

---

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
World Bank-financed  
CHONGQING URBAN ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

---



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

(the third draft)

**RP-20**

**VOL.6**

**VOLUME V**

for

**Fuling WATER SUPPLY COMPONENT**

Fuling District Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd.

100709. R7  
November 1999

---

Assisted by

SHANGHAI  
ACADEMY OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES





# **Contents**

## **Chapter 1 Brief Description of the Project**

## **Chapter 2 Required Land for the Project**

## **Chapter 3 Objective of the Resettlement Program**

## **Chapter 4 Minimization of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

## **Chapter 5 Census and Socio-economic Survey of the Affected People and Assets**

### **5.1 Brief account of the census of the affected people and assets**

### **5.2 Impact dimensions**

### **5.3 Land acquisition**

### **5.4 Affected houses**

### **5.5 Affected units and enterprises**

### **5.6 Affected crops**

### **5.7 Affected infrastructure and other main assets**

### **5.8 Project-affected persons**

### **5.9 Affected vulnerable groups**

### **5.10 Socio-economic survey**

## **Chapter 6 Legal Framework**

### **6.1 Brief account**

### **6.2 National Laws and Regulations**

### **6.3 Regulations of the Chongqing Municipality**



**6.4 Resettlement entitlement policy**

**6.5 Compensation rates**

## **Chapter 7 Institutional Arrangements**

**7.1 Establishment of the resettlement agencies**

**7.2 Staffing of the special agencies**

**7.3 Responsibilities of the agencies**

**7.4 Training and development of the resettlement staff**

**7.5 Organizational chart**

## **Chapter 8 Costs and Budget**

**8.1 Flow of funds**

**8.2 Base cost**

**8.3 Costs of preparing the RAP and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**

**8.4 Administrative costs**

**8.5 Contingencies**

**8.6 Annual cost estimates**

## **Chapter 9 Implementation Arrangements**

**9.1 Job creation**

**9.2 Housing resettlement**

**9.3 Resettlement of the affected units and infrastructures**

**9.4 Resettlement of the vulnerable groups**

**9.5 Resettlement actions and implementation schedule**

## **Chapter 10 Consultations and Participation**

**10.1 Consultations and participation**

**10.2 Resettlement Information Booklets (RIBs)**

**Chapter 11 Redress of Grievances**

**Chapter 12 Internal and External Monitoring and Evaluation**

**12.1 Internal Monitoring**

**12.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation**

**12.3 Submission of the monitoring reports**

## **Chapter 1 Brief Description of the Project**

**The Chongqing Fuling Water Supply Component (hereinafter referred to as the Component) is an important component of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Urban Environment Project (hereinafter referred to as CUEP), which is located in the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, Fuling District. The developing area is an administrative unit of the Fuling District established for improving the local economy.**

**Fuling is situated on the confluence of two rivers, the Yangtze River and the Wujiang River. It is an important transport hub in Chongqing Municipality, connected to Chongqing itself by a new highway and serving as a port.**

**Present water supplies in Fuling are inadequate to meet present and future water demand and are endangered by nearby wastewater discharges. Water demand has been projected to rise to about 140,000 in 2010 and 180,000 in 2020. This implies a need for an additional supply of about 100,000 cu.m/d by the year 2010.**

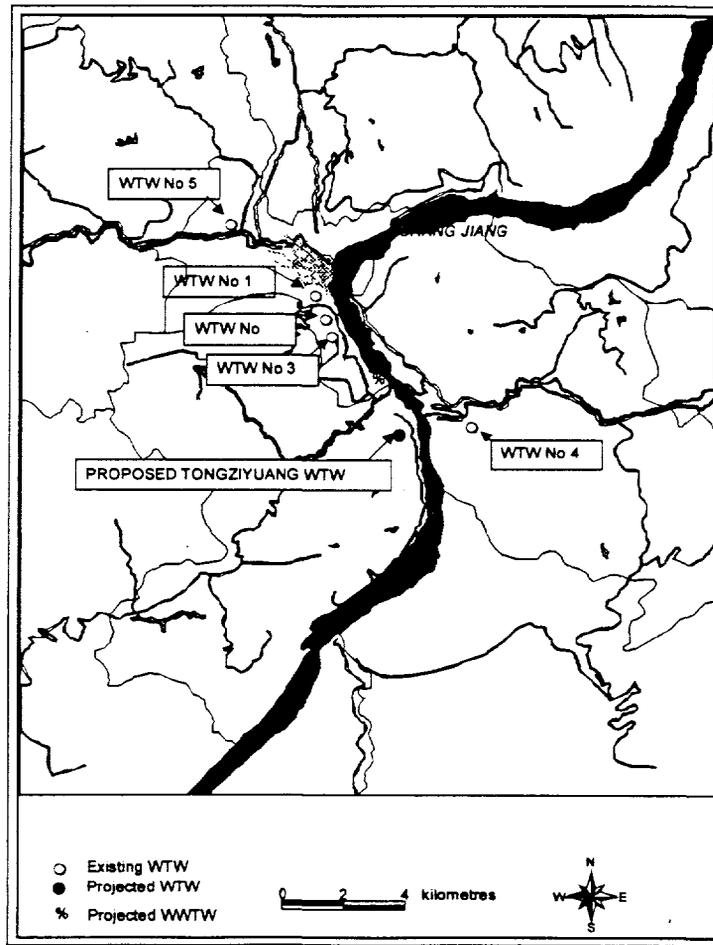
**The existing water supply facilities of Fuling District have become outmoded, low in the technical standard and poor in capacity. In addition, the water source pollution is becoming more and more serious. It is apparently unable to keep abreast of the socio-economic development in those areas and thus urgently in need of reconstruction and upgrading.**

**Table 1.1 The brief introduction of the Component**

item relating to resettlement	location	features
the new-built waterworks and water distribution pipelines	Tongyuan Village, Longbao Township	taking the Yangzi River as the water source, designed short-term water supply capacity of 50 thousand cu.m/d, long-term of 100 thousand cu.m/d.

To be more intuitionistic, please see Figure 1:

**Figure 1: Location of existing and future waterworks in Wanzhou**



The techno-economic feasibility study for the Component was prepared by the Mid-south China Design and Research Institute of the Chinese Civil Administration Construction, and the report was submitted in November 1998.

The total investment of the first issue of the Component is RMB 135,980,000 among which, RMB 61,500,000 financed by the World Bank, RMB 40,530,000 financed by the domestic development banks and RMB 339,500,000 raised by Fuling District.

Since the Component involves the construction of the new areas, land acquisition and resettlement will arise. A feasible Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be necessary for the Component. The RAP of the component is strictly prepared in accordance with both the I-XII terms of the Proposed Outline of the Action Plans (RAP) for CUEP from the World Bank in March 1997 and the related requirements of all the Aide Memoires for CUEP from the World Bank since 1997.



## Chapter 2 The Required Land for the Project

The Component requires 73.66 mu of land which is located in the intersection of the 319 National Highway in Fuling District and planning Xingfu Road, and the Tianzidian 7<sup>th</sup> Villager Team which is close to the north end commission station of the Yangtze River Bridge, and the total land needs to be acquired. It is described as follows:

**Table 2.1 The Required Land for the Fuling District Component**

No.	affected area	unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	Component-possessed land	mu	0
2	land to be acquired	mu	73.66
3	required land for the Component	mu	73.66

For the details of the land acquisition, please refer to Section 5.3, Chapter 5 of the RAP.



## **Chapter 3 The Objective of the Resettlement Program**

The main objective of the resettlement program is to ensure that the living standards, income-earning capacity, and production levels of the project-affected persons (PAPs) can be improved, or at least restored to the levels they would have had without the Component.

Therefore, a series of measures will be taken to safeguard the entitlements of the affected people:

- 1. Ensure that all PAPs receive compensation at replacement cost for their total loss due to the Component, and are well resettled and rehabilitated so that they can share the benefits of the Component;**
- 2. Special care will be taken for the vulnerable groups (including the poor households, the households having the disabled members, the households headed by the women, the households where the aged live alone and the households having the ethnic minority members), such as assistance in building and moving into their new houses, and receiving specific compensation.**
- 3. Provide adequate compensation for the cultivated land acquisition to the collective. The compensation will mainly be used to increase the productive capacity of the collective;**
- 4. Help those whose houses are relocated select their new sites and build their new houses, and make them harmonize with the new environment as soon as**

possible;

5. The implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement will be monitored and evaluated (M&E) by the independent monitoring institute. The representatives of the PAPs will participate in the resettlement and the special institution will provide avenues for the PAPs to redress their grievances.

## **Chapter 4 Minimization of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

The World Bank's policy requires that all viable alternative project designs has been explored to avoid the need for involuntary resettlement. Following the policy, the Component owner and the departments concerned have used all kind of methods in minimizing the land acquisition and resettlement and reducing the negative impacts on the cultivated land, housing and units. The measures are as follows:

1. As early as the techno-economic feasibility study and the preliminary engineering design for the Component, the departments concerned planned and designed the schemes according to the principles such as economizing on land, reducing the cultivated land acquisition, not taking high-yield land and minimizing the building relocation. They solicit opinions from the local governments and villagers in the affected areas, and decided the scheme on the basis of repeated comparison of the different schemes. Therefore, the Component impact on the cultivated land and housing has been reduced as much as possible.
2. As soon as the resettlement starts, the implementation will be carried out in accordance with the RAP to minimize the project impact. A series of measures will be taken to rehabilitate or reconstruct the affected residents and infrastructure as soon as possible.
3. Even when the civil construction of the Component is initiated, further efforts, such as technological innovation and strengthening the management of construction, can be made to mitigate negative impacts on the affected areas and convenience the PAPs' work and life.



## **Chapter 5 Census and Socio-economic Survey of the affected people and assets**

### **5.1 Brief account of the census of the affected people and assets**

In order to know exactly and completely the impacts of the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component, before the compilation the RAP, the Fuling District Management Office of the World Bank's Capital Utilization (PMO) made arrangements for the census of the affected people and assets of all the CUEP components.

The preparation for the census was done meticulously: working out the explicit investigating plans; designing all the survey tables; training the investigators; making the contacts in advance with the governments and the relevant agencies in the affected areas; conducting the trial survey on site to verify the survey tables and show the investigators how to do it. The investigating team comprised the relevant personnel from the Chongqing Road & Bridge Co., Ltd., land administration, planning, public security, civil affair departments, food and statistics department of Nan'an District, Tianzidian Township Government, and the affected village committees.

### **5.2 The impact dimensions**

The Component will requisite 73.66 mu rural collectively owned land including 54.85 mu cultivated land. Along with land requisition, a total of 2566.6 square meters of building structures will be demolished, causing relocation of 51

households or 225 individuals. A detailed breakdown of land requisition and resettlement impact for the Component is as follows:

**Table 5.1 The Impact Dimensions of the Component**

No.	item	unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	cultivated land acquisition	mu	54.85
2	non-cultivated land acquisition	mu	18.81
3	total land acquisition	mu	73.66
4	total affected buildings	sq.m	2,566.6
5	total affected households	no.	51
6	total PAPs	person	225
7	affected households of vulnerable groups	no.	6
8	PAPs of vulnerable groups	person	8
9	affected administrative villages	no.	1
10	affected villager teams	no.	1

## 5.3 The land acquisition

Table 5.2 The Land Acquisition of the Component

No.	Item	Unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	irrigated land	mu	
2	dry land	mu	
3	vegetable land	mu	54.85
4	fish pond	mu	
5	sub-total	mu	54.85
6	waste land	mu	4.70
7	house plot	mu	5.01
8	water area	mu	2.20
9	furrow	mu	4.10
10	path	mu	2.80
11	sub-total	mu	18.81
12	total	mu	73.66
13	total area of the existing cultivated land	mu	1,496
14	The percentage of the acquired cultivated land in the existing cultivated land	%	3.67%

#### 5.4 The affected houses

Table 5.3 The Affected Houses of the Component

No.	Item	Unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	Brick timber houses	Sq.m	877.3
2	Brick timber houses	Sq.m	354.6
3	Timber tile houses	Sq.m	1245.3
4	Simple structures	Sq.m	89.5
5	Enclosing walls	Sq.m	27.5
6	Total construction area	Sq.m	2566.6
7	Total plot area	Sq.m	3343.2
8	Affected households	No.	21
9	Affected persons	Person	100

#### 5.5 The affected units and enterprises

There are no affected units and enterprises in the affected areas of the Component.

#### 5.6 The affected crops

According to the survey, the crops covering 54.85 mu of the cultivated land will be affected by the Component.

#### 5.7 The affected infrastructure and other main assets

**Table 5.4 The Affected Infrastructure and Other Main Assets of the Component**

No	Item	Unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	Stunning ground	Sq.m	855.3
2	Stone bank	Cu.m	231.9
3	Fruit trees	No.	1,312
4	Fruit tree seedlings	No.	7,330
5	Miscellaneous trees	No.	1,743
6	Miscellaneous tree seedlings	No.	5,627
7	pond	Cu.m	127.8
8	tombs	No.	62
9	Wire poles(9ms and over 9ms)	No.	5
10	Wire poles(below 9ms)	No.	23
11	wires	meter	3,600

## 5.8 The project-affected persons

**Table 5.5 The Project-affected Persons of the Component**

No	Item	unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	Households only affected by the cultivated land acquisition	No.	30
2	Persons only affected by the cultivated land acquisition	Person	125
3	Households affected by the house relocation	No.	21
4	Persons affected by the house relocation	Person	100
5	Affected units and enterprises	No.	0
6	Staffs of the affected units and enterprises	Person	0
7	Total affected households	No.	51
8	Total affected persons	Person	225

## 5.9 The affected vulnerable groups

**Table 5.6 The Affected Vulnerable Groups of the Component**

No	Item	Unit	Tianzidian
	A	B	C
1	the poor households of monthly income below RMB 80 per capita		
2	HH	No.	0
3	Person	person	0
4	the households having the disabled members		
5	HH	No.	5
6	Person	person	6
7	the households headed by woman		
8	HH	No.	0
9	Person	person	0
10	the households where the aged above live alone		
11	HH	No.	0
12	Person	person	0
13	the households having the ethnic minority		
14	HH	No.	2
15	Person	person	2
16	total (excluding the overlapping amount)		
17	HH	No.	6
18	Person	person	8

## 5.10 The socio-economic survey

In order to provide the reference material for the compilation of the RAP, the initial socio-economic survey of the PAPs was conducted while conducting the census of the affected people and assets. And later some supplementary investigations were carried out. The survey involved the present socio-economic situation of the affected areas and affected persons, PAPs' attitudes to the

Component and the resettlement, and PAPs' requirements on compensation and resettlement.

During the investigation, the PAPs have put forward some requirements according to their actual situation. Since the PAPs' most striking characteristic is that they are all the farmers who earned their living from the soil, land is the foundation for the economic development of all the agricultural persons. They demand to be resettled in agricultural way; they should be informed before relocation as early as possible; they can be given rational compensation; the compensation fee can be paid timely. When formulating the compensation and resettlement policies and resettlement and rehabilitation plan, the ethnic minority population's rational requirements have been fully considered.

The main socio-economic indicators of the affected districts are listed below:

**Table 5.7 The Main Socio-economic Indicators of the Affected District of the Component**

No.	item	unit	Nan'an
	A	B	C
1	total population	person	1,087,000
2	non-agricultural population	person	229,800
3	agricultural population	person	857,200
4	total area	sq.km	2,946
5	cultivated land area	mu	1,019,265
6	average cultivated land per agricultural person	mu/person	1.19
7	local revenue	RMB	137,460,000
8	per capita yearly income of the agricultural households	RMB	1,519

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Component will have considerable influence on the career, education, living conditions, life style, and cultural activities of the PAPs. The construction of the Component will develop local economy and provide local people with new job opportunities; More contact with the outside will widen horizons of the people in the affected areas; The PAPs' housing conditions will be improved as far as possible.

However, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component will produce some negative influences on the Project-affected persons and units. It may be difficult for some PAPs to restore their living standard rapidly after relocation; Some PAPs could hardly adapt themselves to the changes at the initial stage; The civil work may bring inconvenience in local people's traffic and daily life.

The follow-up socio-economic survey of the PAPs will be completed and reported in the future by the independent monitoring institute.



## Chapter 6 Legal Framework

### 6.1 Brief account

The RAP of the Component is prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations listed below and the World Bank O.D 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement. The resettlement implementation of the Component will be based on the specific provisions of the RAP agreed between the World Bank and the Borrower (the Component Owner).

Policies on land acquisition and resettlement are formulated at three levels of government in China:

- \* The central government has established the basic policy framework through promulgation of national regulations and implementation guidelines;
- \* Provincial governments have issued either general or project-specific regulations on implementation of national regulations;
- \* Prefectures, Fulingities and counties have issued regulations applying to specific projects.

### 6.2 The national Laws and Regulations

The following laws and regulations comprise the key policies on land acquisition, civil planning, :

1. The Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China (passed by the 16th session of the 6th National Congress in June 1986, revised first by the 5th session of the 7th National Congress in December 1988, revised second by the 4th session of the 9th National Congress in August 1998 and coming into force from January 1, 1999), Implementation Regulations of Land law (coming into force from January 1, 1999).
2. The State Forestry Law (coming into force from January 11, 1985) and its implementation regulations (coming into force from May 10, 1986).
3. The Provisional Regulations of the State Cultivated Land Occupation Tax (coming into force from April 1, 1987).
4. The Law of City Planning of the People's Republic of China (passed by the 11th session of the 7th National Congress in December 1989, and coming into force from April 1, 1990)
5. The Regulations on Management of Demolishing Urban Houses of the People's Republic of China (passed by the 76th routine session of the State Council in January 1991, and coming into force from June 1, 1991)

Major provisions of the Law of Land Administration, the most important part of the above laws, are as follows:

**Ownership and Right of Use of Land**

**Article 10** Land collectively owned by peasants shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations.

**Article 11** People's government at the county level shall register and put on record lands collectively owned by peasants and issue certificates to certify the ownership concerned.

People's government at the county level shall register and put on record the use of land collectively owned by peasants for non-agricultural construction and issue certificates to certify the right to use the land for construction purposes.

People's government at the county level shall register and put on record uses of land owned by the State by units or individuals and issue certificates to certify the right of use.

**Article 12** Changes of owners and usages of land, should go through the land alteration registration procedures.

**Land for Construction Purposes**

**Article 45** The acquisition of the following land shall be approved by the State Council:

1. Basic farmland;
2. Land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland(1 hectare equals 15 mus);
3. Other land exceeding 70 hectares.

Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be

approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and Fulingities and submitted to the State Council for the record.

**Article 47** In acquisition of land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for attachments to or standing crops on the land. The compensation fee for cultivated land should be 6-10 times the average annual production value per mu during the three years prior to acquisition. Based on the number of agriculture population to be resettled, the regulations stipulate payment of a resettlement grant. The amount of the resettlement grant is to be determined on a per capita basis and should be 4-6 times the average output value per mu during three years prior to land acquisition. The amount of the grant, however, should not exceed 15 times the average value of the produce.

In reference to the land compensation and resettlement subsidy for cultivated land acquired, the provinces, autonomous regions and Fulingities should establish the of compensation rates for other types of land.

The provinces, autonomous regions and Fulingities should determine the compensation rates for attachments and standing crops.

In acquisition of vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

Should the resettlement grant prove inadequate to maintain the previous living standards of the affected people, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and Fulingities can increase the amount of the resettlement grant. But the combined amount of the compensation for land and resettlement grant should not exceed 30 times the average annual production value per mu during the previous three years.

**Article 49** Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquires and accept their supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation and other related expenses.

**Article 50** Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and persants in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

### **6.3 The regulations of the Fuling District**

1. The Sichuan Province Implementation Regulations of the State Land Law (passed by the 26th session of the 6th Sichuan Province's Congress on July 2, 1987, revised first by the 12th session of the 7th Sichuan Province's Congress on November 15, 1989, and revised second by the 15th session of the 8th Sichuan Province's Congress on June 20, 1995).
2. Chongqing Management Methods of Land for Construction Purposes (passed by the 87th routine session of the Chongqing government in August 1991, and coming into force from September 1, 1991).
3. Chongqing Declaration, Examination and Approval Procedures of Land for Construction Purposes (coming into force from November 23, 1988).
4. The Chongqing Urban Planning Management Regulations (passed by the 6th

session of the 11th Chongqing City's Congress in March 1989, approved by the 9th session of the 7th Sichuan Province's Congress in May 1989, and coming into force from May 25, 1989).

5. The Chongqing Management Regulations on Demolishing Urban Houses (passed by the 27th session of the 11th Chongqing City's Congress in August 1992, approved by the 31st session of the 7th Sichuan Province's Congress in September 1992, and coming into force from November 3, 1992).

6. The Chongqing Fee Standards of Demolishing Urban Houses (passed by the 16th Chongqing City's session in April 1995, and coming into force from July 1, 1995).

7. The Chongqing Regulations on the Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition (passed by the 36th Chongqing government routine session in April 1999, and coming into force from January 1, 1999).

8. The Chongqing Regulations on the Housing Resettlement for non-agricultural people changed from agricultural people due to land acquisition (coming into force from July 15, 1995).

9. The Notice of Chongqing Calculating Standards of resettlement fees for non-agricultural people changed from agricultural people due to land acquisition (coming into force from July 15, 1995).

10. The Chongqing Regulations on the Compensation for the Standing Crops and Attachments due to Land Acquisition (coming into force from September 15,

1995).

11. The Fuling Civil Planning District Regulations on the Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition (passed by the 16th Fuling government routine session in August 1997, and coming into force from September 26, 1997).

#### **6.4 The Resettlement entitlement policy**

1. All affected assets will be compensated at their full replacement cost without any deduction for depreciation;
2. Compensation payments will be made before the acquisition of land and assets;
3. Compensation rates were negotiated with the governments of the affected areas and the representatives of the PAPs;
4. All affected persons who lose assets occupied by them before the Component cut-off date will be assisted in their efforts to restore their standards of living without discrimination on the basis of their tenure status.

**The Entitlement Matrix for each of the impact categories is as follows:**

Table 6.1 The Entitlement Matrix

Impact categories	receivers	entitlements	basis for calculating compensation	implementors
Cultivated land	affected farmers	land compensation; resettlement subsidy; land redistribution	land compensation and resettlement subsidy: 10 times average annual production value per mu during the 3 years prior to acquisition.	district, township resettlement offices
Other types of land	affected administrative villages	land compensation	land compensation: 3-6 times average annual production value per mu during the 3 years prior to acquisition	district, township resettlement offices
Standing crops	affected farmers	cash compensation	cash payment: 850 RMB/mu	village administrative committees
Rural residential houses	affected rural residents	cash compensation; moving allowances; transition allowances; resettlement within the original village.	cash payment at replacement cost or new housing plot which is no less than the original one will be provided; moving allowances: 300 RMB/HH; transition allowances: 600 RMB/person year	District, township resettlement offices; village administrative committees
Affected infrastructure	owners of the infrastructure	cash compensation; minimization of relocation and reconstruction in advance	replacement price will be calculated according to the original level, description, quality and amount	district, township resettlement offices
Affected other assets	affected asset owners	cash compensation	replacement price will be calculated according to the original level, description, quality and amount	district, township resettlement offices

## 6.5 The compensation rates

According to the relevant laws and regulations, with reference to the actual conditions of the Component, and through the consultation with the local governments and the representatives of the PAPs from May 1999 to October 1999, the compensation rates are listed in Tables 6.2-6.3. The compensation rates to be paid for affected land, structures land other assets will not be below the levels given in Tables 6.2-6.3 and will be adjusted by the actual inflation rate

from October 1999 to the time when the compensation is actually paid.

**Table 6.2 The land compensation rates of the Component**

No	item	average annual output per mu	land compensation multiplier	resettlement subsidies multiplier	cultivated land occupation tax	total
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	irrigated land					
2	dry land					
3	vegetable land	1800	6B	4B	3333	21333
4	fish pond					
5	waste land					3000
6	house plot	1800	6B			10800
7	water area	1800	3B			5400
8	furrow	1800	3B			5400
9	path	1800	3B			5400

**Table 6.3 The compensation rates of the land attachments and other assets of the Component**

No.	item	unit	rate
	A	B	C
1	brick concrete houses	RMB/sq.m	220
2	brick timber houses	RMB/sq.m	150
3	timber tile houses	RMB/sq.m	130
4	simple structure	RMB/sq.m	35
5	enclosing walls	RMB/sq.m	20
6	standing crops compensation	RMB/mu	850
7	stunning ground	RMB/sq.m	15
8	stone bank	RMB/cu.m	20
9	fruit trees	RMB/unit	30
10	fruit tree seedlings	RMB/unit	4
11	miscellaneous trees	RMB/unit	15
12	miscellaneous tree seedlings	RMB/unit	2
13	pond	RMB/cu.m	12
14	tomb	RMB/unit	250
15	wire poles(9ms and over 9ms)	RMB/unit	80
16	wire poles(below 9ms)	RMB/unit	40
17	wires	RMB/meter	1
18	household moving allowances	RMB/HH	300
19	household transition allowances	RMB/person month	50

## **Chapter 7 Institutional Arrangements**

### **7.1 The establishment of the resettlement agencies**

To strengthen the coordination and management, and improve the institutional system of the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component, the following special agencies have been set up:

**The Resettlement Leading Group of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project**

**The Resettlement Office (PRO) of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project**

**The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component**

**The Resettlement Office (CRO) the Fuling Water Supply Component**

**The Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area**

The membership and function of the various resettlement institutions are described in detail in Section 7.2 and 7.3 of this chapter. For the establishment dates of the institutions, please refer to Table 9.3, Chapter 9.

Other agencies concerning the land acquisition and resettlement are:

**The Chongqing Planning Committee**

**The Chongqing Construction Committee**

**The Chongqing Municipal Management Bureau**

**The Chongqing Planning Bureau**  
**The Chongqing House and Land Administration Bureau**  
**The Chongqing Municipal Management Office of the World Bank's  
Capital Utilization (PMO)**  
**The Fuling District Planning Bureau**  
**The Fuling District Construction Bureau**  
**The Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology  
Developing Area, Fuling District**  
**The Fuling District State Land Bureau**  
**The Fuling District Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd.**  
**The Economic, Legal & Social Consultancy Center, the Shanghai Academy  
of Social Sciences (SASS)**  
**The construction, planning and house & land administration departments  
of the Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and  
Technology Developing Area of the Fuling District**  
**The Tianzidian Village Administrative Committees**

## **7.2 Staffing of the special agencies**

- 1. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project.**

**It is composed of the relevant leaders from the Chongqing Planning Committee, the Chongqing Construction Committee, the Fuling District Management Bureau, the Chongqing Planning Bureau, the Chongqing House and Land Administration Bureau, the Chongqing Municipal Management Office of the World Bank's Capital Utilization (PMO), the Fuling District World Bank Loan**

Project Management Office, the Chongqing Wanzhou World Bank Loan Project Management Office, the Chongqing Qianjiang World Bank Loan Project Management Office. A leader of the Chongqing Construction Committee is the head of the Project Resettlement Leading Group.

## **2. The Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project.**

It is composed of the specialized personnel in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement from the Chongqing Planning Committee, the Chongqing Construction Committee, the Chongqing Municipal Management Bureau, the Chongqing Planning Bureau, the Chongqing House and Land Administration Bureau, the Chongqing Municipal Management Office of the World Bank's Capital Utilization (PMO), the Fuling District World Bank Loan Project Management Office, the Chongqing Wanzhou World Bank Loan Project Management Office, the Chongqing Qianjiang World Bank Loan Project Management Office. A leader of the Chongqing Municipal Management Office of the World Bank's Capital Utilization (PMO) is the head of the Project Resettlement Office.

## **3. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component**

It is composed of the relevant leaders from the Fuling District Planning Bureau, the Fuling District Construction Bureau, the Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, the Fuling District State Land Bureau, and the Fuling District Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd. etc.. A leader of the Fuling District Government is the head of the Component Resettlement Leading Group.

#### **4. The Resettlement Office of the Fuling Water Supply Component**

It is composed of the specialized personnel in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement from the Fuling District Planning Bureau, the Fuling District Construction Bureau, the Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, the Fuling District State Land Bureau, and the Fuling District Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd. etc.. The leader of the Fuling District Planning Bureau is the head of the Component Resettlement Office.

#### **5. The Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area**

It is composed of the specialized personnel in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement from the Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area including Construction, Planning, State land, and Resettlement Dept. A leader of the Administrative Committee of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area is the head of the District Resettlement Office.

### **7.3 The responsibilities of the agencies**

- 1. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project**
  - A. Make important policy decisions on the land acquisition and resettlement preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for**

- 
- CUEP in accordance with the World Bank's requirements on resettlement;
- B. Coordinate among various agencies relating to the land acquisition and resettlement preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for CUEP and guide their work;
  - C. Review and discuss the internal monitoring reports submitted by the PRO;
  - D. Review and discuss the independent reports submitted by various implementation agencies and the relevant departments.
2. The Resettlement Office (PRO) of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project
- A. Organize the census and socio-economic survey of the affected people and assets and the preparation of the RAPs of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project following the World Bank's requirements on resettlement;
  - B. Train the staff of the resettlement offices of the Components;
  - C. Organize the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement in accordance with the RAP approved by the World Bank;
  - D. Undertake the internal monitoring activities on the resettlement implementation of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project;
  - E. Suggest solutions timely for handling problems identified in the internal monitoring and the implementation of the RAP;
  - F. Report to the Project Resettlement Leading Group on work progress, the problems and remedial measures regularly.
3. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component

- A. Make important policy decisions on the land acquisition and resettlement preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for the Fuling Water Supply Component in accordance with the World Bank's requirements on resettlement;
- B. Coordinate among various agencies relating to the land acquisition and resettlement preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for the Fuling Water Supply Component and guide their work;
- C. Review and discuss the internal monitoring reports submitted by the PRO of the Fuling Water Supply Component;
- D. Review and discuss the independent reports submitted by various implementation agencies and the relevant departments.

#### **4. The Resettlement Office (PRO) of the Fuling Water Supply Component**

- A. Organize the census and socio-economic survey of the affected people and assets and the preparation of the RAP of the Fuling Water Supply Component following the World Bank's requirements on resettlement;
- B. Train the staff of the subordinate resettlement offices;
- C. Organize the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement of the Fuling Water Supply Component in accordance with the RAP approved by the World Bank;
- D. Conclude the land acquisition and resettlement contracts with the Qiaonan Developing Area and other relevant institutions.
- E. Receive the resettlement funds from the PRO and allocate them to the subordinate resettlement offices;
- F. Undertake the internal monitoring activities of the resettlement implementation of the Fuling Water Supply Component ;

- G. Suggest solutions timely for handling problems identified in the internal monitoring and implementation of the RAP;
  - H. Report to the Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component on work progress, the problems and remedial measures regularly.
5. The Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area of the Fuling District
- A. Cooperate with the relevant agencies in making the census and surveys;
  - B. Train the staff of the subsidiary resettlement office;
  - C. Implement the RAP;
  - D. Receive the resettlement funds from the Resettlement Company of the Fuling Water Supply Component and allocate them to the affected collectives or individuals according to the working procedures;
  - E. Guide and supervise the land acquisition and resettlement work in relevant township and villages;
  - F. Report to the Resettlement Company of the Fuling Water Supply Component on work progress, the problems and remedial measures regularly.

#### **7.4 Training and development of the resettlement staff**

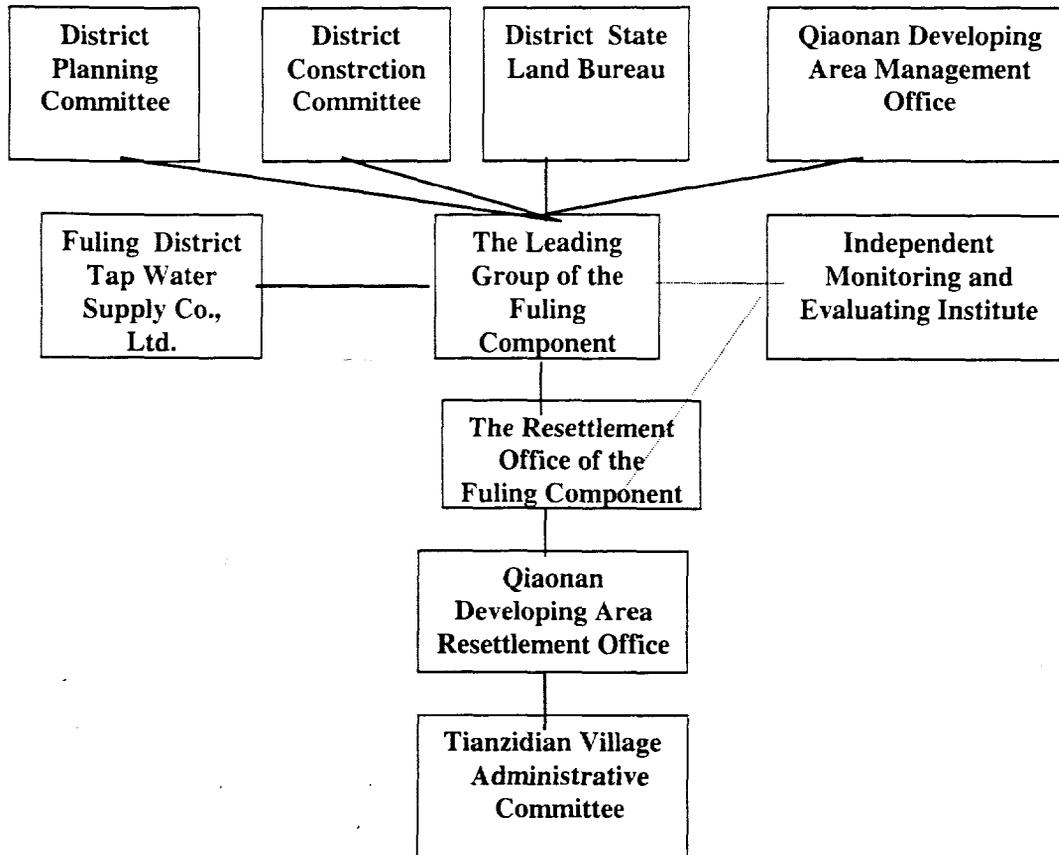
The staff of the above-mentioned agencies will be trained for the land acquisition and resettlement of the Project. The training plan of the resettlement staff is as follows:

Table 7.1 Training plan of the resettlement staff

<b>trainers</b>	<b>the resettlement consultants recognized by the World Bank; the persons who have received “Resettlement and Rehabilitation” training by the World Bank</b>
<b>the resettlement agencies which the staff belongs to</b>	<b>the Resettlement Leading Group of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project, the Resettlement Office (PRO) of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project, the Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component, the Resettlement Office (CRO) of the Fuling Water Supply Component, the Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, the Tianzidian Village Administrative Committees; etc.</b>
<b>training contents</b>	<b>the specific provisions of the RAP; the skill of the implementation and management of the resettlement; the methods of collecting data and information; etc.</b>
<b>training time</b>	<b>two or three days for one training program</b>
<b>training place</b>	<b>Fuling District and the spots where the resettlement will be implemented</b>

### 7.5 The organizational chart

The following chart illustrates all the agencies involved in the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component.





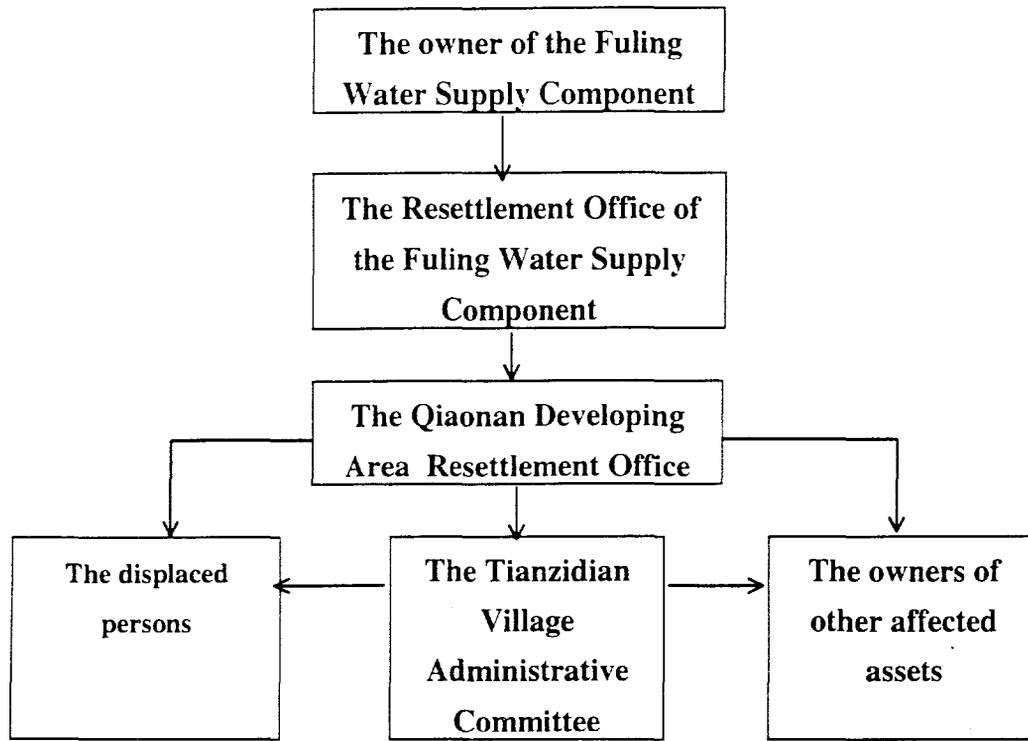
## Chapter 8 Costs and Budget

The costs to be incurred on land acquisition and resettlement of the Component are included in the overall budget of the Component. During the implementation of the RAP, the annual expenditure of land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the annual investment plans of the Component. The total costs for the land acquisition and resettlement in the Component are estimated to be RMB 2,447,108.9 at October 1999 prices.

### 8.1 Flow of funds

On the basis of the compensation policies and rates given in the RAP, the Resettlement Office of the Fuling Water Supply Component, the Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, and the Village Administrative Committees will sign compensation agreements with their subordinates and the affected persons separately according to their jurisdiction. Payment of funds will be made timely in accordance with these agreements.

The flow of funds is illustrated as follows:



## 8.2 Base cost

The compensation is estimated according to the compensation rates set out in Table 6.2 to Table 6.3.

For detailed cost estimates of all categories of expenses see Table 8.1 as follows:

**Table 8.1 The Costs on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Fuling Water Supply Component**

No.	item	amount		compensation rate		cost
		A	B	C	D	
1	vegetable land	mu	54.85	RMB/mu	21,333	1,170,133.4
2	waste land	mu	4.70	RMB/mu	3,000	14,100.0
3	house plot	mu	5.01	RMB/mu	10,800	54,132.8
4	water area	mu	2.20	RMB/mu	5,400	11,880.0
5	furrows	mu	4.10	RMB/mu	5,400	22,140.0
6	path	mu	2.80	RMB/mu	5,400	15,120.0
7	brick concrete houses	mu	877.3	RMB/mu	220	192,999.4
8	brick timber houses	sq.m	354.6	RMB/sq.m	150	53,193.0
9	timber tile houses	sq.m	1245.3	RMB/sq.m	130	161,883.8
10	simple structure	sq.m	89.5	RMB/sq.m	35	3,132.2
11	enclosing walls	sq.m	27.5	RMB/sq.m	20	550.0
12	standing crop compensation	mu	54.85	RMB/mu	850	46,622.5
13	stunning ground	sq.m	855.3	RMB/sq.m	15	12,829.8
14	stone bank	cu.m	231.9	RMB/cu.m	20	4,637.8
15	fruit trees	no.	1312	RMB/unit	30	39,360.0
16	fruit tree seedlings	no.	7330	RMB/unit	4	29,320.0
17	miscellaneous trees	no.	1743	RMB/unit	15	26,145.0
18	miscellaneous tree seedlings	no.	5627	RMB/unit	2	11,254.0
19	pond	cu.m	127.8	RMB/cu.m	12	1,533.5
20	tombs	no.	62	RMB/unit	250	15,500.0
21	wire poles(9ms and over 9ms)	no.	5	RMB/unit	80	400.0
22	wire poles(below 9ms)	no.	23	RMB/unit	40	920.0
23	wire	meter	3600	RMB/unit	1	3,600.0
24	household moving allowances	household	21	RMB/HH	300	6,300.0
25	household transition allowances	person	100	RMB/person	600	60,000.0
26	subtotal	-	-	-	-	1,957,687.1
27	cost of preparing the RAP and M & E	-	-	-	-	97,884.4
28	administrative costs	-	-	-	-	97,884.4
29	physical contingencies	-	-	-	-	195,768.7
30	price contingencies	-	-	-	-	97,884.4
31	total	-	-	-	-	2,447,108.9

### 8.3 The costs of preparing the RAP and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

The costs of preparing the RAP and monitoring and evaluation of the

Component are budgeted at the rate of 5% of the total amount of compensation.

#### **8.4 Administrative costs**

The administrative costs for the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component are budgeted at the rate of 5% of the total amount of compensation.

#### **8.5 Contingencies**

Lots of contingencies may lie in implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, which involves a wide range of aspects concerning the livelihood of the local residents as well as the operation of the units and enterprises. Cost estimates for the RAP implementation include provision for both price and physical contingencies which comprise the major contingencies for the Component.

##### **8.5.1 Physical contingencies**

Physical contingencies have been included to provide for any changes in design or alignment and for any unforeseen circumstance during the RAP implementation. Physical contingency is budgeted at the rate of 10% of the total amount of compensation.

##### **8.5.2. Price contingencies (inflation)**

The cost of land acquisition and resettlement of the Component is based on the current annual prices. The land acquisition and resettlement for the Component

will be completed by 2000, however. The inflation rate and the inflation allowance must be estimated therefore and the price contingencies (inflation) are budgeted at the rate of 5% of the total amount of compensation. The compensation rates will be adjusted by the actual inflation rate from October 1999 to the time when the compensation is actually paid.

## 8.6 Annual cost estimates

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Component will be carried out mainly in 2000. In 1999, the cost at the rate of about 10% of the total amount of compensation will be used and in 2000, 90%.



## Chapter 9 Implementation Arrangements

### 9.1 Job creation

The affected village, Tianzidian Village, has 1496 mu of the cultivated land, among which only 54.85 mu, accounting for 3.67% of the total, will be acquired by the Component. Since the Component impact on the rural collective cultivated land is comparatively small, the resettlement problem of the affected population can be solved by the method of cultivated land redistribution and adequate compensation stipulated in the Entitlement Matrix. The left cultivated land will be redistributed within the village in order to resettle the affected agricultural population. Such arrangement can ensure that the cultivated land can be redistributed to the PAPs on an equal basis.

All the agricultural population affected by the Component land acquisition will get economic resettlement and rehabilitation according to the agricultural method, therefore, the land compensation and resettlement subsidy to the village will only be used to develop the collective economy and will not be applied to any other use. According to the characteristics of the affected areas of the Component, the funds will be applied to:

1. Increase agricultural income from the remaining cultivated land by improving the irrigation facilities, seeds, and the planting modes, etc.;
2. Develop the capital construction of water, electricity, road and forestry;

3. Open up wasteland and exploit the agriculture production potentialities in the non-cultivated and low-yield land;
4. Develop the second and third industries related to agriculture so as to improve the production ability of the affected village.

The application of the funds will be observed and monitored during the implementation.

## 9.2 Housing resettlement

For those relocated rural households, the village will be responsible to provide them replacement housing plots no less than their original ones, and basic on site infrastructure in order to allow them to rebuild their new houses. The selection of new housing plots will be determined by consulting with the affected households. The PAPs will receive the house compensation at replacement cost, and moving allowances and transition allowances, and salvageable materials from their old houses will also belong to the PAPs.

## 9.3 Resettlement of the affected units and infrastructures

There are no affected units and infrastructures in the Component.

The affected infrastructures will be compensated at the replacement price, and minimize the relocation as little as possible. The infrastructures which really need to be relocated will be reconstructed or restored to its original functions as soon as possible.

## 9.4 Resettlement of the vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups include the poor households, the households having the disabled members, the households headed by the women, the households where the aged live alone and the households having the ethnic minority members. The specific eligibility criteria for the vulnerable groups are defined as follows.

**Table 9.1 Eligibility Criteria for the Vulnerable Groups**

	household category	criteria
1	the poor	below RMB 95 of average monthly income per person
2	the disabled	the households having the disabled members
3	the women	the households headed by women
4	the aged	the households where the aged above 70 live alone
5	the ethnic minority	the households having the ethnic minority members

The following measures will be taken so as to ensure the rehabilitation of the living standards of the vulnerable groups after resettlement:

1. The governments of all levels (such as administrative villages, villager groups and so on) will make every effort to organize and provide labor force to help and support the vulnerable groups in building their new houses and relocating their households;
2. Give priority to satisfy the reasonable demands of the vulnerable groups,

such as taking precedence of choosing the new housing sites and operation place;

3. Make the specific compensation or poverty subsidy payment, or reduce or remit their housing rental to the vulnerable groups in extraordinary difficulty according to the fact. The detailed standard will be formulated uniformly by the Project Resettlement Office according to the actual situation of different areas when the implementation is started.

### **9.5 Resettlement actions and implementation schedule**

In order to ensure all the PAPs and can be properly resettled, all resettlement implementation activities will be completed before initiation of the civil construction of the Component.

The following table is the implementation schedule for the Component.

**Table 9.2 Monthly Implementation Schedule for Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Content	month																								
	98/6	98/11	98/12	99/1	99/2	99/3	99/4	99/5	99/6	99/7	99/8	99/9	99/10	99/11	99/12	00/1	00/2	00/3	00/4	00/5	00/6				
Conduct the census of the PAPs	_____																								
carry out the socio-economic survey staff	_____																								
Prepare the RAP	_____																								
set up resettlement offices	_____																								
Conduct training for the staff	_____																								
Consult with the PAPs							_____																		
apply for approval on land requisition & resettlement												_____													
Inform the public about resettlement policy & program											_____														
sign the resettlement contracts															_____										
pay compensation															_____										
Cultivated land redistribution															_____										
Resettlement implementation for affected residences															_____										
Resettlement implementation for affected infrastructures															_____										
Demolish old building and other ground attachments																		_____							
begin the civil construction of the Component																						_____			
Independent monitoring activities																_____									



## **Chapter 10 Consultations and Participation**

### **10.1 Consultations and participation**

The RAP of the Component has been prepared through the active participation of the PAPs. The participation began with the dissemination of the resettlement information on the Component to the PAPs. As early as the preparation for the Component, the scheme was decided through the solicitation of the PAPs' opinions. It is designed that detailed information dissemination meetings will be held after the Construction Land Use Certificate is obtained.

During the course of the preparation of the RAP, the PAPs have participated in the following activities:

1. The Component impacts on people and assets was decided through the census. The local governments and the representatives of the PAPs participated in the census. The summarizing data of the Component impacts are on the basis of detailed investigation to every affected household.
2. The socio-economic survey has been carried out with participation of the PAPs and the representatives of the affected areas. Investigation and research to the PAP's living conditions, properties, income and especially their attitude and demand to relocation have been conducted.
3. In the course of designing the entitlement policies and compensation rates, and implementation program, the PAPs' suggestions and options were

considered.

During the course of implementing and monitoring the land acquisition and resettlement, the PAPs and their representatives will participate in the following activities.

1. Realizing the resettlement policies and implementation details and putting forward their suggestions through participating in the propaganda assemblies.
2. Expressing further opinion on the resettlement policies, compensation standards and making their suggestions and demands on the resettlement methods through participating in the affected asset check and the discussions on specific resettlement program of every household.
3. The resettlement sites and methods of the relocated residents will be confirmed on the basis of consulting with them.
4. In case the PAPs dissatisfy with the compensation provided or other resettlement measures, they can voice their grievance.
5. The PAPs can find out the entitlement policies and implementation progress from the agencies concerned and arise their opinions and suggestions on the resettlement to those agencies.

After the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, the PAPs and their representatives will participate in the following activities.

1. The PAPs can make the demands on restoring their living standards and production capacity, improving the facilities and infrastructures in their communities, etc., so as to harmonize with their new environment as soon as possible.
2. The PAPs will participate in the socio-economic impact survey carried out by the independent monitoring institution, and put forward their satisfaction degree on various aspects of the resettlement and their problems in rehabilitation of living standards so that the agencies concerned can do their best to solve various difficulties of the PAPs.

## **10.2 Resettlement Information Booklets (RIBs)**

To ensure that the PAPs and the local governments of the affected areas fully understand the details of the resettlement program, and also are informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Component, the Resettlement Information Booklets (RIBs) will be distributed in the affected areas. The RIBs will contain two parts:

### **Part I The basic features of the RAP**

- A. Brief description of the Project components requiring land acquisition;
- B. Resettlement and rehabilitation policies for all categories of Component impacts;
- C. List of the agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement entitlements;
- D. Details of grievance redress and appeals procedures;
- E. Brief description of the internal and external monitoring process.

**Part II Entitlements of the affected units and enterprises, households and persons.**

- A. Description of the detailed impact of the Component on the specific households;**
- B. Options for resettlement and rehabilitation.**

## Chapter 11 Redress of Grievances

Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program is being carried out with the participation and consultation of the PAPs, it is expected that no major grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement, the detailed procedures of redress of grievances have been established for the Component.

### The procedures

#### Stage 1

If any person is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, he can lodge an oral or written grievance with the Village Administrative Committee. In case an oral complaint is made, it will be written on paper by the receiving unit. The above issue will be resolved within 15 days.

#### Stage 2

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the village administrative committee, he can bring the complaint to the attention of the Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area within 1 month from the date of the receipt of such decision. The above issues will be resolved within 15 days.

#### Stage 3

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the Resettlement Office of the Qiaonan Economy and Technology Developing Area, he can bring

the complaint to the attention of the Resettlement Office of the Fuling Water Supply Component within 1 month from the date of the receipt of such decision. The above issues will be resolved within 15 days.

#### Stage 4

If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of the Resettlement Office of the Fuling Water Supply Component or the aggrieved complaint is not responded within 15 days, he can bring the complaint to the attention of the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project within 3 months from the date of the original record. The Project Resettlement Office will reach a decision on the complaint within 1 month.

#### Stage 5

If the aggrieved person is dissatisfied with the decision, he can appeal to the People's Court in accordance with the "Civil Procedure Act" within 15 days of receiving the decision of the Project Resettlement Office.

#### Aggrieved Aspects

PAPs can make an appeal on any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement, including the compensation being offered.

Detailed procedures for redress of grievances and the appeal process are publicized among the PAPs by distributing RIBs.

In spite of the above procedures established for redressing grievances, in case any conflicts arise regarding the land acquisition and resettlement, the conflicting parties will first negotiate and mediate the case in cooperative effort. The above appealing procedures will be employed only when the mutual negotiation mediation fails.

## **Chapter 12 Internal and External Monitoring and Evaluation**

To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement action, the resettlement action will be monitored and evaluated both internally and externally during the preparatory arrangements and the implementation, and after the completion.

### **12.1 Internal Monitoring**

The Resettlement Office (PRO) of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project will undertake the routine internal monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement so as to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP of the Component.

#### **Objectives**

The objective of the internal monitoring is to monitor the implementation of the whole RAP for the Project.

#### **Responsibility**

1. To ensure the implementation of the specific provisions of the Resettlement Action Plan;

2. Monitor the progress of various jobs regularly so as to identify and timely solve problems and to further ensure that the resettlement be completed in line with the schedule.

#### **Indicators to be monitored**

1. Payment of Compensation to the various displaced residents and collectives according to the compensation rates described in the RAP;
2. The determination of the new housing sites and building plans in consideration of the affected residents' options. The number of households finishing building new houses at the scheduled time will be recorded. In order to compare the conditions of the old and new houses, the houses to be removed will be registered which will be kept in the file records of the project;
3. Rehabilitation of the affected infrastructure of the Component;
4. Redistribute the cultivated land within the affected administrative villages, and use the land compensation and resettlement subsidy to develop their collective economy.

#### **Personnel**

The PRO of the Fuling Water Supply Component will be responsible for the internal monitoring activities. They will collect information from the

departments concerned once every 3 months and fill the information in the relevant tables. On the basis of such information collection, the database of monitored data and information can be set up at the PRO and renewed every 3 months.

### Methodology & Procedure

1. Identify the major indicators to be monitored, and formulate corresponding tables for the departments concerned to fill in every month or season;
2. Carry out the sampling verification to examine the correctness of the filled tables;
3. Convene regular meetings to report on progress of the resettlement, and supervise the progress of implementation;
4. Pay visit to the project sites irregularly so as to appraise the progress of the on-site jobs;
5. Set up the system of regular report.

### Report

The internal monitoring reports will be prepared every 6 months according to the data and information obtained from the survey tables. The reports will be submitted to the Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component and the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project.

The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component will convene to discuss the internal monitoring reports after they are submitted. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component will identify those parts where the implementation of the resettlement is too slow or inadequate according to the resettlement and rehabilitation program.

The internal monitoring reports will be submitted to the Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component and the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project once every 6 months by the Resettlement Office of the Fuling Water Supply Component.

## **12.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation**

In order to ensure the proper implementation of resettlement, the independent consulting institute and the consulting specialist that is recognized by the World Bank, familiar with the Project and participate the resettlement planning of the Project will be entrusted as the external agency and personnel for independent monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the whole project.

### **Objective**

Looking at the overall implementation from a broader, long term point of view, the independent monitoring and evaluation institute for the Project, will follow the resettlement activities to evaluate whether the goals of resettlement are achieved through:

1. Compliance with the specific provisions of the Resettlement Action Plan;
2. Improvement in the standards of living of the PAPs or at least maintenance of the pre-project levels of well-being.

### Responsibilities

1. Before implementation of the RAP, carry out the socio-economic survey on the PAPs including their standards of living;
2. During implementation of the RAP, conduct the overall monitoring of the RAP and raise suggestions on improving the implementation;
3. After implementation of the RAP, survey and evaluate the socio-economic influence of the Project.

### Indicators to be monitored

In addition to the above-mentioned indicators, the independent monitoring and evaluation institute will also monitor and evaluate the following indicators:

1. Payment of compensation
  - A. Pay sufficient compensation to all the PAPs and affected units and enterprises one month before the civil construction of the Project begins;
  - B. Monitor and make detailed record of the type, rate, amount, date and payee

of the compensation;

2. **Linkage between the resettlement and the civil works construction of the Project**

**The resettlement will be finished before the initiation of civil construction of the Component;**

3. **Rehabilitation of Infrastructures**

- A. **All the necessary infrastructures will at least be rehabilitated to their pre-acquisition level;**
- B. **The compensation for the infrastructures will be adequate for reconstructing it to the pre-acquisition level in quality;**

4. **Provision of Housing**

- A. **The PAPs will be provided with the new housing sites in accordance with their choice;**
- B. **The PAPs' new houses will be close to their old ones;**
- C. **The PAPs must move into the new houses 1 month prior to the civil construction of the Component;**
- D. **The compensation payment for self-constructed houses will be formulated in compliance with the criteria and features of the construction equivalent to the reconstruction cost of the house in spite of the depreciation and the value of the usable material of the old houses;**
- E. **Monitor and make detailed records of the PAPs specific requirements on**

moving into the new houses, date of the moving and general resettlement of housing;

- F. The PAPs will obtain the resettlement compensation, transitional subsidy and award, etc. which they are entitled;

#### 5. Satisfaction Degrees of the PAPs

- A. The PAPs' satisfaction degree and concrete opinions on various aspects of the resettlement program;
- B. The mechanism and speed of handling conflicts;

#### 6. Living Standards of the PAPs

Living standards surveys will be carried out on the PAPs and a control group. The survey will employ the combination of stratum sampling and group random sampling so as to identify and report the potential problems in rehabilitation of living standards. The general socio-economic survey and analysis will be conducted about 1 year after the land acquisition and resettlement is completed and report in written form the living standard and conditions of the PAPs after their resettlement so as to evaluate the actual impact of the implementation of the RAP on the living standard of the PAPs.

#### Methodology

- 1. Questionnaire in depth interviews and observational methods will be employed in the survey. The investigating staff, who have received systematic training, will make the on-the-spot investigation, talk with the PAPs so as to

be informed of their ideas on various problems and therefore conduct the monitoring and evaluation of the Project from various angles and a wider viewpoint;

2. 10% of the directly affected households, and a number of households as the control group will be investigated in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;;
3. Data and information will be collected by the following methods:
  - A. Apply questionnaires to the relevant villages, units, and households to be answered by individuals;
  - B. Direct visit will be paid to the affected people and units;
  - C. Groups on special problems will be organized so as to identify such problems as the eligible old PAPs, women, children, affected units and enterprises, etc. Investigation on such specific subjects will be made at least every 6 months and reports submitted accordingly;
4. The collected data and information will be analyzed according to the affected areas, resettlement site, time and types of the influence, compensation level, duration of the resettlement, etc.;
5. The independent monitoring and evaluation institute will maintain a database, which are composed with the data and information collected for various reports. Every project-affected household and enterprise will have a separate record in the database which will be continuously renewed according to the latest information.

### Report

The independent monitoring and evaluation institute will compile reports of monitoring and evaluation every 6 months after the implementation of the RAP begins. The report will compose of a quantitative part (in order to verify the data and information provided in the internal monitoring report) and a qualitative part (see the above). The report will be submitted to the Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component, the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project, and the World Bank on April 30 and October 31 every year. To be more specific, the report will consist of the following 5 parts:

1. Verify the implementation of the RAP;
2. Review whether the compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation have met the major objectives stipulated in the RAP;
3. Report the participation and satisfaction degree of the PAPs on the resettlement program;
4. Identify the main problems in carrying out the RAP and raise suggestions on solving problems and improve the overall efficiency of the land acquisition and resettlement program;
5. Report the actions taken by the departments concerned as suggested in the last report.

The Resettlement Leading Group of the Fuling Water Supply Component and the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project will convene a meeting to discuss and decide solutions on the problems identified in the independent monitoring report immediately as soon as possible after it is submitted. According to the problems raised in the report, the measures which should be taken will be decided.

### 12.3 Submission of the monitoring reports

All the monitoring reports of the land acquisition and resettlement of the Component are listed as follows:

**Table 12.1 The schedule for submitting the monitoring reports**

The reporter	the reported	name	frequency/time
The Component Resettlement Office	The Component Resettlement Leading Group, The Project Resettlement Office	The internal monitoring report	Once every six months (Feb 28 and Aug 31 every year)
The independent monitoring and evaluation institute	The Component Resettlement Leading Group, The Project Resettlement Office, The Project Resettlement Leading Group, The World Bank	The external monitoring report	Once every six months (Apr. 30 and Oct 31 every year)