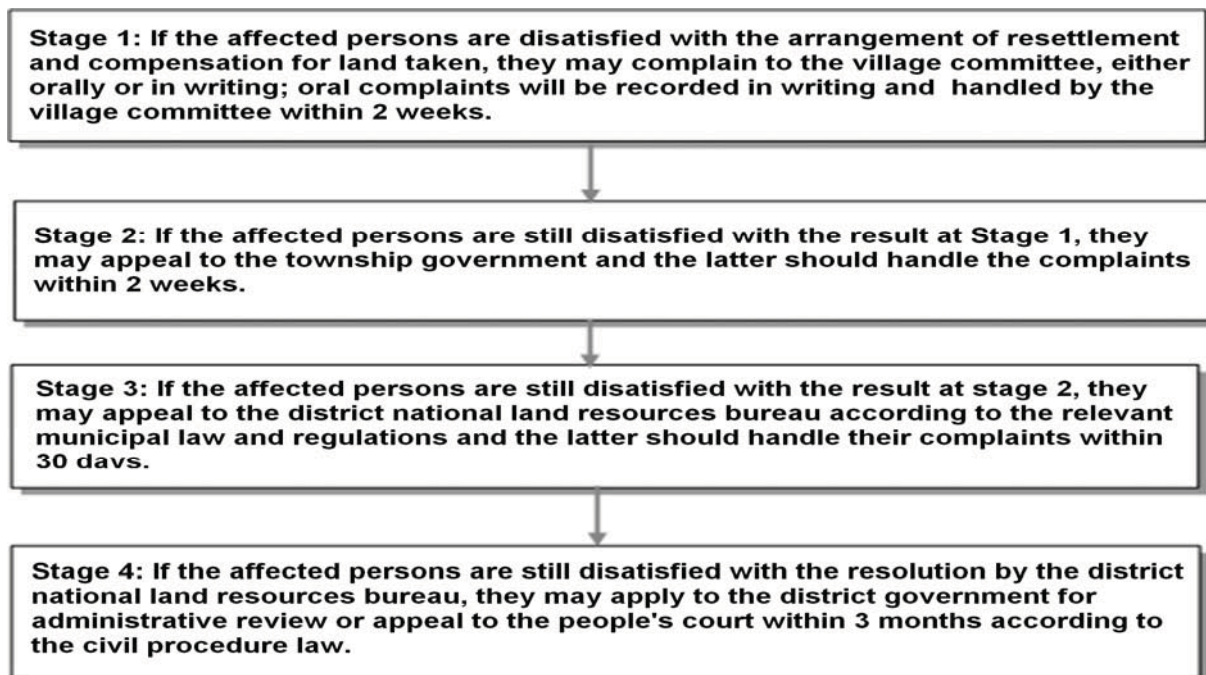
The affected people will obtain a variety of due compensation according to the above-mentioned criteria, combined with the latter part of the field measurements. If there are any complaints or grievances about the compensation, the affected persons can reflect their views and recommendations to the project management office and the village committee. Project management office must follow the complaint mechanism established by this project and answer to the questions on the affected people's complaints within the time specified.

(2). The responsibilities of the affected persons

Actively cooperate with the work of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of the ADB-loaned Fuling District rural road development project.

6. The Handling of complaints

From a standpoint of the whole affected areas of the project, the resettlement plan is the overall planning of the demolition and rehabilitation. Any mistakes of operations or changes of situations could lead to the grievances and complaints of the affected persons. Any complaints, grievances, unfairness or unreasonableness about the arrangements of the compensations of the resettlement agency should be solved through the complaint adjusting procedures.



Contact Person:- (Will be filled up when these booklets are distributed)

Name:

Address:

Phone No: