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

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(the fifth draft)

VOLUME VII
for
SHIZHU WATER SUPPLY COMPONENT

Shizhu County Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd.
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Assisted by

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CONSULTANTS
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Chapter 1 Brief Description of the Project

The Chongqing Shizhu 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 Nanbin Township, Shizhu Tujia Nationality Autonomous County. Nanbin is the administrative center of Shizhu County of Chongqing Municipality. It lies on the Longhe River about 40 km from the right bank of the Yangtze River. The current population of 30,000 is projected to rise to 56,500 in 2010 and over 70,000 in 2020.

The total population served by the current water supply service area is estimated at 20,000. There is an old existing waterworks of capacity 10,000 cu.m/d whose intake is at risk from pollution. Water demand is projected to rise to over 15,000 cu.m/d in 2010 and approximately 30,000 cu.m/d by 2020. The existing water supply facilities of Shizhu County have become outdated, low in the technical standard and poor in capacity.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.

The brief introduction of the item relating to resettlement is as follows:
Table 1.1 The brief introduction of the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item relating to resettlement</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the new-built waterworks and water distribution pipelines</td>
<td>Hongchun Village, Shuangqing Township in the suburb of the Nanbin Township</td>
<td>taking the Long River as the water source, designed short-term water supply capacity of 18 thousand cu.m/d, long-term of 33 thousand cu.m/d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The civil construction of the Component is planned to be commenced in August 2000 and completed in 2001.

To be more intuitionistic, please see Figure 1:

Figure 1: Location of waterworks in Shizhu
The techno-economic feasibility study for the Component was jointly prepared by the Shanghai Construction Design and Research Institute of the Shanghai Municipal Administration and the Architecture Design and Research Institute of the Chongqing University, and the report was submitted in January 1999.

The total investment of the first issue of the Component is RMB 56,000,000 among which, RMB 28,000,000 financed by the World Bank, RMB 8,000,000 financed by the domestic industrial and commercial banks, RMB 15,000,000 raised by the local loan and RMB 5,000,000 raised by the company itself.

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 Resettlement 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.
Chapter 2 The Required Land for the Project

The Component requires 28.80 mu (less than 2 ha) of land which is located in the 7th Villager Team of the Hongchun Village of the Shuangqing Township in the suburb of the Nanbin Township, and the total land needs to be acquired. It is described as follows:

Table 2.1 The Required Land for the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>affected area</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Hongchun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Component-possessed land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>land to be acquired</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>28.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>required land for the Component</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>28.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the details of the land acquisition, please refer to Section 5.3.
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 and the households where the aged live alone), 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. 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 have been explored to avoid the need for involuntary resettlement. Following the policy, the Component owner and the departments concerned have used all kinds 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 Component 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 Chongqing 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.

5.2 The impact dimensions

The Component will requisite 28.80 mu rural collectively owned land including 25.89 mu cultivated land. 36 households or 153 individuals are affected by the cultivated land acquisition. A detailed breakdown of land requisition and resettlement impact for the Component is as follows:
Table 5.1 The Impact Dimensions of the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Hongchun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>cultivated land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>25.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>non-cultivated land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>total land acquisition</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>28.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>total affected buildings</td>
<td>sq.m</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>households affected directly</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PAPs affected directly</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>affected administrative villages</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>affected villager teams</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 The land acquisition

Table 5.2 The Land Acquisition of the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Hongchun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>irrigated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>22.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fish pond</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>sub-total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>25.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>waste land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>house plot</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>water area</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>furrow</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>sub-total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>28.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>total area of the existing cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>the percentage of the acquired cultivated land in the existing cultivated land</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4 The affected houses

There are no affected houses in the Component.

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 25.89 mu of the cultivated land will be affected by the Component. Among the affect land, there are 22.3 mu irrigated land and 3.59 mu dry land.

5.7 The affected infrastructure and other main assets
Table 5.3 The Affected Infrastructure and Other Main Assets of the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Hongchun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>stunning ground</td>
<td>sq.m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>stone bank</td>
<td>cu.m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fruit trees</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fruit tree seedlings</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>miscellaneous trees</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>miscellaneous tree seedlings</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>pond</td>
<td>cu.m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>tombs</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>wire poles(9m and over 9m)</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>wire poles(below 9ms)</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>wires</td>
<td>meter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8 The project-affected persons

Table 5.4 The Project-affected Persons of the Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Hongchun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>households only affected by the cultivated land acquisition</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>persons only affected by the cultivated land acquisition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>households affected by the house relocation</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>persons affected by the house relocation</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>affected units and enterprises</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>staffs of the affected units and enterprises</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>total affected households</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>total affected persons</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.9 The affected vulnerable groups

The Component will affected 2 disabled persons in 2 household and special care will be taken for them (see Section 9.4 for details).

5.10 The affected minority people

Through detailed socioeconomic survey it is concluded that all of the affected people are ethnic minority people, the Tujia nationality and that they are only affected by cultivated land acquisition for the Component.

With over 270,000 in population, the Tujia nationality is the largest ethnic minority group and takes up 55% of the population in the Shizhu Tujia Nationality Autonomous County. The Tujia nationality in Shizhu County is derived from other nationalities, who are mainly Han nationality and who migrated from Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and local Ba people through long period of living, intermarriage and procreation.

The Tujia people are mostly living in mountain areas. The Tujia people do not have their own language and use Chinese language. The Tujia people intermarry with the Han people and use the same complex lunar calendar and festival system as the Han people. Today they do not attempt to identify themselves through distinctive dress, foods, housing styles or special customary ways.

The Component is located in mountain area and agriculture is the predominant industry in the Component area. The Tujia PAPs are depending on agriculture
for their livelihood. The crops along the area include paddy, corn, wheat and sweet potato. Cash crops include coptis, tung oil and raw lacquer.

China has a complete legal framework for the protection and development of the national minorities (for details please refer to Section 6.3). Shizhu County is a Tujia nationality autonomous county. The position of the county head is always occupied by the Tujia people. The Tujia people can be found working at all levels of government. Like the rest of China, the Tujia people have the political rights to select and vote for village leaders for governance. Such a wide representation of the Tujia people helps to ensure sensitivity about the Tujia development issues.

There are two types of land ownership in China, i.e. state-owned land and collectively-owned land. Village land, including residential and agricultural land, is collectively owned by all the villagers. China started the household land contract system in 1979. Under the system, the collective agricultural land is contracted out to individual households for farming. In the Component-affected area, the same land system is applied.

The adverse impact on the Tujia people caused by land acquisition will be mitigated by resettlement activities in line with the RAP. The RAP has designed a strategy, which was prepared in consultation with local governments and the Tujia people, of resettlement and rehabilitation for the Tujia people. This strategy will be implemented through compensation payment for lost assets, redistribution of the collectively-owned land and production development activities.
Additionally, the following special activities have been done or will be done for the Tujia people (See relevant chapters for details):

- Include the Tujia people for the field investigation work;
- Include the Tujia officials in local resettlement offices;
- Include the Tujia members as part of the external monitoring team;
- Include the Tujia people concerns as one of the main subjects for the external monitoring.

All the above-mentioned actions designed specifically will ensure that the compensation and resettlement packages in the RAP are appropriate to the affected Tujia people and sufficient for the improvement in, or at least for the restoration of their livelihood.

5.11 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
acquisition 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 5.5 The Main Socio-economic Indicators of the Affected District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Shizhu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>total population</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>non-agricultural population</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>54,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>agricultural population</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>435,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>total area</td>
<td>sq.km</td>
<td>3,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>cultivated land area</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>458,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>average cultivated land per agricultural person</td>
<td>mu/person</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>local revenue</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>49,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>per capita yearly income of the agricultural households</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>1,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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, municipalities 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 Shizhu Nanbinities 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 Shizhu Nanbinities should establish the compensation rates for other types of land.

The provinces, autonomous regions and Shizhu Nanbinities 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 Shizhu Nanbinities 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 persons in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

6.3 The national Laws and Regulations concerning minorities

China has established a complete legal framework for the protection and development of the national minorities. This legal framework consists of:

- The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China
- Law on Autonomy in Nationality Minority Regions
- Administration Regulation in Nationality Minority Townships
- Law on Villager Committee Organization

1. The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China

The Constitution provides that “all nationalities in the people’s Republic of China are equal. The State guarantees the equality, unity and helping relations of all nationality minorities. The State forbids discrimination and oppression against any nationality minorities. The State forbids any activities against the unity of all nationalities and of racial separation.

The Constitution also states that the State supports all nationality minorities in their economic and cultural development according to their needs and characteristics. Areas of nationality minority concentration will practice autonomous administration with the establishment of their autonomous administration bodies and the right of autonomous administration. All
autonomous nationality minority areas are an inseparable part of People’s Republic of China.

All nationality minorities have the freedom to use and develop their own oral and written language, maintain or reform their traditions and customs.” The Constitution also provides clear stipulations for the establishment of the regional autonomous governments.

2. The Law on Autonomy in Nationality Minority Regions

The Law provides for the establishment of nationality minority autonomous areas. The Law stipulates that, apart from the same responsibilities accorded to the same level of local governments, the authorities of the Autonomous Areas have the following responsibilities for autonomous administration: i) autonomous legislative powers, ii) autonomy in management of local political affairs, iii) autonomy in management of local economic development, iv) autonomy in management of local financial affairs, v) autonomy in the management of local affairs in science, education, culture, vi) autonomy in organizing local public security forces, vii) autonomy in using and developing nationality minority languages and viii) autonomy in training and employing nationality minority cadres.

The Law stipulates that the chairman of the people’s government of an autonomous region, or prefecture or county, must by law be a member of the nationality or one of the nationalities for whom the autonomous area is established. Other leadership and administrative posts ought to be filled by members of that nationality or other minority nationalities living in the area to the greatest extent possible. The Law also gives autonomous area governments a wide range of economic rights and responsibilities. The law also provides a guarantee of religious freedom and of freedom not to believe. The law also
stipulates that "the autonomous administration should support other nationality minority groups living in the autonomous region to establish their local autonomous administration or nationality minority townships. The autonomous administration should support all nationality minorities in the autonomous regions in their economic, education, cultural and health development."

3. The Administration Regulation in Nationality Minority Townships
The Regulation stipulates that autonomous township administration should be set up in areas where nationality minority population live in concentration and that the township autonomous administration, in consideration of local needs and nationality minority characteristics, govern according relevant laws and regulations.

4. Law on Village Committee Organization
The Law stipulates regarding the organization of villager committees in nationality minority villages.

6.4 The regulations of the Chongqing Municipality

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).


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 Chongqing 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).


6.5 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 the resettlement houses will be ready before the old ones are demolished.

5. 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:
6.6 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>average annual output per mu</th>
<th>land compensation multiplier</th>
<th>resettlement subsidies multiplier</th>
<th>cultivated land occupation tax</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>irrigated land</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>3333</td>
<td>15333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>dry land</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>3333</td>
<td>12333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>furrow</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>standing crops compensation</td>
<td>RMB/mu</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fruit trees</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fruit tree seedlings</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>miscellaneous trees</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>miscellaneous tree seedlings</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>tomb</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>wire poles(below 9m)</td>
<td>RMB/unit</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>wires</td>
<td>RMB/meter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Shizhu Water Supply Component
- The Resettlement Office (CRO) the Shizhu Water Supply Component
- The Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office

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
7.2 Staffing of the special agencies


It is composed of the relevant leaders 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 Chongqing Fuling 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 Commission is the head of the Project Resettlement Leading Group.


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 Chongqing Fuling 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component

It is composed of the relevant leaders from the Shizhu County Planning Committee, the Shizhu County Construction Committee, the Shizhu County World Bank Loan Project Management Office, the Shizhu County State Land Bureau, and the Shizhu County Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd. etc.. A leader of the Shizhu County Government is the head of the Component Resettlement Leading Group.

4. The Resettlement Office of the Shizhu Water Supply Component
It is composed of the specialized personnel in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement from the Shizhu County Planning Committee, the Shizhu County Construction Committee, the Shizhu County World Bank Loan Project Management Office, the Shizhu County State Land Bureau, and the Shizhu County Tap Water Supply Co., Ltd. etc. The leader of the Shizhu County World Bank Loan Project Management Office is the head of the Component Resettlement Office. In order to facilitate resettlement implementation, the Office includes the local Tujia officials.

5. The Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office

It is composed of the specialized personnel in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement from the Shuangqing Township Government including Construction, Planning, State land, and Resettlement Dept. A leader of the Shuangqing Township Government is the head of the District Resettlement Office. In order to facilitate resettlement implementation, the Office includes the local Tujia officials.

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 Shizhu Water Supply Component

A. Make important policy decisions on the land acquisition and resettlement
preparation, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for the Shizhu 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component and guide their work;

C. Review and discuss the internal monitoring reports submitted by the PRO of the Shizhu 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 Shizhu Nanbin 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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component in accordance with the RAP approved by the World Bank;

D. Conclude the land acquisition and resettlement contracts with Shuangqing Township 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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component on work progress, the problems and remedial measures regularly.

5. The Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office
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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trainers</th>
<th>the resettlement consultants recognized by the World Bank; the persons who have received “Resettlement and Rehabilitation” training by the World Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the resettlement agencies which the staff belongs to</td>
<td>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 Shizhu Water Supply Component, the Resettlement Office (CRO) of the Shizhu Water Supply Component, the Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office, the Hongchun Village Administrative Committees; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training contents</td>
<td>the specific provisions of the RAP; the skill of the implementation and management of the resettlement; the methods of collecting data and information; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training time</td>
<td>two or three days for one training program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training place</td>
<td>Shizhu Nanbin and the spots where the resettlement will be implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 532,110.9 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component, the Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office and the Hongchun 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:

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 10% of the total amount of compensation.

8.4 Administrative costs
### Table 8.1 The Costs on the Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the Shizhu Water Supply Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>amount</th>
<th>compensation rate</th>
<th>cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>22.3 RMB/mu</td>
<td>15,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>waste land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3.59 RMB/mu</td>
<td>12,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>furrows</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1.75 RMB/mu</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1.16 RMB/mu</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>standing crop compensation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>22.3 RMB/mu</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>fruit trees</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>18 RMB/unit</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>fruit tree seedlings</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>33 RMB/unit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>miscellaneous trees</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>19 RMB/unit</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>miscellaneous tree seedlings</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>5 RMB/unit</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tombs</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>5 RMB/unit</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>wire poles(below 9ms)</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>1 RMB/unit</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>wire</td>
<td>meter</td>
<td>60 RMB/unit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>subtotal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>cost of preparing the RAP and M &amp; E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>administrative costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>physical contingencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>price contingencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 cultivated land per capita in the affected village, Hongchun Village, is 0.71 mu and the one per household, 2.47 mu. The average cultivated land loss per directly-affected household is 0.72mu, accounting for 29.11% of their total contracted cultivated land. Through cultivated land redistribution, the average cultivated land loss per household in the whole village is only 0.06mu, accounting for only 2.54% of their total contracted cultivated land. 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

There are no affected residents in the Component.

9.3 Resettlement of the affected units and infrastructures

There are no affected units and enterprises 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 and the households where the aged live alone. The specific eligibility criteria for the vulnerable groups are defined as follows.

Table 9.1 Eligibility Criteria for the Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>household category</th>
<th>criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>the poor</td>
<td>below RMB 95 of average monthly income per person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>the disabled</td>
<td>the households having the disabled members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>the women</td>
<td>the households headed by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>the aged</td>
<td>the households where the aged above 70 live alone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>98</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>99</th>
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<th>99</th>
<th>00</th>
<th>00</th>
<th>00</th>
<th>00</th>
<th>00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conduct the census of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the PAPs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry out the socio-economic survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepare the RAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set up resettlement offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>conduct training for the staff</td>
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<td>apply for approval on land requisition &amp; resettlement</td>
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<td>inform the public about resettlement policy &amp; program</td>
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<td>resettlement implementation for affected residences</td>
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<td>resettlement implementation for affected infrastructures</td>
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<td>demolish old building and other ground attachments</td>
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<td>begin the civil construction of the Component</td>
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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. The survey was conducted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. The survey covered local government officials, village leaders and the affected people. The concerns and needs expressed by the PAPs have been incorporated in the RAP.
3. In the course of designing the entitlement policies and compensation rates, and implementation program, in order to fully realize the PAPs' attitudes and requirements, the method of distributing the Resettlement Propaganda (for details, please refer to Annex 1, the Resettlement Propaganda for the Chongqing Shizhu Water Supply Component) was applied to inform the PAPs of the resettlement progress. Then consultation from door to door was conducted according to the questionnaires which were designed in advance (for details, please refer to Annex 2, the questionnaire for the affected rural people's opinions to resettlement). The contents of the consultation included the PAPs' attitudes to the Project construction, attitudes to and opinions on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, etc. For the result of the consultation, please refer to Section 5.11.

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. In case the PAPs dissatisfy with the compensation provided or other
resettlement measures, they can voice their grievance.

4. The PAPs can find out the entitlement policies and implementation progress from the agencies concerned and raise their opinions on the resettlement and their suggestions 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 Hongchun Village Administrative Committee. In case an oral compliant 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 Hongchun Village Administrative Committee, he can bring the complaint to the attention of the Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office 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 Shuangqing Township Resettlement Office, he can bring the complaint to the attention of the Resettlement Office of the Shizhu 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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu Water Supply

The Resettlement Leading Group of the Shizhu Water Supply Component will convene to discuss the internal monitoring reports after they are submitted. The Resettlement Leading Group of the Shizhu 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 Shizhu Water Supply Component and the Resettlement Office of the Chongqing Urban Environment Project once every 6 months by the Resettlement Office of the Shizhu 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. The external monitoring team for the Component will include the Tujia members.

Objective

Looking at the overall implementation from a broader, long term point of view,
RAP for the Shizhu Water Supply Component of CUEP

Chapter 12

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 Project;

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. 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;

5. 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, Tujia people concerns, 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 Shizhu 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 Shizhu 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

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<tr>
<th>the reporter</th>
<th>the reported</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>frequency/time</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Component Resettlement Office</td>
<td>The Component Resettlement Leading Group, The Project Resettlement Office</td>
<td>The internal monitoring report</td>
<td>Once every six months (Feb 28 and Aug 31 every year)</td>
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Annex 1

Resettlement Propaganda
for the Chongqing Shizhu Water Supply Component

The Chongqing Shizhu Water Supply Component is a component of the World Bank-financed Chongqing Urban Environment Project (CUEP). The Component is located in Nanbin Township, which is the administrative center of the Shizhu Tujia Nationality Autonomous County of Chongqing Municipality. The existing water supply facilities of Shizhu County 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.

In order to ensure that the PAPs understand the Component progress and the impacts on them which may be caused by the Component, and to consider fully the PAPs’ opinion and requirements of the resettlement policies and measures, the Resettlement Propaganda is being distributed specially.

The civil construction of the Component is planned to be commenced in the latter half of year 2000. About 30 mu of land, which is located in the 7th Villager Team, Hongchun Village, Shuangqing Township in the suburb of Nanbin Township, will be required. The total land for the Component needs to be acquired.

For the PAPs, proper compensation and resettlement will be implemented in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations so as to improve their production levels, income-earning capacity and living standards or at least...
restore to the levels they would have had without the Component.

Since the Component impact on the local per capita 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. 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.

The PAPs can find out the detailed resettlement policies and Component progress from the Office of the Shizhu Nanbin Water Supply Component and raise their opinions on the resettlement and their suggestions to the Office.
Annex 2

Questionnaire for the affected household (unit)'s opinions on resettlement

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<th>No.</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>fill in words or “_” correspondingly</th>
<th>remark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>name of the household head (unit)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>address</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>telephone</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>population of the household</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>attitude to the Component (support, object or don't mind)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>don't mind</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>opinion on land redistribution after land acquisition (support, object or don't mind)</td>
<td>support</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>object</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>don't mind</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>others (please specify)</td>
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Requirements and suggestion of the resettlement:
