

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

April 2018

People's Republic of China: Chongqing Longxi
River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental
Risk Management Project
—Liangping Subproject

Prepared by the People's Government of Liangping District, Chongqing Municipality for the
Asian Development Bank.

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Endorsement Letter

The Liangping District Government (LDG) applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Liangping Subproject of the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the “ Subproject ”). Therefore, the implementation of the Subproject must be in accordance with ADB’ s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). This Resettlement Plan (hereinafter referred as “ RP ”) has been prepared as the basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the Subproject in accordance with the key requirements from ADB and the applicable regulations and policies of the People’ s Republic of China (PRC), Chongqing Municipality and Liangping District. The resettlement/restoration measures, implementation and monitoring programs have been prepared in this RP to ensure a better completion of the LAR.

The LDG hereby confirmed this RP and agreed to implement the land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement, compensation and budget preparation in line with this RP. This RP is prepared on the basis of the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject and preliminary social and economic survey. This RP will be updated according to detailed design of the Subproject and detailed measurement survey (DMS) on impact scopes of the LAR. The updated RP shall be endorsed by the LDG and be approved by ADB before any civil work contracts are awarded and any commencements of LAR.

The LDG will disclose the RP to affected villages and farmers and requests ADB to post the RP on its website.

Liangping District Government: Chen Daobin (signature)

2018.3.29 (date)

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AAAOV	Average Annual Output Value
CMG	Chongqing Municipal Government
DI	Design Institute
EA	Executive Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
HD	House Demolition
IA	Implementing Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LDG	Liangping District Government
LRB	Land and Resources Bureau
LAR	LA and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
PADO	Poverty Alleviation And Development Office
CDRC	Chongqing Development And Reform Commission
PRA	Participatory Assessment
RAP	Resettlement Arrangement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
SES	Social Economic Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB
TRO	Town Resettlement Office
m ²	Square Meter
Mu	Equals To 666.7 Square Meters
km	Kilometer

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected people or Displaced Persons:	In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected/displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas..
Compensation:	Money or payment given to affected persons for property, resources and income losses.
Entitlement :	According to the losses categories of affected persons, they are entitled to get compensation, income restoration, relocation costs, income subsidies and resettlement to restore socioeconomic conditions.
Income restoration:	Rebuild the affected persons' source of income and living standard.
Resettlement :	Rebuild houses and properties including productive land and Public Facilities at another area.
Resettlement impact:	Material and Immaterial property losses, including residential houses, communities, production land, income sources, subsidies, culture centers, social structure, network, culture characteristic and cooperative system.
Resettlement plan:	An action plan with timeline and budget, including resettlement strategies, targets, rights, action, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Vulnerable group:	Refers to a special group of people who may be impacted more seriously during the resettlement process.

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Executive Summary

1. Project Background

The ADB-financed Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (Project) consists of three Subprojects of Liangping, Dianjian and Changshou. The project will be implemented in Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC").

Liangping Subproject of the Project (hereinafter referred as "Subproject") is composed of 4 components as following: (1) Longxi River and Tributaries Improvement in Helin Town, Pingjing Town, Mingda Town and Liangshan sub-district; (2) Ecological and Environment Improvement of Longxi River Upstream in Liangping Urban and Surrounding Areas (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area); (3) Longxi River and Tributary Comprehensive Treatment in Jindai Town; (4) Baisha River Rehabilitation.

All four components of Liangping Subproject involve land acquisition (LA). The component (2) of Ecological and Environmental Improvement of Longxi River Upstream at Liangping Urban and Surrounding Area (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area) has completed its land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) in 2017, a separate Due Diligence Report (DDR) has been prepared (appendix 3). This RP covers LAR impact scope of the components (1), (3) and (4). In addition, lands to be used for ecological vegetation buffer zone construction in the components (1), (3) and (4) will be obtained in a way of voluntary Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) based on full consultation between project implementing agencies (IAs) and affected farmers. A separate LURT framework of Construction of Ecological Vegetation Buffer Zone has been prepared for this (appendix 2).

2. Land Use Types and Impacts

(1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

A total of 511.71 mu rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the three components (1),(3) and (4), including 481.38 mu cultivated land (accounting for 94.07% of the total LA area), 28.75 mu garden land (5.62%), and 1.57 mu homestead (0.31%). The LA will impact a total of 2,352 people from 734 households in 59 villagers/residents' groups of 20 villages and 2 urban communities in 7 towns/subdistricts (streets) of Liangping District.

The subproject involves residential house demolition (HD) in a total area of 1,457.13m², including brick concrete structure of 975.73m², brick & timber structure of 414.2m², and earthen wall structure of 67.2m². The HD will impact a total of 21 people from 5 households that are affected by the LA too.

The subproject will also involve non-residential house demolition, i.e. a small and old Aiguo Hydropower Station (owned by state) will be demolished with an structure area of 425 m², affecting 2 workers.

In addition, a total of 199 mu land will be occupied temporarily, which involves 6 villagers' groups. Some ground attachments will be affected by the subproject but no enterprises are affected. The RP is prepared for these impacts.

(2) State-owned land Occupation (SLO)

A total of 630.548 mu of existing state-owned land will be occupied by the subproject, including 400 mu for the river rehabilitation, 41.89 mu for the ecological buffer zone construction, and 188.658 mu for the Shuanggui Lake wetland rehabilitation. The lands with area of 400 mu and

41.89 mu are the natural river embankment land within the river management area. And the later 188.658 mu was acquired in 2017 (for which DDR has been prepared as stated above).

(3) Land Use Right Transfer (LURT)

Construction of the ecological buffer zone will require a total of 193.3 mu collective land, including 187.95 mu of cultivated land, and 5.34 mu of garden land. These lands will be obtained through the LURT based on voluntary consultation and agreements between project implementing agency (IA) and affected farmers.

3. Policy framework and Compensation standards

This RP is prepared in line with the laws and policies in terms of the LAR of the PRC, Chongqing Municipality and Liangping District, as well as Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The resettlement and economic restoration measures aims to improve income of affected persons (APs), or at least restore their livelihoods to the levels before the project, restore affected infrastructures, and increase employment opportunities of affected laborers.

The compensation for permanent LA: Liangshan Street and Shuanggui Street belong to Grade 1 area, the compensation standard is CNY15,000/mu; and Jindai Town, Helin Town, Mingda Town, Lirang Town and Pingjin Town belong to Grade 2 area, the compensation standard is CNY14,000/mu. The resettlement subsidy standard is CNY 36,000/person to those who are entitled to be converted to urban status; and comprehensive quota compensation is adopted for young crops and ground attachments, the compensation standard is CNY12,000/mu.

House resettlement modes in this subproject include two options, namely complete cash compensation and self-construction on provided housing land with partial cash compensation. For complete cash resettlement, the standards of comprehensive compensation of HD and resettled (including the residual value compensation) include: CNY 600/m² for brick and concrete structure house, CNY 530/m² for brick and timber structure house, CNY 440/m² for the earthen wall structure. And the resettlement compensation to adopt this option is CNY 87,000/person. For self-construction on provided housing land with partial compensation, the HD compensation is 50% more based on original house structure compensation standard, i.e. CNY 900/m² for brick and concrete structure house, CNY 795/m² for brick and timber structure house, and CNY 660/m² for the earthen wall structure. After original houses demolished and resettled, the homestead land is compensated per LA standards. After approved by state land authority, the affected households can build new houses on their own remained reserved land, or the village committee may adjust village homestead for the affected households to build new houses.

The moving subsidy, transition subsidy and awards for moving in advance will be also provided in line with local policies and practices.

Regarding the Aiguo Hydropower Station, local government will negotiate a final price with the owner and the initial appraisal price is CNY 1,564,500 in total.

4. Resettlement and restoration measures

The income source of rural households in the project area is mainly from migrant labor working in other places and other non-agricultural income, accounting for shares 86% of the total income, and agricultural income is only shares 14%. Therefore, the LA impact on income of the affected households is very limited. In order to mitigate the impacts of LA and restore the affected people's standard of living, the subproject has developed detailed economic restoration plan which covers all affected people, including the endowment insurance for the rural-to-urban status conversion, employment service of the affected people, agriculture development, support to open their own businesses, labor skills training, guarantee of small loan for woman, etc.. All these measures will help to offset the losses caused by LA and fully restore the livelihood of APs.

The subproject will provide two options to resettle the AHs to be relocated, namely complete cash compensation and self-construction on provided housing land with partial cash compensation.

Vulnerable groups and women will enjoy the priorities during the implementation of these restoration and resettlement measures, and special assistance measures have been developed for them to make sure their living and income levels will be improved after the subproject implementation.

5. Public participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Since October 2017, a series of socioeconomic surveys and public consultations have been conducted by FSR-DI and RP-DI. When preparing this project, Liangping PMO, IA and local DIs have conducted extensive consultations on LAR of the project. In December of 2017, a RP preparation team carried out intensive investigations in the project area to learn the socio-economic conditions and willness of APs on LA, HD and other related issues. In total, 261 households affected by LA were investigated, accounting for 22.08% of all affected households. And 10 households affected by HD were investigated, accounting for 31.25% of the affected households to be relocated. Interviews and FGDs were carried out in affected subdistricts, towns and villages to further acknowledge and negotiate the LAR policy framework. In-depth interviews with the representative of the affected people were conducted to understand their views to the subproject and the willingness of compensation and restoration/resettlement. The method of public consultation during RP preparation included FGDs, household sampling questionnaire survey, village cadre interviews, and government official interviews and so on. More public consultation and participation will be further organized with stakeholders and APs during RP updating and implementation.

In order to effectively solve potential problems and ensure the successful implementation of RP, a transparent and effective GRM has been established in this RP. The basic grievance address procedures include three stages: (i) village committees; (ii) town/subdistrict governments; and (iii) Land Resources and House Administrative Bureau of Liangping District and Liangping PMO. In addition, an AP may bring a suit in a law court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC at any stage. Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

6. Organization structure

Since LAR is a complicated work involving many local government departments, it requires coordination among all responsible agencies and staff. For this, Liangping PMO, Liangping DRC, Liangping LRB, the PIU, affected town governments and village committees will participate in implementation of this RP. The project implementing unit (PIU) of this subproject is Chongqing Rongyu Water & Power Engineering Construction Co. (one of members of Liangping PMO). Liangping LRB will be responsible for HD and LA instruction, the owner will be responsible for coordinating, and affected town governments will be responsible for RP implementation.

7. Implementation plan

According to the timeline of the Subproject, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Changshou Subproject will be started in February 2019.

8. Resettlement budget

The total budget for land use with various types of Liangping Subproject is CNY 94.046 million (accounting for 13.33% of the total investment of the subproject). In which, the compensation fee for permanent LA is CNY 40.929 million (accounting for 43.52% of the total budget), LURT cost is

CNY 3.827 million (accounting for 4.07%), compensation for temporary land occupation is CNY 716,400 (accounting for 0.76%), compensation for rural HD is CNY 2.816 (accounting for 2.99%); compensation for ground special facilities and tombs is CNY 2.065 million (accounting for 2.2%), other related expenses (including planning & designing, implementation administration, technical training, supervision and assessment fee, etc.) are CNY 4.282 (accounting for 4.55%), relevant taxes & fees (including farmland occupation tax, farmland restoration fee, newly added construction land use fee, and LA management fee and farmland reclamation fee, etc.) are CNY 29.98 million (accounting for 31.88%), and contingency is CNY 9.404 (accounting for 10%).

According to the DDR, compensations have been paid to APs in the LAR for Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area, and there are no legacy problems left in the LAR.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation

The RP implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal supervision and monitoring will be performed by the Liangping PMO (with guidance and/or supports from Chongqing PMO, Liangping LRB, Liangping Finance Bureau, etc) to ensure that resettlement is conducted as planned. The external M&E will be conducted by an independent M&E agency to be recruited by Chongqing PMO. External M&E reports shall be submitted semiannually to the ADB by the external M&E agency directly till the RP implementation is completed. After the completion, annual M&E reports shall be submitted to ADB within two years and then a resettlement completion report shall be submitted to ADB.

1. Project overview

1.1. Project background

1. To strengthen environmental pollution governance in the urban-rural area, restore the flood prevention and ecological system, promote ecological industrial system and develop demonstratin of ecotype towns along the Longxi River, Chongqing Municipality Government applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the "Project"). The Project aims to accelerate the ecological rehabilitation and renovation of the Longxi River Basin, fundamentally solve the problems of ecological and environmental deterioration, restore the flood prevention system and promote the Basin's green economic and social development.

2. The Project consists of 4 outputs as following:

- (1) Flood Management Infrastructure Constructed;
- (2) Wastewater Management and Pollution Control Infrastructure Developed;
- (3) Ecological Conservation Facilities Improved; and
- (4) Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.

3. The project will be implemented with three subprojects of Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as "PRC").

4. Liangping Subproject of the Project (hereinafter referred as "Subproject") is composted of 4 components as following: (1) Longxi River and Tributaries Improvement in Helin Town, Pingjing Town, Mingda Town and Liangshan sub-district; (2) Ecological and Enironment Improvement of Longxi River Upstream in Liangping Urban and Surrounding Areas (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area); (3) Longxi River and Tributary Comprehensive Treatment in Jindai Town; (4) Baisha River Rehabilitation.

1.2. Subproject construction contents and impact scope

1.2.1. Content of project construction

5. Aforementioned 4 components of the Subproject involve 5 towns and 2 subdistricts in Liangping District, respectively including Helin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, and Liangshan Street. The content and scale of project are as follows:

(1) Longxi River and Tributaries Improvement in Helin Town, Pingjing Town, Mingda Town and Liangshan sub-district

6. It mainly rehabilitates Longxi River and its tributaries within territories of Helin Town, Pingjin Town, Mingda Town, including construction of flood control embankment, barrage renovation, waterway dredging, ecological vegetation buffer zone.

- (i) Flood control embankment: comprehensive rehabilitation of 4 river sections, including Longxi River in Helin, Mingda and Pingjin towns, and Huilong River and Sandengpo tributary.
- (ii) Barrage renovation: Barrage renovation to steel barrage at Aiguo Power Station of Longxi River.
- (iii) Waterway dredging: Huilong tributary dredging (0.4Km).

- (iv) Bridges: construction of 6 pedestrian bridges and 1 road bridge on Huilong River at Pingjin Town, and 4 pedestrian bridges on Sandengpo tributary at Mingda Town.
- (v) Ecological and environmental improvement: Slope protective landscaping from outside embankment axis to embankment top road along Longxi River Helin section, Longxi River Mingda section and Sandengpo tributary.

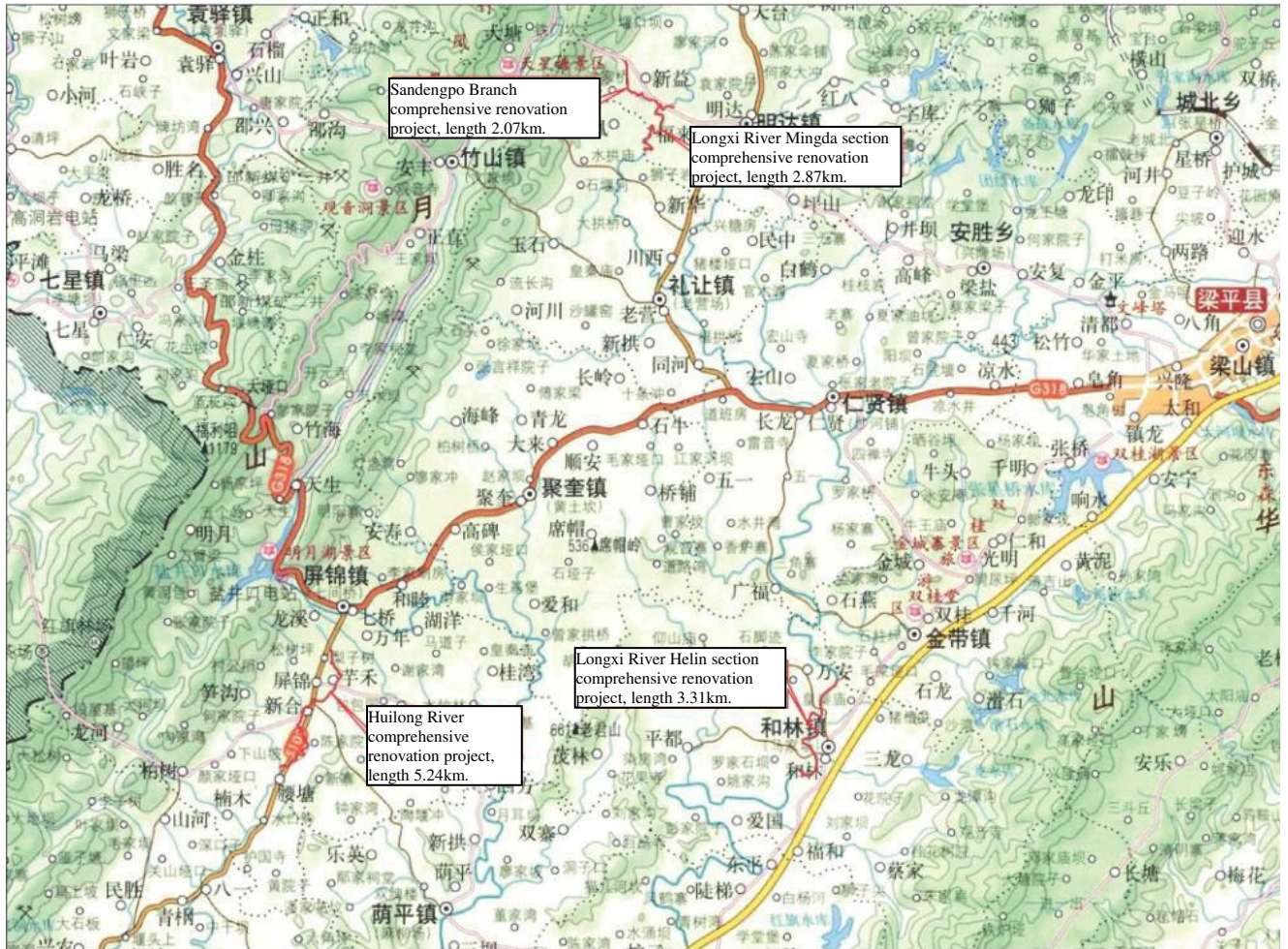


Fig. 1-1 Project Location of component (1)

(2) Ecological and Environmental Improvement of Longxi River Upstream in Liangping Urban and Surrounding Areas (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area)

7. Longxi River upper reaches ecological and environmental improvement is an important part of Liangping District Shuanggui Lake Park Project. The total land occupation of Shuanggui Lake Park Project is 392.87 hectare, in which this Subproject will occupy a total area of 49.64 hectare, including water body area of 3.64 hectare, afforestation of 43 hectare, road area of 2.15 hectare and other land area of 0.85 hectare.

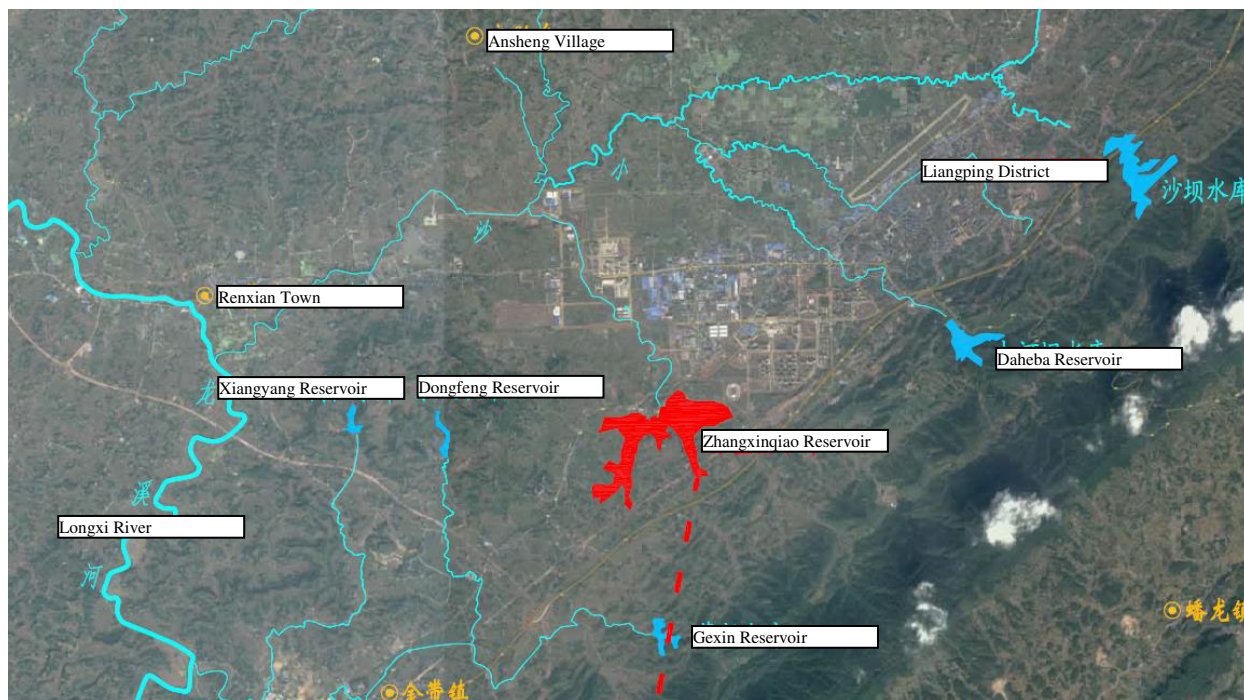


Fig. 1-2 Project Location of component (2)

(3) Longxi River and Tributary Comprehensive Treatment in Jindai Town

8. It will renovate Longxi River, Longdong River and its branches of Shizhu River, Xiaojia Brook, Huashi Brook within territories of Jindai Town, including flood control embankment, ecological and environmental improvement.

- (i) Flood control embankment: 5 sections of water way, including Longxi River, Longdong River, Shizhu River, Xiaojia Brook, Huashi Brook, the total renovation of water way is 10.91km and newly build embankment 18.35km.
- (ii) Ecological and environmental improvement: Slope protective landscaping will be built from outside embankment axis to embankment top road on both bands, width along Longxi River is 12~20m (partial width of 40m), along Longdong River and its branches is 6~10m, partial width of max. 16.5m.

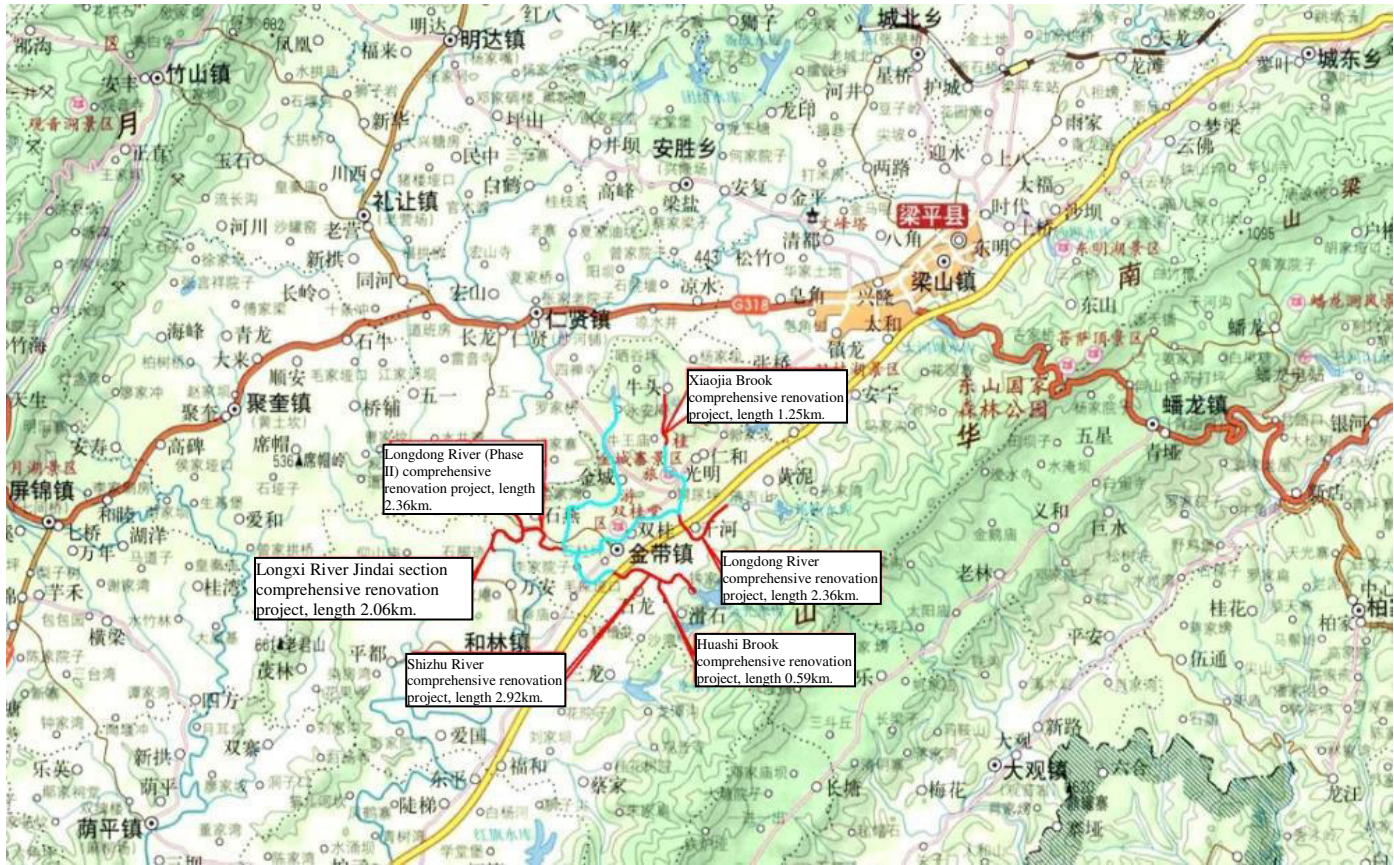


Fig. 1-3 Project Location of component (3)

(4) Baisha River Rehabilitation

9. Comprehensive renovation of Baisha River section with length of 3.30km will be conducted.

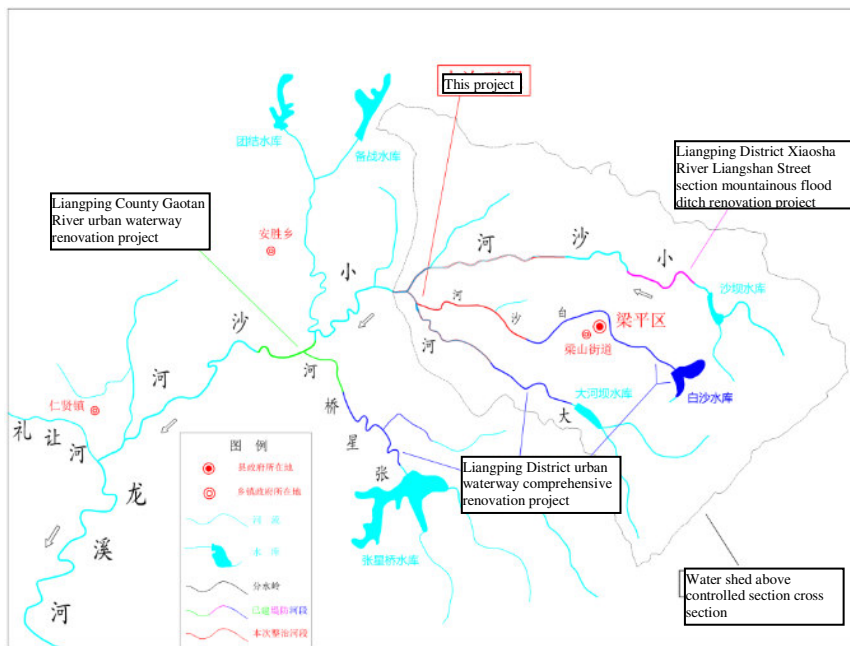


Fig. 1-4 Project Location of component (4)

1.2.2. Impact Scope and summary

10. All four components of Liangping Subproject involve land acquisition (LA). The component (2) of Ecological and Environmental Improvement of Longxi River Upstream at Liangping Urban and Surrounding Area (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area) has completed its land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) in 2017, and a Due Diligence Report (DDR) has been prepared (appendix 3). This RP covers LAR impact scope of the components (1), (3) and (4). In addition, lands to be used for ecological vegetation buffer zone construction in the components (1), (3) and (4) will be obtained in a way of voluntary Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) based on full consultation between project implementing agencies (IAs) and affected farmers, and a LURT framework of Construction of Ecological Vegetation Buffer Zone has been prepared (appendix 2).

(1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

A total of 511.71 mu rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the three components (1),(3) and (4), including 481.38 mu cultivated land (accounting for 94.07% of the total LA area), 28.75 mu garden land (5.62%), and 1.57 mu homestead (0.31%). The LA will impact a total of 2,352 people from 734 households in 59 villagers/residents' groups of 20 villages and 2 urban communities in 7 towns/subdistricts (streets) of Liangping District.

The subproject involves residential house demolition (HD) in a total area of 1,457.13m², including brick concrete structure of 975.73m², brick & timber structure of 414.2m², and earthen wall structure of 67.2m². The HD will impact a total of 21 people from 5 households that are affected by the LA too.

The subproject will also involve non-residential house demolition, i.e. a small and old Aiguo Hydropower Station will be demolished with a structure area of 425 m², affecting 2 workers.

In addition, a total of 199 mu land will be occupied temporarily, which involves 6 villagers' groups. Some ground attachments will be affected by the subproject but no enterprises are affected.

The RP is prepared for the abovementioned impacts.

(2) State-owned land Occupation (SLO)

11. A total of 630.548 mu of existing state-owned land will be occupied by the subproject, including 400 mu for the river rehabilitation, 41.89 mu for the ecological buffer zone construction, and 188.658 mu for the Shuanggui Lake wetland rehabilitation. The former lands with area of 400 mu and 41.89 mu are the natural river embankment land within the river management area. And the later was acquired in 2017. According to the DDR on LAR of Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area completed in 2017, compensations have been paid to APs in the LAR for Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area, there are no legacy problems left in the LAR.

(3) Land Use Right Transfer (LURT)

12. Construction of the ecological buffer zone will require a total of 193.3 mu collective land, including 187.95 mu of cultivated land, and 5.34 mu of garden land. These lands will be obtained through the LURT based on voluntary consultation between project implementing agency (IA) and affected farmers.

1.3. Measures to avoid and/or minimize LAR impacts

13. The basic requirements of this subproject are to avoid or minimize the impact of the resettlement on the economic and social lives of the affected people. During the investigation and design phase, the site selection and project boundary are determined based on the following principles:

- Avoid the cultural landscapes (including religious venues such as temples) and key units of cultural relics protection.

- Avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential areas.
- Avoid or minimize occupation of current enterprises and institutes.
- Avoid or minimize the use of environmentally sensitive areas.

14. In order to reduce the impact of project construction on the local society and economy, the DI and the project owner have optimized the design, made the best use of existing embankment for routing, minimized crop occupation as much as possible. Theroutes selected on vacant or little residents area to avoid HD or acquire crops with good irrigation conditions. For population concentrated urban area, the routing avoided multiple stories buildings to reduce LAR amount, so to minimize the impact of subproject on social economy and people's lives.

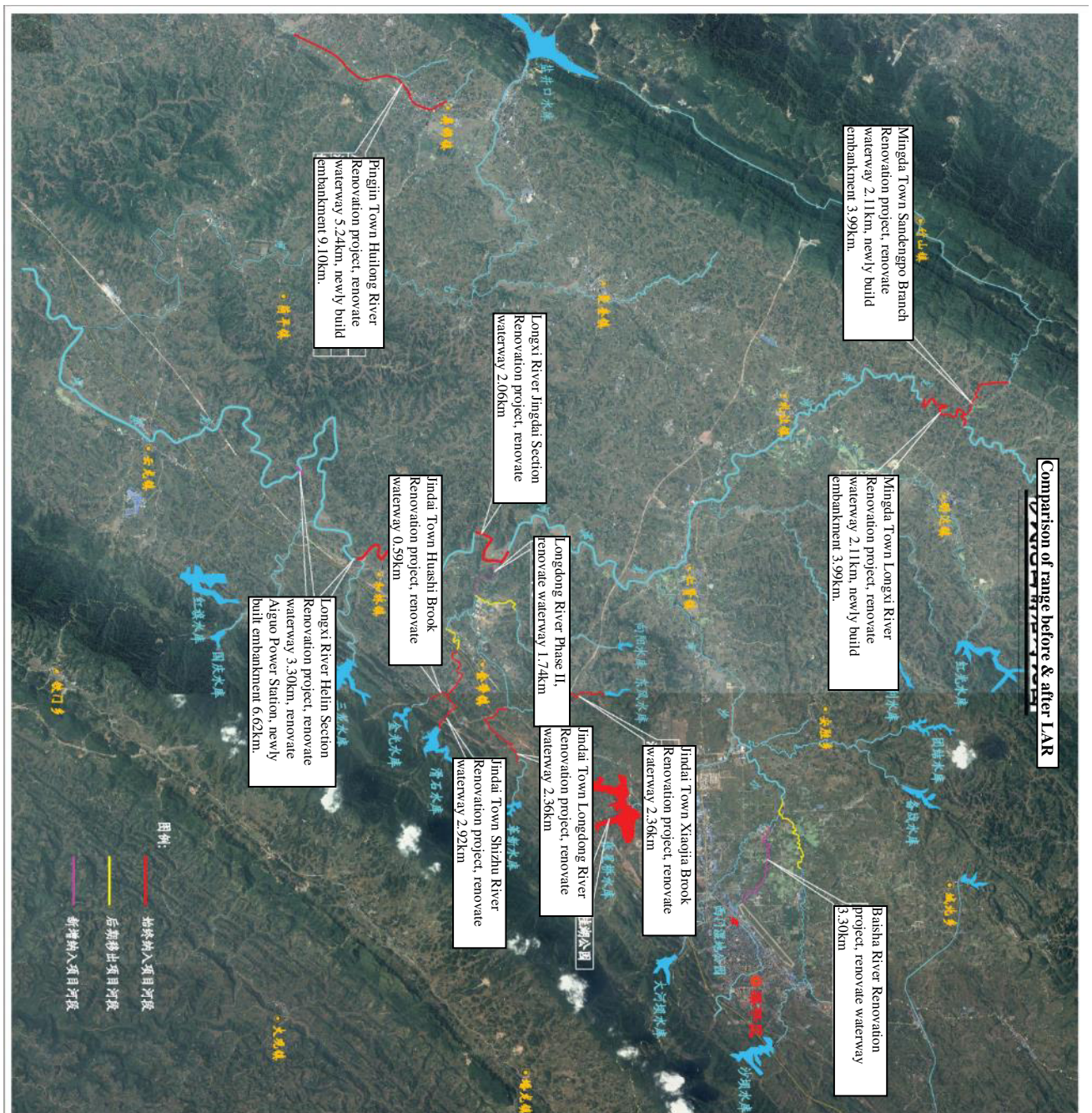


Fig. 1-5 Comparison of subproject range before & after LAR

15. After comparison to different design schemes, and comprehensive consideration, current optimized plan was adopted. After optimization, the total investment of present plan is CNY 736.9375 million, CNY 117.75 million less than total investment of original plan before optimization. Therefore, the optimized plan with less LA, less resettlement, less cost and less impact to enterprises was selected as final design, please refer to Table 1-1 for comparison.

Table 1-1 Comparison of impacts to resettlement in different design options

Items		Unit	Plan 1 (original plan)	Plan 2 (optimized plan)	Difference between two plans	Rate of reduction
Permanent LA	Crop	Mu	753.53	481.38	-272.15	-36.12%
	Non-crop	Mu	791.97	30.32	-361.66	-45.67%
	Subtotal	Mu	1545.5	411.7	-1133.80	-73.36%
Temporary	land occupation	Mu	10	199	189.00	1890.00%
HD	Dwelling	m ²	7469.77	1457.13	-6012.64	-80.49%
	Subtotal	m²	7469.77	1457.13	-6012.64	-80.49%
Cultivated LA	Affected households	Household	1182	734	-448.00	-37.90%
	Affected people	Person	3880	2352	-1528.00	-39.38%
LA & HD	Affected households	Household	32	5	-27.00	-84.38%
	Affected people	Person	115	21	-94.00	-81.74%
House/structure demolish & resettlement	Residential households	Household	32	5	-27.00	-84.38%
	Residents	Person	115	21	-94.00	-81.74%
Resettlement budget		CNY 10⁴	17631.1	9404.6	-8226.5	-46.66%

16. Further measures will be adopted during detailed design and implementation stage, including: Optimize construction design, shorten construction period, make rational arrangement to HD and construction period, so to minimize resettlement loss, such as HD and rebuild are generally arranged in slack farming season, land using after seedling harvesting, temporary LA for long term (over two years) construction shall try using waste land.

17. Following measures shall be adopted during RP update and implementation to reduce the impact of the subproject to local area:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make deep analysis to local social and economic status and future development, formulate the final RP based on the actual local situation, and ensure the affected personnel will not suffer loss from the subproject.
- Encourage public participation and accept supervision of people.
- Strengthen the internal and external monitoring, establish efficient and smooth feedback system and approaches, shorten the information processing cycle as much as possible, so as to ensure various problems during implementation of subproject can be resolved in a timely manner.

2. Project Impacts

2.1. Description of Priliminary Measurement Survey and Methodology

18. The LAR impacts of the subproject in this stage is based on the design scope of the FSR, which is determined by measurement and field investigation. The RP preparation team has interviewed and surveyed affected enterprises and vulnerable groups to determine this part of impact.

19. During FSR stage, the FSR compiling staff of DI carried out preliminary investigation to social and economic overview and influence degree at the project area, and had collected opinions from the local government and affected villagers in FSR scope.

20. In December 2017, based on the affected people, land, house, ground attachment, and real articles under the impact of LAR described in FSR, the RP compilers carried out interviews to understand the social and economic development level of the affected region, and made the random sampling survey of the affected villagers in all affected villages. There were 168 households sampled, shareing 23% of the total affected households in village.

Table 2-1 Affected Scope of the LAR

Town	Village	Villagers' group
Helin Town	Helin Village	Group 1, Group 2, Group 3
	Wan'an Village	Group 5, Group 6, Group 7
	Aiguo Village	Group 2
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	Group 4
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	Group 6
	Xinyi Village	Group 1, Group 2, Group 4, Group 8, Group 9
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6, Group 7
	Xinhe Village	Group 1, Group 2, Group 4, Group 5, Group 7, Group 8
	Yaotang Village	Group 2, Group 3
	Yuhe Village	Group 1
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	Group 1, Group 3, Group 4, Group 6, Group 7, Group 8
	Huashi Village	Group 2, Group 3
	Qianhe Village	Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 6, Group 7, Group 8
	Shilong Village	Group 6, Group 8, Group 9
	Shuanggui Village	Group 1, Group 6
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	Group 7
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	Group 5, Group 6, Group 7
	Dongshan Village	Group 8
	Qunyi Village	Group 1, Group 2, Group 3
	Qingdu Village	Group 1, Group 3, Group 5
	Bajiao Community	
	Dazhong Community	

2.2. Project impact types and overview

21. The LA impact of the Subproject involves a total of 511.71mu land, and affects 734 households with 2,352 people. The ecological buffer zone involves a land occupation of 193.3 mu with LURT. The temporary land occupation is 199 mu. A total of 1,457.13m² of HD will affect 6 households/agency with 23 persons (5 HHs with 21 persons are also affected by LA). In addition, the Subproject will also affect some ground attachments. Totally, 981 HHs/agencies with 3,260 persons will be permanently affected by the subproject.

Table 2-2 Sumamry of Impact Scope

Construction Activities	Types	Land Use Area (mu)	Temporary land use (mu)	HD (m2)	AHs/Affected Agency	APs	Remarks
Ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, sewer	LAR	511.71	199	1,882.1 (1,457.1+425)	735 (734+1)	2,354 (2,352+2)	Included in maintext of this RP
	SLO	400	0	0	0	0	Exsiting state-owned

pipe network and pump stations							land of River Enbankments
ecological vegetation buffer zone	LURT	193.3	0	0	246	906	LURT framework covers this part
	SLO	41.89	0	0	0	0	
Shuangui lake wetland	SLO	188.658	0	0	0	0	DDR prepared for this
Total		1335.558	199	1882.1	981	3260	

Note: LAR= Land Acquisition and Resettlement, LURT= Land Use Right Transfer, SLO=State-woned Land Occupation.

2.3. Specific impacts of the Subproject

2.3.1. Permanent LA

A total of 511.71 mu rural collective land will be acquired permnantly for the three components, including 481.38 mu cultivated land (accounting for 94.07% of the total LA area), 28.75 mu garden land (5.62%), and 1.57 mu homestead (0.31%). The LA will impact a total of 2,352 people from 734 households in 59 villagers/residents' groups of 20 villages and 2 urban communities in 7 towns/subdistricts of Liangping District. Refers to Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Impact by Permanent LA

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Cultivated land (mu)			Garden (mu)	Dwelling (mu)	LA impact		
				Subtotal	Paddy	Dry			Households	People	
Helin	Helin	Group 1	20.12	14.35	11.4	2.95	5.77		40	130	
		Group 2	0.38	0.35	0.35			0.03	5	16	
		Group 3	9.87	8.23	5.94	2.29	1.63	0.01	25	80	
	Wan'an	Group 5	6.53	6.33	1.06	5.27		0.2	30	95	
		Group 6	3.35	3.21	0.59	2.62	0.14		10	32	
		Group 7	2.78	2.78	2.78				18	58	
		Aiguo	Group 2	1.48	1.48		1.48			3	12
Lirang	Fenghuang	Group 4	5.72	5.72	3.13	2.59			10	30	
Mingda	Fulai	Group 6	0.22	0.22		0.22			5	15	
	Xinyi	Group 1	49.84	46.72	22.5	24.22	3.1	0.02	50	180	
		Group 2	10.4	10.4	9.69	0.71			12	40	
		Group 4	26.58	26.12	23.33	2.79	0.46		35	110	
		Group 8	3.97	3.85	3.49	0.36		0.12	6	20	
		Group 9	2.2	2.2	2.2				3	10	
Pingjin	Pingjin	Group 2	5.87	5.87	4.52	1.35			7	22	
		Group 3	6.75	6.75	6.02	0.73			7	20	
		Group 4	5.86	5.73	4.94	0.79		0.13	7	20	
		Group 5	0.19	0.19	0	0.19			1	6	
		Group 6	0.78	0.78	0.43	0.35			2	10	
		Group 7	16.78	16.18	11.56	4.62		0.6	20	62	
		Group 1	6.37	6.35	1.94	4.41		0.02	6	25	
	Xinhe	Group 2	2.66	2.66	2.15	0.51			3	10	
		Group 4	22.24	22.13	12.57	9.56	0.11		20	62	
		Group 5	9.42	9.42	8.09	1.33			10	30	
		Group 7	5.55	5.55	2.17	3.38			9	30	
		Group 8	19.83	19.83	15.99	3.84			25	78	
	Yaotang	Group 2	6.58	6.58	5.97	0.61			6	18	
	Group 3	8.42	8.42	7.15	1.27			8	24		
	Yuhe	Group 1	18.73	17.81	14.67	3.14	0.92	0	10	31	
Jindai	Shiyan	Group 1	4.26	4.26	0.6	3.66			20	62	
		Group 3	2.29	2.11	0.95	1.16	0.18		3	10	
		Group 4	2.66	2.43	1.09	1.34	0.23		4	12	
		Group 6	3.22	2.83	1.27	1.56	0.39		4	13	
		Group 7	4.14	3.69	1.66	2.03	0.45		5	16	
		Group 8	17.92	17.86	17.86			0.06	25	78	
		Huashi	Group 2	3.3	3.29	2.58	0.71		0.01	4	13
			Group 3	17.73	16.36	13.32	3.04	1.35	0.02	30	100
	Group 1		12.42	12.42	11.04	1.38			15	50	
	Qianhe	Group 2	8.55	7.41	2.97	4.44	0.92	0.22	12	35	
		Group 3	3.76	1.18	0.63	0.55	2.58		6	20	
		Group 6	16.15	14.59	10.96	3.63	1.55	0.01	20	62	
		Group 7	17.38	15.89	9.71	6.18	1.41	0.08	25	80	

	Shilong	Group 8	14.66	14.07	10.02	4.05	0.55	0.04	28	88
		Group 6	4.02	4.02	3.13	0.89			5	15
		Group 8	17.16	16.85	14.29	2.56	0.31		20	62
		Group 9	10.88	10.3	7.46	2.84	0.58		17	55
	Shuanggui	Group 1	24.26	23.43	14.4	9.03	0.83		25	80
Shuanggui Street	Huangni	Group 6	0.3	0.3		0.3			2	6
		Group 7	3.46	3.46	2.2	1.26			8	22
Liangshan Street	Baisha	Group 5	4.97	4.38	1.97	2.41	0.59		8	25
		Group 6	3.62	3.15	1.48	1.67	0.47		5	15
		Group 7	4.19	3.59	1.62	1.97	0.6		5	16
	Dongshan	Group 8	4.83	4.2	1.89	2.31	0.63		8	25
	Qunyi	Group 1	3.55	3	1.47	1.53	0.55		5	16
		Group 2	3.39	2.94	1.32	1.62	0.45		6	20
		Group 3	3.22	2.8	1.26	1.54	0.42		4	12
	Qingdu	Group 1	2.9	2.52	1.16	1.36	0.38		5	14
		Group 3	4.03	3.72	1.67	2.05	0.31		4	13
		Group 5	3.77	3.48	1.57	1.91	0.29		5	14
	Bajiao Community		3.35	3	1.47	1.53	0.35		5	17
Dazhong Community		1.9	1.65	0.66	0.99	0.25		3	10	
Total LA			511.71	481.39	328.31	153.08	28.75	1.57	734	2352

22. Analysis for land loss impact. In LA, the cultivated land area is 481.38 mu, involves 734 households, the land loss rate of most of the affected households is below 10%, the land loss rate of 34.52% affected households is between 10%-20%, there are 28 households with land loss rate more than 20%. Refer to Table 2-4 for detailed distribution.

Table 2-4 Cultivated land loss status

Town	Village	Affected households (Households)	Distribution of households with LA in the subproject (households %)				
			<10%	10%~20%	20%~30%	30%~50%	>50%
Helin Town	Helin Village	14	7	5	1	1	
	Wan'an Village	12	5	4	1	1	1
	Aiguo Village	2	1	1			
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	2		1	1		
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	2	1		1		
	Xinyi Village	24	11	8	1	2	2
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	12	6	4	1	1	
	Xinhe Village	16	9	5	1		1
	Yaotang Village	4	2	1	1		
	Yuhe Village	2	1	1			
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	13	7	5		1	
	Huashi Village	8	4	2	2		
	Qianhe Village	23	10	8	3	1	1
	Shilong Village	9	4	4		1	
	Shuanggui Village	7	4	3			
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	3	2	1			
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	4	2	1			1
	Dongshan Village	2	1		1		
	Qunyi Village	4	2	2			
	Qingdu Village	3	1	2			
	Bajiao Community	1	1				
	Dazhong Community	1	1				
Total		168	82	58	14	8	6
Percent (%)		100	48.81	34.52	8.33	4.76	3.57

2.3.2. Temporary occupied land

23. Temporary land occupation includes the land used for construction stockyard, construction & living facilities, and temporary road land occupation, excavation and backfill land occupation. This subproject involves temporary land occupation of 199 mu. All are cultivated lands, among which 20

mu from Group 1, Fuhe Village, Helin Town, 30 mu from Group 3 & 4, Nanmu Village, Pingjin Town, 18 mu from Group 1, Xinyi Village, Mingda Town, 100 mu from Group 4, Qianhe Village, Jindai Town, 31 mu from Group 6 & 7, Baisha Village, Liangshan Street. A total of 60 HHs with 222 persons will be temporarily affected by temporary land occupation.

2.3.3. State-owned land Occupation

24. A total of 630.548mu of state-owned land will be used for the subproject, including 400mu for the river rehabilitation, 41.89mu for the ecological buffer zone construction, and 188.658mu for the Shuanggui Lake wetland rehabilitation. The land of 400mu and 41.89mu are the natural river embankment land along the rivers within the river management area. The land of 188.658mu is the land acquired before for the Shuanggui Lake construction, as described in the DDR.

Table 2-4 State-owned land occupation

Construction Activities	Types	Land Use Area (mu)	Remarks
Ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, sewer pipe network and pump stations	SLO	400	Exsiting state-owned land for River Enbankments manangement
Econogical vegetation buffer zone	SLO	41.89	Exsiting state-owned land for River Enbankments manangement
Shuanggui lake wetland	SLO	188.658	Acquired in 2017. DDR prepared for this.
Total		630.548	

2.3.4. Land Use Right Transfer (LURT)

The comonents (1) & (3) of the subproject involve ecological buffer zone construction on river enbankments. The land for the construction will be obtained through volunarty negotiation between the project IA and land contracting villagers for ecological buffer zone by the LURT method. Detailed LURT framework has been prepard for this. This land use model was welcomed locally in other river constrction in the past and is proven practical. The LURT involves a total land of 193.3 mu, including 187.95 mu of cultivated land, and 5.35 mu of garden land, affecting 246 HHs and 906 persons. Refer to Table 2-5 for detailed distribution.

Table 2-5 Land for ecological buffer

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Crop (mu)			Garden (mu)
				Subtotal	Paddy	Dry	
Helin	Helin	Group 1	14.1	14.10	11.16	2.94	
		Group 2	0.13	0.13		0.13	
		Group 3	6.72	6.05	3.46	2.59	0.67
		Group 4	12.42	12.42	12.24	0.18	
		Group 5	3.92	3.93	2.70	1.22	
	Wan'an	Group 6	2.5	2.49	2.32	0.17	0.01
		Group 7	3.61	3.61	3.61		
Lirang	Fenghuang	Group 4	4.28	4.28	2.94	1.34	
Mingda	Fulai	Group 6	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	Xinyi	Group 1	18.56	18.22	14.43	3.79	0.34
		Group 2	3.01	3.01	2.77	0.24	
		Group 4	8.64	8.25	7.19	1.06	0.39
		Group 8	1.64	1.64	1.64		
Group 9	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00		
Pingjin	Longxi	Group 1	0.32	0.32	0.32		
	Pingjin	Group 2	2.16	2.16	2.03	0.13	
		Group 3	1.96	1.96	1.90	0.06	
		Group 4	0.14	0.14	0.14		
		Group 6	0.24	0.24	0.11	0.13	
		Group 7	0.27	0.27		0.27	
	Xinhe	Group 1	1.28	1.28	0.53	0.75	

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Crop (mu)			Garden (mu)	
				Subtotal	Paddy	Dry		
		Group 2	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.02		
		Group 4	6	5.93	5.35	0.58	0.07	
		Group 7	1.96	1.96	0.96	1.00		
		Group 8	5.71	5.71	5.47	0.24		
	Yaotang	Group 2	1.61	1.61	1.46	0.15		
		Group 3	3.2	3.20	3.09	0.11		
	Yuhe	Group 1	3.11	3.10	2.90	0.21		
	Jindai	Qianhe	Group 1	3.13	3.13	3.13		
			Group 2	3.99	3.53	1.36	2.17	0.46
Group 3			2.13	0.98	0.98		1.15	
Group 4			13.4	12.95	5.11	7.84	0.45	
Group 6			5.62	5.32	5.00	0.32	0.30	
Renhe		Group 7	7.65	7.31	6.04	1.27	0.34	
		Group 8	11.33	11.04	9.97	1.08	0.28	
Shiyan		Group 1	5.46	5.46	2.64	2.82		
		Group 8	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00		
Huashi		Group 2	0.75	0.75	0.61	0.14		
		Group 3	5.27	4.39	3.78	0.61	0.88	
Shilong		Group 8	5.4	5.39	5.32	0.08		
		Group 9	2.43	2.43	1.92	0.51		
Shuanggui		Group 1	4.64	4.64	3.94	0.70		
	Group 6	0						
Renxian	Guangfu	Group 2	10.99	10.99	7.03	3.96		
		Group 3	0.08	0.08	0.08			
Shuanggui Street	Huangni	Group 7	1.75	1.75	1.31	0.44		
Subtotal			193.3	187.96	148.71	39.25	5.34	

2.3.5. House Demolition

(1) Rural residential houses demolition

25. The subproject HD will affect 3 villages in 2 towns. The total rural residential house area in this HD is 1,457.13m². It will affect 5 households with 21 persons, all involving dwelling house demolish & resettlement, and resettlement arrangement is required. Refers to able 2-6 for details.

Table 2-6 Affected Rural Residents' Houses

Town	Villages	Housing structure and area (m ²)					Housing purpose and area (m ²)		Affected households and persons	
		Subtotal	Brick and concrete	Brick and wood	Earthen wall	Simple	Houses	Circle of tents	Number of households	Population
Jindai Town	Qianhe Village	394.7	394.7	0	0	0	394.7	0	1	4
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	414.2	0	414.2	0	0	414.2	0	1	6
	Xinhe Village	648.23	581.03	0	67.2	0	648.23	0	3	11
Total		1,457.13	975.73	414.2	67.2	0	1457.13	0	5	21

26. In view of house function, these are all dwelling. In view of house area, the average building area per affected household is 291.43m², the per capita building area is 69.40m². The survey shows that most of the rural residential buildings in the area were built in the 1990s and 2005, mainly featured by brick and concrete structures, then earth wall structures and brick timber structures. The following fig. 2-1 & 2-2 show the typical house structures.



Fig. 2-1 Residential houses to be demolished

(2) Nonresidential house Impacts

27. This subproject will affect a small and old state-owned Aiguo Hydrapower Station in Aiguo Village of Heling Town. It started operation in 1 May 2003 with capacity of 2X100kw, and generated electricity of 600,000-800,000Kwh per year. The station covers a total of land area of 124m². The land property is clarified as industrial land by land allocation. Building area of the power station is 425m². A total of 2 workers of the company will be affected. The two workers are responsible for daily operation of the station. After desmolition of the station, they will transfer to other positions within the company.

Table 2-7 Summary of Nonresidential house Impacts

Town	Village	Ownership	House Demolition	Affected ageny	Affected Persons	Remarks
Heling	Aiguo	State-owned	425	1	2	After desmolition of the station, workers will transfer to other positions within the company

2.3.6. Affected ground attachments

28. The subproject will affect the ground attachments such as tombs, floors, electric poles and wires. See Error! Reference source not found. 8, detailed indices will be further updated during the DMS.

Table 2-8 Affected ground attachments

Town	Village	Tomb (unit)	Concrete ground (m ²)	Electricity power poles (pc)	Wire (m)	Road (m)
Helin Town	Helin Village	1		4	190	500
	Wan'an Village	2		1	53	100
	Aiguo Village					80
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village			3	150	
Mingda Town	Xinyi Village	3		2	142	200
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	1	1567.30	3	123	
	Xinhe Village	4	1290.10	2	154	50
	Yaotang Village	2		3	178	90
	Yuhe Village	1		1	0	100
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	1		0	65	220

Town	Village	Tomb (unit)	Concrete ground (m ²)	Electricity power poles (pc)	Wire (m)	Road (m)
	Huashi Village			1		1200
	Qianhe Village	2	1200.30	1	80	1500
	Shilong Village					500
	Shuanggui Village	2		2	63	600
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	2		2		500
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	1		2		360
	Dongshan Village	2			80	150
	Qunyi Village			1		120
	Qingdu Village	1				100
	Bajiao Community					80
	Dazhong Community					50
Total		25	4057.7	28	1278	6500

2.4. Affected population

The affected people in this subproject are mainly affected by the LA and HD, including 734 households with 2,352 persons. Among them, 5 households with 21 persons are affected by LA and HD, 729 households with 2,331 persons are affected only by LA. 16 households with 42 people are affected vulnerable group (included in LA impact). Please refer to Error! Reference source not found. 9 for more details.

Table 2-9 Summary of project affected people

Affected type		Subtotal
Permanent LA	AHs	734
	APs	2,352
Rural HD	AHs	5
	APs	21
LURT	AHs	246
	APs	906
Affected enterprises & institutes	Affected number	1
	Affected people	2
Among which	AHs impacted by both LA & HD	5
	APs impacted by both LA & HD	21
Total affected by LA and LURT	AHs	980
	Number of affected enterprises	1
	APs	3260
Temporary LO	AHs	60
	APs	222

2.5. Affected vulnerable groups

29. Vulnerable groups are defined as those people who suffer more difficulties from project impact, mostly poor families below local minimum living standard (also called as low guarantee household, refers to household with annual per capita income below the poverty line. In Liangping, its minimum life security standard is CNY3,600/person/year), as well as the infirm, the disabled, mental patients, aged widows and widowers or female headed households, etc. According to project impact survey, the vulnerable groups affected by this subproject have 16 households, total 42 persons, among which 2 low guarantee households (4 people) have been aided by government; and 2 disabled households (6 people); 4 women headed households (13 people), single parent family after divorce, refer to Table 2-10 for more details, and their distribution is presented in Table 2-11.

30. In accordance with the requirements of ADB's SPS, in combination with the practical situation of Liangping District, through discussion with town, village officials and the villagers representatives, it is preliminarily determined the standard of vulnerable groups. The information of vulnerable groups, following relevant requirements under the SPS, will be updated later during the RP updating and

implementation, and proper adjustment shall be made to finalize the vulnerable group based on feedback of villagers.

Table 2-10 Basic information of vulnerable groups in affected villages

Type	Division standard	Households	Persons
Households enjoying the five-guarantee/low - income households	According to local government classification standard	2	4
Single-parent families	A family, in which, children under 14 years old, with single parent, without a father or mother (e.g., divorce, death, etc.)	3	7
Women who manage their families	A family, in which, women are the main labor force, there is no young or mature male labor (18-55 years old)	4	13
Family with only old people	Persons more than 60 years old without kids	3	5
Family with disabled people	A family with the member identified as grade 1 or 2 disabilities according to national standards	2	7
Family with patients for long term	A family that has lost its working ability due to illness or needs to pay the medical expenses for long-term.	2	6
Total		16	42

Table 2-11 Affected vulnerable group information

Street/town	Villages	Villager group	Number of vulnerable group
Helin Town	Helin Village	Group 1	1 (5-guarantee family), 1 (Elder people family)
	Wan'an Village	Group 6	1 (Single parent family)
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	Group 4	1 (Low guarantee family)
Mingda Town	Xinyi Village	Group 1	1 (Women headed family)
		Group 5	1 (Single parent family), 1 (Women headed family)
	Fulai Village	Group 6	1 (Women headed family)
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	Group 3	1 (Elder people family)
	Yuhe Village	Group 1	2 (Single parent family)
	Yaotang Village	Group 2	1 (Women headed family)
Jindai Town	Renhe Village	Group 8	1 (Elder people family)
	Qianhe Village	Group 1	1 (Disabled family)
	Huashi Village	Group 2	1 (Long time patient family)
	Shiyan Village	Group 1	1 (Disabled family)
Liangshan Street	Qingdu Village	Group 6	1 (Long time patient family)
Total			16 households

Data source: Based on site survey and interview with village officials in December 2017.

3. Social and economic analysis

3.1. Social and economic status in affected areas

3.1.1. Social and economic status in Chongqing

31. Chongqing city is located in the upper stream of the Yangtze River, at the junction of the central and western regions in China. The city covers an area of 82,400 square kilometers and governed 38 districts and counties (autonomous counties), with a permanent population of 30.4443 million, manages 812 towns and 213 streets. In 2016, the total GDP of the region was CNY 1755.876 billion. The per capita disposable income of urban residents was CNY 29,610. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was CNY 11,549.

3.1.2. Social & economic status in Liangping District

32. Liangping District, original named Liangping County, was named to Liangping District in December, 2016. It is located at north-east of Chongqing with an area of 1892.13km². Liangping District governs 2 streets, 31 towns, 268 villages, 75 communities, its population is 930,000. In 2016, its GDP was CNY 27,102 million; the per capita disposable income of urban residents was CNY 28,990. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was CNY 12,485.

33. The comparison of social and economic condition in Chongqing and Liangping District refers to Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Basic social and economic condition in Chongqing & Liangping District

Region	Chongqing City	growth rate	Liangping District	growth rate
Total population at the end of year (10,000)	3048.43	-	93	-
Covered space (square kilometer)	82400	-	1892.13	-
GDP per capita (CNY)	57902	9.6%	41138	11.3%
Per capita disposable income of urban residents (CNY)	29610	8.7%	28990	9.7%
Per capita net income of rural residents (CNY)	11549	9.9%	12485	10.8%
Regional GDP (CNY100 million)	177558.8	10.7%	271.02	10.6%
Total agricultural output (CNY100 million)	1151.8	4.4%	62.49	5.6%
Industry increased value (CNY100 million)	6040.5	10.2%	113.31	10.7%
Local fiscal income (CNY100 million)	2227.9	7.1%	19.47	12.3%

Data source: 2016 Statistical Yearbook of Chongqing and Liangping

34. From the above table, we can see that in 2016, the per capita GDP and per capita urban disposable income in Liangping District is slightly lower than the average level in Chongqing, the per capita net income of rural residents is slightly higher than the average level in Chongqing. The comprehensive economic development level of Liangping District is in medium level among all districts and counties of Chongqing city.

3.1.3. Social and economic status in affected towns and villages

35. This subproject will affect 5 towns and 2 streets in Liangping District, respectively Helin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street.

36. Helin Town is located at the south-west of Liangping District, 13km away from downtown county. It has 58km² area, governs 7 villages, 71 natural groups and 3 communities, its population is more than 26,000. Helin Town has 46,000 mu of cultivated land and 38,000 mu forest land.

37. Lirang Town is located at the center of Liangping County, it is 15km from county. It has an area of 45km² and governs 9 villages, total 77 villager groups, 4 residents groups and 1 community; The population is 27,281 in 10,056 households.

38. Mingda Town is located at the north-west of Liangping District, 21km away from county. It has an area of 589,000km². In 2016, the town governs 9 villages, 2 communities, total 89 villager

(residents) groups, there are 10529 households and 30764 population (4127 township population and 26637 rural population).

39. Pingjin Town is located at the south-west of Liangping County. It has an area of 102.11km², governs 2 communities and 19 villages, 186 villager groups. By the end of 2016, its population was 64,000, including 25,000 township populations.

40. Jindai Town is located in the center of Liangping District. The town has an area of 31.45km², and governs 1 street, 7 villages, 58 villager groups, 3 residents groups, total 7017 households, 18400 people, consists of 14657 rural population and 3743 township population.

41. Shuanggui Street is affiliated to Liangping District, Chongqing, it is established in July 2009 under approval by CMG. It has an area of 58km², it has 10 villages, 80 villager groups, 7 communities, 55 residents groups, it has total 18,278 households, total population of 47,612.

42. Liangshan Street is affiliated to Liangping District, Chongqing, it is established in November 2009 under approval of CMG. It has an area of 106km², and governs 7 communities, 31 residents groups, 21 villages and 160 villager groups. There are 40,371 households, its population is 103,729.

Table 3-2 Basic social & economic status of affected villages & towns-2016

Towns	Year end population (Person)	GDP (CNY 100 million)	Cultivated Land (10 ⁴ mu)	Food acreage (hectare)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (CNY 10 ⁴)	Per capita net income of rural residents (CNY)
Helin Town	26141	3.39	4.6	2445	19666	12334
Lirang Town	27281	7.64	3.6	2067	22430	13954
Mingda Town	30764	4.87	3.6	2669	20773	13222
Pingjin Town	63869	11.99	6.18	4193	23319	14082
Jindai Town	18400	3.49	2.71	1688	19919	13303
Shuanggui Street	47612	46.30	4.5	2009	29560	14325
Liangshan Street	103729	44.83	6.47	2345	26427	11268

Data source: Liangping District Statistics Yearbook 2016

43. This subproject will affect a total of 20 villages and 2 communities in 5 towns and 2 streets of Liangping District, as presented in Table 3-2. The per capita net income of farmers in affected towns and villages is between CNY 10,000-14,000. In 2016, the net income of farmers of Fenghuang Village of Lirang Town, Fulai Village & Xinyi Village of Mingda Town and Huangni Village of Shuanggui Street were lower than average level, net income of other villagers were higher than this average level. Economic activities of villages were different.

Table 3-3 Basic social and economic status for affected villages in 2016

Street/ town	Village	Villager group	Total households (households)	Population (Person)	Poor (households)	Five guarantees (households)	Per capita crop (mu)	Per capita income (CNY)
Helin Town	Helin Village	Group 1	110	480	17	4	0.80	10442
		Group 2	103	450	8	2	0.75	
		Group 3	80	320	6	1	0.60	
	Wan'an Village	Group 5	130	380	15	2	1.00	10366
		Group 6	140	300	13	4	1.00	
		Group 7	125	378	12	5	0.90	
	Aiguo Village	Group 2	98	338	6	3	0.8	10452
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	Group 4	103	368	15	3	0.80	9353
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	Group 6	135	420	12	3	0.80	9413
		Group 1	95	350	11	2	0.75	9025
	Xinyi Village	Group 2	101	353	5	1	0.80	
		Group 4	103	361	35	1	0.87	
		Group 8	110	390	19	0	0.86	
		Group 9	80	325	19	1	0.74	
		Group 2	130	370	12	6	0.44	14236

Street/ town	Village	Villager group	Total households (households)	Population (Person)	Poor (households)	Five guarantees (households)	Per capita crop (mu)	Per capita income (CNY)	
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	Group 3	123	285	15	3	0.32	10145	
		Group 4	106	330	15	0	0.44		
		Group 5	85	258	14	2	0.60		
		Group 6	139	350	17	3	0.25		
		Group 7	123	404	15	6	0.35		
	Xinhe Village	Group 1	150	450	30	4	0.70		
		Group 2	146	365	17	0	0.70		
		Group 4	76	270	10	1	0.70		
		Group 5	169	451	14	0	0.70		
		Group 7	80	270	18	2	0.70		
	Yaotang Village	Group 2	65	230	6	1	0.80		12737
		Group 3	70	410	9	0	0.80		
	Yuhe Village	Group 1	98	350	17	3	0.85		11400
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	Group 1	120	384	6	1	1.03	12471	
		Group 3	105	336	14	0	0.70		
		Group 4	98	310	7	1	0.50		
		Group 6	96	308	3	1	0.88		
		Group 7	135	425	8	2	0.91		
		Group 8	142	434	9	0	1.10		
	Huashi Village	Group 2	104	340	9	0	0.84	14018	
		Group 3	97	330	17	0	0.87		
	Qianhe Village	Group 1	123	390	2	8	0.83	13722	
		Group 2	145	462	8	2	0.48		
		Group 3	132	415	4	2	1.01		
		Group 6	99	310	13	1	0.77		
		Group 7	79	253	2	8	0.92		
		Group 8	88	281	14	1	0.85		
	Shilong Village	Group 6	41	136	5	1	1.10	12045	
		Group 8	63	229	14	3	0.85		
		Group 9	78	243	2	3	0.97		
	Shuanggui Village	Group 1	85	265	5	2	0.86	10969	
Group 6		94	299	6	1	0.93			
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	Group 7	72	278	12	3	0.90	9288	
Liangshan Street	Baisha village	Group 5	79	380	1	4	0.90	11560	
		Group 6	62	205	4	1	1.01		
		Group 7	93	379	8	2	1.05		
	Dongshan Village	Group 8	93	299	6	0	1.01	12300	
	Qunyi Village	Group 1	103	321	7	1	1	12110	
		Group 2	107	343	4	2	0.93		
		Group 3	112	355	6	1	0.97		
	Qingdu Village	Group 1	94	315	5	0	1.02	11548	
		Group 3	108	328	6	2	1.05		
		Group 5	88	305	4	3	1.10		
	Bajiao Community		142	454.4	5	2	0.82	15600	
Dazhong Community		128	409.6	6	1	0.81	13200		
	Total		6368	20948	632	124			

Data source: Statistics reports filled by town/village officials, interview with village officials and statistic analysis to investigated households.

➤ Agricultural income

Agricultural income of villages is mainly from plantation and partial livestock, economic crops include rice, corn. Annual output of rice is CNY 1,200/mu, annual output of corn is CNY 500/mu. Livestock include fish, chicken, duck, pig, the annual output of fish is CNY 6,000/mu, annual output of chicken and duck is CNY 3,000/person, annual output of pig is CNY 2,500/person.

➤ Non-agricultural income

Migrant labors are quite popular in all villages, shares 85% of the labors in affected towns/villages, income of labor outside is an essential part of the family income. In recent years, the number of labors working outside is increasing. These labors are mainly engaged in service and construction, including catering, retailing, construction, etc.

3.2. Socioeconomic characteristics of the affected people

3.2.1. Survey samples

44. In order to further understand the basic situation of population affected by this subproject, so as to get the affected person's social and economic information, and understand the affected people's requirements and wishes in terms of the LA and income restoration measures, the RP compiling group made the sampling survey for the socioeconomic status of the LAR affected residents and families. Questionnaires and interviews were used to investigate the affected households, total 168 households were surveyed (accounting for 23% of the total LA affected households). There are no minority households affected by this subproject. The details of sample survey refers to Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Design for household sampling survey

Towns	Villages	Villager group	Affected households	Affected people	Surveyed households	Sampling rate
Helin Town	Helin Village	Group 1	40	130	8	20%
		Group 2	5	16	1	20%
		Group 3	25	80	5	20%
	Wan'an Village	Group 5	30	95	6	20%
		Group 6	10	32	2	20%
		Group 7	18	58	4	22%
		Aiguo Village	Group 2	3	12	2
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	Group 4	10	30	2	20%
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	Group 6	5	15	2	40%
	Xinyi Village	Group 1	50	180	11	22%
		Group 2	12	40	3	25%
		Group 4	35	110	7	20%
		Group 8	6	20	2	33%
		Group 9	3	10	1	33%
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	Group 2	7	22	2	29%
		Group 3	7	20	2	29%
		Group 4	7	20	2	29%
		Group 5	1	6	1	100%
		Group 6	2	10	1	50%
		Group 7	20	62	4	20%
	Xinhe Village	Group 1	6	25	2	33%
		Group 2	3	10	1	33%
		Group 4	20	62	4	20%
		Group 5	10	30	2	20%
		Group 7	9	30	2	22%
		Group 8	25	78	5	20%
	Yaotang Village	Group 2	6	18	2	33%
		Group 3	8	24	2	25%
Yuhe Village	Group 1	10	31	2	20%	
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	Group 1	20	62	4	20%
		Group 3	3	10	1	33%
		Group 4	4	12	1	25%
		Group 6	4	13	1	25%
		Group 7	5	16	1	20%
	Huashi Village	Group 8	25	78	5	20%
		Group 2	4	13	2	50%
	Qianhe Village	Group 3	30	100	6	20%
		Group 1	15	50	3	20%
		Group 2	12	35	3	25%
		Group 3	6	20	2	33%

Towns	Villages	Villager group	Affected households	Affected people	Surveyed households	Sampling rate
		Group 6	20	62	4	20%
		Group 7	25	80	5	20%
		Group 8	28	88	6	21%
	Shilong Village	Group 6	5	15	1	20%
		Group 8	20	62	4	20%
		Group 9	17	55	4	24%
	Shuanggui Village	Group 1	25	80	5	20%
		Group 6	2	6	2	100%
	Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	Group 7	8	22	3
Liangshan Street	Baisha village	Group 5	8	25	2	25%
		Group 6	5	15	1	20%
		Group 7	5	16	1	20%
	Dongshan Village	Group 8	8	25	2	25%
	Qunyi Village	Group 1	5	16	1	20%
		Group 2	6	20	2	33%
		Group 3	4	12	1	25%
	Qingdu Village	Group 1	5	14	1	20%
		Group 3	4	13	1	25%
		Group 5	5	14	1	20%
	Bajiao Community		5	17	1	20%
	Dazhong Community		3	10	1	33%
		Total LA		734	2352	168

3.2.2. Statistics feature

45. The sampling survey questionnaires involves 568 people from 168 households, including 271 females (shares 48%). Detailed population statistics feature of the affected people investigated refers to Table 3-5, including gender, age, population composition and education status, etc..

Table 3-5 Basic Information on Affected Population Covered by Surveyed

Town/ Village		Helin Town			Lirang Town	Mingda Town		Pingjin Town			
		Helin Village	Wan'an Village	Aiguo Village	Fenghuang Village	Fulai Village	Xinyi Village	Pingjin Village	Xinhe Village	Yaotang Village	Yuhe Village
Households		14	12	2	2	2	24	12	16	4	2
Number of people		42	40	7	6	7	84	43	44	20	2
Gender	Male	26	25	3	4	3	46	23	20	11	2
	Female	16	15	4	2	4	38	20	24	9	0
	Female rate	38.10%	37.50%	57.14%	33.33%	47.83%	45.74%	46.51%	54.55%	45.00%	0.00%
Number of labors	Total	26	27	7	5	3	52	37	22	13	1
	Home	11	12	2	2	3	33	12	15	4	0
	Labor outside	10	10	3	2		18	13	7	9	
	Local temporary labor	4	5	2	1		1	1	0	0	
	Local business	1		0			0	11	0		1
Education status	College & above		1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	1
	High school or vocational school	3	3	1	1	0	8	13	3	1	
	Junior middle school	19	17	3	2	1	37	20	22	9	1
	Elementary school	15	13	1	2	3	21	1	10	5	
	Illiterate and semi-literate	4	4	0		0	1	0	1	0	
	Students	1	2	0	0	2	15	6	7	5	
Ages	Under 16		2	0	0	2	15	2	6	5	
	16-39	10	12	3	2	1	18	18	10	9	1
	40-59	16	15	4	3	2	34	19	13	4	
	60 & above	16	11	0	1	2	17	4	15	2	1

Continued

Town/ Village		Jindai Town					Shuanggui Street	Liangshan Street						Total
		Shiyan Village	Huashi Village	Qianhe Village	Shilong Village	Shuanggui Village	Huangni Village	Baisha Village	Dongshan Village	Qunyi Village	Qingdu Village	Bajiao Community	Dazhong Community	
Households		13	8	23	9	7	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	168
Number of people		51	25	82	31	21	7	11	13	13	10	2	7	568
Gender	Male	23	12	40	17	12	4	5	7	5	5	1	3	297
	Female	28	13	42	14	9	3	6	6	8	5	1	4	271
	Female rate	54.90%	52.00%	51.22%	45.16%	42.86%	42.86%	54.55%	46.15%	61.54%	50.00%	50.00%	57.14%	47.71%
Number of labors	Total	36	21	49	23	13	16	8	5	10	2	2	4	382
	Home	11	5	18	5	6	12	5	1	4	0	1	3	165
	Labor outside	20	6	21	14	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	149
	Local temporary labor	5	10	10	4	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	51
	Local business	0	0	0	0	0		1	3	0	0	0	0	17
Education status	College & above	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	26
	High school or vocational school	2	5	7	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	54
	Junior middle school	19	10	28	13	2	1	0	0	5	1	1	2	213
	Elementary school	12	8	26	15	12	4	3	3	5	6	1	2	168
	Illiterate and semi-literate	4	0	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	24
	Students	10	0	15	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	0	2	83
Ages	Under 16	10	0	10	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	0	2	70
	16-39	13	8	22	10	6	0	6	4	4	1	0	3	161
	40-59	23	13	28	13	8	3	2	3	6	1	2	2	214
	60 & above	5	4	22	6	5	3	1	2	1	5	0	0	123

3.2.3. Population composition situation

46. The total number of households in the survey was 168 households, covering 568 people, including female population of 271, accounting for 48% of the total population; male population is 297, accounting 52%. There are 382 rural laborers, accounting for 67% of the total population.

3.2.4. Age status of population

47. Among the surveyed 168 households with 568 people, including 70 people under 16, accounting for 12%; 161 people between 16 to 39, accounting for 28%; 214 people between 40 to 59, accounting for 38%; 123 people over 60 years old, accounting for 22%. This ratio shows that the number of young adults aged 16 to 59 in the survey population is more than half of the total number (66%).

3.2.5. Education levels

48. In terms of education level of surveyd people, 4% are colleges and above; 9% high school and vocational school; Junior middle school and elementary school education shares respectively 38% and 30% (these groups of people are mainly middle aged or young people working outside, age focus in 25-40), there are 4% illiterate and semiliterate people (mainly in people over 60, in this survey, all illiterate people are staying at home), 15% of the population are students at schools.

3.2.6. Employment status of labors

49. The labor force here refers to the suitable labor force for men aged 18-59, and the suitable labor force for women aged 18-54. There are 382 labor in surveyed household, among them, 149 people are working as migrant workers in other places, mainly in the age from 20 to 40 years old, accounting for 31% of the total labor force. It is commonly that young couples both work as migrant workers, mainly engaged in the construction, catering and factory, whose wage is from CNY 3,000~5,000/month. There are 51 people who are working as temporary employees in local place, accounting for 13% of the total labor force, and they mainly work in local construction field or service work in restaurants, with salary of CNY 1,800~3,500/month, and the working time is 2-3 months per year. 4% of the labors are doing business locally, mainly some successful middle-aged using their investment to proceed agricultural production, such as livestock yard, selling crackers and fireworks, open local restaurants and hotels. There are 165 people stay at home doing agricultural work, accounting for 43% of the total labor force. These people are low in education and lack of professional skills, generally they are over 45. Beside agricultural work, they are looking after elders and kids at home.

3.2.7. Housing conditions

The survey results show that the smallest area of the house is 133m², and the largest building area is 450m², the per capita residential area of household is 64m².

Table 3-6 Housing condition of investigated households

Project	Investigated household	Min.	Max.	Average	Standard deviation
House area (m2)	Area per household	130	450	215	88.54
	Per capita area	30	225	64	71.64

Data source: Average number of investigated village

3.2.8. Land resources

50. The largest land area owned by the affected household is 9.2 mu and the smallest land area of the affected household is 0.2 mu. Average land owned by each household is 3.11 mu.

Table 3-7 Land resources for the surveyed households

item	Surveyed household	Cultivated land	Min. (mu)	Max. (mu)	Average crop (mu)
LA households	168	Per household	0.2	9.2	3.11
		Per capita	0.1	2.5	0.92

Data source: Statistics and analysis to survey questionnaires.

3.2.9. Annual income and expenditure of households

51. According to the statistics of the sample survey data, the agricultural income in the affected areas accounts for 14% in the total household income, and the non-agricultural income accounts for 86% of the total income. Agricultural operation mainly includes rice, corn and vegetable, with ordinary economic interest. Non-agricultural income includes that from migrant labor in other places, local temporary employment, business income and other income (other income mainly includes social security and other social activities income, etc.), among it, the income from migrant workers working in other places accounts for 61% of the total income, which is the main income source of affected households. Local temporary employment income accounts for 22%, business accounts for 10% and other income accounts for 7%.

52. In the same time, non-productive expenditure accounts for 93% of the total household expenditure, including 34% of food expenditure, which is the highest proportion. The proportion of expenditure on human relations and education is also high, accounts for 22% and 19%, respectively. Health expenditure accounts for 15%, which is mainly because many families lack health knowledge, and some of the families with elderly people are suffering from diseases such as cardiovascular, waist and leg pains. They often go to the hospital to take medicine, but it will not reach the level of reimbursement of the cost. Other expenditure accounts for 10%, mainly including traffic, telecom, water, power and natural gas.

Table 3-8 Annual income and expenditure of rural households

Items		Amount per households (CNY)	Per Capita (CNY)	Proportion
Annual income of each household	Agricultural productive income	6,776	2,004	14%
	Non-agricultural productive income	41,363	12,234	86%
	1. Income from labor in other places	25,231	7,463	61.00%
	2. Temporary labor in local place	9,100	2,692	22.00%
	3. Local business	4,136	1,223	10.00%
	4. Other income	2,895	856	7.00%
	Total income	48,139	14,238	100%
Household spending	Productive expenditure	2,259	668	7%
	Nonproductive expenditure	28,954	8,564	93%
	1. Food expenses	9,844	2,912	34%
	2. Human cost	6,370	1,884	22%
	3. Education expenses	5,501	1,627	19%
	4. Medical expenses	4,343	1,285	15%
	5. other expenses	2,895	856	10%
Total expenses	31,213	9,232	100%	
Annual average net income		46,584	13,778	

3.2.10. Survey on resettlement intention

53. Resettlement intention survey was carried out, respectively, on LA households and resettlement households, results as follows:

54. LA households: total 168 households were selected for the survey. 63% of the surveyed people knew that the subproject is going to be built, 20% of the surveyed households are not clear of this subproject details and 17% of the surveyed households have less idea. 100% of the

surveyed households support this subproject; 100% of the surveyed households believed that this subproject will do good to the county, the collective and individuals; 46% of the surveyed households acknowledged the LA compensation policy; 88% of the surveyed households grant support LA for this subproject; 46% of the LA households will not continue farming; 85% of them are willing to be converted to urban residents; and 86% of them would like to participate in social security. The public opinion survey is detailed in Table 3-9.

55. Resettlement/relocation households: 5 resettlement households were selected for the survey, all are effective. 80% of the survey households acknowledge construction of this subproject, 20% of the survey households is not clear in detail. 100% of the surveyed households are supportive for the project construction. 80% of the resettlement households cares about the location of housing; 100% of them care about the land/housing prices; 80% of them care about the preferential subsidy that can be obtained; 60% of them care about the size and type of housing; 60% of them care about the process for selection of house/site; 40% of them demands self construction on appointed location, 60% of them ask for monetary resettlement, 10% of the surveyed households chooses preferential housing resettlement. Regarding selection of resettlement place, 50% of the surveyed households chose same group and 50% of the surveyed households chose same village. However, after the survey and further consultations, it was assessed that the resettlement for this subproject will be mostly monetary resettlement. The HD unit will further notify and consult all resettlement households relevant policies and resettlement information at the time of detailed measuring survey and resettlement plan update. Public opinion survey is shown in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Public opinion survey of LA affected households

SN	Question	Answer	Proportion of affected households' opinions (%)					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Are you aware that the subproject is going to be built?	1. clear 2. not very clear. 3. not clear	63%	20%	17%	-	-	100%
2	Are you in favor of building for this subproject?	1. agree 2. Disagree. 3. not care	100%	0	0%	-	-	100%
3	Who do you think is beneficial for the subproject? (optional)	A) the state 1. yes 2. No	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
		B) collective 1. yes 2. No	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
		C) individuals 1. yes 2. no	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
4	Do you know about LA compensation policy?	1.Acknowledged 2. Not acknowledged details	46%	54%	-	-	-	100%
5	Are you willing to support the LA?	1. yes 2. No	88%	12%	-	-	-	100%
6	If you lost your land due to this acquisition, would you like to continue farming?	1.yes2. no	46%	54%	-	-	-	100%
7	If land is lost, would you be willing to transfer your identity to non-agriculture resident?	1. yes 2. No	85%	15%	-	-	-	100%
8	If land is lost, would you like to work in a company?	1. yes 2. no	45%	55%	-	-	-	100%
9	If land is lost, will you be willing to do business?	1. yes 2. no	14%	86%	-	-	-	100%
10	If land is lost, would you like to participate in social security?	1. yes 2. no	86%	14%	-	-	-	100%
11	If land is lost, would you like to attend skill training?	1. yes 2. no	48%	52%	-	-	-	100%
12	What kinds of training will you participate?	1.Planting & livestocking;	48%	37%	8%	5%	2%	100%
		2. Factory skills						
		3. Service skills (Sanitation, cooking, house service, etc.)						
		4. Labor rights security						
		5. Others						

SN	Question	Answer	Proportion of affected households' opinions (%)					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
12	If your lawful rights and interests are violated, do you know that you can appeal?	1. I know 2. I don't know	65%	35%	-	-	-	100%

Table 3-10 Public opinion survey of resettlement/relocation households

SN	Question	Answer	Proportion of affected households' opinions (%)					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Are you aware that the subproject is going to be built?	1. clear 2. not very clear 3. not clear	80%	20%	-	-	-	100%
2	Are you in favor of building for this subproject?	1. agree 2. disagree 3. not care	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%
3	Who do you think is beneficial for the subproject? (optional)	A) the state 1. yes 2. no	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
		B) collective 1. yes 2. no	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
		C) individuals 1. yes 2. no	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
4	Do you know the resettlement compensation policy?	1. Acknowledged 2. not acknowledged	48%	52%	-	-	-	100%
5	Are you willing to relocate the house for supporting subprojects?	1. yes 2. no	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%
6	Options for housing arrangements	1. the resettlement by unified arrangement	-	60%	40%	-	-	100%
		2. Monetary resettlement						
		3. Self build at appointed location						
7	Options for the settlement place?	1. This group	50%	50%	-	-	-	100%
		2. This village						
		3. This town						
		4. County/others						
8	If your lawful rights and interests are violated, do you know that you can appeal?	1. Yes 2. No	60%	40%	-	-	-	100%
9	What are the concerns about resettlement? (multiple options)	1. Resettlement location	80%	80%	60%	60%	100%	
		2. Preferential compensation						
		3. Size and pattern of housing						
		4. Open location/house selection method						
		5. Price of land/house						





Villages & communities questionnaire survey site

3.3. Basic situation of affected enterprises

56. This subproject will affect a small state-owned Aiguo Hydrapower Station in Group 2 of Aiguo Village of Heling Town. The station was purchased by an original electricity supply company from Aiguo village in June 2001. It started operation in 1 May 2003 with capacity of 2X100kw, and generated electricity of 600,000-800,000Kwh per year. The station covers a total of land area of 124m². The land property is clarified as industrial land by land allocation. Building area of the power station is 425m². A total of 2 workers will be affected.

57. Recent years, due to relevant environmental protection policies, small power stations are required to close, stop or replace. Aiguo Power Station can't produce electricity in its full capacity. In 2016, it produced electricity of 434,800 Kwh, and annual output value was CNY124,500, and annual tax revenue was CNY3,900. Chongqing Tianjian Asset Evaluation Land and Real Estate Evaluation Company engaged by the electricity department conducted evaluation on current property of the station, and estimated a total of CNY1.5645 million. After demolition of Aiguo Power Station, the affected workers will be resettled and re-employed according to this RP.

3.4. Gender analysis in the project area

3.4.1. Analysis of gender differences in project area

(1) Gender difference on education

58. After the statistics and analysis for the education of the men and women in the affected area, results show that 38% of the household members of affected people has the junior middle school education, among which the percent of males is higher than females; 30% of them accepted the elementary school education, among which, the percent of woman is 3% higher than male; the people with college and above education shares 4% of the affected people, among which, the percent of woman is 1% higher than male.

(2) Gender differences in career

59. The survey results showed that except planting, the number of women engaging in work in other places, local employment and business are slightly less than that of the men. In most agricultural families, men tend to go out for work or work in local place during the leisure season, and returning home in busy season.

(3) Gender differences on income

60. In order to better determine the income level of the affected male and female labor force, 30 sample households from the survey was selected in the survey, refers to Table 3-11. Analysis results showed that the average annual income of male labor is CNY 23,346, the average annual

income of female labor force is CNY 17,365, the annual average income of man is higher than that of female labor force, which is because of more men labor force working in other places, while most of the female members are engaged in agricultural production activities at home, do some temporary work, so the income is slightly lower than men.

Table 3-11 Comparison of income share in families by male and female labor

Item	Effective samples	Min. value	Max. value	Average value	Standard deviation
Male labor income	52	3,200	60,300	23,346	23.1
Female labor income	47	1,800	41,300	17,365	15.4

Data source: Sampling survey

61. In the group with annual income below CNY 15,000, the income of male and female labor force is about the same. For the group with annual income of CNY 15,000~35,000, the average annual income of male labors is significantly higher than that of female labor. This is because many of the male labors do business, or they will obtain high wages when they work in other places; while women spend years at home doing housework, taking care of the elder and children, so they will get less time and access to get income, which makes their average annual income lower than males'.

62. Table 3-12 shows the results of the analysis of the proportion of income of female labor in households. Some of them are mainly engaged in agriculture and some of them are laboring in other places. Results show that their income shares 18-78% of total family income, and average rate is 47%, which indicates the female's position in economic life is gradually rising. Therefore, it is important to pay great attention to the protection of women's rights and interests during the implementation of the subproject, so that their rights will not be harmed, so as to avoid affecting the quality of life of a family.

Table 3-12 The proportion of female's income in family in 2016

Item	Number of the surveyed women	Min.	Max.	Average	Standard deviation
Income share of woman	98	18%	78%	47%	27.1

63. In 2016, the female in Liangping District accounted for 49% of total population, of which, 39% are rural women. Women play an important role in both agricultural production and rural family life.

3.4.2. The role of women in family life

64. In rural areas, both women and men are the main labor forces in their families. They are not only doing agricultural work but also have some other activities. Men and women play different roles in agricultural practices. Men and women participate in activities including fertilizing, harvesting and raising pigs, but raising poultry is mainly by women.

65. Agricultural harvesting is the main activity of women and men. For group of people in middle age, more men are working as migrant workers in other places, while women are more likely to stay at home and take care of their family members, such as children and the elderly.

66. Rural women play a leading role in cooking, washing and taking care of children and the elderly.

67. Clearly, the responsibility of men in the family is to earn more money, while the role of women is to plant corn and grain and raise livestock for family consumption, not for sale. Some women will rent a house in town in order to take care of their children at school. They will not do any crop work, and family expenses are entirely from the husbands' working income.

3.4.3. Women's views and needs

68. The women affected by the subproject had expressed their special demand for traffic improvement and preferential compensation standards and resettlement method for women's

interest. The survey discovers that in this subproject, the main body with training demands is for the people from age of forty to fifty, accounting for 35%, the younger woman will give more attention to the development opportunity in major cities and cities in south eastern areas.

69. In public consultation activities, women showed strong sense of participation in the subproject, and expressed their willingness to participate in project activities at a convenient time. They also expressed their desire to acknowledge the job opportunities offered by the subproject.

70. In terms of LAR compensation, women do not worry about their rights much. The state laws and regulations assure that women enjoy the equal and legal right for land use and right to the property. For all families, the couple has the equal ownership for their built or bought house, no matter how or whose property rights are registered.

4. Legal and policy framework

4.1. Resettlement laws, regulations and policies

71. The basis for the resettlement policy of this subproject is the PRC's laws, regulations and policies related to LAR, as well as ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009-Safeguard Requirement 2: involuntary Resettlement.

72. The implementation of the compensation and resettlement work of this subproject will be strictly in accordance with the resettlement compensation standards and relevant provisions and policies confirmed in the RP. If in the process to implement this resettlement plan of this subproject, when relevant laws and regulation of LA compensation is changed, this subproject will apply the updated laws and regulations without lowering standards, and Liangping PMO will update the RP in time and report it to ADB, such updated RP will be approved by ADB. The legal policy framework of this subproject is shown in table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of relevant policies and regulations for subproject

Policy level	Content of laws & regulations	Effective date
State	Land Management Law of PRC	Revised on 28 August 2004
	Guidance Opinion to Complete the Compensation And Resettlement System of LA (LRB File (2004) No 238)	November 03, 2004
	Land Resources Hearing Regulation of State Land Resources Department	May 01, 2004
	State Council's Decision on Deepening the Reform of Land Management (State Department File [2004] No. 28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening the Control of Land (State Department File [2006] No. 31)	August 31, 2006
	The General Office of State Council transfers the Notice of Ministry of Labor Protection for Employment Training and Social Security Work of the Farmers with Land Expropriated. (State Department File [2006]No. 29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice of Adjustment of Land Use Fee for Newly Increased Land for Constructed issued by Ministry of Finance, State Land and Resources of State and the People's Bank of China (Finance (2006) No. 48)	November 07, 2006
	Property Law of PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice on Relevant Issues concerning the Social Security Work of Farmers with LA issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Ministry of State Land and Resources (Labor & Social Security File (2007) No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice on Further Administration of LA issued by Ministry of Land and Resources of State (Ministry of Land and Resources of State [2010])	June 26, 2010
	Provisional Code for Crop Occupation Tax by PRC (PRC State Department Order No. 511)	January 1, 2008
Chongqing	Management Regulation of Land of Chongqing City (No. 53 order of Chongqing People's Government)	March 22, 1999
	Chongqing Trial Method for the Basic Endowment Insurance for Newly LA after January 1, 2008.	January 01, 2008
	Compensation and Resettlement Method of LA of Chongqing City (Chongqing People's Government Order [1999] No. 55)	January 01, 1999
	Notice of the Effectively Strengthening of LA and Demolition Management issued by General Office of CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 27)	In 2013
	Notice of Further Adjustment of the Compensation and Resettlement Standard for LA issued by CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 58)	January 01, 2013
	Land Reclamation Fee, Land Idle Fee, Land Restoration Fee and Usage Management Method of Chongqing City (CMG Order No. 54)	January 1, 1999
	Notice on Implementation of Taxation for Temporary Provision of Land Occupation Tax of Crop of PRC issued by People's Government in Chongqing City (CMG File [2008] No. 47)	June 1, 2008
Liangping	Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2013] No. 47)	January 1, 2013
	Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17)	May 3, 2017
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement - Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement	June of 2009

4.2. State & Local Laws & Stipulations Regarding LAR

“PRC Land Administration Law (2004)”

73. “PRC Land Administration Law” stipulates: For any organizations or individuals, if land is used for construction, application to use state land shall be made per law.

74. Clause 44: If the project occupied land involves agricultural land converted into project land, agricultural land conversion approval formalities shall be dealt with.

75. Within the range of urban, village, collective project land where the general plan for land use was confirmed, when agricultural land is to be converted to project land, the authority approving original land using general plan shall approve the project land per annual land using plan. Within the range of approved agricultural land conversion, the specific project land may be approved by city or county level government.

76. Clause 47: For LA, compensation shall be made according to original usage of LA. The compensation for crop LA consists of land compensation, resettlement subsidy, compensation for ground attachment and green seedling.

77. If the resettled farmers were unable to maintain original living standard after land compensation and resettlement subsidy paid per a.m. crop LA policies, after approval by province, autonomous region or municipality government, resettlement subsidy may be increased. However, the total sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy must not exceed 30 times the average annual output of the land in 3 years before LA.

“Instructions on Optimizing LA Compensation Policy (Land Resources Issuance [2004] No. 238)”

78. In this, the approaches of LA farmers resettlement are as follows:

79. Agricultural production resettlement: When acquire agricultural collective land outside urban planning area, the priority is make sure the LA farmers have necessary crop to continue agricultural production by utilizing rural collective backup land, self returned land of contracted farmers, contracted land circulating and added crop from land development.

80. Employment resettlement: Positively create conditions to provide free labor skill training for LA farmers, arrange suitable work. Under equal conditions, the employer shall give priority to LA farmers. As for LA of rural collective land within urban planning scope, the landless farmers because of LA shall be credited into urban employment system and set up social security system.

81. Stock dividend resettlement: For project land with long term stable income, with the premise of self will of farmers, the rural collective economic organization of LA may negotiate with the land user, to take shares with LA compensation, or by using right of the approved project land. As agreed, the rural collective economic organization and farmers shall get interest by means of priority share.

82. Replace house resettlement in other places: If the basic production & living conditions for landless farmer can not be arranged in same area, after hearing comments from LA rural collective economic organizations and farmers, the Government may organize replace house resettlement in other places.

“Decision on Deepen Reform and Strict Land Administration by State Department (State Department [2004] No. 28)”

83. This has following stipulations regarding crop protection, farmers’ rights and social supervision:

84. Optimize LA compensation. The county level and above government shall take effective measures to keep LA farmers’ living standard from deterioration. The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and ground attachment/green seedling compensation shall be paid in full in time per law. If the paid land compensation and resettlement subsidy per current law were unable to keep LA farmers to maintain existing living standard, or unable to pay for social security expenses of LA farmers, the

province, autonomous region or municipality government shall approve increasing resettlement subsidy. If the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy reached legal upper limit but still unable to keep existing living standard of LA farmers, local government may use income from paid use of state land for subsidy. The province, autonomous region or municipality government shall draw and publish the AAAOV of LA of all cities, counties, or regional comprehensive land price, so to keep same land same price for LA. For national key project, the LA expenses shall be listed in budget in full amount.

85. Well arrange LA farmers: The county level and above government shall take effective measures to protect the long term living of LA farmers. For project with long term stable income, the farmers may take shares by construction land approved per law. Within urban planning area, the local government shall credit the landless farmers because of LA into urban employment system and set up social security system; When acquire rural collective land outside urban planning area, the local government shall foresee necessary crops or arrange relevant jobs for LA farmers within the administrative region; For landless farmers without basic production or living conditions, replacement house resettlement in other places shall be arranged. The labor and social security authority shall, together with other related authorities, suggest instructive opinions for LA farmers employment training and social security system as early as possible.

86. Optimize LA process: During LA, protect rural collective land ownership and interest of farmers' land contracting rights. Before application for approval of LA, the farmers shall be notified the application, position, compensation standard, resettlement measures of the land to be acquired; Results of investigation of current status of land to be acquired shall be confirmed by LA rural collective economic organization and farmers; If necessary, the LRB shall organize hearing per laws and stipulations. Information based on the LA farmers consultation shall be amended as necessary on documents for LA application and approval. Set up and optimize LA compensation and resettlement disputes coordination and arbitration system, so to protect legal rights of LA farmers and land users. The approved LA issues shall be published unless special conditions.

87. LA implementation process monitoring: The LA must not be carried out by force if the LA compensation and resettlement were not finalized. The province, autonomous region or municipality government shall follow the principle that the land compensation is mainly used for LA farmers, so to draw land compensation allocation method inside rural collective economic organizations. The LA rural collective economic organization shall publish the income, expenditure and allocation of LA compensation to members of this collective economic organization and accept supervision. The agricultural commission and civil department, etc. shall monitor the allocation and usage of LA compensation inside rural collective economic organization.

“Instruction on Putting Effort on LA Farmers Employment Training & Social Security Work (State Department [2006] #29)”

88. This specifies living issues of LA farmers:

89. Employment training and social security work for LA farmers are important content of LA policy reform. All levels of local government shall strengthen employment training and social security work in view of harmonic development of society and urban-rural economy integration, and credit the employment of LA farmers into government annual plan for economy & society development. A social security system satisfying features and demands of the LA farmers shall be set up, effective measures shall be taken to consolidate the employment training and social security funds, help LA farmers getting employed and merging into urban society, make sure the living standard of LA farmers not be deteriorated by LA and there is protection for long term living.

90. Clarify range, focus on key point and wholly consideration. The objective of LA farmers employment training and social security is the registered rural population that enjoy rural collective land contracting right, who has lost partial or all land during government acquiring rural collective land, the specific objective shall be determined by local government. The LA farmers employment training and social security work are focusing on new LA farmers, the LA farmers within labor age is the key

training objective, the elders are major social security objectives. For these qualified new LA farmers, the government shall make employment training arrangement and finalize relevant social security policies in the same time of LA.

91. Give respective instruction according to different conditions of inside or outside urban planning area. Local government shall solve employment training and social security of LA farmers according to practice. Within urban planning area, local government shall credit the LA farmers into urban employment system and set up social security system. If outside urban planning area, the local government shall foresee necessary crop or arrange corresponding work for LA farmers within this administrative region and credit them into rural social security system. For LA farmers in places without production or living conditions, replacement house resettlement in other places shall be arranged, and they shall be credited into social security system of the replacement house area.

92. Encourage employment of LA farmers. Insist market oriented employment system, integrate urban and rural employment, explore jobs in multiple approaches, improve employment environment, encourage all enterprises, institutes, communities to employ LA farmers, support LA farmers to seek job and create their own businesses. Inside urban planning area, the LA farmers are credited in central unemployment registration system and urban employment service system. Unemployed LA farmers may apply unemployment registration at local public employment service organization, which will deal with it in time and actively provide employment consultation, guide, training and introduction, etc. for LA farmers, so to help rapid employment of LA farmers within labor age who has the will to work. For those who are in labor age that has the will to work but not employed, they may enjoy relevant supporting policies regarding employment per stipulations.

93. Finalize liabilities for employment resettlement of LA farmers. The government shall aggressively develop welfare jobs to arrange LA farmers with employment difficulties, urge and instruct land users to offer priority in LA farmers employment. The employment resettlement may be labor contract signed between land user and qualified resettled people, or entrusted resettlement among land user, employment service agency and LA farmers.

94. Strengthen training to LA farmers. Inside urban planning area, local government shall make vocational training programs targeting at the characteristics of the LA farmers, through order training, help LA farmers to get employment. Outside urban planning area, government shall carry out vocational training targeting at the characteristics of the LA farmers, so to improve the employment competitiveness and business creation capability of LA farmers.

95. Secure basic living and long term living. Based upon practice, multiple measures shall be taken to secure basic living and long term living of LA farmers. For LA farmers inside urban planning area, for LA farmers inside urban planning area, measures shall be taken to keep their basic living standard from deterioration and pension security according to local economic development level and different ages of LA farmers. LA farmers qualified for urban resident minimum living security conditions shall be credited into urban resident minimum living security. For those places carrying out urban medical aid system trial, these LA farmers shall also be credited in. If possible, LA farmers may be credited in urban residents endowment, medical, unemployment insurance, so to solve their basic living security via current urban social security system. For LA farmers outside urban planning area, if rural social endowment insurance system were set up, new rural cooperative medical system trial carried out and rural minimum living security system, these LA farmers shall be included in. For places without above mentioned system, local government may adopt multiple measures according to practice to guarantee basic living of LA farmers, the local government will provide necessary pension and medical services and credit qualified people into local social aid.

96. Rationally determine security level, make sure the basic living and pension security of LA farmers no less than local minimum living standard.

97. Finalize employment training and social security fund. The fund needed for LA farmer employment training shall be listed in local financial expenditures; Social security fund will be arranged from government approved increased resettlement subsidy and land compensation for LA farmers, if

still not enough, the local government may pay from paid use of state land. If possible, the local financial department and collective economy shall strengthen support to instruct LA farmers attend rural and urban social insurance.

“Labor & Social Security Ministry and Land Resources Ministry File, Notice on LA Farmers Social Security Work (Labor & Social Security Ministry Issuance [2007] No. 14)”

98. LA farmers social security objects, items, standard and fund raising methods, etc. shall be credited into bulletin and hearing process prior to LA application & approval, so to protect LA farmers’ rights to know and participate. When submitting LA application material, the city and county governments shall give description to above mentioned information. The Labor & Social Security Authority and State Land & Resources authorities shall coordinate to review the social security of LA farmers. If the LA was to be reported to provincial government, above description shall be reviewed and give comments by city (region, state) level labor & social security authority; If the LA was to be reported to State Department, above description shall be reviewed and give comments by provincial level labor & social security authority.

“Notice by State Land & Resources Ministry on Further Work Regarding LA [2010]”

99. (1) Fully carry out integrated AAOV standard and regional comprehensive land price. Make integrated AAOV standard and regional comprehensive land price is a substantial measure to optimize LA compensation system and realize same land same price, also it is the demand for increase LA compensation standard and protect farmers’ interest, it must be strictly followed in rural collective land acquisition in all constructions. For new projects, it shall be strictly reviewed at preview of land using, make sure the LA compensation is calculated per LA integrated AAOV and regional land price published and listed in budget in full. If the project land is in same AAOV area or same regional comprehensive land price area, the LA compensation shall be kept similar, so to guarantee same land same price for LA compensation.

100. Governments shall set up LA compensation standard dynamic adjusting system, the LA compensation standard is to be adjusted according to economic development, local average income increment in every 2-3 years, so to gradually increase the LA compensation standard. Provinces with applicable LA compensation standard overdue must adjust and amend ASAP. If failed, the land using request will not be approved.

101. (2) Explore and optimize LA compensation deposit system. In order to prevent from LA compensation delay and make sure the compensation paid in time in full, all government shall explore and optimize the LA compensation deposit system. When city & county organization apply for land using, the LA compensation shall be estimated according to LA scale and compensation standard, and the land using applicant shall deposit the LA compensation in advance; For urban construction land using and independent construction project land using in way of transfer, the government will deposit the LA compensation. After approval of such land using, the deposit will be calculated, make up or refund if necessary.

102. The provincial level state soil resources department shall coordinate with relevant departments to setup complete LA compensation deposit rules and systems according to practice and make examination during application approval.

103. (3) Rationally allocate LA compensation. After carrying out of LA integrated AAOV and regional land price, the provincial State Land & Resources authority will draft and optimize LA compensation allocation method with related authorities based on the principle of LA compensation used on LA farmers in combination with implementation of LA in recent years, the method will be executed after approved by provincial government.

104. During implementation of LA after approval, the city & county state land & resources authority shall pay LA compensation and resettlement fee in time in full according to determined LA

compensation & RP; Payment to LA farmers shall be paid directly to individuals, prevent and timely correct detention or misappropriation of LA compensation & resettlement fees.

105. (6) Promote finalization of social security fund for LA farmers. It is an effectively way to solve the long term living of LA farmers by crediting LA farmers into social security. Under leadership of local government, all levels of state land & resources authorities shall coordinate with relevant authorities to push forward the social security system for LA farmers. At present, the key to solve social insurance of LA farmers is finalize the social insurance fund, based on the principle of “Who use land, who pay”, it is encouraged to expand social insurance channels in combination with LA compensation & resettlement. During LA review and approval, the social insurance fund of LA farmers shall be strictly controlled, so to push forward the finalization of social security fund for LA farmers.

106. (7) Carry out HD compensation and resettlement work involved in LA. All government shall pay special attention to HD during LA according to stipulations in “Urgent Notice”. The HD compensation and resettlement involves land, planning, construction, household, civil administration, etc., also it involves social problems like security, environment treatment and folk traditions, Under leadership of local government, the city state land & resources authority will set up coordination system, draft methods to control the HD work. Relevant laws and policies shall be strictly followed, relevant procedures shall be fulfilled, resettle before HD, forbid and correct illegal HD behaviors.

107. (8) Rational compensation and resettlement shall be arranged before HD. During LA, HD of farmers’ housing shall be compensated, and multiple resettlement may be adopted according to practice to well solve the residence of LA farmers. In outer suburb and rural area, replace housing resettlement is mainly adopted, rearrange homestead for new housing. The HD compensation shall take into consideration both the HD and acquired homestead. The HD is compensated by rebuild housing cost and the homestead acquisition will be compensated by local LA standard.

108. In rural urban connecting area and village in town, no homestead shall be arranged for new housing in principle, mainly be monetary or material compensation, the LA farmers may self purchase housing or accept resettlement housing provided by government. The total sum of HD compensation and government subsidy shall allow HD farmers to afford housing with rational living standard.

109. (9) Integral planning and steadily push forward LA HD. In rural urban connecting area and village in town, based on urban development demand, the local government shall make rational estimation and integral planning for HD resettlement scale involved in LA in a period of time, and make advance arrangement for HD resettlement land and building resettlement housing, then to organize HD step by step. Building of resettlement housing shall be in conformity with urban development planning to avoid “Repeated resettlement”. In outer suburb and rural area, the HD resettlement shall be arranged in village & town construction land area, vacant land and idle homestead shall be used in priority. For villages credited in demolition and merge, the resettlement shall be concentrated to planned residential area. If possible, the HD farmers shall be resettled to new rural area or center village area.

110. (10) Advance notice, confirmation, hearing work before land using application & approval. LA involves interest of farmers, during LA, the farmers shall have information right, participation right, complaint rights and supervision rights. The city & county state land & resources authorities shall carefully fulfill LA application formalities according to relevant stipulations and take comments from farmers. The LA notice shall be issued to villages and farmers, in combination with village information publishing, notify the LA plan in multiple measures and forms like broadcast, bulletin, etc.. If the LA farmers had objections and asked for hearing, local state land & resources authority shall organize hearing to hear the comments of LA farmers. Rational demands from farmers must be well satisfied.

111. (11) Simplify implementation after approval of LA. In order to shorten the implementation time after approval of LA, LA compensation & RP may be drafted together with the LA application if the notice, confirmation and hearing procedures were completed before LA application, and the land ownership, land category, area, ground attachment and green seedling confirmed and registered. After approval of LA, the LA bulletin and LA compensation & RP bulletin may be proceeded

simultaneously. If the farmers had objections to bulletin, make communication and explanation work to farmers to seek understanding and supporting, no force LA allowed.

112. (12) Strengthen city & county government major body liabilities in LA. According to laws, city & county government is the main body of LA organization and implementation, which takes full responsibility for determining LA compensation standard, HD compensation and resettlement, in time and in full payment for compensation, organizing employment training for LA farmers, crediting LA farmers in social security, etc.. The state land & resources authority shall, under leadership of government, fulfill its duty to guarantee legal and orderly proceeding of LA work.

113. (13) Finalize feedback system for implementation after approval of LA. Within 6 months after construction land approved (for urban construction land, agricultural land conversion and LA implementation plan shall be reviewed and approved by provincial government), the city & county state land & resources authority shall report via online report system to provincial state land & resources authority and State Land & Resources Ministry, information including implementation after LA approval, LA range and scale, fulfillment of procedures after LA approval, LA compensation status, LA farmers resettlement and social security status, etc.. The provincial state land & resources authority shall supervise and instruct the city & county relevant authorities to finish report work, check and verify report information, correct the behaviors like no report, late report or wrong report, etc.. All levels of state land & resources authorities shall make full use of the reported information to grasp and analyze implementation after LA approval, so to strengthen implementation supervision and make sure the LA is carried out according to requirements in approval.

“Provisional Code for Crop Occupation Tax of PRC (PRC State Department Order No. 511)”

114. Clause 5 Specification of tax rates of crop occupation tax is as follows:

(1) For area with per capita crop less than 1 mu (use county level administrative territory, this follows), CNY 10-50/m²; (2) For area with per capita crop between 1-2 mu, CNY 8-40/m²; (3) For area with per capita crop between 2-3 mu, CNY 6-30/m²; (4) For area with per capita crop over 3 mu, CNY 5-25/m². The taxation and financial authority of State Department will confirm average tax rate for provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities according to per capita crop area and economic development situation. The local applicable tax rate shall be decided by governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities according to practice and within tax rate range specified in Item (1) of this clause. The average level of applicable tax rate decided by all governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities must not lower than average tax rate specified in item (2) of this clause.

4.3. Chongqing city level laws and regulations

“Chongqing Land Administrative Regulations (CMG Order No. 53)” [1999]

115. Clause 19: For construction land, if involved agricultural land converted to construction land, agricultural land conversion review formalities shall be dealt with per law. If agricultural land converted to construction land involved in city, village and town construction land scale range determined in land use general planning, following conditions must be met with: (1) In accordance with general planning for land using; (2) In accordance with urban general planning or village/town planning; (3) Annual quota for agricultural land conversion acquired; (4) Measures for make up crop confirmed. If conditions not met with, agricultural land converted to construction land must not be approved.

116. Clause 22: For LA, the LA unit shall pay land compensation, resettlement subsidy, green seedling and ground attachment compensation in full within 3 months after the approval date of LA compensation plan, RP.

“Basic Endowment Insurance Trial Method for New LA People in Chongqing after Jan. 1st 2008” (No. 26) [2008]

117. Clause 3: After Jan. 1st, 2008, rural residents within administrative area of Chongqing, whose land is legally acquired by government, eligible to be registered as urban residents identification, elder than 16 in the month the LA compensation & RP approved, may apply for this method.

118. Clause 4: For those elder than 60 (male) or 55 (female) in the month the LA compensation & RP approved, shall adopt following stipulations:

119. (1) For elder people over 75, each will pay off basic endowment insurance premium by CNY 15,000. People under 75, based on the premium of CNY 15,000, will pay CNY 1,300/year for the difference from his/her age to 75 (less than 1 year will be calculated as 1 year), to pay off basic endowment insurance premium in one time.

120. (2) After paying off the basic endowment insurance premium in one time, from the next month the LA compensation & RP approved, the elder people will be paid pension by minimum endowment standard for urban retired people in Chongqing when the LA compensation & RP was approved. People over 70 will enjoy old age subsidy per stipulation (after they are 70 years old, additional CNY 50 will be issued for each month; after they are 75 years old, additional CNY 50 will be issued on top of that).

121. Clause 5: In the month the LA compensation & RP approved, 50-60 years old male and 40-55 years old female (hereinafter referred to as "4050" people) shall adopt following stipulations:

122. (1) "4050" people shall pay off basic endowment insurance premium by CNY 41,000 in one time.

123. (2) "4050" people failed to continue paying urban enterprise staff basic endowment insurance premium prior to legal retirement age will not have their own basic endowment insurance individual account. From the next month of legal retirement age, they will be paid pension by minimum endowment standard for urban retired people in Chongqing. After they are 70 years old, they will also enjoy old age subsidy per stipulation.

124. (3) "4050" people continue paying urban enterprise staff basic endowment insurance premium prior to legal retirement age, period less than 5 years, following methods shall be used to calculate and issue pension after they reach their legal retirement age:

125. Pension= minimum endowment standard for urban retired people×(1+continue paying premium months×1%)

126. (4) "4050" people continue paying urban enterprise staff basic endowment insurance premium prior to legal retirement age, period over 5 years, the urban enterprise staff basic endowment insurance method shall be adopted. Their one time paid basic endowment insurance premium shall be regarded as 15 years base, the paying index is 1, individual endowment insurance account will be established.

127. Clause 6: In the month the LA compensation & RP approved, male between 16-50 and female between 16-40 (hereinafter referred to as middle age & youth) shall adopt following stipulations:

128. (1) The standard for middle age & youth pay off basic endowment insurance premium in one time is: premium base × Chongqing urban individual worker basic endowment insurance premium ratio × required year of paying premium.

- Premium base: determined as 60% of the average wage of urban economic units of Chongqing in the year before when this method is enforced.
- Required year of paying premium: 1 year for age between 16-17; 2 years for age between 17-18; 3 years for age between 18-19; 4 years for age between 19-20; 5 years for male between 20-40 and female between 20-30; 10 years for male between 40-50 and female between 30-40.

129. (2) After paying off basic endowment insurance premium in one time, the urban enterprise staff basic endowment insurance method shall be adopted.

130. Clause 8: The LA compensation is mainly used to arrange basic endowment insurance of LA farmer converted to urban status, the resettlement subsidy is used to pay basic endowment premium for individuals. The one time paying off basic endowment premium of LA farmers converted to urban status shall be centrally paid on their behalf by state land administrative authority.

131. Clause 11: All district, county (autonomous county) governments are responsible for organization, implementation and social administration service work for basic endowment insurance of LA farmers converted to urban status within their administrative area. Governments shall positively guide and help labor age LA farmers converted to urban status to be employed, provide policy consultation, employment instruction, employment training and job introduction, etc., develop jobs in multiple approaches and enhance community and enterprises/communities employment opportunities, the "4050" people shall be major assist objects and are encouraged to work again by using all employment supporting policies.

"LA Compensation & Resettlement Method of Chongqing (CMG Order No. 55)" [1999]

132. Clause 19: For following people converted from farmer to urban status, the land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be transferred by land administrative authority to civil affairs authority, which will arrange resettlement or issue living fees each month per stipulations:

- (1) Orphan under 18 years old;
- (2) Widowed male over 60 or female over 50;
- (3) Disabled, unable to work and without supervisor;
- (4) Mentally diseased proved by county level and above hospitals, without supervisor.

"Notice on LA HD Administration by CMG Office (CMG File [2013] No. 27)"

133. Stipulates:

- (1) Focus on central administration, strictly carry out LA per law.
- (2) Confirm main body of implementation, push forward LA HD together.
- (3) Observe policy, standardize LA HD activities.
- (4) Emphasize supervision and inspection, effectively prevent vocational crimes during LA HD.

"Notice on Further Adjusting LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 58)"

134. I. Adjust urban LA compensation & resettlement standard, for land compensation, the LA compensation is calculated by approved LA land area with no consideration of land category or location, the standard is CNY 18,000/mu. Resettlement subsidy is calculated by number of farmers converted to urban status, the resettlement standard is CNY 38,000/person.

135. Comprehensive quota compensation shall be paid for green seedling and ground structure (attachment), which is approved LA total area minus rural homestead and woods, the quota compensation is CNY 22,000/mu. Compensation standard for ground structure (attachment) within rural homestead scope shall be drafted respectively by district governments in downtown Chongqing.

136. II. Governments of other districts, counties (autonomous counties) outside downtown Chongqing shall take reference of this notice, in combination with local practice, correspondingly adjust LA compensation & resettlement standard and draw detailed policies, report to CMG for archive and then put into effect.

“Land Reclamation Fee, Land Idle Fee, Land Restoration Fee and Usage Management Method of Chongqing City (CMG Order No. 54)”

137. Clause 3 Land reclamation fee specified in this method indicates the expenses spent by the unit approved to occupy crop for non-agricultural project will be responsible for reclaim equal quantity & quality of crop it occupied at the principle of “crop for crop”.

The crop idle fee in this method indicates expense to be paid by non-agricultural project land using unit who has acquired approval formalities, failed to start project after occupied the crop for over 1 years, according to clause 37 of “Land Administrative Law of PRC”.

The land restoration fee indicates expenses paid by project owner to restore the original status of land because of damage from excavation, collapse, pressing and occupation.

138. Clause 5 The charging standard for crop reclamation fee, crop idle fee and land restoration fee has 3 grades according to local economic development levels (Refer to annex for detailed charging standard).

Grade 1 standard for urban area (including Yuzhong District, Nan’an District, Jiulongpo District, Jiangbei District, Shapingba District, Ba’nan District, Beibei District, Dadukou District).

Grade 2 standard for partial area outside urban area (including Shuangqiao District, Wansheng District, Wanzhou District, Fuling District, Yongchuan District, Hechuan District, Jiangjin District, Changshou District, Bishan District, Tongliang District, Dazhu District, Liangping District, Qijiang District, Dianjiang District, Liangping District).

Grade 3 standard for other area outside area specified in item 2 & 3.

139. Specification regarding grade classification and applicable area in this article shall be made by all districts/counties (autonomous counties/cities) government in unit of villages (towns), who will determine specific range of application and rate and publish for practice, and report to CMG for filing.

Notice on Implementation of Taxation for Temporary Provision of Land Occupation Tax of Crop of PRC issued by People’s Government in Chongqing City (CMG File [2008] No. 47)

140. I. Applicable crop occupation tax rate standard for all districts/counties (autonomous counties): (1) For Dadukou District, Jiangbei District, Shapingba District, Jiulongpo District, Nan’an District, Beibei District, Yubei District, High & New Technology Zone and Economic Development Zone, the applicable tax rate is CNY 35/m². (2) For Wanzhou District, Fuling District, *Changshou District*, Jiangjin District, Hechuan District and Yongchuan District, the applicable tax rate is CNY 25/m². (3) For Qianjiang District, Wansheng District, Nanchuan District, Shuangqiao District, Qijiang County, Tongnan County, Tongliang County, Dazhu County, Rongchuang County, Bishan County, Fengdu County, *Dianjiang County*, Zhongxian County, Kaixian County, Yunyang County, Fengjie County, Wushan County and Xiushan County, the applicable tax rate is CNY 20/m². (4) For *Liangping County*, Chengkou County, Wulong County, Wuxi County, Shizhu County, Youyang County and Pengshui County, the applicable tax rate is CNY 15/m².

4.4. Liangping District Policies

Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2013] No. 47)

141. (1) Land compensation. The land compensation is calculated by total area of approved LA with no consideration of land category, land compensation standard for Grade 1 area is CNY 15,000/mu, land compensation standard for Grade 2 area is CNY 14,000/mu, land compensation standard for Grade 3 area is CNY 13,000/mu.

142. (2) Resettlement compensation. The resettlement compensation is calculated per township converted agricultural people, CNY 36,000/person for entitled person who will be converted from rural to urban status.

Table 4-2 Classification table for towns and villages in Liangping County

Grade	Name of town (village, street)
Grade 1	<i>Liangshan Street, Shuanggui Street</i>
Grade 2	<i>Pingjin Town, Huilong Town, Jukui Town, Renxian Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Longmen Town, Xinsheng Town, Yuanyi Town, Bishan Town, Hucheng Town, Yinping Town, Yunlong Town, Helin Town, Jindai Town, Hexing Town, Fulu Town, Panlong Town</i>
Grade 3	<i>Qixing Town, Zushan Town, Wenhua Town, Bojia Town, Daguean Town, Shi'an Town, Longsheng Village, Ansheng Village, Chengbei Village, Fuping Village, Tiemen Village, Qushui Village, Zizhao Village</i>

Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17)

143. (1) Land compensation. The land compensation is calculated by total area of approved LA with no consideration of land category, land compensation standard for grade 1 area is CNY 15000/mu, land compensation standard for grade 2 area is CNY 14000/mu, land compensation standard for grade 3 area is CNY 13000/mu (area classification refers to Annex 1).

144. (2) Resettlement compensation. The resettlement compensation is calculated per LAR people, CNY 36,000/person.

145. (3) Rural house compensation. Per standard listed in Annex 2.

146. (4) Green seedling and ground attachment (structure) compensation. The green seedling and ground attachment (structure) adopts integral quota compensation, calculated by approved LA area minus rural homestead area and woods area, CNY 12,000/mu, CNY 18/m²; The ground attachment within woods land range shall be compensated by woods administrative laws or relevant stipulations. For LA projects carried out after January 1, 2013 to issuing date of this document, if the green seedling and ground attachment (structure) were compensated, but need made up according to comprehensive quota compensation standard, the make up shall be paid to the collective economic organization.

4.5. ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

147. The objective of the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is (1) to avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible; (2) to study and design the alternatives proposal, so as to minimize the impact of involuntary resettlement; (3) to improve or at least restore the living standards of resettled persons to the pre-implementation level; (4) to improve the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable groups.

148. The RP for involuntary resettlement affected by the project is an important part of the project design. The following basic principles must be considered for resettlement arrangements subject to the involuntary resettlement:

(1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

(2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.

(3) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(4) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(5) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

(6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(7) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

(8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(9) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

(10) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(11) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

149. (12) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Differences between ADB and Domestic Policies and Solutions to Fully Meet ADB Requirements

The policies and principles embodied in the resettlement policy of ADB, the People's Republic of China, Chongqing City and Liangping District are similar, without major differences.

However, the following paragraphs describe some variations and solutions to fully meet ADB requirements.

Compensation for House Demolition

Difference: Per ADB policy all demolished houses, ground attachment and facilities are required to be compensation based on the full replacement cost Per PRC regulations it's a unified compensation standard based on structure.

Solution: As with other ADB-financed projects, compensation and resettlement assistance package in the RP will meetfull replacement cost.

Land Compensation

Difference: According to ADB policy, land compensation should be paid in full replacement cost, i.e. enough to offset affected income loss and restore potential source of income for future. The domestic land compensation policy is a unified standard compensation and resettlement assistance; and a part of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be used to purchase endowment insurance for population converted into urban status.

Solution: local government will make sure the compensation and resettlement assistance meet replacement cost, and affected persons investing in endowment scheme are entitled to enjoy the endowment insurance once aged or qualified. In addition, local government will provide further skill training and employment, and monitor the income of AHs, especially those vulnerable groups.

Vulnerable Groups

Difference: Per ADB policy it is required to pay special assistance to vulnerable groups, especially for poor family. Social impact assessment is not mandatory in the PRC, but APs are compensated based on quantity of loss and local governments support poor and needy households in various ways.

Solution: Special measures will be provided to support vulnerable groups which have been identified during site survey. Related measures have been included in this RP.

Negotiation and Information Disclosure

Difference: according to the policies of ADB, APs are entitled to know impacts and be involved in negotiation. In the PRC, while information disclosure and transparency is improving according to domestic policies, APs do not play an important role in decision making. And the period of information disclosure is limited.

Solution: Negotiation has been started at the primary stage of project preparation (before and during the technical assistance), and APs will be further consulted for decisions making. It is agreed to disclose the draft RP for APs reference.

Entitlement

Difference: Per ADB SPS all demolished buildings should be compensated at full replacement cost regardless legal or illegal status before cut-off date. According to domestic policies, people whose identification does not belong to the project area may not get the same compensation as residents. In addition, no compensation for illegal land and houses is used.

Solution: All APs with ownership or right of use of the property under the project are to be compensated at replacement cost, regardless legal or illegal before cut-off date.

RP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Difference: Both internal and external M&E are required by ADB. While local governments monitor land acquisition and resettlement, but the practice of external supervision and monitoring is limited to reservoir projects in the PRC.

Solution: Both internal and external M&E will be conducted for the ADB-financed project. Details are included in the RP.

4.6. Policies of compensation and resettlement for the project

150. According to the above policy comparison, based on the domestic laws and regulations and the requirements of the ADB policy, the compensation principle for the LA is made as follows:

- Measures should be taken to avoid or minimize negative impacts on the APs;
- Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted;
- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level;
- The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Affected properties shall be compensated at replacement cost;
- Land acquisition or house demolition should be conducted after compensation has been fully paid, and resettlement sites and subsidies are offered;
- Rural residents converted into urban resident: necessary skills training and support should be provided to ensure at least one of the AH doing non-agricultural work. Qualified APs (female over 55 years old and male over 60 years old) should get access to urban pension insurance system after LA.

5. Compensation Standards

5.1. Compensation principles

151. The compensation standards for LAR of this subproject have been formulated according to the laws, regulations and policies required for LAR issued by the PRC governments, and ADB's safeguard requirements. The purpose is to ensure that the affected people can get enough compensation and assistance measures, at least make their production and living levels restored to those before the subproject implementation. The principle of compensations shall comply with following points: (1) all APs transformed to non-agricultural residents shall be ensured to be included in the urban pension system; (2) provide replaced asset with equivalent or higher valuable asset as soon as possible; (3) compensate the asset by replacement price in full amount and in the timely manner; and (4) the employment opportunities during project construction and operation shall be given priority to the affected people. Details of the compensation principles are shown in Error! Reference source not found. .

Table 5-1 Compensation principles of the subproject

SN	Principles
1	Compensation and rights offered to affected people shall guarantee that their standard of living is maintained at the level before the subproject is started.
2	The affected people, whether they have legal title or not, shall be considered within the scope of compensation and resettlement.
3	If the crop per capita is not sufficient to sustain a livelihood, it should provide cash compensation or similar activities that generate income.
4	Land should not be used for construction until the affected people has been adequately compensated.
5	The implementation of the compensation shall be monitored by executing agencies and independent third party.
6	Vulnerable groups shall receive special support measures and treatment to ensure their lives, and those affected should have the opportunity to get benefit from the RP.
7	The RP should be integrated with the overall planning of the county/city/district.
8	The resettlement budget should be fully funded and the funds should be paid in time.
9	The IA shall ensure that all rural-township converted people shall be included in the urban endowment insurance system.

5.2. Cut-off date for compensation entitlement

152. The eligibility for compensation has been set based on the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in the FSR and disclosed to AHs on 31 January 2018 that will serve as the initial cut-off date. The cut-off date according to the local government regulations will be disclosed again by Changshou LRB based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) through the LA announcement expected in November 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the subproject after the preliminary cut-off date. After the LA announcement, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their houses, should not change the uses of their properties and land, and should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their houses. Any variation in physical quantity arising from any of the above acts will not be acknowledged nor compensated.

5.3. Compensation standards for LA, HD, etc.

153. According to relevant laws, regulations and policies, in combination with the actual situation of socioeconomy in Liangping District, various compensation standards are formulated for this subproject as described below.

5.3.1. Compensation standards for permanent LA

154. According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Deepening of the Reform for Land Management Decisions made by state council (State

Department File [2004] No 28, the Notice about Adjustment Policy of Compensation for LAR issued by CMG, (CMG File [2008] No. 45), the Notice about Further Adjustment for Compensation LAR Standards issued by CMG (CMG File[2013] No. 58) and Notice on Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Policies by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2008] No. 40) and Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17), the LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement fees and green seedling compensation. The LA compensation fee shall be calculated according to the land area, regardless of the type of land. The green seedling and ground attachment adopts integral quota compensation, calculated by approved LA area minus rural homestead area and woods area. The ground attachment within homestead land range adopts integral quota compensation, calculated by measured rural homestead land area. The ground attachment within woods land range shall be compensated by woods administrative laws or relevant stipulations. The integral quota compensation includes compensation for green seedling and general ground structures, exclude compensation for dedicated facilities. Green seedling planted on state-owned river beaches by local farmers shall be compensated per actual loss. See Table 5-2 for details.

Table 5-2 Compensation standards for permanent LA

Town/Street	Land compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate of Young Crop (yuan/mu)
Liangshan Street, Shuanggui Street:	15,000	36,000	12,000
Pingjin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Helin Town, Jindai Town	14,000	36,000	12,000
Remarks	80% will be paid to social security bureau for APs basic endowment insurance, 20% to village collective organization	paid to the persons who are qualified to be converted to non-agricultural status, after deducting the personal contribution of basic endowment insurance premium	Paid to village collective organization and then APs

155. In 2016, the AAOV in affected villages of this subproject area is CNY 800-1,350. According to land compensation of CNY 14,000/mu or CNY 15,000/mu and resettlement compensation of CNY 36,000/person, the times of LA compensation to AAOV of each project village are presented in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Permanent LA compensation to AAOV

Town	Village	Villagers group	AAOV of crop (CNY)	Per capita crop (mu)	Multiple for LA compensation fee	Multiple for resettlement subsidy	Total multiple
Helin Town	Wan'an Village	5	1100	1.00	12.73	32.73	45.45
		6	1100	1.00	12.73	32.73	45.45
		7	1100	0.90	12.73	29.45	42.18
	Helin Village	1	1100	0.80	12.73	26.18	38.91
		2	1100	0.75	12.73	24.55	37.27
		3	1100	0.60	12.73	19.64	32.36
		Aiguo Village	2	1100	0.80	12.73	26.18
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	4	1250	0.80	11.20	23.04	34.24
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	6	1300	0.80	10.77	22.15	32.92
	Xinyi Village	1	1200	0.75	11.67	22.50	34.17
		2	1300	0.80	10.77	22.15	32.92
		4	1350	0.87	10.37	23.20	33.57
		8	1300	0.86	10.77	23.82	34.58

Town	Village	Villagers group	AAOV of crop (CNY)	Per capita crop (mu)	Multiple for LA compensation fee	Multiple for resettlement subsidy	Total multiple	
		9	1150	0.74	12.17	23.17	35.34	
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	2	1200	0.44	11.67	13.20	24.87	
		3	1200	0.32	11.67	9.60	21.27	
		4	1100	0.44	12.73	14.40	27.13	
		5	1100	0.60	12.73	19.64	32.36	
		6	1100	0.25	12.73	8.18	20.91	
		7	1100	0.35	12.73	11.45	24.18	
	Xinhe Village	1	1300	0.70	10.77	19.38	30.15	
		2	1260	0.70	11.11	20.00	31.11	
		4	1290	0.70	10.85	19.53	30.39	
		5	1320	0.70	10.61	19.09	29.70	
		7	1300	0.70	10.77	19.38	30.15	
	Yuhe Village	1	1350	0.85	10.37	22.67	33.04	
	Yaotang Village	2	1300	0.85	10.77	23.54	34.31	
3		1300	0.80	10.77	22.15	32.92		
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	1	1200	0.94	11.67	28.20	39.87	
		4	1300	0.70	10.77	19.38	30.15	
		5	1300	0.72	10.77	19.94	30.71	
		6	1300	0.84	10.77	23.26	34.03	
		8	1300	1.26	10.77	34.89	45.66	
	Huashi Village	2	1100	0.90	12.73	29.45	42.18	
		3	1100	0.95	12.73	31.09	43.82	
	Qianhe Village	1	1300	0.70	10.77	19.38	30.15	
		2	1260	0.75	11.11	21.43	32.54	
		3	1300	1.01	10.77	27.97	38.74	
		4	1400	0.70	10.00	18.00	28.00	
		6	1350	0.90	10.37	24.00	34.37	
		7	1350	0.80	10.37	21.33	31.70	
	Shilong Village	6	800	1.10	17.50	49.50	67.00	
		8	800	0.85	17.50	38.25	55.75	
		9	800	0.97	17.50	43.65	61.15	
	Shuanggui Village	1	1100	0.84	12.73	27.49	40.22	
	Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	7	1500	0.80	9.33	19.20	28.53
	Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	5	1300	0.9	10.77	24.92	35.69
6			1300	1.01	10.77	27.97	38.74	
7			1300	1.05	10.77	29.08	39.85	
Dongshan Village		8	1100	1.02	12.73	33.38	46.11	
Qunyi Village		1	1100	1.05	12.73	34.36	47.09	
		2	1100	1.10	12.73	36.00	48.73	
		3	1150	0.98	12.17	30.68	42.85	
Qingdu Village		1	1150	1.00	12.17	31.30	43.48	
		3	1000	1.12	14.00	40.32	54.32	
		5	1120	1.00	12.50	32.14	44.64	
Bajiao Community			1000	0.15	14.00	5.40	19.40	
Dazhong Community			1000	0.10	14.00	3.60	17.60	

5.3.2. Temporary land occupation compensation standards & LURT rental standards

156. For temporary land occupation, the land occupation is compensated by annual output value of crop per mu calculated by years. The average crop output in Liangping District in 2017 is CNY 1,800/mu. The temporary land occupation for this subproject is 2 years. The young crop compensation is considered by 1 year. In combination with applicable price level, the young crop

compensation for temporary occupied collective land is CNY 1,800/mu. The scattered trees, bamboo, flowers will be compensated per specification or tree kinds or area; ground attachment will be compensated per category.

157. The time of the LURT for the ecological buffer zone is calculated to the year when the 2nd round of rural land contracting is ended in 2027. The annual rental is CNY 1,800/mu, and the LURT is for 10 years. All LURT cost for 10 years is credited into the RP budget and paid by the subproject. In fact, the LURT rental will be decided by equal negotiation between farmers and land users.

158. For reclamation of the temporary occupied land, the land user will paid CNY 12/m² land reclamation fee to local land administrative authority, and be responsible for the reclamation of temporary land occupation. The land administrative authority will check the restored land per relevant technical standards. If accepted, the deposit will be refunded to the project owner. If failed, the land administrative authority will use this deposit to rearrange reclamation.

Table 5-4 Compensation standards for temporary land occupation and LURT rental

Description	Compensation Standard (CNY/mu)	
Temporary land occupation compensation	Temporary land occupation compensation	3,600
	1 season green seedling compensation	1,800
Reclamation deposit	12/m ²	
Expected LURT rental	To be determined by negotiation between farmers and land users Based on Output CNY 1,800/mu, 10 years, estimated at CNY 18,000/mu	

5.3.3. Rural house compensation standards

159. Notice on Further Adjusting LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping District Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17), house resettlement of this subproject adopts two methods of monetary resettlement and village group adjusted homestead resettlement.

Full cash resettlement:

(1) Compensation Standards for House Structures

160. The compensation standard of houses demolished and resettled is: CNY 600/m² for brick and concrete structure house, CNY 530/m² for brick and timber structure house, CNY 440/m² for the earth wall structure, and CNY 180/m² for the simple structure house. Refers to Table 5-5 for details.

Table 5-5 Collective land HD & resettlement compensation standards

Structure Type	House Structure	Unit price of compensation (CNY/m ²)
Brick concrete structure	Precast roof with brick wall (slab)	600
Brick timber structure	Tile roof timber frame with brick wall (slab)	530
Earthen wall structure	Timber frame, earthen wall, tile roof	440
Simple structure	Earthen wall, felt roof (including shed roof)	180

(2) Moving subsidy

161. Moving subsidy: Dwelling house CNY 1,000/household for one time.

(3) Demolition Reward

162. For APs chosed cash compensation within specified resettlement period, each household will be awarded CNY 10,000 one time moving bonus.

(4) Cash compensation for each person to be resettled

163. Cash compensation is for monetary resettlement households only. The amount of monetary resettlement equals to local community house price of CNY 2900/m² in the project area times resettlement house building area of 30m²/person, the monetary resettlement fee is CNY 87,000/person.

164. Affected people who chosed monetary resettlement can apply to purchase community houses with restricted price (generally lower than market price) in household. The applied area shall be the same to the area of resettlement houses. The community house with restricted price is CNY 2,500/m². If the area of resettlement house is larger than the standard area but exceeded area is less than 10m², the exceeded area can be purchased in CNY 2500/m². If the exceeded area is more than 10m², the area more than 10m² has to be purchased in CNY 3,000/m² (each household may not exceed more than 15m²). The resettlement houses have relatively complete utilities service system and its market price is generally over CNY4,500/m² (Average house price in Liangping District in November 2017 is CNY 4,000/m²). When LAR households purchase community houses with restricted price, the contract tax, and connection costs for water, power, natural gas, CATV canble shall be paid by district government.

165. According to the monetary resettlement compensation standard, this resettlement method can meet demand for the resettlement in full replacement value.

Self-construction on Allocated Housing Land with partial compensation

(1) Structure Compensation

166. The HD compensation is 50% more based on original house structure compensation standards, i.e. CNY 900/m² for brick and concrete structure house, CNY 795/m² for brick and timber structure house, CNY 660/m² for the earthen wall structure, and CNY 270/m² for the simple structure house.

(2) Homestead land standard

167. Villagers' groups adjust homestead resettlement and compensate the affected households by monetary measure. After original houses demolished and resettled, the homestead land is compensated per LA standards. After approved by local land authority, the affected households can build new houses on their own remaining reserved land, or the village committee may adjust village homestead for the affected households to build new houses. If the village committee has adjusted village homestead for the affected households; the original homestead compensation to the affected households will be credited to the village committee for new homestead arrangement. After consultation with the project owner, the water, electricity and natural gas supply to the homestead will be responsible by the project owner. The homestead will be calculated as 30m²/person, 90m²/household for people under 3 people, 120m²/household for 4 people, 150m²/household for 5 or over 5 people.

(3) Moving subsidy

168. For those chosed homestead resettlement within specified resettlement period, each household will be awarded CNY 10,000 one time monetary moving bonus.

(4) Transition subsidy

169. Calculated and paid by CNY 3/m².month of legal building area of original houses, the first moving transition fee will be paid by 12 months, the transition period will be 24 months since the date of moving.

5.3.4. Compensation to affected enterprise

170. This subproject will affect state-owned Aiguo Power Station in Group 2, Aiguo Village of Helin Town. In 2016, its output was 434,800 Kwh, annual revenue was CNY 124,500, and annual taxation was CNY 3,900. The power department has hired Chongqing Tianjian CPA to assess the current assets of Aiguo Power Station, the preliminary conclusion is: the assets of Aiguo Power Station is CNY1,564,500.

171. LAR compensation for the power station will be disbursed by a separate fund from the local government, so the LAR cost for the power station is not credited into the budget of the RP of this subproject.

5.3.5. Compensation standard for ground attachments

172. Comprehensive quota compensation shall be paid for young crop and ground attachment (structure), which is based on approved total LA area minus rural homestead area, the quota compensation is CNY 12,000/mu. The ground attachments within homestead land range adopts integral quota compensation, calculated by measured rural homestead land area, CNY18/m². The ground attachments within woods land range shall be compensated by woods administrative laws or relevant stipulations. Compensation for general attachments (exclude tombs) of ground attachment is included in comprehensive quota compensation. This compensation standard meets the demand for resettlement.

173. Comprehensive quota compensation is paid to LA collective economic organization, which will allocate to each household according to land category, young crop and ground attachment (structure) category, its standard follows Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17).

Table 5-6 Compensation standard for ground attachment (structure)

SN	Description	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/unit)
1	Tomb	Pcs	2,000
2	Hard earth covered ground	m ²	5
3	Concrete covered ground	m ²	22
4	Electricity power pole	Pcs	90
5	Wire	M	3
6	Road	M	500

5.3.6. Land tax and other related fees

174. The details of standards for land taxes and other fees related refers to Table 5-7. These taxes and fees, included in resettlement budget in table 8-1, will be paid by the project implementing unit (PIU), Liangping Rongyu Engineering Co. Ltd., during RP implementation.¹

Table 5-7 Standards for land Taxes and other related expenses

SN	Item	Tax and fee standards	Policy basis
1	Land reclamation fees	CNY 25/m ² ;	Land Reclamation Fee, Land Idle Fee, Land Restoration Fee and Usage Management Method of Chongqing City (CMG Order No. 54)
2	Overall planning fee	CNY 20,000/mu	Notice to Strengthen and Standardize the Fee Collection for Social Security Arrangement for Non-Agricultural Residents with LA in Further Extent issued by State Land and House Administrative

¹ These costs will not be paid by affected HHs or entities.

SN	Item	Tax and fee standards	Policy basis
			Bureau of Chongqing City (2008) No. 540, Notice about Adjustment Policy of Compensation for LAR issued by CMG, (CMG File [2008] No. 45)
3	Chargeable fee for newly increased construction land	CNY 14/m ²	Notice of Adjustment of Land Use Fee for Newly Increased Land for Constructed issued by Ministry of Finance, State Land and Resources of State and the people's bank of China (CaiZong (2006) No. 48), Notice to Adjust the Collection Grade for Chargeable Usage Fee of State Owned Construction Land Newly Increased in Part of Areas issued by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Land and Resources of State (CaiZong (2009) No. 24).
4	Cultivated land occupation tax	CNY 15/m ²	Notice on Implementation of Taxation for Temporary Provision of Land Occupation Tax of Crop of PRC issued by People's Government in Chongqing City (CMG File [2008] No. 47)
5	LA administration fee	Free of charge	Collection Management Measures for Management Fee of LA in Chongqing City [2001] No. 346]

5.4. Entitlement matrix

175. The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter and it is focused on providing it to affected villagers, individuals and enterprises. See Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Entitlement Matrix for Compensation Equity of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	511.71 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently, including 481.39 mu cultivated land, 28.75 mu garden land, and 1.57 mu housing plot	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	734 HHs with 2,352 persons in 59 residential groups in 22 villages in 5 towns and 2 streets due to collective PLA.	1) Land compensation standard is CNY 15,000/mu for Shuanggui Street and Liangshan Street, CNY 14,000/mu for Pingjin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Jindai Town, Helin Town 2) Resettlement subsidy is 36,000yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status. 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments: 12,000yuan/mu 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	1) 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members. 2) Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. 3) One-off compensation for young crops with 12,000yuan/mu.
Temporary land use	199 mu, all are rural cultivated land	1) Collective economic organization with land using right; 2) Households who have the right to use the land.	60 HHs with 222 in 7 villagers' groups in 5 village of 5 town/streets	1) Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops; 2) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments (8,200 yuan/mu for first year).	1) Yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from second year. 2) A reclamation bond at 12 yuan/m ² . 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Liangping LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation..
Demolition of rural residential houses	1,457.13m ² in total, including 975.73m ² of brick-concrete structure, 14.2m ² of brick-timber structure, 67.2m ² of earthen wall structure	Property owners	5 households with 21 people in 3 villages in 2 towns.	1) Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the local compensation rates. 2) Self-construction on allocated land with partial compensation.	See details in section 5.3.3
Enterprises	Aiguo Power Station	Property owner (SOE)	1) Electricity power company 2) 2 workers	Currently estimated value is 1.5645 million Yuan	1) The government will hire assessment organization to assess the enterprise assets; 2) The government will negotiate with the enterprise representatives for compensation standard and restoration measures; 3) Compensation will be paid to the enterprise; 4) Affected 2 workers will be resettled in the enterprise's organization.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Young crop and ground attachments	Totally 6 types of attachment, such as tomb, concrete ground, power poles, wire, rural road, etc.	Property owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors.	(1) Fixed compensation rate of 12,000yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by peice. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	PLA	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land admistration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. Elder people already attained retired age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program. Others will receive pensions from the month following the attainment of statutory retiring age.	Liangping LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Liangping LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection 6.3.1.
Vulnerable Groups	PLA	Poor families below local minimum living standard, as well as the infirm, the disabled, mental patients, aged widows and widowers or female headed households, affected by LAR of the subproject	vulnerable households	Vulnerable groups will enjoy the priorities during the implementation of these restoration and resettlement measures, and special assistance measures has been developed for them to make sure their living and income levels will be improved after the subproject implementation.	1) Liangping Poverty Alleviation Office is managing the five-guarantee household program for those registered. 2) The IA in-field representative, township government will assist the low income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program. 3) The IA in-field representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority.
Grievance redress	LAR	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 9.5.

6. Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Measures

176. The overall goal of the livelihood restoration of the subproject is to guarantee the life and housing condition of affected household, and restore and recover the production infrastructure, enable the affected labor force will be back to work and make the income and the life of the affected people improved or restored to the level before the resettlement at least.

6.1. Assessment for of Land and Income Losses of Affected Villages and Rural Residents

177. Permanent LA of this subproject involves land of cultivated, garden and forest, etc. The cultivated land is mainly the land planting food crops and economic crops, including rice, corn and rape. The loss rate of the per capita income of villagers is 0.49~7.73%, so it has little impact on villagers' income. According to the AAOV of the local farmland, the loss of income refers to Error! Reference source not found. .

Table 6-1 Impact analysis by collective land acquisition

Town	Village/ community	Prior to LA				LA impact			LA impact rate			Income loss (CNY)			
		Total households (household)	Total people (person)	Crop (mu)	Per capita crop (mu)	Affected households (household)	Affected people (person)	Crop(mu)	Household ratio (%)	Population ratio (%)	LA rate (%)	Annual loss (CNY)	Average household loss	Per capita loss	Portion in per capita gross income (%)
Helin Town	Helin Village	1880	4667	5507.06	1.18	70	226	23.25	3.72%	4.84%	0.42%	28043.24	400.62	124.09	1.20%
	Wan'an Village	870	2577	5360.16	2.08	58	185	12.39	6.67%	7.18%	0.23%	14577.50	251.34	78.80	0.76%
	Aiguo Village	752	2339	4233.59	1.81	3	12	1.48	0.40%	0.51%	0.03%	1374.92	458.31	114.58	1.11%
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	608	2164	1867.53	0.86	10	30	5.73	1.64%	1.39%	0.31%	8935.84	893.58	297.86	2.87%
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	1086	3450	2967.00	0.86	5	15	0.22	0.46%	0.43%	0.01%	245.96	49.19	16.40	0.16%
	Xinyi Village	821	2822	2285.82	0.81	106	360	91.84	12.91%	12.76%	4.02%	96710.57	912.36	268.64	2.59%
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	1266	3426	7708.50	2.25	44	140	35.50	3.48%	4.09%	0.46%	70997.80	1613.59	507.13	4.89%
	Xinhe Village	896	3414	6315.90	1.85	73	235	65.91	8.15%	6.88%	1.04%	98863.65	1354.30	420.70	4.06%
	Yaotang Village	901	3401	4421.30	1.30	14	42	15.00	1.55%	1.23%	0.34%	15001.60	1071.54	357.18	3.45%
	Yuhe Village	1035	3435	4877.70	1.42	10	31	17.81	0.97%	0.90%	0.37%	21375.36	2137.54	689.53	6.65%
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	729	2348	3052.40	1.30	61	191	33.70	8.37%	8.13%	1.10%	33703.20	552.51	176.46	1.70%
	Huashi Village	980	2890	2832.20	0.98	34	113	21.00	3.47%	3.91%	0.74%	23099.78	679.41	204.42	1.97%
	Qianhe Village	1136	2516	2314.72	0.92	106	335	70.09	9.33%	13.31%	3.03%	52566.68	495.91	156.92	1.51%
	Shilong Village	636	2458	1941.82	0.79	42	132	31.22	6.60%	5.37%	1.61%	20291.57	483.13	153.72	1.48%
	Shuanggui Village	1080	3198	3517.80	1.10	27	86	23.73	2.50%	2.69%	0.67%	18746.23	694.30	217.98	2.10%
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	2960	916	732.80	0.80	8	22	3.46	0.27%	2.40%	0.47%	4150.68	518.84	188.67	1.82%
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	880	2560	2048.00	0.80	18	56	12.06	2.05%	2.19%	0.59%	14476.80	804.27	258.51	2.49%
	Dongshan Village	1023	3260	2934.00	0.90	8	25	4.55	0.78%	0.77%	0.16%	5915.00	739.38	236.60	2.28%
	Qunyi Village	890	3102	3102.00	1.00	15	48	9.48	1.69%	1.55%	0.31%	12320.10	821.34	256.67	2.48%
	Qingdu Village	980	3210	3594.02	1.12	14	41	10.53	1.43%	1.28%	0.29%	12109.50	864.96	295.35	2.85%
	Bajiao Community	1230	3950	592.50	0.15	5	17	3.25	0.41%	0.43%	0.55%	3250.00	650.00	191.18	1.84%
	Dazhong Community	1150	3680	368.00	0.10	3	10	1.79	0.26%	0.27%	0.49%	1794.00	598.00	179.40	1.73%

6.2. Income and livelihood Restoration Measures

6.2.1. Compensation of Permanent Land Acquisition

178. The LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and comprehensive quota compensation. The permanent LA of rural collective land (land compensation) is calculated by LA area without consideration of land category. Land compensation standard is CNY 15,000/mu for Grade 1 land in Shuanggui Street and Liangshan Street, CNY 14,000/mu for Grade 2 land in Jindai Town, Helin Town, Mingda Town, Lirang Town, and Pingjin Town. For LA people resettlement, the resettlement subsidy standard is CNY 36,000/person. Comprehensive quota compensation is adopted for young crop and normal ground attachments, the compensation standard is CNY12,000/mu. The subproject affected crop mainly plants rice, corn and rape, etc., gardens are for vegetable planting mainly. The land compensation is the compensation obtained by LA rural collective economic organization, 80% of the LA compensation shall be used for APs who converted to urban status to participate in the basic endowment insurance for the employees of the urban enterprises, which shall be allocated to the labor security department by the land administrative department. The remaining 20% shall be paid to the APs based on acquired land area. Comprehensive quota compensation for young crop and ground attachments is paid to LA collective economic organization, which will allocate to each household according to land category, young crop and ground attachment (structure) category, its standard follows Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17)

6.2.2. Endowment Insurance for Entitled APs to be Converted into Non-Agricultural Status

(1) Population entitled to be Converted into Urban Status

179. According to Notice about Further Adjustment for Compensation LAR Standards issued by CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 58), Notice on Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Policies by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2008] No. 40), Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2013] No. 47) and Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17), the LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement fees and green seedling compensation, the number of LA people resettlement shall be LA crop area (garden area calculated as crop area) plus half non-crop area divided by per capita crop area of LA collective economic organization. There are 766 LA people entitled for conversion in this subproject, refers to Table 6-2 for details.

Table 6-2 Population entitled to be Converted into Urban Status

Town	Village	Group	LA crop area (mu)/(1)	LA non- crop area (mu)/(2)	Per capita crop (mu)/(3)	LA people entitled for conversion (person)(4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
Helin Town	Helin Village	Group 1	14.35	0.43	0.8	18
		Group 2	0.35	0.48	1.0	1
		Group 3	8.55	0.01	1.0	9
	Wan'an Village	Group 5	6.33	0.20	0.9	7
		Group 6	3.28	0.18	1.0	3
		Group 7	2.78	0.00	0.9	3
		Aiguo Village	Group 2	1.48		0.8

Town	Village	Group	LA crop area (mu)/(1)	LA non- crop area (mu)/(2)	Per capita crop (mu)/(3)	LA people entitled for conversion (person)(4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	Group 4	5.73	0.00	0.9	6
Mingda Town	Xinyi Village	Group 1	48.82	0.65	0.75	66
		Group 2	10.40	0.24	0.8	13
		Group 4	26.52	0.00	0.87	30
		Group 8	3.85	0.12	0.86	5
		Group 9	2.20	0.00	0.74	3
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	Group 2	5.87	0.08	0.44	13
		Group 3	6.75	0.05	0.32	21
		Group 4	5.72	0.19	0.44	13
		Group 5	0.19	0.00	0.6	0
		Group 6	0.78	0.00	0.25	3
		Group 7	16.19	2.09	0.35	49
	Xinhe Village	Group 1	6.34	0.44	0.7	9
		Group 2	2.65	0.00	0.7	4
		Group 4	22.19	0.00	0.7	32
		Group 5	9.41	2.39	0.7	15
		Group 7	5.54	0.00	0.7	8
		Group 8	19.83	0.00	0.8	25
	Yaotang Village	Group 2	6.58	0.00	0.8	8
		Group 3	8.42	0.00	0.8	11
Yuhe Village	Group 1	17.81	0.33	0.85	21	
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	Group 1	4.26	0.00	0.94	5
		Group 3	2.18	0.01	0.85	3
		Group 4	2.51	0.11	0.7	4
		Group 6	3.00	0.22	0.84	4
		Group 7	3.89	0.05	0.9	4
		Group 8	17.86	0.68	1.26	14
	Huashi Village	Group 2	3.29	0.01	0.9	4
		Group 3	17.71	1.04	0.9	20
		Group 1	12.42	0.10	0.7	18
	Qianhe Village	Group 2	8.30	0.79	0.075	116
		Group 3	3.77	0.72	1.1	4
		Group 6	15.14	0.09	0.7	22
		Group 7	16.30	0.92	0.8	21
		Group 8	14.15	0.04	0.95	15
		Group 6	4.02	0.00	1.1	4
	Shilong Village	Group 8	16.89	0.00	0.85	20
		Group 9	10.30	0.43	0.97	11
Group 1		23.43	0.00	0.84	28	
Shuanggui Village	Group 6	0.30	0.00	0.99	0	
	Group 7	3.46	0.28	0.9	4	
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	Group 7	3.46	0.28	0.9	4
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	Group 5	4.75	0.80	0.8	6
		Group 6	3.42	0.53	1.02	4
		Group 7	3.90	0.60	0.9	5
	Dongshan Village	Group 8	4.55	0.70	1.1	4
	Qunyi Village	Group 1	3.25	0.50	0.99	4
		Group 2	3.19	0.49	1.12	3
		Group 3	3.04	0.47	1.0	3
	Qingdu Village	Group 1	2.73	0.42	1.0	3
		Group 3	4.03	0.62	0.75	6

Town	Village	Group	LA crop area (mu)/(1)	LA non- crop area (mu)/(2)	Per capita crop (mu)/(3)	LA people entitled for conversion (person)(4)=[(1)+(2)*0.5]/(3)
		Group 5	3.77	0.58	0.8	5
	Bajiao Community		3.25	0.50	0.99	4
	Dazhong Community		1.79	0.28	1.1	2
Total						766

(2) Advantages of LA people resettlement

180. The land-expropriated farmers (LEFs), after converted to non-farmer status, enjoy more interest in dwelling, medical care, education, etc., and their living and employment level will be greatly improved. Please find Table 6-3 for comparison of APs before and after converted to non-farmer status.

Table 6-3 Comparison of advantages before and after Urbanization of Affected Farmers

Content	Before Urbanization	After Urbanization
Endowment	CNY80/person.month basic pension for retired personnel	At least CNY 550/person.month pension for retired
Medical care	Attend residents medical insurance, reimbursement ratio 85% max.	In patient medical fee reimbursement ratio can be as high as 95%; the part above payment restriction will be paid by large sum medical mutual aid fund per stipulations
Education	Study in middle school & elementary school in Zitong Street or Tianjia Town	During compulsory education stage, choose study in local urban area; after graduation, enter public rental housing security, enjoy urban employment support policy
Social aid	Minimum living guarantee standard is CNY 230/month, five guarantees insurance standard is CNY 350/person.month, etc.	Urban minimum living guarantee standard is CNY 385/person.month; the guarantee for urban unemployed person is CNY 480/person.month
Employment training	Relatively less employment & training approaches	Subsidy in social security and training, small sum loan and interest subsidy; "one-on-one" assistance, develop welfare careers for guaranteed resettlement; encourage self-employment, provide self-employment support

(3) Endowment Insurance of APs to be converted to urban status

181. After the discussion with village commission officials and affected villagers' representatives, the determination of LAR objectives will be decided by the discussion of meeting held by each village, usually it is determined by the LA area. If wish, all LA people may apply for converting into urban status. Most households tend to have the elderly or the people over 40 to 50 years old converted to non-farmer status. For members less than 16, they can get the resettlement fee in full amount in one off. People over 16 years old must be converted to non-farmer status, they will pay different amounts of endowment premium according to different ages. The government undertakes 50% of it and the individual pays the remaining 50%. The endowment insurance is divided into three age groups. In each age group, the payment amount is different for individuals. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Endowment premium and pension collection of LA people at different ages

Age	Age group	People (person)	Individual need to pay the endowment	Pensionable amount (CNY)	Time to start to collect the pension
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			insurance premium (CNY) in one off		
Elders	Over 80	10	7,500	750	From the next month the LA compensation plan approved by law
	75-79	15	7500	650	
	70-74	35	8,150-10,750	550	
"4050" people	Male 60-69	210	11,400-20,500	500	From the next month after the male is over 60 years old and female is over 55 years old for legal retirement age
	Female 55-69				
	Male 50-59	193	20,500	500	
	Female 40-54				
Mid-age or youth	Male 40-49	175	11,532	500	From the next month after the male is over 60 years old and female is over 55 years old for legal retirement age
	Female 30-39				
	Male 20-39	83	5,766	500	
	Female 20-29				
16-19	45	1,153.2-4,612.8	500		
Total		766			

Note: (1) Resettlement subsidy for LA people under 16 converted to township shall be fully paid to individuals; (2) standard endowment insurance to be paid by individual in one time is determined by Notice of Basic Endowment Insurance for Urbanized Personnel (before December 31, 2007), and (after January 1, 2008 in Chongqing) Trial Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance of New Urbanized Personnel with LA (CMG File [2008] No 26); (3) the "4050" personnel and the young and middle-aged people can get the pension benefits after they are 55 years old or 60 years old, which depend on the average income of the urban residents of that year.

182. The LA people will get CNY 36,000/person as resettlement subsidy, which is enough to pay the 50% of their endowment insurance of their share. The 50% of endowment insurance paid by government, and the insufficient part shall be withdrawn from the comprehensive land arrangement fee. For the elder people who reach the retirement age, after the endowment insurance premium is paid off in one off, they can receive the pension from the following month, after the LA compensation and RP approved. According to 2016' standard, the basic pension is CNY550/month. As a result, these township converted people will receive at least CNY6,600 a year as pensions.

183. Of the 766 people, 60 farmers have reached the retirement age. They are able to receive their pensions after they underwrite the insurance. There are 403 people in "4050" group, they mainly do labor work, most of them are temporary workers in local towns, woman are working as housekeeping service or restaurants, monthly income around CNY 2000. Men do more brickwork, fitment and construction work, most of them are temporary, some time will do farming work in busy season. 303 farmers are mid-age and young people, most of them choose to work in other places, mainly in Chongqing and other places, they do construction, factory work and service industry. APs who converted into urban status can enjoy the profit allocation of collective economic organizations continually.

184. 80% of the land compensation will be allocated to labor and social security bureau of Shapingba District for disbursement of affected persons' (APs) basic endowment insurance due to their transition from rural residents to urban residents. The remaining 20% of the land compensation will be disbursed to village collective organization for development of collective economy, production and livelihood of members of the collective economy organization. The use and allocation method of the 20% land compensation of this subproject is disbursed averagely to APs.

185. In 2016, the average annual output value of cultivated land in the project area was CNY1,000-1,300/mu. Based on the land compensation rate of 14,000/mu and the resettlement subsidy of CNY38,000 per capita, LA compensation ranges from 17.60-67.00 times the average annual output value, much higher than 16. (see table 5-3) Since the APs will be urbanized, they need to pay for their endowment insurance. For APs who are 40 to 50 years-old, they need to

pay more endowment insurance than young or elder APs when they transfer to urban residents (see Table 6-5). They need to pay CNY 20,500 (50% of CNY41,000) for the insurance and the other 50% is paid by central and local governments; they will also receive cash for the remaining resettlement subsidy of CNY17,500 and 20% of the land compensation.

186. Therefore, all APs due to the LA can enjoy the urban pension systems and receive compensation in cash. For female APs in ages over 55 years old and male APs over 60 years old, they can receive monthly pensions right when LA is complete. For APs under the above ages, they can use cash compensation to continue their non-farm businesses for conversion to urban residents. When they turn to 55 or 60 years old, they can receive monthly pensions.

187. Example: For an AH with five family members (with ages of 62, 59 (female), 38, 34 (female), and 13, respectively) with loss of 4.0 mu farmland will receive CNY56,000 for land compensation. However, they need to pay CNY35,840 for general endowment insurance, and the remaining CNY20,160 in cash will be paid to the AH directly. In addition, they will receive CNY180,000 of resettlement subsidy. However, they will need to pay for the pension insurance (individual part) for a total of CNY51,148 (CNY15,950 for age of 62, 17,900 for age of 59, 5,766 for age of 39, 11,532 for age of 34, and zero for age of 13), and remaining CNY129,318 of cash will be paid directly to the individual. Then, the AH will receive CNY48,000 of compensation for young crops and ground attachments in cash. Hence, in total, they will pay a total of CNY86,988 for the pension insurance and remaining total of CNY197,102 of the compensation will be received in cash. Two family members with ages of 62 and 59, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefit once they pay the pension insurance, while the member with 13 years old can continue his study or will work as an urban resident and participate in the urban worker pension insurance. The members with ages of 38 and 34, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefits after 22 years (for male at 60 years old) or 21 years (for female at 55 years old). So they will rely on the remaining compensation for their life till they can enjoy the pension benefits. However, as they are in labor ages they will find some work to do to continue to earn more money.

6.2.3. Resettlement measures for other APs impacted by LA

188. For LEFs unable to enjoy the policy of conversion to non-farmer status, their land loss ratio was small, and there is no distinct resettlement measures from government compensation policies, but it also involves the vital interests of the farmers, and it still become the concern of farmers. According to the experience of LAR compensation in Liangping District, each village shall convene villagers' meeting, to discuss the resettlement and compensation measures for these farmers, so as to ensure the LA and compensation is fair, the resettlement mainly includes:

189. Land replacement resettlement: land replacement compensation to LEFs, the replacement land is from the reserved or idle land of rural collective organization, remained land from the family all converted to non-farmer status, and the index compensation land provided by farmers converted to township after LAR. Such as road subproject LA in Liangshan Street, when it is calculated based on the compensation policy, 1 mu land LA offers one township conversion quota, a certain household was acquired 0.8 mu land, but it has obtained one quota for township conversion, so this household will give 0.2mu land to make up the insufficiency. These types of land shall be arranged by the collective organization to compensate and land loss households not converted to township. At present, the LA for road construction in San'an Village, Liangshan Street was operated per this plan, and the villagers think it fair and reasonable. The township conversion quota will be decided in villagers' meeting, all LA involved rural people will decide the candidate by lottery or consider from ages.

190. Cash compensation: if the village collective organization does not have reserved land, or the remaining land from farmers converted to township is not sufficient to compensate the replacement land, or the land lost farmers not converted to township were unwilling to accept the scattered land, economic compensation may be adopted. The sources of compensation may be part of "quota fee" of the township converted households. For instance, in Liangshan Street, 1 mu land LA offers one township conversion quota, LSQ family was acquired 0.7mu land, but he

has obtained one quota for township conversion, so this household will give 0.3mu land as “quota fee” to make up the insufficiency, i.e. $0.3\text{mu} \times \text{CNY}36000/\text{mu} = \text{CNY}10800$, to purchase resettlement fee “quota” from land lost households not converted to township.

191. Accumulation scores for township conversion, i.e., the cumulative number of LA, the household, who is not converted to township for small quantity of LA. In the next LA, the LA area is accumulated, the higher LA households will have priority in getting the township conversion quota. This subproject has some LA within urban planning area of Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street, with the implementation of urban construction, the LA affected households involved in this urban planning area will gradually converted to township, eventually all of them will be converted to township.

192. Other resettlement: for family members of land lost household not converted to township, different priority shall be adopted according to their ages. The elders shall be arranged as the low income guarantee household, the young and middle aged people shall be given priority to be arranged into the collective economic organizations, such as work in village factories to get new source of livelihood.

193. The local practice show, with resettlement of multiple approaches, the interest and living standard of LA affected households not converted to township are well protected. There is no complaint because of resettlement compensation. The farmers are willing to keep their identification of rural household registration to contract land. For all villages in this subproject, the detailed method taken to resettle or compensate LA farmers not converted to township shall be decided after discussion in villagers’ meetings. The project IA and village/town government staffs responsible for LA will assist convening villagers’ meeting and record results of discussion and updated RP.

6.2.4. Agriculture Development Supporting Measures

194. According to the site survey and as per information from the interview with village heads, a very typical featured agriculture in the project area is fruit planting. Almost every household plants fruits. In the past, people would sell their fruits to the companies purchasing fresh fruit from the production areas and selling outside for getting price disparities. Currently, the situation has been changing very fast. Many villages have been doing Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) with some agricultural companies, which is considered as a win-win way for villagers and the companies. From one hand, the villagers could not only get net income with around 500yuan/mu every year from LURT without any cost investment (it was reported that the 500yuan/mu was actually similar with the net income earned by farmers self), but also could release from the land to get some extra income from short-time jobs by joining fruit land maintenance and harvest. As said, each person could have 50-100yuan/day based on the types and requirements of jobs. There would be 2-3 months of working period. Moreover, the farmers can get job incomes near homes, and thus, they could take care of their families in the parallel; from other hand, the company can unify the piece-by-piece of lands to get economies of scale.

195. Overall, there are two types of works in fruit planting: technical process and general labour force inputs. According to the result of survey, the villagers were normally expressing to have some more techniques in fruit planting, which could not only help them to improve their products, if they plant by selves, but also could be easier to find short-term jobs and get higher salary from the agriculture companies who leased land through LURT.

196. In order to respond to the voice of the APs, the interviews with Poverty Alleviation Office and Agriculture Committee of Liangping district were conducted in December 2017 and January 2018. There are agricultural supporting and training programs every year for villagers of the district. And, for Liangping Agriculture Committee, their technical teams are investing around the villages for more than 220 days in a year to find opportunities of improving the agricultural capacity and income of the villagers in the district. And, there is different training available for villagers who are willing to improve their techniques. As Table 6- indicated, three types of training were conducted in the project towns in 2017, of which training provided by Poverty Alleviation

Office were focus to the need of poor households registered in Poverty Alleviation Programme, whilst training provided by Agricultural Committees were available for all villagers. As Table 6- shown, the interviewees provided an estimate of 2018/2019 as well based on the performance of 2017.

Table 6-5 Agricultural Skill Training in Project Area

Agency	Training		Attendees in Project area				Courses	Training objects
	Course	Year	Helin	Pingjin	Jindai	Mingda		
Poverty Alleviation Office	Practical agricultural techniques (3 days)	2017	56	65	45	55	12	Affected poor households
		2018/2019	65	80	66	58	15	
Agriculture Committee	New agricultural techniques (10 days, once every 3 year)	2017	50	62	50	54	4	Affected Households
		2018/2019	75	80	70	70	8	
	Agricultural techniques training (expected to be conducted in 2018, 7-10 days each course)	2018/2019	75	65	65	55	16	Affected farmer (shatian pomelo, toracco orange) and livestock owner (fishpond owner, pig raising)

6.2.5. Employment services of the affected people

197. Liangping PMO will survey intension of employment, intension of loan and intension of training of LA affected villages during implementation of subproject, and feedback the result to relevant authorities.

198. In order to promote employment, improve the production and life and income level of those affected people, the local relevant departments provide a wide range of employment policy, including the government arranges employment, supports their own businesses, provide labor skills training and issues small amount of loans

(1) Pubic service job opportunites

199. In the construction, operation and maintenance process, this subproject will use some labor force, it will give priority to hire temporary workers who are affected by the subproject, so as to create some jobs for local people, and help them to improve their income level. It will be clearly stated in contract that the contractor will employ affected farmers with priority, and the proportion of employment shall be negotiated by both parties; In the same time, non-technical labor shall use as much local people as possible, if the affected people were willing to attend construction, they enjoy priority in consideration. With the premise of self-wish of women, the women labor shall be used as much as possible and assure equal pay for equal work. At the same time, for low-labor intensity work in the later stage of the subproject, such as landscape work, the proportion of women's labor shall exceed 50%. Annual incomes of the public welfare jobs is CNY35,000 to 50,000 (including 5 incurances and pension paid by employers).

Table 6-6 Statistics of public service jobs to be applied in project area

Type	Career	Year	Helin	Lirang	Mingda	Pingjin	Jindai	Shuanggui Street	Liangshan Street	Total
Full time	Traffic assistant	2018/2019	3	2	3	2	2	6	10	18
	Community arbitrator		2	2	3	2	3	3	2	8
	Info manager (Employment policy, women support, etc.)		3	2	4	2	3	1	1	5
	Cleaning staff		1	1	3	3	5	3	5	13

Type	Career	Year	Helin	Lirang	Mingda	Pingjin	Jindai	Shuanggui Street	Liangshan Street	Total
	Security & patrol		2	5	3	4	5	7	5	17
Part time	Cleaning	2018/2019	10	15	10	15	15	13	20	48
	Road maintenance		5	8	5	6	4	6	8	18
	Community volunteers		16	6	12	5	10	6	5	21
	Patrol		8	5	2	5	8	9	10	27
	Woods ranger		2	3	3	2	1	3	2	6
	Others		30	35	23	26	15	20	25	174

200. In order to improve the employment services of affected people, Liangping District HR Bureau holds site recruitment meeting every 20th, so as to resolve the employment for the local affected local people as much as possible, and it also adopts the way that the government provides the job for the family with difficulty for employment, so as to guarantee every family has at least one person employed. In addition, more preferential services shall be provided to vulnerable groups on employment issues, so as to make them to be engaged in simple work and help them to solve life problems.

(2) Support self-employment

201. In order to better solve the employment of the affected people by this subproject, Liangping HR & Employment Service Bureau will provide comprehensive employment guidance and employment services, especially for farmers, especially mid-age and young people, it will provide self-employment consulting, including business related formalities, knowledge training and skill levels, policy support, and other business consulting service. People who start small and micro businesses (including individual businesses) can apply for loans of up to CNY100,000, full interest allowance by government; for the enterprise, who applies for a loan since the previous year and absorbs all kinds of unemployed personnel with ratio of more than 20% of its employee, and it has sign the labor contract of one year above, and pay social insurance normally, such enterprise can apply the loan of credit up to CNY 2 million. According to the benchmark loan interest rate published by People's Bank of China, it will be granted 50% discount for interest.

(3) Labor skill training

202. Agricultural training: mainly led by Liangping Agriculture Commission, it will organize monthly trainings including planting, breeding and processing of agricultural products, agricultural cultivation etc regularly, such as vegetable & fruit cultivation, pig & poultry breeding, technology of crop diseases and pests control, etc. Many training programs are free training, and any villagers can participate in it if they are willing.

203. Non-agricultural training: Liangping District Employment Service Bureau will jointly cooperate with many vocational training schools, appoint Liangping District Enwei Senior Vocational School and Electronic Science & Technology Collage as designated vocational training organization of Employment Service Bureau, to carry out the various vocation training for affected people, encourage them to actively participate in, and carry out whole training for all people with such wish gradually. Including the regular and irregular business start-up training, vocational skills training, employment adaptability training, etc. In terms of training content, the emphasis is on the most wanted jobs so to prepare the trainee for market demand. All training are provided free of charge, for qualified personnel, the Employment Service Bureau and training school will conduct a series of employment recommendation activities (such as site recruitment meeting on every 20th hold by Employment Service Bureau), organize trained personnel to participate in large-scale job fair through the positive recommendation enterprise or holding of special recruitment meeting.

204. Liangping PMO will acknowledge recent training programs from Employment Service Bureau each season and notify affected people via community commission/village commission, broadcast and telephone.

205. Liangping District Employment & Talent Service Bureau has issued notices for 2017' Employment Adaptability Training, the trainee of employment adaptability training include: "Rural-to-Urban" people (within labor age), registered unemployed people over 45 and rural labors working in other places. The training is given by village/town (street) social security station or community public welfare organizations.

Table 6-7 Skill Training provided by local government

Agency/department	Training content	Training objective and times
Employment Service Bureau	1) Entrepreneurship training: provide training on the knowledge of entrepreneurial theory, simulate entrepreneurship, provide entrepreneurial project consultation, and related policies of entrepreneurship, etc.; 2) Vocational skills training: provide a number of varieties of theoretical and practical training, recommend the job for qualified personnel free of charge when they are qualified, mainly including home service, the month sister-in-law, nursery, electrician, welder, cleaner, old-age care, fitter and cooking; 3) Employment adaptability training: provide training on employment policies, knowledge of relevant laws and regulations, relationship maintenance and etiquette;	1) Urban registered unemployed persons, rural labor in other places, unemployed college graduates, urban and rural graduates who are graduated from middle school or high school, not continued for further study and veterans. 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
Agriculture Bureau	1) Vegetable & fruit planting technology, pig breeding and epidemic prevention, and the policy of benefiting farmers, quality safety of agricultural products, and other skill training; 2) Vocational skills appraisal training; 3) Special economic industries training.	1) All the farmers may attend; 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
PADO	1) Agricultural technical training: provide the training of various agricultural technologies such as planting and breeding, and the knowledge of agricultural practical science and technology; 2) Vocational training: including various vocational skills training.	1) Farmers, urban unemployed persons under registration, labor in other places returning to their hometowns. 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
Women's federation	Cultural and technical and vocational skills training, it can enhance women's comprehensive quality and operational capabilities.	1) Women can attend as they wish.; 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.

(4) Women's micro-finance loans

206. Local women start their own businesses, in forms of individual businesses, partnerships or labor-intensive small businesses, such as clothing sales, craft manufacture, catering management, etc., may apply guaranteed small loans. The limit of loan amount of personal venture capital is CNY150,000. If the qualified personnel are engaged in the operation and organization of employment, the limit of the loan amount shall be CNY100,000 per person and the total loan amount shall not exceed CNY1 million. Rural women may apply from the local women federation, who will provide free self-employed employment guidance for women, and help women to achieve their own businesses. These policies can be found through government websites or by consulting the employment service staff in street and community. For affected women with willingness to loan, street and community employment services workers have the obligation to inform about the loan amount, the loan application procedure, and handling methods.

(5) Self-employment

207. After getting compensation, the affected people may provide service related to construction. For instance, the affected people may open stores to provide catering and food, cigarette, beer, beverage, etc. to construction staffs. The affected people may open small restaurants or small grocery stores.

208. From above, this subproject includes various resettlement measures for LA farmers, these measures have covered the LA affected farmers, refers to Table 6-8 for details.

Table 6-8 Summary of LA farmers' living restoration measures

Town	Village	Affected households (household)	Various living restoration measures coverage (household)						
			Government arranged employment	Project employment	Employment after training	Self-employment	Women loan business start-up	Social security	Others
Helin Town	Wan'an Village	70	10	5	8	10	10	19	8
	Helin Village	58	10	4	7	10	7	20	0
	Aiguo Village	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	10	3	1	0	2	0	3	1
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	5	1	1	1			2	0
	Xinyi Village	106	20	12	15	15	10	25	9
Pingjin Town	Pingjin Village	44	5	5	8	9	10	6	1
	Xinhe Village	73	10	15	10	12	8	13	5
	Yuhe Village	14	2	1	2	1	3	3	2
	Yaotang Village	10	1	1	2	2	1	3	0
Jindai Town	Shiyan Village	61	2	11	13	10	7	15	3
	Huashi Village	34	3	6	9	8	6	1	1
	Qianhe Village	106	15	12	19	18	10	25	7
	Shilong Village	42	12	2	5	10	9	3	1
	Shuanggui Village	27	4	6	5	6	3	3	0
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	8	1	1	1	0	0	3	2
Liangshan Street	Baisha Village	18	5	6	3	1	0	2	1
	Dongshan Village	8	2	3	0	0	0	1	2
	Qunyi Village	15	2	2	3	0	2	5	1
	Qingdu Village	14	5	2	0	2	0	3	2
	Bajiao Community	5	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
	Dazhong Community	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total		734	114	98	111	117	86	161	47

6.3. Resettlement plan for HD

209. In this subproject, the affected households will choose mainly the monetary resettlement and the unified resettlement houses built by the government. According to the survey, 40% surveyed households asked for self build on allocated land, 60% surveyed households asked for monetary resettlement. Regarding resettlement location, 50% surveyed household choose in the same group and 50% surveyed household choose in the same village. However, after further consultations more AHs are willing to accept monetary compensation. Actual number of AHs choosing specific mode of resettlement will be further confirmed in the updated RP after the DMS and further consultations.

210. This LAR is carried out based on the survey of willingness and in combination with Notice by Chongqing Land & House Administrative Bureau on pushing forwards monetary resettlement (Chongqing Land & House Administrative Bureau [2016] No. 209). In this subproject, the HD & resettlement will adopt combination of the two options of monetary resettlement and self-build by village adjusted homestead. The cost estimation is calculated based on the monetary resettlement, as the monetary compensation is higher than self building houses. When affected households chosen self-build by village adjusted homestead, the house compensation, moving subsidy, LAR bonus and moving and transition fee shall be compensated by the option of resettlement of self-build by village adjusted homestead.

6.3.1. Full Cash Compensation

211. According to the survey, this subproject involves 5 households HD & resettlement. Since the LAR households have not yet decided their final resettlement method, the resettlement fee is estimated by highest standard monetary resettlement.

212. The LAR households chosed to sign monetary resettlement contract with Liangping District Land Administrative Department will get monetary resettlement payment in one off. The amount of monetary resettlement equals to commodity house price CNY 2,900/m² at the area the subproject is located times resettlement house building area 30m²/person. The monetary resettlement fee is CNY 87,000/person. Family choosing monetary resettlement will obtain one off moving subsidy CNY 1,000/household.

213. All towns of Liangping District carry out one off monetary compensation for monetary resettlement objectives, the recommended community house is the built common community house, like Qiping Park No. 1, Shanghai Garden, Juyuan Nanbowan, Qiping No. 1, etc. All newly developed community house in all involved villages/towns of Liangping District have good geological advantages and convenient traffic. Since the community houses are completed, the LA households may purchase at their own willingness and move into new houses at any time, or they may purchase other houses as they wish.

214. Monetary compensation is for APs who chose monetary resettlement households only. The amount of monetary resettlement equals to community house price CNY 2,900/m² at the area the subproject is located times resettlement house building area 30m²/person, the monetary resettlement fee is CNY 87,000/person.

215. Example: there is a family of 4, they have built a 200m² brick-concrete structure house on their 1 mu homestead land, then they will get CNY 348,000 (CNY2900/m² *30m²*4=348,000) monetary compensation and CNY135,000 (200m²*CNY675/m²=135,000) house compensation, total HD & resettlement compensation of around CNY 483,000. Based on information from Liangping District Land & House Administrative Bureau, the replacement brick-concrete structure house in Liangping District is CNY 1050/m², then the replacement price of this house structure is around CNY 210,000, and the replacement price for homestead land is less than CNY 70,000. In total, the replacement price for HD & resettlement is less than CNY 300,000. The CNY483,000 LAR compensation is far higher than replacement price of CNY 300,000. In the same time, the price for a common 120m² community house is local area is CNY 348,000 (CNY2900/m²*120m²=348,000). The monetary compensation may successfully resettle the LAR family.

6.3.2. Self-Construction on allocated housing land with partial compensation

216. According to the survey in this subproject, 2 AHs have not decided resettlement options. They may choose the resettlement of self-construction on allocated housing land.

217. For LAR households choosing self-construction on allocated housing land, they can reconstruct a house on its own land plot or exchange with other's housing plot under the coordiantion of the village committee. The land cost of house plot already full compensated in the LAR cost, therefore, it will not provide additional compensation for this part anymore; however, it is allowed for the AH to build new house on the remaining land allocated to his/her family by the village group. The government wil not charge any tax or fee for the AH. If the AP is not satisfied with the location, the village committee would help exchange the land with other villger's land where the AP might be eager to resettling. Once required by the AH, the project owner would help level the housing plot for free. The homestead will be calculated as 30m²/person, 90m²/household for people under 3 (included), 120m²/household for 4 people, 150m²/household for over 5 people.

218. For LAR households choosing self-construction on allocated housing land, the HD & resettlement compensation is 50% more based on original house structure compensation standard, i.e. CNY 900/m² for brick and concrete structure house, CNY 795/m² for brick and timber structure house, and CNY 660/m² for the earth wall structure. Apart from the HD

compensation, the LAR household may get moving subsidy, resettlement bonus and moving transition. For instance, ZW family has 4 people, they have a brick-concrete structure house, area 280m², they can get HD & resettlement compensation CNY 252,000 (CNY900/m²*280m²). According to self build cost of local rural house, CNY800/m², newly build a 280m² new house will spend CNY 224,000, the compensation may have CNY 28000 remained for purchasing household electrical apparatus and living goods. Therefore, this compensation may satisfy the demand for replacement. Also the transition fee standard is enough for transition demand.

6.3.3. House resettlement arrangement

219. According to the plan, the subproject will start HD quantity survey in August 2018, and be completed in middle or late April. The statistic & summary will be completed and published in August. Any mistakes and omissions will be rectified, and published again, at the end of September. It will be published in the third time and confirmed by signature. The determination of HD and resettlement will be implemented by Liangping District resettlement office, assisted by street office, community and relevant villages, the three bulletins shall be published in LAR office, community and relevant villages, duration of each bulletin shall not be less than 7 days.

220. After three bulletins ended, the resettlement office, project owner, street office, community and related village representatives will jointly formulate a compensation agreement and confirm the time schedule of resettlement according to the subproject LA compensation and RP. It is planned in mid and late June, the agreement was concluded to start the HD. It will be implemented by principles of one agreement for one resettlement. The demolition of houses and buildings shall be carried out by Liangping District Resettlement Office, assisted by the community and related villages.

221. According to the schedule of resettlement, after Liangping District Land & House Administrative Bureau signs LAR compensation agreement with the LAR household, all compensation fees for HD & resettlement shall be paid in one off within five working days by District Land & House Administrative Bureau.

222. According to the plan, the compensation agreement shall be completed in mid 2018 for households choosing monetary resettlement and self build on village adjusted homestead land, the LAR compensation will be transferred into account of the LAR household via bank from dedicated fund of resettlement office. Within 6 months after receiving the resettlement fund or village adjusted homestead land, the LAR household will complete resettlement.

6.4. Resettlement measures for affected enterprise

223. Aiguo Power Station will be purchased by local government and then handled by Chongqing Rongyu Water Conservancy & Hydropower Engineering Construction Co., Ltd. Including resettlement of the two affected workers. Current wages of the two workers are CNY 2,000 per month. Their wages will not lower than CNY2,000 per month after resettled on new positions. During purchasing the station, the workers can receive wages at the current level. So their income and livelihood will not affected negatively by the subproject.

224. Led by District Economy & Information Commission, supported by District Financial Department, District Planning Department, District Land & House Administrative Bureau, Liangping Power Supply Branch Co., the purchase will be completed in 2018.

6.5. Resettlement of affected ground attachments

225. This subproject affects 25 tombs, all single tombs. According to local government files and conventional practice, it is determined that the compensation standard for relocation of single tomb is CNY2000/pc. **According to interview and survey, the local tradition is to bury dead body in concentrated graveyard of the same family in same village. The owner of the tombs involved in this subproject agree and accept the compensation standard. Apart from tomb relocation compensation, necessary amount of budget will be provided for tomb relocation rituals per local traditions, which will be paid from contingency expenses of the project RP. The time of tomb**

relocation shall be negotiated and confirmed with farmers prior to relocation according to local traditions. Village committees will help APs finding unused land in villagers' group for the temb relocation. APs also can relocate tembs on their contracted land.

226. The ground attachments affected by the subproject will be paid for property owners at replacement price. So that the owner may use the compensation fees to replace or rebuild such attachments

227. In the course of construction of the subproject, affected public infrastructure will be restored by property owners after receiving compensation from construction unit; or the affected special facilities will be restored by the construction unit of the subproject. Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local conditions so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents. Affected public facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation. Affected roads will be rebuilt before demolition without affecting regular lives of residents along such roads.

6.6. Assistance measures for the affected vulnerable groups

228. This subproject involves vulnerable group 16 households with 50 people. According to Liangping District urban-rural residents lowest living standard security policy, qualified vulnerable group will be credited into urban-rural lowest living security system in time. Through providing urban lowest living security fund, the affected people, after converted to township, the annual income is no less than CNY 385, which is CNY 155 higher comparing with rural low guarantee prior to township conversion.

1) Provide skill training and employment support

229. Family with labor force shall be arranged to skill training at priority, they will be provided with government public welfare jobs and foreseen jobs at the land using enterprise at priority, qualified people may apply small amount guaranteed loan at priority.

2) Provide urban-rural medical aid for qualified vulnerable groups.

230. For vulnerable group, Liangping District Government will provide medical aid for qualified urban-rural residents in time, to solve the medical difficulties the vulnerable groups are facing.

3) Other aid measures

231. In addition, there are other favorable measures, if there was high school students in reading, they may enjoy favorable policies like high schools students loan. For LAR vulnerable group, the community will arrange homestead land at priority and organize farmers to help them resettling.

6.7. Support measures for Women Development

232. In order to fully maintain the rights and interests of women in the affected area of the subproject, the following safeguard measures will be submitted in particular:

1) During resettlement and economy restoration, including finalization of economy restoration plan, the willingness from female villagers shall be given the fully consideration. In order to achieve this goal, the representative of the village women's federation shall organize a separate consultation meeting among the affected female villagers in order to fully reflect their concerns and expectations.

2) Due to women's relatively low level of education will limit their choice, they are often limited when they are looking for a variety of income way, so the choice of careers and livelihoods program is crucial to women. In order to facilitate their income and life restoration of affected people, various training program have been proposed in this subproject. The subproject will be engaged into the work to ensure that 40% to 60% of training opportunities will be given to affected female villagers. In order to ensure the implementation of this

provision, the women's federation and the labor & employment agency in the project area are responsible for the drafting and implementation of training programs.

- 3) In addition to provision in PRC law, that women enjoys equal interest and equal right for acknowledge, this subproject will also provide special assistance to women under the support of government.

7. Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule

7.1. Organizational structure

233. In order to prepare and implement the project successfully, Liangping district government has established a Project Leading Group and its PMO as the decision-making and management agency of the project. The leading group is responsible for coordination, management, supervision and service during the project implementation, reporting the project progress to Liangping district government and the ADB, coordinating agencies concerned, organizing bid invitation and procurement, preparing annual financial plans, project quality control, coordinating technical assistance, safeguards, etc. The PMO will coordinate overall implementation of RP.

234. See organization structure in Figure 7-1.

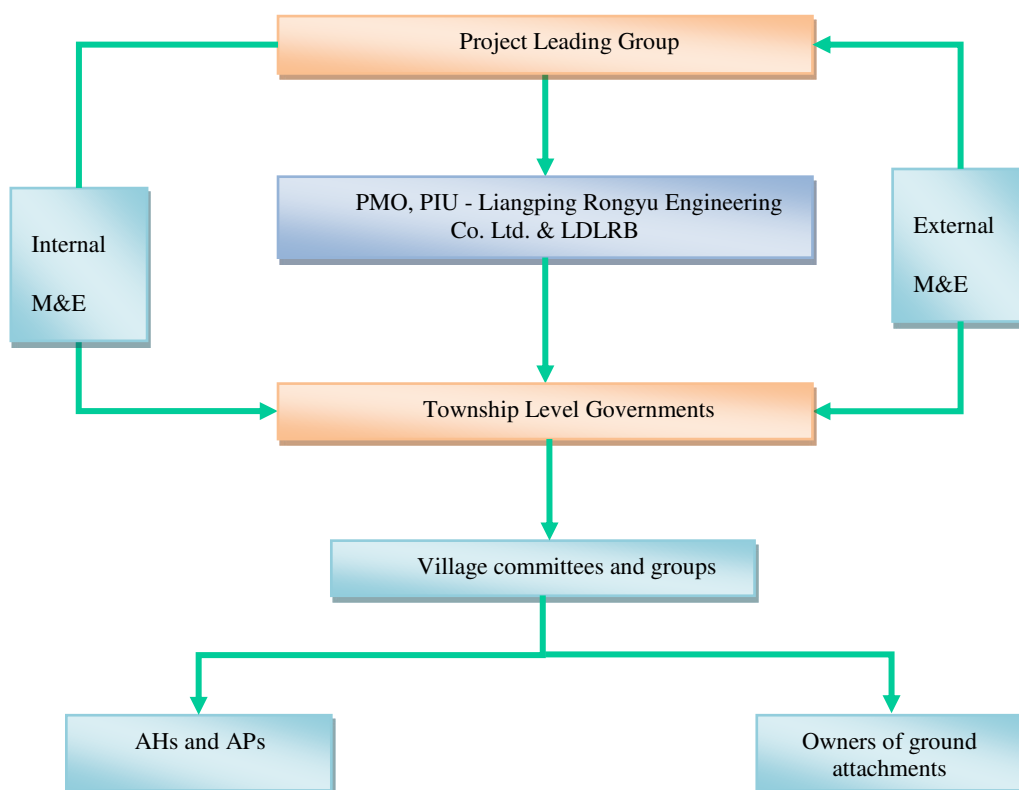


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart

7.2. Organizational Responsibilities

1) Liangping ADB-financed Project Leading Group and its Office

235. Mainly responsible for organizing the resettlement of the Project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;
- Making decisions on major issues during the project construction and resettlement.

2) Liangping District ADB Loan PMO

236. As resettlement coordinator and administrative unit of this subproject, the major responsibilities of Liangping District ADB Loan PMO are to fully exercise its duties in administration, planning, coordination and supervision of the resettlement work:

- Coordination, administration, supervision and service during implementation of subproject;
- Report project progress to CMG & ADB;
- Assist in preparing and implementing the RP;
- Coordinate technical support, study and training to implementation of subproject;
- Coordinate implementation of resettlement.

3) Liangping District LRB

237. Its major responsibilities are organizing resettlement work of this subproject, responsible for drafting resettlement policies, organize and coordinate relationships between all level of resettlement organizations.

- Coordinate related governmental departments work during preparation and implementation of subproject;
- Make decisions for key issues in project construction and resettlement arrangement;
- Carry out resettlement arrangement per the RP approved by ADB;
- Deal with LAR related formalities;
- Communication of resettlement arrangement policies of this subproject;
- Organize public participation;
- Sign LA & HD contracts with affected people and submit to the owner and PMO for filing;
- Finalize resettlement arrangement plan, submit to the owner and PMO for filing.

4) Liangping District Water Conservancy Bureau

238. The owner of this subproject is Liangping District Water Conservancy Bureau, during resettlement arrangement, dedicated personnel shall be arranged for internal monitoring and management of resettlement, mainly responsible for:

- Organization tendering and procurement;
- Engage consultant to compile the RP;
- Participate and coordinate resettlement arrangement survey;
- Coordinate implementation of resettlement arrangement;
- Carry out supervision and administration to resettlement arrangement.

5) Liangping District Forestry Administrative Bureau & Liangping District Civil Affairs Administrative Bureau

239. Liangping District Forestry Administrative Bureau & Liangping District Civil Affairs Administrative Bureau are member units of PMO, during resettlement arrangement, dedicated personnel shall be arranged for supervise resettlement arrangement and forestry & rural resettlement compensation issues.

6) Relevant offices in governments of Helin Town, Lirang Town, Minda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street

240. Relevant offices in governments of Helin Town, Lirang Town, Minda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street consists of town government level officials, their responsibilities are:

- Carry out LAR;
- During project implementation, coordinate resolving disputes to push forward subproject;
- Participate dealing complaints and appeals during resettlement arrangement;
- Supervise LAR payments.

7) Village commission and villagers group involved in Helin Town, Lirang Town, Minda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street

241. Village commission and villagers' group consists of major leaders from village commission and villagers' group, responsible for:

- Participate in social economic and project impact survey;
- Organize public negotiation, advertising LAR policies;
- Organize rural & non-rural production arrangement activities;
- Responsible to issue compensation fund to households;
- Get feedback opinions and suggestions from resettled people;
- Report resettlement arrangement progress;
- Provide assistance for resettled poor households.

8) External independent supervision & assessment agencies

242. A third party supervision agency shall be employed as external monitoring agency for resettlement in this subproject, its major responsibilities are:

- As an independent supervision unit, it will monitor all aspects of the implementation of RP, and assess the affected people's satisfaction, submit the supervision and assessment report of semi-annual resettlement monitoring to PMO and ADB;
- Provide technical advice to resettlement arrangement office in relevant data investigation and processing;
- Recommend all corrective actions and measures to comply with SPS of ADB.

7.3. Implementation Schedule

243. According to the timeline of the subproject, the resettlement schedules of subproject will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019.

244. The overall resettlement schedule of the subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of the resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB with GRM	22 affected villages	Liangping PMO	Apr. 2018	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP on ADB website		Chongqing PMO, ADB	Apr. 2018	
2	Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget				
2.1	DMS	22 affected villages	Liangping PMO, PIU, Liangping LRB	Sep. 2018	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	22 affected villages	Liangping PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	
2.3	Approval of the updated RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	94.042 million yuan	LDG	Oct. 2018	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosure of the updated RP and RIB with GRM	22 affected villages	Liangping PMO, PIU	Nov. 2018	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	22 affected villages	LDG	Nov. 2018	
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 22 villages	Liangping LRB, village committees	Dec. 2018	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation agreements and paying compensation	5 AHs	Liangping LRB	Dec. 2018	

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
4.3	HD	5 AHs	Liangping LRB	Dec. 2018	
5	Resettlement housing construction				
5.1	Selection of resettlement houses	5 AHs	Liangping LRB, affected villages and APs	Dec. 2018	
5.2	Moving into new houses	5 AHs	Liangping LRB, affected villages and APs	Dec. 2018	
6	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
6.1	Activities on livelihood restoration and employment	AHs in 22 villages	Liangping PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
6.2	Implementation of training program	AHs in 22 villages			
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 22 villages	Liangping PMO, PIU, HRSSB, affected villages and APs	From Feb. 2019- Dec. 2021	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Liangping PMO, PIU, town governments, village committees	From Dec. 2018- Dec. 2021	
7	Institutional capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, PIU, and land and resources bureau	20 persons	Liangping PMO	Nov. 2018	
7.2	Training of township and village staff	50 persons	Liangping PMO	Nov. 2018	
8	M&E				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Liangping PMO, PIU	Oct. 2018	
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Chongqing PMO	Oct. 2018	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 22 villages	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Liangping PMO, PIU	From Jan. 2019- Jan. 2022	
8.5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2019	1# Report
				Jul. 2019	2# Report
				Jan. 2020	3# Report
				Jul. 2020	4# Report
8.6	External evaluation reports	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jul. 2021	5# Report
				Jul. 2022	6# Report
8.7	Resettlement completion report	One report	Liangping PMO, PIU	Jul. 2023	
9	Public participation and consultation		Liangping PMO, PIU	From 2018- Jul. 2022	
10	Grievance redress				
11	Payment of compensation fees				
11.1	Payment to LRB	Compensation	LDG	Nov. 2018	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	LRB	Dec.2018	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	Dec.2018	
12	Civil works schedule				
12.1	Liangping Subproject		Liangping PMO, PIU, contractors	Feb. 2019	

8. Budget Estimation

245. The total budget for land use of Liangping Subproject is 94.046 million Yuan, of which budget for LAR is 40.929 million Yuan, and budget for LURT for ecological landscaping is 3.827 million Yuan.

8.1. Resettlement budget

246. The total budget of the project resettlement is CNY 94.046 million. In which, the compensation fee for permanent LA is CNY 40.929 million (accounting for 43.52% of the total budget), LURT subsidy is CNY 3.827 million (accounting for 4.07%), compensation for temporary land occupation is CNY 716,400 (accounting for 0.76%), compensation for rural HD is CNY 2.816 (accounting for 2.99%); compensation for ground special facilities and tombs is CNY 2.065 million (accounting for 2.2%), other related expenses (including planning & designing, implementation administration, technical training, supervision and assessment fee, etc.) are CNY 4.282 (accounting for 4.55%), relevant taxes & fees (including crop occupation tax, crop cultivation tax, newly added land construction & use fee, LA integration fee and crop reclamation fee, etc.) are CNY 29.98 million (accounting for 31.88%), and contingency is CNY 9.404 (accounting for 10%). The resettlement budget is detailed in Table 8-1 Budget sheet.

Table 8-1 Budget sheet

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/unit)	Qty.	Cost (CNY10 ⁴)
Part I	Permanent LA				
1.1	Land compensation-Jindai, Pingjin, Lirang, Helin	mu	14000	463.2	648.48
1.2	Land compensation-Shuanggui Street, Liangshan	mu	15000	48.5	72.75
1.3	Resettlement subsidy	person	36000	766.0	2757.60
1.4	Permanent LA green seedling & ground attachment (structure) comprehensive quota compensation	mu	12000	511.7	614.04
Subtotal 1		CNY 10⁴			4092.87
Part II	Estimated LURT cost				
2.1	Land lease compensation -Jindai, Shuanggui, Helin, Pingjin, Mingda, Lirang (CNY1800/mu*10 years)	mu	18000	193.3	347.94
2.2	Young crop compensation	mu	1800	193.3	34.79
Subtotal 2		CNY 10⁴			382.73
Part III	Temporary land occupation				
3.1	Young crop compensation	mu	3600	199.0	71.64
Subtotal 3		CNY 10⁴			71.64
Part IV	Affected rural HD & resettlement compensation				
4.1	HD & resettlement compensation				
	Brick-concrete structure	m ²	600	975.7	58.54
	Brick-timber structure	m ²	530	414.2	21.95
	Earthen wall structure	m ²	440	67.2	2.96
4.2	Other compensation for HD				
	Moving subsidy	Family	1000	5.0	0.50
	Special bonus for cash resettlement	Family	10000	5.0	15.00
	Housing monetary resettlement fee	person	87000	21.0	182.70
Subtotal 4		CNY 10⁴			281.65
Part V	Affected special ground facilities & tombs				
5.1	Tombs	pc	2000	25.0	5.00
5.2	Floor (earth)	m ²	5	1808.9	0.90
5.3	Floor (cement)	m ²	22	2248.8	4.95
5.4	Electric poles	Pc	90	28.0	0.25
5.5	Wire	M	3	1278.0	0.38
4.6	Road	M	300	6500.0	195.00

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/unit)	Qty.	Cost (CNY10 ⁴)
Subtotal 5		CNY 10⁴			206.49
Part VI	Assistance fund for vulnerable people	CNY10⁴	5000	5	2.50
Part 1-6, subtotal		CNY 10⁴			5037.88
Part VII	Other related expenses				
7.1	Plan design fee (RP preparation and update)	CNY 10⁴	2.50%		125.95
7.2	Implementation administration fee	CNY 10⁴	4%		201.52
7.3	Technical training fee (for project staffs)	CNY 10⁴	0.50%		25.19
7.4	Monitoring & assessment fee	CNY 10⁴	1.50%		75.57
Subtotal 7		CNY 10⁴			428.22
Part VIII	Relevant taxation & fees				
8.1	Cultivated land reclamation fee	m ²	25	338005.3	845.01
8.2	Cultivated land occupation tax	m ²	15	338005.3	507.01
8.3	LA management fee	mu	20000	506.8	1013.60
8.4	Chargeable newly increased land using fee	m ²	14	338005.3	473.21
8.5	Cultivated land restoration fee	m ²	12	132733.0	159.28
Subtotal 8		CNY 10⁴			2998.11
Part 1-8, subtotal		CNY 10⁴			8464.21
Part IX	Contingency	CNY 10⁴	10%		940.4
Total		CNY 10⁴			9404.61

8.2. Funding source

247. According to the project construction plan, the LAR fund of this subproject is financed by the project owner. The resettlement fund is expected to be used up in 2018-2019. The RP fund source is by governmental fund.

8.3. Resettlement fund management and disbursement

8.3.1. Cash flow

248. In this subproject, allocation process of all compensation funds is: The project owner (Liangping Rongyu Engineering Co., Ltd.) will transfer all resettlement fund to Liangping District LAR Administration Office (hereinafter referred to as LRB LA Center), the LRB LA Center (Party A in Contract) will sign LA compensation agreement and housing resettlement agreement with affected people (Party B in contract), local rural commercial bank will be used as opening bank, who will pay LAR compensation on behalf of the owner, and the affected person shall apply the LAR fund by the payment notice and ID card to such bank.

249. 80% of the LA compensation will be allocated directly to HR and Social Security Bureau of Liangping District, the remaining 20% will be paid to LA affected rural collective economic organizations together with the young crop and ground attachment (structure) compensation by LRB LA Center; the collective economic organizations will compensate the APs with reference to rural LA green seedling & scattered trees compensation standard and rural LA ground attachment (structure) compensation standard, the balance will be allocated by the collective economic organizations according to practice, under the guidance of town government.

250. Resettlement subsidy, HD compensation and enterprise compensation will be paid directly to affected persons. The affected persons may receive the payment from rural commercial bank by payment notice and personal ID card.

8.3.2. Disbursement plan

251. The compensation fee shall be allocated under the supervision and management of Auditing bureau of Chongqing City, the external supervision agency shall check whether such compensation fee is allocated to the household in the timely manner or with full amount. In order to guarantee the resettlement fund can be

allocated to the place with full amount and in the timely manner, so as to guarantee the affected farmers can restore their life and production, the following measures will be taken:

- All expenses related to LAR will be included in the total project budget. The LAR compensation and other expenses shall be paid by LRB LA Center to relevant units and individuals.
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidy should be paid in full before LA to assure all affected people are properly settled;
- To assure smooth implementation of LAR, financial agencies and monitoring agencies at all levels will be established to ensure all funds are transferred on time.

8.4. Approval for expense increment

252. For the unexpected fee in budget, the project IA is entitled to use. For unexpected fees and price rise out of the budget, Liangping PMO will report it to Chongqing Development and Reform Commission (CDRC) and Financial Department, and append them in the budget after approval.

9. Public participation and Consultation

253. According to the PRC's policies and regulations as well as regulations of Chongqing Municipality, the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy in SPS (2009), it is important to have public participation and consultation for favoring the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation; and therefore to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce complaints and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

9.1. Determination of stakeholder

254. The main stakeholders are those groups directly affected by the subproject, including: (1) the people with the loss of land and property; (2) Village commissions and villagers groups involved in Helin Town, Lirang Town, Minda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street; (3) Organizations and companies directly participating in the construction and operation of subproject, such as contractors.

255. Other stakeholders include government organizations involved in project activities and those people interested in and involved in project activities during the process of LAR.

9.2. Information disclosure

256. The information disclosure of the resettlement compensation is processed into two approaches: the first approach is through social media; the second approach is through the project management agencies in different levels.

- It will be widely publicized in the form of newspapers, radio, television and bulletin to get the understanding and support from the whole society.
- The project management organization shall publicize to the affected people via meetings, documents, notices, etc. before and during the implementation of the subproject.

9.3. Contents of disclosed information

- The importance, time and period of construction of this subproject;
- The resettlement compensation principles, procedures and plans/measures to restore the APs living standards described in RP;
- Project management organizations at all levels and their responsibilities;
- Compensation standards for land, houses and other property;
- The release organization, means and usage of compensation;
- Methods and approaches of complaint regarding compensation during LAR;
- The responsibility and authority of the appeal organizations at all levels, the affected individuals or units shall be notified that they can protect their own interests and rights via legal means;
- Internal & external monitoring organizations for compensation work and their activities.
- Through the above means, all affected people can fully accept and support this subproject.

9.4. Public participation

9.4.1. Public participation during project preparation

257. Since October 2017, a series of social economic surveys and public consultation (48% of women are involved) have been conducted by the project design agency and the LAR survey team. During project preparation period, the PMO, the IA and the DI had conducted extensive consultations on LAR of the subproject. Since December 2017, resettlement investigation team carried out the preliminary investigation in project area, and made the spot investigation for the social economic condition, and the will of people on LAR and other issues. Forums were carried out in the streets, towns and villages to further confirm the LAR policies. They made the in-depth interview with the representatives of the affected people to understand their support to the subproject and the wish of resettlement. Following public activities were included:

- Villagers group meeting: at the project site, before the investigation team carries out the work, survey team leader introduced the background information of this subproject to the villagers participating the meeting, including the content of the subproject, the necessity of implementation, and possible impact of implementation of subproject, possible compensation policies and RP. The participants included representatives of villagers, representatives of women, representatives of affected enterprises, representatives of street offices and village officials.
- Discussion with Liangping District Water Conservancy Bureau: acknowledged the project background, project scale and project impact, etc.
- Questionnaire survey: the purpose of the survey was not only to understand the local social economic situation in the project area, but also to understand the views of the affected people by the project. In December 2017, the investigation team conducted a questionnaire survey, which was conducted in the form of interview face-to-face, at the premise of explaining project information, project impact and LAR policies, the investigation team asked the consideration of LA affected households on compensation for resettlement and living restoration, to know the opinion of villagers on LAR and existing problems, and applied these opinions as the important reference to prepare the RP.
- Discussion with village officials: through discussion with director, secretary, accountant and other staff, understood the overall social and economic situation, expectations and requirements of village officials to project, their opinions and suggestions for LA compensation and resettlement policy, and share their experience.
- Government interview: project investigation team also visited the Development and Reform Commission of Liangping District (NDRC), LA office, HR and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federations, Poverty Relief Office, Bureau of Statistics, and obtained the data, information and resettlement policy related to this subproject, understand their opinions and suggestions on this subproject.



Fig. 9-1 Photos of Public Consultation in fields

Table 9-1 Public participation during project preparation

Contents	Way	Time	Participant	Topic	Activities during consultation	Action taken on the RP
Village group meeting	Meeting	Sep. 2017	14 village officials (5 female) and 60 farmers (22 female) were affected by the subproject	Publicize the background information of this subproject	Answer the various questions raised by the villagers, such as the land measurement, the time of the resettlement and the resettlement policy	RP preparation team introduced the project purpose and construction contents, as well as ADB's requirements for LAR.
Discussion with owners	Meeting	Sep. 2017	3 people (1 female) from Liangping District Water Conservancy Bureau	Understand the project background, project scale, project impact, etc. Introduce the relevant policy requirements of ADB	Understand the scope of the subproject and estimate the impact of the subproject; To make relevant department understand the relevant requirements of ADB.	IAs will inform APs about LAR as early as possible, should understand ADB's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement.
Household sampling	Questionnaire survey	Dec. 2017	168 households with 568 people	The local social and	Farmers expressed their desire to improve	Conducted social and

Contents	Way	Time	Participant	Topic	Activities during consultation	Action taken on the RP
survey	through the interview with households		were (271 women) surveyed	economic situation, the villagers' views on LAR and existing problems	their transportation, and their willing to move out.	economic analysis of AHs for RP preparation, understand APs concerns
Discussion with village officials	Meeting	Dec. 2017	Convened 12 negotiation meetings with village officials and villagers' representatives, total 37 participants (16 female)	To understand the collective social and economic situation of the village community	They have the clear knowledge to the social and economic condition to the village and group of the project area, as well as the allocation proposal for the LA compensation fee.	Understand current social and economic status, and conducted local social development analysis
Interview with government	interview	Nov. 2017	10 people (3 female) in government departments including DRC of Liangping District, LA office, Water Conservancy Bureau, HR and Social Security Bureau, PADO and Women's Federation, etc.	Obtain data, information and LAR policies related to the project	To understand the relevant support measures, specific arrangements, information disclosure methods and channels of information for the LA farmers.	Understand local LAR policies, resettlement measures, prepared RP incorporated ADB's policies

9.4.2. Participation plan during implementation

258. With the continuous proceeding of project preparation and implementation, the project IA will also carry out further public participation. Detailed public participation and arrangement refers to Error! Reference source not found. .

Table 9-2 Public participation plan of subproject during implementation

Purpose	Way	Time	Liabile Unit	Participant	Topic/content
Publicize the updated RP and RIB with GRM	Published online, release the RIB with GRM	Aug. 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments	All affected people	Disclose the compensation policies and placement program and other information
LA bulletin	Notice of village and villagers' meeting	Aug. 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments and village officials	All affected people	Publicize the land area, compensation standard and the way of resettlement
LA compensation & RP bulletin	Notice of village and villagers' meeting	Sep. 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments and village officials	All affected people	Compensation and payment methods
LAR consultation	Notice of village and villagers' meeting	Aug. 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments and village officials	Representatives of the affected women	Compensation standard, resettlement approaches, compensation amount and payment

Purpose	Way	Time	Liabe Unit	Participant	Topic/content
					settlement methods
Measurement (detailed)	Onsite investigation, the affected person signed and approved, bulletin	Jun-Jul 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments and village officials	All affected people	1) Check the errors/neglects to confirm the final impact 2) Detailed asset list of occupied land and lost assets of displaced persons 3) Prepare the basic contract for the compensation agreement
Training plan	Villagers' meeting	Dec 2018 ~ Dec 2019	HR & Social Security Bureau, towns, village officials	All affected people	Communication of training policy, training content and participating methods
Resettlement arrangement policy bulletin	Notice of village and villagers' meeting	Sep. 2018	LAR office, streets and town Governments	All affected people	Compensation standard RP (cash, resettlement houses)
Supervision	Villagers participating meeting	Oct. 2018~ Dec. 2020	Officials of Village commission and villagers group involved in Helin Town, Lirang Town, Minda Town, Pingjin Town, Jindai Town, Shuanggui Street, Liangshan Street, PMO internal & external monitoring organizations	All affected people	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Compensation settlement 3) Information disclosure 4) Production & living restoration, house resettlement recovery

9.5. Grievance redress mechanisms

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

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

261. In order to ensure the proper channel for APs to file the complaints on any issues related with the land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance mechanism has been established as:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file a complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Liangping district land acquisition office and/or Liangping PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

262. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a law court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

263. Affected persons can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If an affected person is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism².

264. APs may complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. APs may complain to Liangping PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB's accountability mechanism. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. See Table 9-3 for contact information of agencies concerned.

² For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

Table 9-3 Main contacts of relevant departments

Town, village (street)	Name, position and phone number of official in charge	Name, position and phone number of office/station/bureau contacts
District DRC	HU Changping, deputy director, Phone Number: 15320762777	FANG Houjian, Social Affairs Dept. Director, Phone Number: 13996695899
District Water Conservancy Bureau	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963
Liangshan Street	XIE Qihong, Deputy Director of Liangshan Street Office, Phone Number: 13509453607	ZOU Xu, Deputy Director of Economic Development Dept. of Liangshan Street Office, Phone Number: 13896380337
Shuanggui Street	YOU Nianhua (CCP Committee member, deputy director of office), 13452635111	XIAO Zhengquan (deputy director of agricultural service center), 13594853387
Mingda Town	CHEN Guoyi, Deputy Chief, 13996545026	TANG Ling, deputy director in planning, construction administration and EP (in charge), 18223777232
Helin Town	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183
Lirang Town	YU Xingzhong, CCP commission, director of armed, 13638226456	YOU Zuping, host economy & development office, 13896185257
Pingjin Town	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	LI Wujun Deputy Director of EP Office, 18323353016
Jindai Town	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YOU Haiping, Director of economy & development office, 18996632117
Renhe Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	TANG Xinghua, Secretary, 18996678712
Shiyan Village	YOU Haiping, Director of economy & development office, 18996632117	CHEN Xianjun, Secretary, 18996678920
Qianhe Village	YOU Haiping, Director of economy & development office, 18996632117	LIU Changlun, Secretary, 18996678705
Shilong Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YANG Xuefu, Secretary, 13635319568
Huashi Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YI Xiangjun, village director, 18983532005
Shuanggui Village	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	DENG Daqing, Secretary, 15923847841
Pingjin Community	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	HUA Guolian, Secretary, 15213502586
Xinhe Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	RAN Zhenyao, Secretary, 13452666901
Yuhe Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	XU Xiaofei, Secretary, 15223566198
Yaotang Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	DING Deguo, Secretary, 15923816660
Nanmu Village	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	DAI Jintao, Secretary, 18896183889
Wan'an Village	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	YANG Guoxiang, Secretary, 15826303699
Aiguo Village	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183	LIU Zhongrong, Secretary, 13635384549

Town, village (street)	Name, position and phone number of official in charge	Name, position and phone number of office/station/bureau contacts
District DRC	HU Changping, deputy director, Phone Number: 15320762777	FANG Houjian, Social Affairs Dept. Director, Phone Number: 13996695899
District Water Conservancy Bureau	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963
Helin Village	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183	CHEN Changbing, Secretary, 15923477328
Pingdu Village	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	ZHANG Tongwen, Secretary, 15923465299

10. Monitoring & Evaluation

265. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and resettle the APs properly, periodic resettlement M&E will be conducted in accordance with the ADB's requirements of the SPS (2009). The monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. The M&E will begin in January 2019, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Project, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the ADB semiannually, and an evaluation report on overall resettlement prepared upon completion of the Project.

10.1. Internal monitoring

266. The Liangping PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor the resettlement. It will also establish a database of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and use it to update the RP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

10.1.1. Procedure

267. During the RP implementation, the IA/PIU will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

10.1.2. Monitoring Scope

268. The internal monitoring will include following contents related to the resettlement activities and results:

- Land acquisition progress: Number of signed contracts, land area acquired completely and remaining land to be acquired, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House demolition progress: Number of signed contracts, house area demolished completely and remaining house to be demolished, number of affected households and persons, compensation payment;
- House reconstruction progress: in case of self-construction of resettlement houses, signed contracts, compensation payment;

➤ Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization; and

➤ Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs.

10.1.3. Reporting

269. The Liangping PMO will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the Chongqing PMO, which will in turn submit it to ADB.

10.2. Independent External Monitoring

10.2.1. Purpose and Task

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

10.2.2. External M&E Agency

271. As required by the ADB, a qualified agency will be appointed by Chongqing PMO as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies, and implement basic monitoring through resettlement surveys.

10.2.3. Procedure and Survey Scope

272. The external M&E agency will follow procedures below to conduct the resettlement M&E during the resettlement implementation:

- (1) Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
- (2) Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 20% of households affected by land acquisition if less than 100, or 15% if 100 or more but less than 500, or 10% if 500 or more; not less than 50% of households affected by house demolition; all affected entities.
- (3) Baseline survey: An independent survey to collect the basic information of the households affected by land acquisition and house demolition, for instance, the livelihood, production and income of the monitored displaced households.
- (4) M&E survey
 - 1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies;
 - 2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households;
 - 3) Public participation and consultation;
 - 4) Monitoring the registration and disposition of appeals of APs.
- (5) Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database
- (6) Comparative analysis
- (7) Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

10.2.4. Monitoring Indicators

273. According to the purpose of M&E, the main monitoring indicators are as follows:

- (1) Resettlement agencies
 - Consistency between the resettlement activities and policies;
 - Organizational management and internal control of resettlement agencies, and appropriateness thereof;
 - Accuracy of internal monitoring reports
- (2) Resettlement progress
 - Adequacy and timeliness of implementation of the resettlement plan and compensation;
 - Relocation/resettlement progress of APs;
 - Reasonableness and timeliness of compensation to APs and affected entities;
 - Reasonableness of house reconstruction/purchase (including location, floor, size, etc.)
- (3) Production and livelihood restoration
 - Livelihood restoration of APs, especially vulnerable groups;
 - Open, transparent, fair exchange of urbanization conversion quota between villagers;
 - Restoration of production of affected enterprises;
 - process the two employees that will be impacted by the acquisition of the Aiguo HP station;
 - Use of compensation;
 - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
 - Availability of other subsidies
- (4) Others
 - Adequacy and rationality of public participation and consultation;
 - Response to appeals from APs
 - Satisfaction of APs

10.2.5. Reporting

274. The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey, and report independently to Chongqing PMO and the ADB.

275. The M&E will begin in January 2019, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and production and livelihood restoration. As required by the ADB, the external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement, i.e., in the middle and at the end of each year, and annually after the resettlement completion and before the completion of the Project.

10.2.6. Post-evaluation

276. After the completion of the Project, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of the M&E. Successful experience and lessons of land acquisition will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The agency will prepare a work plan for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the resettlement post-evaluation report for submission to the Chongqing PMO and ADB.

Appendix 1: Resettlement Information Booklet

To strengthen environmental pollution governance in the urban-rural area, restore the flood prevention and ecological system, promote ecological industrial system and develop demonstratin of ecotype towns along the Longxi River, Chongqing Municipality Government applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (hereinafter referred as the “Project”). The Project aims to accelerate the ecological rehabilitation and renovation of the Longxi River Basin, fundamentally solve the problems of ecological and environmental deterioration, restore the flood prevention system and promote the Basin’s green economic and social development.

The project will be implemented with three subprojects of Liangping District, Dianjiang County and Changshou District, respectively, of Chongqing Municipality of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred as “PRC”). The main contents of the subproject include construction of ecological embankment and dike facilities, river dredging, flood diversity channel, vegetation buffer zone, and pump stations, ecological landscaping, and some emergency roads and bridges, etc.; as well as Flood and Environmental Risk Management Capacity Enhanced.

This Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) of Liangping Subproject (hereinafter referred as the “Subproject”) provided more information about (1) Impacts, (2) Compensation Rates for LA, HD and ground young crops (attachments), (3) Entitlement, (4) Resettlement Plan, (5) Livelihood Restoration Program and (6) Grievance Redress Procedure.

1. Impacts

A total of 511.71 mu rural collective land will be acquired by the subproject permnantly, including 481.38 mu cultivated land, 28.75 mu garden land, and 1.57 mu homestead. The LA will impact a total of 2,352 people from 734 households. A total of 199mu land will be temporarily occupied during the project construction. A total area of 1,457.13m² of residential houses will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 21 persons who will be affected by the LA at the same time. In addition, a small and old Aiguo Hydropower Station (owned by state) will be demolished with a sturcuture area of 425 m², affecting 2 workers. Some ground attachments will be affected by the subproject as well. The subproject will impact 59 villagers groups of 20 villages and 2 urban communities in 7 towns/subdistricts (streets) of Liangping District due to the LAR.

Meanwihile, the ecological landscaping construction under the Subproject will involve land use right transfer(LURT) of 193.3mu land through voluntary nigoiation, involving 246 households with 906 people.

2. Polices and Compensation Rates

The resettlement policies and compensation rates of the subproject will be based strictly on the policies of the state, Chongqing and Liangping, as well as ADB’s SPS (2009).

Table 1: Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Policy level	Content of laws & regulations	Effective date
State	Land Management Law of PRC	Revised on 28 August 2004

Policy level	Content of laws & regulations	Effective date
	Guidance Opinion to Complete the Compensation And Resettlement System of LA (LRB File (2004) No 238)	November 03, 2004
	Land Resources Hearing Regulation of State Land Resources Department	May 01, 2004
	State Council's Decision on Deepening the Reform of Land Management (State Department File [2004] No. 28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Strengthening the Control of Land (State Department File [2006] No. 31)	August 31, 2006
	The General Office of State Council transfers the Notice of Ministry of Labor Protection for Employment Training and Social Security Work of the Farmers with Land Expropriated. (State Department File [2006]No. 29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice of Adjustment of Land Use Fee for Newly Increased Land for Constructed issued by Ministry of Finance, State Land and Resources of State and the People's Bank of China (Finance (2006) No. 48)	November 07, 2006
	Property Law of PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice on Relevant Issues concerning the Social Security Work of Farmers with LA issued by of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and Ministry of State Land and Resources (Labor & Social Security File (2007) No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice on Further Administration of LA issued by Ministry of Land and Resources of State(Ministry of Land and Resources of State [2010])	June 26, 2010
	Provisional Code for Crop Occupation Tax by PRC (PRC State Department Order No. 511)	January 1, 2008
Chongqing	Management Regulation of Land of Chongqing City (No. 53 order of Chongqing People's Government)	March 22, 1999
	Chongqing Trial Method for the Basic Endowment Insurance for Newly LA after January 1, 2008.	January 01, 2008
	Compensation and Resettlement Method of LA of Chongqing City (Chongqing People's Government Order [1999] No. 55)	January 01, 1999
	Notice of the Effectively Strengthening of LA and Demolition Management issued by General Office of CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 27)	In 2013
	Notice of Further Adjustment of the Compensation and Resettlement Standard for LA issued by CMG (CMG File [2013] No. 58)	January 01, 2013
	Land Reclamation Fee, Land Idle Fee, Land Restoration Fee and Usage Management Method of Chongqing City (CMG Order No. 54)	January 1, 1999
	Notice on Implementation of Taxation for Temporary Provision of Land Occupation Tax of Crop of PRC issued by People's Government in Chongqing City (CMG File [2008] No. 47)	June 1, 2008
Liangping	Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2013] No. 47)	January 1, 2013
	Notice on Further Adjust LA Compensation & Resettlement Standard by Liangping County Government (Liangping Government Issuance [2017] No. 17)	May 3, 2017
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement - Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement	June of 2009

3. Compensation Rates

3.1 Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition

The compensation for permanent land acquisition including: (1) Land compensation, (2) Resettlement Subsidy, (3) Compensation for young crops.

Table 2: Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

Town/Street	Land compensation (yuan/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (yuan per capita)	Fixed compensation rate of Young Crop (yuan/mu)
Liangshan Street, Shuanggui Street:	15,000	36,000	12,000
Pingjin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Helin Town, Jindai Town	14,000	36,000	12,000
Remarks	80% will be paid to social security bureau for APs basic endowment insurance, 20% to village collective organization	paid to the persons who are qualified to be converted to non-agricultural status, after deducting the personal contribution of basic endowment insurance premium	Paid to village collective organization and then APs

3.2 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

There are two options of house demolition with different compensation provisions, i.e., full cash compensation and self-construction on allocated housing. See details in the table below.

Table 3: Compensation Rates for House Demolition

Structure Type	House Structure	Option one: Cash compensation (CNY/m ²)	Option two: Self-construction of resettlement houses (CNY/m ²)
I. Structure Compensation			
Brick concrete structure	Precast roof with brick wall (slab)	600	900
Brick timber structure	Tile roof timber frame with brick wall (slab)	530	795
Earthen wall structure	Timber frame, earthen wall, tile roof	440	660
Simple structure	Earthen wall, felt roof (including shed roof)	180	270
II. Other subsidy or award			
Moving subsidy	CNY	1,000	
Transition subsidy	CNY/m ² (12-24 months)	-	3
Award for handing over houses within certain time	CNY	10,000	10000
Resettlement subsidy	CNY/person	87,000	Homestead area: 90m ² /HH for people under 3 people, 120m ² /HH for 4 people, 150m ² /HH for 5 or over 5 people.

3.3. Compensation for Temporary Land Use

The temporarily used land will be compensated based on the actual period of the land use at the compensation rate set out in the following table (one-off compensation for young crops of 8,200yuan/mu and yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from the second year) , and reclaimed by the project implementing agency or civil work contractor after completion of land use. Liangping LRB will collect a reclamation fund at 20,000 yuan/mu, which will be returned to the project implementing agency or civil work contractor after the reclaimed land is accepted; otherwise Liangping LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation.

Table 4: Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Use

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	
	Yong crop compensation	First year (fixed compensation)
second year and each year after (compensation for young crops)		1,800

3.4 Compensation for Affected Attachments and Young Crops

Young crops and ground attachments on affected land shall be compensated for at a fixed and comprehensive rate of 8,200 yuan/mu, which is much higher than cost of replacement. It is clarified in Annex 2 and the second remark of Annex 3 of *Notice of the Liangping District Government on Further Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (Liangping District Government Document [2013] No.114)* that the table below is reference for collective economic organization while implementing fixed compensation rate (8,200yuan/mu) for young crops and ground attachments in project area. See details in table below.

Table 5: Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

SN	Description	Unit	Compensation standard (CNY/unit)
1	Tomb	Pcs	2,000
2	Hard earth covered ground	m ²	5
3	Concrete covered ground	m ²	22
4	Electricity power pole	Pcs	90
5	Wire	M	3
6	Road	M	500

4. Entitlement Matrix

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation was set preliminarily and **disclosed to** AHs on 31 January, 2018 after the preliminary measurement survey per impacts scope in FSR. And the final cut-off date will be disclosed again by Liangping LRB upon release of the LA announcement expected in November 2018. Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the subproject after the preliminary cut-off date. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after the LA announcement date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

The entitlement matrix is developed in line with relevant policies, regulations and laws, and assessment of compensation and resettlement assistance for the affected persons experiencing different impacts under the Subproject.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
Permanent LA	511.71 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently, including 481.39 mu cultivated land, 28.75 mu garden land, and 1.57 mu housing plot	1) Collective economic organization owning the land; 2) Households who have the right to use the land	734 HHs with 2,352 persons in 59 residential groups in 22 villages in 5 towns and 2 streets due to collective PLA.	1) Land compensation standard is CNY 15,000/mu for Shuanggui Street and Liangshan Street, CNY 14,000/mu for Pingjin Town, Lirang Town, Mingda Town, Jindai Town, Helin Town 2) Resettlement subsidy is 36,000yuan per capita for APs who will be converted into urban status. 3) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments: 12,000yuan/mu 4) Livelihood restoration measures: cash compensation, endowment pension for APs transferred into non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.)	1) 80% of land compensation fees in land acquisition shall be used to cover basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers, and transferred by the county land and resources bureau to the county labor and social security bureau; the remaining 20% shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization for collective economic development, and the production and livelihood restoration of its members. 2) Resettlement subsidy shall be paid based on age group. The resettlement subsidy of any land-expropriated farmer aged under 16 years shall be fully paid to the individual; and 50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land administration department to the labor and security department on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. 3) One-off compensation for young crops with 12,000yuan/mu.
Temporary land use	199 mu, all are rural cultivated land	1) Collective economic organization with land using right; 2) Households who have the right to use the land.	60 HHs with 222 in 7 villagers' groups in 5 village of 5 town/streets	1) Land compensation: based on the rates for young crops; 2) Fixed compensation for young crops and ground attachments.(8,200 yuan/mu for first year).	1) Yearly rent of 1,800yuan/mu from second year. 2) A reclamation bond at 12 yuan/m2. 3) Reclamation bond will be returned to the owner after the reclaimed land is accepted, otherwise Liangping LRB will use the reclamation bond for reclamation..
Demolition of rural residential houses	1,457.13m ² in total, including 975.73m ² of brick-concrete structure, 14.2m ² of brick-timber structure, 67.2m ² of earthen wall structure	Property owners	5 households with 21 people in 3 villages in 2 towns.	1) Full cash compensation for demolished rural residential houses will be paid directly to the affected households based on the local compensation rates. 2)Self-construction on allocated land with partial compensation.	See details in section 5.3.3 in RP
Enterprises	Aiguo Power Station	Property owner (SOE)	1) Electricity power company 2) 2 workers	Currently estimated value is 1.5645 million Yuan	1) The government will hire assessment organization to assess the enterprise assets; 2)The government will negotiate with the enterprise representatives for compensation standard and

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled persons/entities	Affected population	Compensation and resettlement policy	Implementation
					restoration measures; 3) Compensation will be paid to the enterprise; 4) Affected 2 workers will be resettled in the enterprise's organization.
Young crop and ground attachments	Totally 6 types of attachment, such as tomb, concrete ground, power poles, wire, rural road, etc.	Property owners	All affected households with ground attachments on acquired land	Paying compensation directly to proprietors.	(1) Fixed compensation rate of 12,000yuan/mu or (2) calculate the compensation in piece by peice. Former attachments will be disposed by the owner.
APs of Non-agricultural Conversion	PLA	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	All persons converted into non-agricultural identifications	50% of the basic endowment insurance premiums for one aged 16 years or above shall be transferred from its resettlement subsidy by the land adimistration department to the labor and security deparment on behalf of the APs, and the rest shall be paid to the individual for production and livelihood restoration. Elder people already attained retired age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of LA compensation & resettlement program. Others will receive pensions from the month following the attainment of statutory retiring age.	Liangping LRB and all township level government will handle this; and Liangping LRB, and the district labor and social security bureau will be responsible for their social insurance. See details in subsection 6.3.1 in RP.
Vulnerable Groups	PLA	Poor families below local minimum living standard, as well as the infirm, the disabled, mental patients, aged widows and widowers or female headed households, affected by LAR of the subproject	vulnerable households	Vulnrable gourps will enjoy the priorities during the implementation of these restoration and rsettlement measures, and sepecial assistance measures has been developed for them to make sure their living and income levels will be improved after the subproject implementation.	1) Liangping Poverty Alleviation Office is managing the five-guarantee household program for those registered. 2) The IA in-field representative, township government will assist the low income family to register in the Five-Guarantee Household Program. 3) The IA in-field representative and the village leaders will work together to figure out the work opportunities in the project and provide to the vulnerable group of people in priority.
Grievance redress	LAR	All affected people	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	See details in section 9.5.

5. Resettlement and Restoration measures

To minimize and mitigate the impacts of permanent LA and restore APs' livelihood, detailed economic restoration programs have been prepared based on in-depth consultations, such as cash compensation, endowment pension for APs to be converted to non-agricultural residents, agricultural development measures, employment services (supports of employment opportunities, skill training, special care of vulnerable groups, etc.). These measures shall be helpful to mitigate the loss of APs.

Two options are provided for the AHs to be relocated: complete cash compensation and self-construction of house on provided housing land with partial compensation. According to the willingness survey, 60% affected households (AHs) have preferred to choose complete cash compensation and purchase new apartments in nearby town by themselves. Once required by the AH, the project owner would help level the housing plot for free. The homestead will be calculated as 30m²/person, 90m²/household for people under 3 (included), 120m²/household for 4 people, 150m²/household for over 5 people.

Aiguo Power Station will be purchased by local government and then handled by Chongqing Rongyu Water Conservancy & Hydropower Engineering Construction Co., Ltd., including resettlement of the two affected workers. During purchasing the station, the workers can receive wages at the current level. So their income and livelihood will not be affected negatively by the subproject.

6. Organizational Structure and Schedule

The resettlement Implementation agencies (IAs) of the Subproject have been established at all levels. The Liangping ADB Project Leading Group is responsible mainly for organizing the resettlement of the Subproject, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the Subproject, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels. As a subproject management agency, Liangping PMO is responsible for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of resettlement. The project implementing unit (PIU), Liangping Rongyu Engineering Co. Ltd, is responsible for supervision and management of the RP implementation. Liangping Land Resources Bureau (LRB) and its subsidiaries (land acquisition offices in towns) are responsible for implementation of the resettlement plan. Liangping Labor Resource and Social Security Bureau (LRSSB) is responsible for APs' transfer to non-agricultural status and promoting employment. Liangping All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) supports female labors employment and protects their legal rights. All township governments and village committees support Liangping LRB to implementing the RP. In addition, an external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency will be recruited by Chongqing PMO to ensure the whole implementation process of the RP strictly in line with the domestic and ADB's LAR policies.

According to the timeline of the Subproject, the resettlement schedules will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement of the subproject will be commenced in November 2018 and end in January 2019. The civil works of Liangping Subproject will be started in February 2019.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Several rounds of public participation have been conducted since the RP preparation kicked-off in middle of November 2017. Subproject scope, rationales, benefits and impacts, as well as applicable compensation policies and draft resettlement plan were consulted with affected

communities and villagers publicly. Meetings were held with affected village leaders and farmer representatives about overall socioeconomic background of the Subproject area, and their expectations and concerns were collected and integrated in this RP. Some local resettlement experiences were shared and adopted in RP as well. Household questionnaire survey was carried out with APs to know their livelihood condition, thoughts and expectations about the Subproject. 168 affected households were sampled during the survey, accounting for 23% of the total AHs. Additional visits to Liangping District government agencies (including Development and Reform Commission, Women’s Federation, Land Resources Bureau, Employment Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Poverty Alleviation Office, etc.) were taken for collecting more data and understanding relevant policies, comments and suggestions related to the Subproject.

To ensure that APs have effective channels to file complaints on any issue associated with land acquisition and resettlement, a three-stage grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established during the preparation and for implementation of the RP:

- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement, he/she can file an oral or written complaint to the community/village committee, which shall be processed and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 1, he/she may file the complaint to township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the township government should make a written record. Such complaint should be solved and provided with feedback within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the resolution of Stage 2, he/she may file the complaint to the Liangping land acquisition office or Liangping PMO and requires for arbitration. The final result shall be made within 4 weeks.

The AP may appeal to a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC as their alternative way of grievance redress at any time.

APs may also complain about any aspects of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. to Liangping PMO, Chongqing PMO, an external monitoring and evaluation agency, and ADB mission team, as well as ADB’s accountability mechanism.

The above grievance channel has been discussed during the RP preparation and will be further notified to the APs while distributing resettlement information booklet through meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of complaint.

Table 7: Contact information of Agencies Concerned

Town, village (street)	Name, position and phone number of official in charge	Name, position and phone number of office/station/bureau contacts
District DRC	HU Changping, deputy director, Phone Number: 15320762777	FANG Houjian, Social Affairs Dept. Director, Phone Number: 13996695899
District Water Conservancy Bureau	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963	TANG Chi, Phone Number: 15923890963
Liangshan Street	XIE Qihong, Deputy Director of Liangshan Street Office, Phone Number: 13509453607	ZOU Xu, Deputy Director of Economic Development Dept. of Liangshan Street Office, Phone Number: 13896380337
Shuanggui Street	YOU Nianhua (CCP Committee member, deputy director of office), 13452635111	XIAO Zhengquan (deputy director of agricultural service center), 13594853387

Mingda Town	CHEN Guoyi, Deputy Chief, 13996545026	TANG Ling, deputy director in planning, construction administration and EP (in charge), 18223777232
Helin Town	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183
Lirang Town	YU Xingzhong, CCP commission, director of armed, 13638226456	YOU Zuping, host economy & development office, 13896185257
Pingjin Town	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	LI Wujun Deputy Director of EP Office, 18323353016
Jindai Town	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YOU Haiping , Director of economy & development office, 18996632117
Renhe Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	TANG Xinghua, Secretary, 18996678712
Shiyan Village	YOU Haiping , Director of economy & development office, 18996632117	CHEN Xianjun, Secretary,18996678920
Qianhe Village	YOU Haiping , Director of economy & development office, 18996632117	LIU Changlun, Secretary, 18996678705
Shilong Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YANG Xuefu, Secretary, 13635319568
Huashi Village	CHEN Yao, Deputy Chief, 18983536551	YI Xiangjun, village director, 18983532005
Shuanggui Village	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	DENG Daqing, Secretary, 15923847841
Pingjin Community	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	HUA Guolian, Secretary,15213502586
Xinhe Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	RAN Zhenyao, Secretary, 13452666901
Yuhe Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	XU Xiaofei, Secretary, 15223566198
Yaotang Village	LI Wujun, Deputy Director of EP office, 18323353016	DING Deguo, Secretary, 15923816660
Nanmu Village	LUO Shubing, Deputy Chief, 15023883606	DAI Jintao, Secretary,18896183889
Wan'an Village	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	YANG Guoxiang, Secretary, 15826303699
Aiguo Village	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183	LIU Zhongrong, Secretary, 13635384549
Helin Village	TANG Demin, Director, 13635318183	CHEN Changbing, Secretary, 15923477328
Pingdu Village	DENG Tiankuan, Deputy Chief, 15823738659	ZHANG Tongwen, Secretary, 15923465299

8. Rights of interpretation

The Liangping PMO have the power to interpret this RIB.

Liangping PMO

March 2018

Appendix 2: Land User Right Transfer(LURT) Framework of Liangping Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Subproject

1. Background

Asian Development Bank (ADB) -financed Liangping Subproject of the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project (here after refer as “the Subproject”) consists of 4 components as following: (1) Longxi River and Tributaries Improvement in Helin Town, Pingjing Town, Mingda Town and Liangshan sub-district; (2) Ecological and Enironment Improvement of Longxi River Upstream in Liangping Urban and Surrounding Areas (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area); (3) Longxi River and Tributary Comprehensive Treatment in Jindai Town; and (4) Baisha River Rehabilitation. Besides the LAR impacts analyzed in the main text of the RP, ecological landscaping (see Figure 1) will obtain the right of ways through Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) on basis of voluntary negotiation with involved HHs in project area. Therefore, a LURT framework has been prepared in accordance with ADB’s relevant requirements.

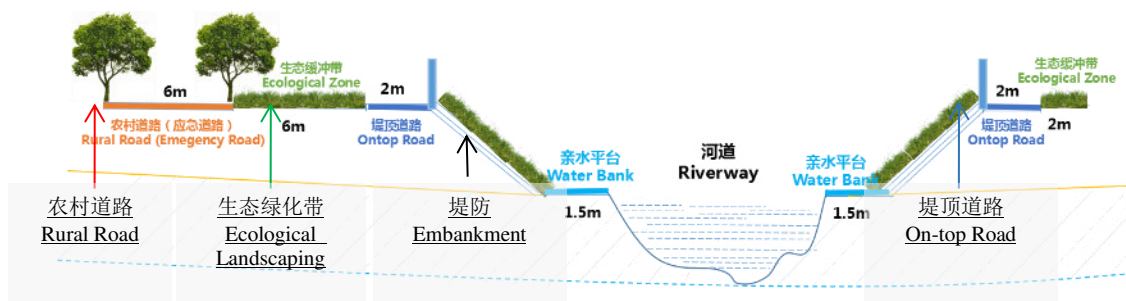


Figure 1: Layout of Project Land Use

According to initial estimation, ecological landscaping construction under the Liangping Subproject will involve transfer of 193.3mu land in 46 groups of 18 villages in 6 towns and 1 street (subdistrict). There are several reasons for the local government to adopt LURT for the ecological landscaping construction, namely: (i) land use of ecological landscaping belong to generalized agriculture land (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc.). Therefore, there is no need to acquire the collective land to state-owned land as per the Land Administration Law; (ii) the central government of PRC is implementing the land reform programs to minimize the scale of land acquisition and encourage the application of LURT for non-construction activities; and (iii) farmers are willing to hold the contract rights of collective land and lease their land to other users, since they can keep more options of land utility in the future.

2. Scope and Impacts of LURT

There are 8 sections for ecological landscaping construction in Liangping district, including 4 sections in the component of Longxi River Tributaries (Caijia River section, Landjia River section, Jiaojia River section and Shuanglong and downstream section), 1 section in the component of Dandu Flood Prevention and Drinking Water Resources Protection, and 3 sections in the component of Integrated Remediation Project of Dayuxi Basin (Dayuxi section, Qingmai Liangyuan section and Yuntai River Branch section).

In total, 46 groups of 18 villages in 6 towns and 1 street will be involved in LURT, which includes 18km (accounts for 56%) long of 2-meter width of ecological landscaping and 14km (accounts for 44%) long of 4-meter width of ecological landscaping on both sides of the river. According to the preliminary estimates, totally 193.3mu of land will be occupied by ecological landscaping

through LURT, involving 246 households with 906 people as estimated. See Table1 for details of land use.

Table 1: Anticipated LURT Impacts of Ecological Landscaping

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Crop (mu)			Garden (mu)	
				Subtotal	Paddy	Dry		
Helin Town	Helin Village	1	14.1	14.10	11.16	2.94	0	
		2	0.13	0.13	0	0.13	0	
		3	6.72	6.05	3.46	2.59	0.67	
		4	12.42	12.42	12.24	0.18	0	
		5	3.92	3.93	2.70	1.22	0	
	Wan'an Village	6	2.5	2.49	2.32	0.17	0.01	
		7	3.61	3.61	3.61	0	0	
Lirang Town	Fenghuang Village	4	4.28	4.28	2.94	1.34	0	
Mingda Town	Fulai Village	6	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0	
	Xinyi Village	1	18.56	18.22	14.43	3.79	0.34	
		2	3.01	3.01	2.77	0.24	0	
		4	8.64	8.25	7.19	1.06	0.39	
		8	1.64	1.64	1.64	0	0	
		9	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	
Pingjin Town	Longxi Village	1	0.32	0.32	0.32	0	0	
	Pingjin Village	2	2.16	2.16	2.03	0.13	0	
		3	1.96	1.96	1.90	0.06	0	
		4	0.14	0.14	0.14	0	0	
		6	0.24	0.24	0.11	0.13	0	
		7	0.27	0.27	0	0.27	0	
	Xinhe Village	1	1.28	1.28	0.53	0.75	0	
		2	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.02	0	
		4	6	5.93	5.35	0.58	0.07	
		7	1.96	1.96	0.96	1.00	0	
		8	5.71	5.71	5.47	0.24	0	
	Yaotang Village	2	1.61	1.61	1.46	0.15	0	
		3	3.2	3.20	3.09	0.11	0	
	Yuhe Village	1	3.11	3.10	2.90	0.21	0	
	Jindai Town	Qianhe Village	1	3.13	3.13	3.13	0	0
			2	3.99	3.53	1.36	2.17	0.46
			3	2.13	0.98	0.98		1.15
4			13.4	12.95	5.11	7.84	0.45	
6			5.62	5.32	5.00	0.32	0.30	
Renhe Village		7	7.65	7.31	6.04	1.27	0.34	

Town	Village	Group	Subtotal (mu)	Crop (mu)			Garden (mu)
				Subtotal	Paddy	Dry	
		8	11.33	11.04	9.97	1.08	0.28
	Shiyan Village	1	5.46	5.46	2.64	2.82	0
		8	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0
	Huashi Village	2	0.75	0.75	0.61	0.14	0
		3	5.27	4.39	3.78	0.61	0.88
	Shilong Village	8	5.4	5.39	5.32	0.08	0
		9	2.43	2.43	1.92	0.51	0
	Shuanggui Village	1	4.64	4.64	3.94	0.70	0
Renxian Town	Guangfu Village	2	10.99	10.99	7.03	3.96	0
		3	0.08	0.08	0.08	0	0
Shuanggui Street	Huangni Village	7	1.75	1.75	1.31	0.44	0
Ecological buffer, subtotal			193.3	187.96	148.71	39.25	5.34

2. Main Principles of LURT

LURT refers to the transferring of land management and operation rights (rights to use) to other households, economic organization or social entities, whilst the land contract right is still reserved by original farmers who are the members of the rural collective organization. In line with the Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Contracted Management Rights of Rural Land (Decree [2005] No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC), the ecological landscaping construction will lease the land and obtain the land use right from the villagers based on four principles, namely: 1) equal consultation; 2) legality; 3) voluntarily; 4) fair compensation. Any institute and/or individual shall not force or obstruct the contracting party (farmers who contracted the land from collective) to transfer its contracted land in accordance with the law. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this appendix will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access of land use by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for LURT. Disputes arising during LURT shall be negotiated and settled by the two parties in accordance with relevant law and regulations. Where the parties cannot negotiate to reach agreements, the villagers committee and the township (town) government shall be requested to mediate. If the parties do not want to negotiate or mediate, they may apply for arbitration to the rural land contract arbitration institution or directly to the people's court.

This Land Use Rights Transfer (LURT) framework aims to help Liangping PMO and PIU to mitigate, monitor and report potential negative impacts caused by LURT, and to satisfy the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant Law and regulations of PRC. The LURT framework guiding principles are as follows:

- i. Equality, voluntary, legal procedure, and, fair compensation. Equality means both of parties have equal legal status. Voluntary means the transfer of land contracting management right must be completely voluntary for both parties, and one party shall not force another party to transfer or accept transfer of land. Legal procedure means that land use rights transfer must be concluded per legal procedure with legal agreement. Fair

compensation means the transferred land shall be compensated at negotiated market price.

- ii. Unchanged ownership and agricultural use of transferred land. Land use rights transfer means transferring use right, not ownership, therefore ownership of transferred land shall remain unchanged. Yet future users of transferred land shall not change the agricultural land use nature (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc.) shall not convert transferred land for non-agricultural uses (e.g. roads, buildings and other structures).
- iii. Government's direction and administration. Agriculture department of Liangping District government shall direct and administrate legal transfer of rural land.
- iv. Conflict resolution through GRM. The grievance redress system of project district shall be used to resolute complaints and conflicts, if any.
- v. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this appendix will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in land expropriation. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and rental compensation processes for land transfer.

3. Legal and Policy Framework

All LURT must comply with the PRC Rural Land Contract Law and Rural Land Management Right Transfer Management Method, other relevant policies of local governments, and ADB's SPS 2009 concerning voluntary land use agreements. Key laws and policies are as follows:

- 1) Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Contract in Rural Areas – no change of collective ownership; no change of agricultural land use (not allowed to convert farmland into construction land for establishment of permanent structures).
- 2) Administration Methods on Rural Land Use Rights Transfer, Ministry of Agriculture of PRC, relevant regulations of Chongqing Municipality and Subproject county/district governments, in particular, *Comments on Stengthening Management of Rural Land Contract and Operation Right Transfer and Development of Agricululture Operation in Modest Scale ([2016] No.8)* issued by Liangping Leading Group of Rural Reform Demonstration Area:
 - Land use rights transfer duration must be within the land contract period;
 - Negotiated settlements between transferor and transferee;
 - Land use rights transfer per legal procedures;
 - Standard contract (with endorsement by a third party).
 - Official registration and documentation for land use rights transfer.
 - The township agricultural station will endorse the contract.
- 3) PRC Law on the Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, and relevant implementation methods of Chongqing Municipality and Subproject county/district governments – mediation and arbitration of disputes per a bottom-up Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

- 4) ADB’s SPS – meaningful consultations; negotiated settlements; establishment and functioning of a GRM; record-keeping; and; independent monitoring.

3.1 Regulations and Policies

The LURT framework is prepared and will be implemented in strictly compliance with the laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and the ADB’s requirements on voluntary land use.

The implementation of LURT of the project will be conducted in line with the definite regulations and policies in this appendix. See Applicable Regulations and Policies in the table below.

Table 0-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy Document	Effective Date
PRC	Advice on Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights to Adapt Scale-Development of Agricultural Industry (2014)	2014/11/20
Chongqing	Pilot Work Plan on Standardized Management and Service of Contracted Management of Rural Land (2015)	2015/4/2
	Chongqing Rural Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures	2017/1/24
Liangping District	Comments on Stengthening Management of Rural Land Contract and Operation Right Transfer and Development of Agriculture Operation in Modest Scale ([2016] No.8)	2016/4/21

3.2 PRC Laws and Regulations

Advice on Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights to Adapt Scale-Development of Agricultural Industry

I. General Requirements

(1) Guiding Concept: According to the requirements of accelerating the pace of building the three-dimensional compound modern agriculture management system on the basis of household operation, cooperation and unity as the bond and supported by social services and taking the path of new agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics of advanced production technology, moderate operation scale, strong market competitiveness and sustainable ecological environment, with the goal of ensuring food security, promoting agricultural efficiency and increasing farmers' income, persisting in the collective ownership of rural land and implementing separate rural ownership rights, contract rights and management rights, to guide the orderly transfer of rural land management right, actively breed new operation entities on the basis of household operation, develop various forms of moderate scale operation and consolidate and improve the basic rural operation system.

(2) Basic Principle

Adhere to the collective ownership of rural land, stability of rural households’ contract right and flexibility of land management, develop various operation modes like family management, collective management, cooperation management, enterprise management and others.

LURT shall be in line with the principle of law, voluntary, paid, farmers’ subject status, government’s support and guidance and market allocation resources; and do not: violate the will of the farmers, damage their rights and interests, change the use of the land and destroy the comprehensive agricultural production capacity and agricultural ecological environment.

III Standardize Guidance of the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights

(5) Encouraging innovations of LURT forms. Farmers shall be encouraged to transfer their contracted land through subcontracting, leasing, exchanging, transferring and investment in accordance with the law. Qualified local governments are encouraged to formulate supportive policies to guide farmers to transfer contracted land for a long term and promote their employment. Farmers are encouraged to take interchangeably and in a voluntary manner to solve the contracted land fragmentation problem. Members of the collective economic organization shall enjoy the priority of LURT under the same conditions. The circulation of contracted land by means of transfer shall, in principle, be conducted among members of the collective economic organization subject to the consent of the owner. In other forms of circulation, it shall be reported to the owner for filing record.

(6) Strictly Regulation of LURT Activities. The land contract management right belongs to the rural households, so it should be decided by rural household themselves on whether the land is transferred or not, how to determine the price and transfer land in which form. The profits of LURT should be owned by the household. The term of LURT should be negotiated and determined by both parties within the definition of law. Without written authorization of the household, rural grassroots organizations have no right to decide in any way to transfer farmers contracted land and can't take the contracted land of entire village to attract investment in the name of the minority is subordinate to the majority. To prevent few junior officers illegally pass things between individuals for personal gain, It is strictly prohibited to promote LURT by means of assigning tasks, targets or incorporating the area and ratio of LURT into the performance appraisal.

(8) Determine Area of LURT Rationally. It is necessary to study and determine the appropriate standards for scaled land operation in the region according to the natural economic conditions, rural labor transfer situation, agricultural mechanization level and other factors. To prevent one-sided pursuit of ultra-large scale management rights transfer divorced from reality and against the farmers' will. At the present stage, the income of farming is equivalent to the income of the local secondary and tertiary industry workers, and the key support should be given. Priority support should be given to those scale of land operation which is equivalent to 10 to 15 times of the average contracted land area of local household or agricultural income is equivalent to income from employment in secondary and ternary industry. Innovative mode of LURT is encouraged that to improve the agricultural scaled operation through various forms of cooperation and combination of farmers and development of social services while guiding the land resources to be moderately concentrated,

(10) Strengthen Control over Use of Transferred Land. Adhere to the strictest farmland protection system to effectively protect basic farmland. It is strictly prohibited to do non-agricultural construction in the name of LURT, to build or disguise construct of tourist resorts, golf courses, villas, private clubs, etc., to occupy basic farmland for digging water pond, planting trees or other activities that destroy the condition of cultivated land and to destroy, pollute, occupy the idle farmland and damage the farmland infrastructure. Any illegal non-agricultural construction on cultivated land by means of "Land-Renting instead of Expropriating" will be investigated and any non- agriculturization of cultivated land without authorization will be banned. To Guide the development of protected agriculture by planning and standards and strengthen supervision of the use of protected agricultural land Measures will be taken to ensure that the transferred land is used for agricultural production, to prevent farmland abandonment by stop distribution of the direct subsidies of grain, subsidies for improved varieties of crops and comprehensive agricultural subsidies. In the major grain-producing areas, the functional areas of grain production and the implementation area of high-yielding projects, any business activities that not conform to the industrial planning will be no longer enjoy relevant agricultural production support policies. Rationally guide the transfer price of farmland, decrease the production cost of grains and stabilize the grain acreage.

3.3 Chongqing Laws and Regulations

Chongqing Rural Property Rights Transfer Transaction Management Measures

Article 2 The measures is applicable to the transfer of rural property rights in the administrative region of the municipality.

The term of "rural property rights transfer transaction" refers to the transaction behavior of the subject to transfer the whole or part of rural property rights through the open market in accordance with the law, voluntary and paid.

Article 3 Rural property transfer transaction should follow the following principles:

- (1) Adhere to the law, voluntary, paid, convenient, open, fair and just;
- (2) Respect the subject status of farmers and rural collective economic organizations and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of all parties to the transaction;
- (3) Adhere to the nature of the public ownership of the land, not to breach the red line of cultivated land and forest land, and not to damage the farmers' interests.
- (4) Be in line with the provisions of agricultural industry development planning, environmental protection planning and resource utilization planning, etc.

Article 10 The types of tradable items and forms on transaction platform include:

- (2) Contracted land management rights: The management rights of cultivated land, grassland, garden and aquaculture, which are contracted by means of family contract, can be transferred in manners of rent, transfer, investment, exchange, subcontracting, etc.
- (3) Forest management rights: The forest land contract right, woodland management rights, forest ownership and the right to use, can be transferred in manners of rent, transfer, investment, exchange or cooperation, etc.
- (9) The right to use of small water conservancy facilities: Farmers, farmer cooperative organizations, rural collective organization and agricultural enterprises who have the right to use of small water conservancy facilities can transfer the right by means of contract, transfer, lease, mortgage and joint-equity cooperative.
- (10) Agricultural initial water rights: Authorized agricultural initial water rights given to subject of rural collective economic organizations, farmers' water cooperation organizations and beneficial farmers can be transferred by means of paid transfer.

3.4 District Implementation Measures

Comments on Stengthening Management of Rural Land Contract and Operation Right Transfer and Development of Agricululture Operation in Modest Scale ([2016] No.8)

Article 1. General Requirements

(2) Basic principles:

- (i) Adhere to the principle of collective owned right of the rural land, stabilize farmers' contract right, loosen up tha land operation right basd on household contract operation, promote various operation modes such as household operation, collective operation, cooperateive operation and enterprise operation for commen development;
- (ii) Adhere to the principle of reform as motive force, encourage farmers' innovation spirit, support some towns as experimental units, solve problems with reforming;

- (iii) Adhere to the principle of legal, voluntariness and compensation; LURT can't violate farmers' contract willingness, damage farmers' right, change land use, and damage comprehensive agricultural production capability and ecological environment;
- (iv) Adhere to the principle of moderation development in operation scale, pay attention to increasing land operation scale, at the same time, preventing the land over-centralized to balance efficiency and fairness, and increase productivity of labour, yield of the land and utilization of the resource, and ensure farmland for agriculture, and support grain development in moderate scale..

Article 2. Strengthening LURT Management

(1) Integrity LURT System: further solid and improve three systems for rural LURT. The first is a service system: county (district) established Rural Property Rights Transfer Transaction Center (rural LURT service hall) based on the estate registration center; towns (streets) established rural property rights transaction station (rural LURT service center); and villages established rural LURT service station. The second is a management system: responsible agency is rural LURT management office in county, economic development office in towns (streets), and village committees in villages. The third is a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) system: county established a rural land contract arbitration commission; towns (streets) established a rural land contract operation disputes solving group; and villages appointed a mediator for rural land contract operation disputes.

(2) System Linkage and Orderly Operation: The service system is responsible for qualification inspection, market access, negotiation arrangement, contract signing, right certificate registration, etc for both parties; the management system is responsible for policies and laws dissemination and implementation, contract management, LURT record management, LURT statistic and monitoring, and risk prevention, etc; and GRM system is responsible for solving LURT disputes and problems.

(3) Innovate LURT Models: The first is the model in which rural households entrust collective economic organizations for LURT. The households sign LURT agreements with villagers' groups first or sign a power of attorney, and then villagers' groups sign formal LURT contracts. The second is the model in which rural households become shareholders of cooperatives with contracted farmland and then conduct LURT. Farmers is allowed to take shareholders of collective economic organizations, land share cooperatives, agricultural enterprises with land operation rights to develop agricultural industrialization. The third is the model in which rural households' contract relationship is not changed, but ensure to have farmland cultivated through land trusteeship, and encourage socialized service organizations such as big grain farmers, big agricultural machinery farmers or agricultural machinery cooperatives, etc to provide the services in whole chains or major production links, to realize unify cultivation, and scale production. The fourth is the model in which rural households are encouraged to conduct LURT by subcontract, lease, exchange, and assignment, etc, and to guide farmers to enlarge farmland area by exchange and combination voluntarily.

(4) Prevent LURT Risks: The first is to guide regulated operation, and encourage urban industrial and commercial capitals to develop seeding breeding, high standard agricultural facilities, scale aquaculture industry, agricultural product processing, and marketing, etc, to meet the need for agricultural industrialization of local modern cultivation and agricultural development planning. The second is to strengthen land use management: adhere to cultivated land protection system, and prohibit converting cultivated land to non-cultivated land, and contain cultivated land become wasteland due to no cultivated activities by stopping agricultural subsidies and making villager regulation to maintain cultivated land area, The third is to strengthen supervision management; establish and improve beforehand examination and verification system for farmland rented by industrial and commercial capitals, coordination among relevant departments, villages and examination and supervision mechanism with participation of farmers during implementation, and disciplinary

mechanism to any behaviors violating laws and rules afterwards. Record system for industrial and commercial capitals with different categories is conducted: renting land more than 1,000 mu shall be recorded in county agricultural commission; cultivated land more than 100 mu or wasteland more than 300 mu shall be recorded in county agricultural economic station; and cultivated land less than 100 mu or wasteland less than 300 mu shall be recorded in towns (streets). Enterprise (organization or individual) who rent land shall pay one year rental and not less than 500 yuan/mu of LURT risk security first and then can use the land. The risk security is managed by town (street) finance institution with special account.

4. Legal Procedures of Land Use Rights Transfer

Legal procedures are as follows (also the following chart):

- i. Information collection. Farmers with intention to transfer land present the details of the land, like location, area, usage, and reference price to village committee, which will then report to the township agricultural station. They can also entrust the contracted or intermediary organizations to transfer their land, and the letter of attorney will be issued by land transferee, illustrating the entrusted matters, authority and deadlines, etc., with the signature of the principal.
- ii. Information disclosure. Township agricultural station, after collecting data, will sort out information about land use rights transfer of different villages and establish a database. The sorted information will be disclosed timely by means of network, radio, newspapers, board, electronic display, and etc. The township station will also report to the county (district) agricultural bureau for updating land use rights transfer databases.
- iii. Negotiation between transferor and transferee. With the arrangement of township agricultural station, both sides negotiate about the land use rights transfer conditions and price based on the principle of equality, voluntariness and mutual benefiting.
- iv. Signing land use rights transfer contract. When both parties agree on conditions and price, township agricultural station provides 4-5 copies of a standard contract³ for both parties to sign. The contracts will be signed by all AHs, and it should be by both spouses in each HHs. Township agricultural station also endorses the contract.
- v. Endorsing land use rights transfer contract. The township agricultural station endorses/validates the contract.
- vi. Registration for land use rights transfer. Township agricultural station registers the land use rights transfer information timely and exactly, and submits the relevant materials to the county/district agriculture bureau for documentation.
- vii. Documentation. County/District agricultural bureau documents all relevant materials for land use rights transferred. Liangping PMO can acquire the documentation from agricultural bureaus.
- viii. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will also document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.

³ Standard contract was developed by Chongqing Agricultural Bureau.

- ix. Supervising contract implementation. Both parties should perform the contract positively, and township agricultural station supervises the contract execution. In case of conflicts or disputes, the township station will timely report to the county station, and the latter will inform Liangping PMO synchronously.

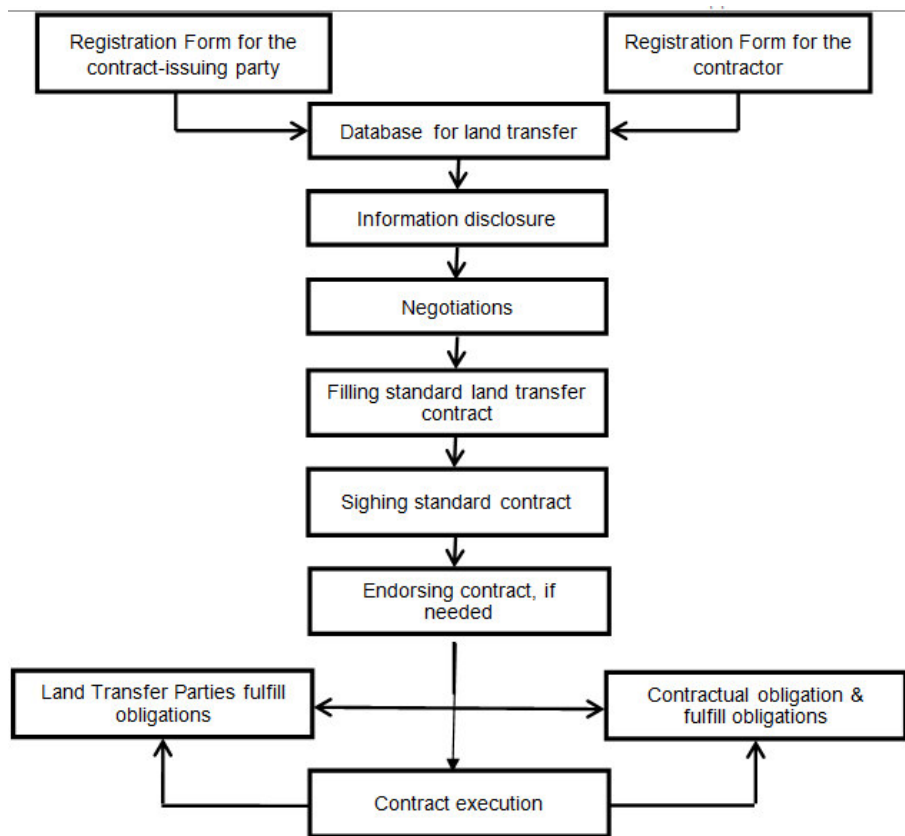


Figure2: Land Use Rights Transfer Procedure Chart

5. Institutional Arrangement and Responsibility

According to relevant laws and regulations, Chongqing Municipality and Liangping District Agricultural Bureaus and township agricultural stations should manage and guide rural land use rights transfer in their administrative areas.

Responsibilities of Chongqing Municipality Agricultural Bureau:

- publicity rural land use rights transfer policies;
- direct the land use rights transfer legally and orderly;
- guide disputes arbitration and resolution;
- strengthen and standardize rural land use rights transfer; and
- put forward solutions to problems in land use rights transfer, and develop a new mechanism for land use rights transfer.

Responsibilities of Liangping District Agricultural Bureau:

- direct rural land use rights transfer and contracting;

- set up a service center for land use rights transfer, and establish information network platform, on line trading and/or open trading of land to be transferred;
- accept, manage and guide the application from rural land use rights transfer agencies;
- settle the disputes; and
- provide consultation services for land use rights transfer policies.

Responsibilities of township agricultural stations:

- information collection, analysis and disclosure, land use rights transfer can be carried out at county or at the township;
- providing a standard contract for parties who have reached agreements on contract conditions and terms, and assisting them to sign contract signing;
- functioning as a third party to endorse the signed contract;
- formulating a system for registering the rural land use rights transfer, and record the relevant information timely and exactly;
- documenting land use rights transfer materials;
- investigating and rectify the illegal land use rights transfer;
- settling disputes about rural land use rights transfer;
- guide and administrate land use rights transfer legally;
- providing consultancy services.

Responsibilities of village committee:

- information collection and classification on land use rights transfer, to be reported to township agricultural station; and
- assisting township in settling disputes.

Responsibilities of Liangping PMO:

- supervising contract execution; and
- participating in conflict/dispute resolution at county level if not resolved at township level.

Responsibilities of Independent Monitoring:

- Document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer and confirm that relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this framework will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. Also confirm that a failure of negotiation would not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders.

6. Land Use Rights Transfer Contract

Land use rights transfer contract shall include the following clauses:

- i. names and domiciles of transferor and transferee;
- ii. location, borders, area and quality of the land for transferring;
- iii. term of transfer and dates of beginning and completion;
- iv. ways of transfer;
- v. usage of land;
- vi. rights and obligations of two parties;

- vii. land use rights transfer expense and method of payment;
- viii. handling of appurtenance and relevant facilities after expiry of contract;
- ix. liabilities for breach of the contract;
- x. method of conflict resolution;
- xi. other clause that both parties thought necessary;
- xii. stamping of endorsing agency; and
- xiii. date of contract conclusion.

7. Measures to Safeguard Interests of Contract Parties

The following measures will be taken to safeguard the interests of contract parties:

- i. In case of severe damage of transferred land due to natural disasters or force majeure during the contract term, both parties can terminate or change the contract through negotiation, and the land shall be returned to the original users for cultivation. When there are specific contract provisions on severe damage of land, the provisions prevail.
- ii. Contract agreement describes regarding policy subsidies to farmers for grain production and production masteries.
- iii. All of the land leasing contracts will be signed by both husband and wife in case of involving individual households.
- iv. Contract endorsement by township, free of charge.
- v. According to the Rural Land Contract Law and the Rural Land Management Right Transfer Management Method of the PRC and other relevant land use rights transfer laws and regulations of Municipality and Counties, the land use rights transfer duration shall be negotiated equally by both parties, but within the limit of the rural land contract (duration from 1998-2028 or so).
- vi. The land use rights transfer rate will be ensured according to land type, feasibility, grade, and condition of referential corps, or even the price of land use rights transfer in nearby villages. Taking farmer's interest into consideration, both transferor and transferee should set a time to renegotiate land price in case of land use rights transfer for over 5 years..
- vii. Relevant administrative measures and procedures laid out in this framework will be followed for all land transfer negotiations. A failure of negotiation will not result in expropriation nor any restriction of access to use this land by its holders. The external monitoring agency will document the negotiation and settlement processes for land transfer.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Where land use rights transfer contract are based on negotiations and mutual agreement, complicated disputes are unlikely to occur. However, there might be some unexpected issues during and after land being transferred. According to Law of the People's Republic of China on the Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, the project has set up a

transparent and efficient grievance redress procedure to settle such disputes and defaults after land use rights transfer. The GRM is described in Section 7 of the RP.

9. Anticipated LURT Rental Standards and Budget Estimation

9.1 Anticipated LURT Rental Standards

The **anticipated** rental standard is based on the rice price of Liangping market during the rice harvest season in September every year (the rice price is 2.6-2.8 yuan/kg in 2017). The **anticipated** annual rental standard will be multiplied by the output of land each mu, which is normally 310 to 410kg/mu as the current land production capacity. And thus, the LURT price will be 840 to 1,120 yuan/mu in the year 2017. According to the practice in Liangping other LURT projects, the price of LURT should be discussed and passed in each September (rice harvest season) at the public hearing of the related villages with participation of Liangping District Agricultural Committee, Land Resources Bureau and major planters in the town. The tenancy term will be finally negotiated between the established Township Management Offices (TMOs) and associated villages.

The LURT payment will be paid every year as aligned in the LURT agreement. As consulted with the Land Resources Bureau, this round of LURT contract will be ended in the year of 2028, which means the duration of the LURT agreement can only be signed to the year 2028 at the time being. The LURT agreement should be extended when the old one expired.

Option of payment will be stated in the LURT agreement signed with affected households. According to the practice in Liangping's other LURT projects, the related cost will be paid by the PIU to the fiscal accounts of associated township government based on provided LURT agreements and cost sheet, and then in turn paid to affected villages or people.

9.2 Compensation for Young Crops

No ground attachments are identified on LURT land, but young crops will be paid to AHs. The compensation of 1,800 yuan/mu will be paid for affected young crops on rural collective land.

9.3 Tax and Other Relevant Cost

No taxes and other relevant costs are involved in the LURT.

9.4 Budget Estimation

As consultation with the Liangping Land Resources Bureau, this round of land right contract will be ended in the year of 2028, which means the duration of the LURT agreement can only be signed to the year 2028 at the time being. The LURT agreement should be extended when the old one expired. The budget of this report is only for the LURT cost for the next 10 years. As such, the general cost for LURT was estimated to be 3,827,010 yuan, including 3,383,100yuan for LURT in 10 years (accounts for 88.4% of total), 338,310 yuan for compensation of young crops (8.4%), and 105,600yuan for contingency (accounts for 2.8%).

Table 9-2 LURT Budget Estimation

No	Item	Unit	Anticipated Standard (yuan/unit)	Qty	Total Cost (yuan)
1	LURT Cost for 10 years				
1.1	Type	mu			

	Cultivated Land (10 years)	mu	18,000	187.95	3,383,100
1.2	Compensation for Young Crops	mu	1,800	187.95	338,310
Subtotal		yuan			3,721,410
2	Contingency	yuan			105,600
Total		yuan			3,827,010

Appendix 3: Due Diligence Report on Completed Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Shuanggui Wetland

1. Project overview

Asian Development Bank (ADB) -financed Liangping Subproject of the Chongqing Longxi River Basin Integrated Flood and Environmental Risk Management Project consists of 4 components as following: (1) Longxi River and Tributaries Improvement in Helin Town, Pingjing Town, Mingda Town and Liangshan sub-district; (2) Ecological and Environment Improvement of Longxi River Upstream in Liangping Urban and Surrounding Areas (Shuanggui Lake Wetland Area); (3) Longxi River and Tributary Comprehensive Treatment in Jindai Town; and (4) Baisha River Rehabilitation.

Besides the LAR impacts analyzed in the main text of the RP, a total of 630.548 mu of existing state-owned land will be occupied by the subproject, including 400 mu for the river rehabilitation, 41.89 mu for the ecological buffer zone construction, and 188.658 mu for the Shuanggui Lake wetland rehabilitation. The lands with area of 400 mu and 41.89 mu are the natural river embankment land within the river management area. And the remaining 188.658 mu was acquired in 2017 when Liangping District Government (LDG) rehabilitated the Shuanggui Lake. Therefore, a due diligence on the state-owned land has been conducted in accordance with ADB's relevant requirements, and described in this due diligence report (DDR).

2. Impact Scopes

A total of 630.548 mu of existing state-owned land will be occupied for the Project, as presented in Tabel 1 by each component.

Table 1: Sumamry of State Owned Land by Components

Construction Content	State Land Occupation (mu)	Remarks
River rehabilitation (dredging and embankment construction)	400.00	Existing natural river land
Ecological buffer zone constrcution	41.89	Existing natural river embankment land
Shuanggui Lake rehabilitation	188.658	Acquired by Liangping District Government in 2017
Total	630.548	

2.1 Land for Riverbanks Rehabilitation

According to the site survey, the current status of the land of the Longxi River embankment is natural riverbanks, which is state-owned land. The area of 400mu for construction of the component is within the natural riverbanks, including the river water surface area.

According to the feasibility study report, the subproject will not change or widen the river course, and the level of flood water will remain unchanged before and after completion.

Before construction of the subproject component, the width of the natural river bank outside the normal water level line is about 20-30 meters. The width of the embankment engineering construction will be 8-9 meters. The outer side of the embankment will be covered with vegetation greening and ecological bank reconstruction with a width of 9-10 meters, the total construction width will be 19 meters, which is smaller than the current width, and it will not occupy collective

land or contracted cultivated land. The typical cross section of the embankment is shown in Figure 1.

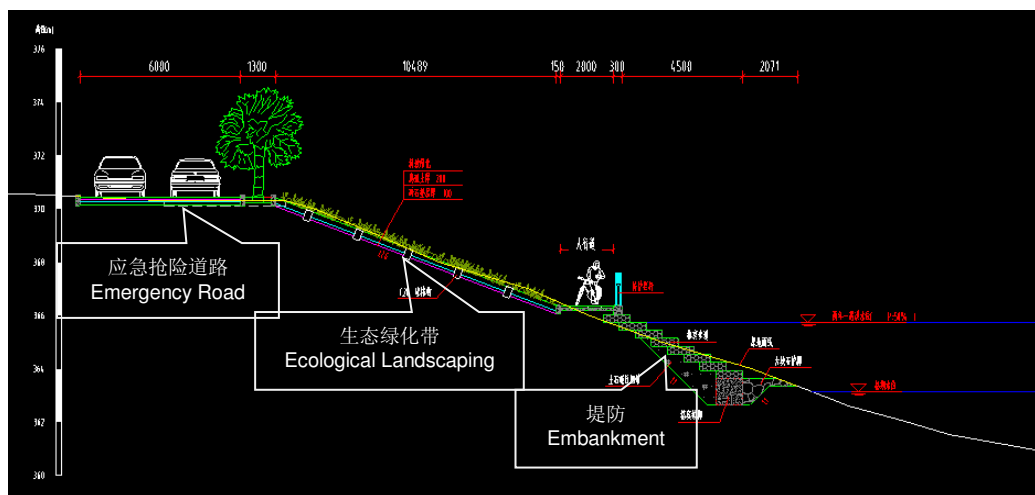


Figure 1: Typical cross section of the Longxi River.

The land will not involve any collective land so no villages or farmers will be affected by the component.

2.2 Land for Ecological Buffer Zone Construction

The ecological buffer zone for reducing chemical pollutants flowing into the river will be constructed along the river, involving occupation a total of 41.89 mu of state owned land along the river. The zone will be constructed uncontinually along the river, which depends on local situation and land availability. The location is near the area of emergency roads in some sections of the river, as shown in Figure 1. All of the land is state-owned land as natural river embankment land, and will be used for the component directly.

The land will not involve any collective land so no villages or farmers will be affected by the component.

2.3 Land for Shuanggui Lake Rehabilitation

Shuanggui Lake Wetland Rehabilitation of the subproject will occupy a total of 188.658mu of state-owned land, which was acquired by LDG before the end of 2017 (from June 2015 to December 2017). The land involved HD with a total area of 6,090.77m².

3. Preparation of Due Diligence Report

The due diligence report (DDR) of the subproject was prepared jointly by Liangping PMO and the resettlement plan preparation institute (RP-DI) with guidance from TRTA consultants. The RP-DI visited to District DRC, Urban & Rural Construction Commission, Land & House Administrative Bureau, Land Reservation Center, Shuanggui Street, etc., and collected information and documents regarding LA, HD, resettlement and compensation in December 2017 and February 2018, and interviewed with some AHs. Main content of this report was to learn, review and evaluate the status of the past LAR, procedures of LA and HD, public participation and complaints regarding the LAR, if any.

4. Detail Impacts of LAR for Shuanggui Lake Wetland

4.1 Permanent LA

The Shuanggui Lake wetland rehabilitation component (Component) acquired a total of 188.658 mu collective land, including 165.77mu of farmland and 22.887mu of road or construction land, affecting 114 people from 28 households in Group 6 of An'ning Village of Liangping District, as presented in Table 3-1 for details. All LA work had been completed by December 2017.

Table 4-1: Permanent LA

Town	Village	Ownership	Total (mu)	Agricultural Land (mu)				Construction land	Unused land (mu)	APs	
				Farmland (mu)	Rural Road land (mu)	Water body & water conservancy facilities land (mu)	Other land (mu)	Housing hand (mu)		Households (HH)	People (Person)
Shuanggui Street	Group 6, An'ning village	Collective	188.658	142.365	1.2465	1.6275	20.532	20.3745	2.5125	28	114
Total			188.658	142.365	1.2465	1.6275	20.532	20.3745	2.5125	28	114

4.2 House Demolition

A total of 6,090.77 m² house and other structures were demolished, including legal house area of 5,433.75 m² (brick-concrete structure of 3,746.15m², brick-timber structure of 1,037.65 m², and simple structure of 649.95 m²), and illegal structure area of 657.02 m². The HD affected 101 people from 24 households; all of them were affected by PLA at the same time. All of AHs chose full cash compensation as their resettlement method.

5. Socioeconomic Status Analysis of Affected Households

According to the survey and organization interview, the LA for the 188.658 mu in Group 6, An'ning Village of Shuanggui Street was completed in February 2017. During the survey, 6 households (accounting for 21.4% of total 28 AHs) with 25 people (5 households with 21 persons affected by HD at the same time) were sampled to conduct socioeconomic status analysis, as presented in Table 5-1. The survey included analysis of occupation, income and expense of AHs, as well as male and female labors income.

Table 5-1: Household Sample Survey

Town	Village/group	LAR impact		Survey amount		Sampling ratio
		Household (HH)	People (persons)	Household (HH)	People (persons)	
Shuanggui Street	Group 6, An'ning Village	28	114	6	25	21.43%

According to the survey statistics, there are 15 labors in surveyed households, accounting for 60% of the total surveyed people, among them, 12 people are migrant workers; mainly in the age from 20 to 40 years old, accounting for 48% of the total labor force; it is common that young couples both work as migrant workers in other places, mainly engaged in the construction, catering and factory, whose wage is CNY 3,000~5,000/month. There are 5 people working as the temporary employees in local place, accounting for 20% of total labor force, and they mainly work as a temporary labor in local construction field or service work in restaurants in slack farming season, with salary of CNY 1,800~3,500/month, and the working time is 2-3 months per year. There are 8 people stay at home doing agricultural work, accounting for 32% of total labor force. These people are low in education and lack of professional skills, generally over 45. Beside agricultural work, they are looking after elders and kids.

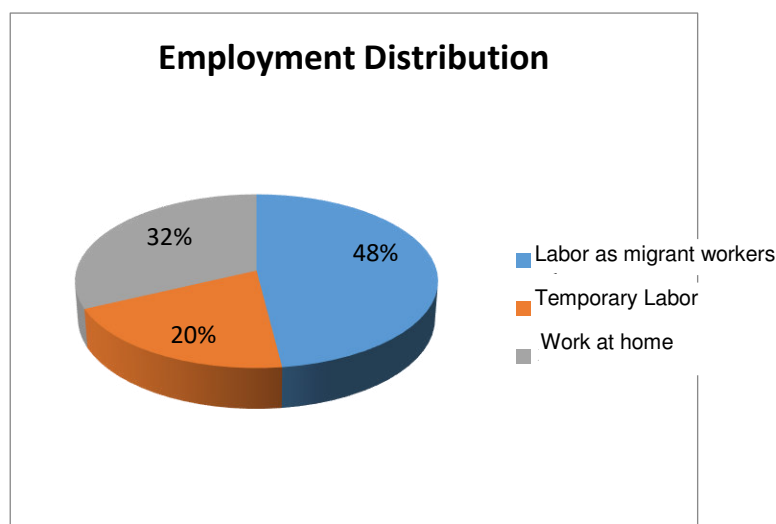


Fig. 5-1 Employment distribution of labors

According to the statistics of the sample survey data, the agricultural income of sampled HHs accounts for 13.10% of total income, and the non-agricultural income accounts for 86.90% of the total income. Agricultural operation mainly includes rice, corn and vegetable, with ordinary economic benefit; Non-agricultural income includes labor in other places, local temporary employment, business income and other income (other income mainly includes social security and other social activities income, etc.), in which, the income from migrant workers accounts for 52.92% of total income, which is the main income source of affected households. Local temporary employment income accounts for 16.95%, business income accounts for 11.50% and other income accounts for 5.54%.

In the same time, non-productive expenditure accounts for 91.79% of total household expenditure, including 28.68% of food expenditure, with highest proportion. The proportions of expenditure on social relations and education are also high, accounting for 20.03% and 16.17% respectively. Health expenditure accounts for 12.76%, other expenditure accounts for 14.14%, mainly including traffic, communication, water, power and natural gas.

So the LA has limited impacts to AHs, due the small proportion of agriculture incomes.

Table 5-2: Annual Income and Expenditure Structure of Rural Households

Items		Amount per households (CNY)	Proportion
Annual income of household	Agricultural productive income	6,986	13.1%
	Non-agricultural productive income	46,361	86.9%
	1. Income from labor in other places	28,231	52.9%
	2. Temporary labor in local place	9,040	17.0%
	3. Local business	6,136	11.5%
	4. Other income	2,954	5.5%
	Total income	53,347	100%
Household spending	Productive expenditure	2,859	8.2%
	Nonproductive expenditure	31,954	91.8%
	1. Food expenses	9,984	28.7%
	2. Social relationship cost	6,972	20.0%

Items		Amount per households (CNY)	Proportion
	3. Education expenses	5631	16.2%
	4. Medical expenses	4,443	12.8%
	5. other expenses	4,924	14.1%
	Total expenses	34,813	100%

6. LA compensation and Payment

In order to complete LAR work well, the Liangping Shuanggui Lake Zone established Liangping Shuanggui Lake Zone LAR Leading Group Office, working together with District Land & House Administrative Bureau, Shuanggui New Town Administrative Commission, Shuanggui Street Office, District LA Center, etc., during LAR implementation.

6.1 Compensation for LA

According to data collected, by January 2018, LA compensation for 188.658 mu had been fully paid to Group 6, An'ning Village, Shuanggui Street, in four times with a total amount of 2,829,900+2,263,900+ 1,145,400+4,104,000 =CNY **10,343,200**, including:

a. Land compensation standard, amount and payment

The land compensation standard was CNY 15,000/mu, so the total land compensation was CNY 2,829,900. Among them, 80% of the land compensation was used for APs converted to urban status by participating in endowment insurance of urban labor forces, and was transferred to labor security bureau by Liangping District Land Administrative Bureau on their behalf. The remaining 20% of the land compensation was paid to collective economic organization.

b. Resettlement compensation standard, resettlement approaches and payment

In total, 114 APs were converted into urban status. The resettlement compensation standard for who were converted to urban status was CNY 36,000/person. The total resettlement compensation was CNY 4,104,000. The payment for resettlement compensation was determined per different ages of entitled persons. For 44 APs converted to urban status under 16, the resettlement compensation was paid to individuals in full; for 69 APs over 16, they needed to pay 50% of the premium of aforementioned endowment insurance by themselves using the resettlement compensation, totally CNY 806,900. This sum was transferred by Land Administrative Bureau to Labor Security Bureau on their behalf, and the remaining amount was paid to the individuals directly.

c. Young crop compensation standard, amount and payment

Young crops and ground attachments were compensated with a comprehensive rate of CNY 12,000/mu based on actual LA area; so these compensation was CNY 2,263,900 in total.

Young crops and ground attachments compensation was paid in 3 times in October 2015, January 2017 and January 2017, respectively.

d. Compensation for temporary land use

Temporary occupation of land from 4 micro enterprises was paid with CNY 1,145,400.

Table 6-1: LA Compensation Paid

Item		Amount (CNY 10 ⁴)
Actual LA area (mu)		188.658
Land compensation	Compensation standard (CNY10 ⁴ /mu)	1.5
	Compensation amount (CNY10 ⁴)	282.99
Young crop & ground attachment compensation	Compensation standard (CNY10 ⁴ /mu)	1.2
	Compensation amount (CNY10 ⁴)	226.39
Resettlement compensation	Number of rural-to-township people	114
	Compensation standard (CNY10 ⁴ /person)	3.60
	Compensation amount (CNY10 ⁴)	410.4
Temporary land occupation compensation		114.54
Total LA Compensation (CNY 10⁴)		1034.32

6.2 Full cash compensation for HD and resettlement

Houses with a total area of 6,090.77m² in Group 6, An'ning Village, Shuanggui Street were demolished; and the total compensation amount for HD was CNY 20,154,800.

- a. Structure compensation: structure compensation was fully and directly paid to AHs in line with relevant policies.
- b. HD resettlement compensation: since all AHs adopted full cash compensation instead of property replacement, the resettlement area was 30m² per capita of the AHs, and the compensation standard was CNY3000/m² per capita.
- c. Compensation standard for facilities included: separate water meter at CNY1200/HH, separate power meter at CNY 660/ HH, natural gas meter at CNY 3000/ HH, CATV CNY at 550/ HH.
- d. Moving subsidy: CNY 500/HH.
- e. Advanced signature award: CNY1000/day in a total of 20 days, totally CNY20,000/ HH.
- f. Moving award: Moving out within certain time and signing HD agreement given award per CNY10,000/person in each household. For example, PAN XQ's household has 4 people to be resettled, the award is 4*10000=CNY 40,000/HH.
- g. Indoor structure (attachment): compensated per CNY18/m².
- h. Land with temporary shed: compensated per CNY50/m².

All above HD compensation has been paid to all AHs before December 2017.

6.3 Total LAR compensation

Total LAR compensation for HHs in Group 6, An'ning Village affected by the Component was CNY 30,498,000, already paid in full.

Table 6-2: Total LAR Compensation Paid

Village group	LAR compensation (CNY 10 ⁴)	HD & Resettlement compensation (CNY 10 ⁴)	Total (CNY 10 ⁴)
Group 6, An'ning Village	1,034.32	2,015.48	3,049.80

7. Restoration and resettlement

In order to improve the living/production and housing condition of affected household, besides LAR compensation, local government has taken a series of livelihood restoration measures to make sure the income and the living level of the affected people improved or restored to the level before the LAR at least.

(1) Endowment insurance for affected people entitled to be converted to urban status

APs over 16 years old were converted to urban status, and participated in basic endowment insurance of urban labor force. They will enjoy their pensions when they get retired ages (60 years old for male, 55 for female); for those under 16, the resettlement compensation were paid to individuals fully and directly.

(2) Employment services for the affected people

In order to promote employment, improve the production and life and income level of those affected people, the local government set up and optimize unemployment registration system and employment service system for people converted from rural to urban status in labor age, provide policy consultation, employment guide, employment training and employment introduction, etc.

A. Government arranges employment

In order to improve the employment services for affected people, Liangping District Employment & HR Service Bureau holds site recruitment meeting from time to time, so as to resolve the employment for the affected local people as much as possible, and it also adopts the way that the government provides the job for the family with difficulty for employment, so as to guarantee every family has at least one person employed. At the same time, the recruitment information is pushed through the mobile platform on a regular basis to promote employment for the affected people.

During the construction, operation and maintenance process, it employ some labor force. Temporary workers who are affected given priority, so as to create some jobs for local people, and help them to improve their income level. According to preliminary estimation of resettlement office, there were no less than 50 affected people participated in construction.

B. Labor skill training

Agricultural training: mainly led by Liangping Agriculture Commission, it organizes monthly trainings including planting, breeding and processing of agricultural products, agricultural cultivation, etc. regularly, such as vegetable and fruit cultivation, pig and poultry breeding, crop pest control technology, etc. Many training programs are free, and every villager can participate in if they are willing. In 2017, the District Agriculture Commission held 3 trainings, over 120 people attended, among which, 80 people affected has attended trainings.

Non-agricultural training: Liangping District Employment Service Bureau jointly cooperates with many vocational training schools, to carry out various vocational training for affected people, encourage them to actively participate in, and carry out whole training for all people with such wish gradually, including regular and irregular business start-up training, vocational skills training,

employment adaptability training, etc. In terms of training content, the emphasis is on the most wanted jobs to prepare the trainee for market demand. All trainings are provided free of charge, for qualified personnel, the Employment Service Bureau and training school conduct a series of employment recommendation activities (such as site recruitment meeting on every 20th held by Employment Service Bureau), to do everything possible to solve employment through positive recommendation to enterprise, holding special recruitment meetings, organizing trained personnel to participate in large-scale job fair, etc. In 2017, the Employment Service Bureau held 2 trainings, over 70 people attended, among which, 40 people affected attended trainings.

In 2018, the Liangping District Shuanggui Street office develops recent training programs from Employment & HR Service Bureau each season and notifies affected people via community commission/village commission, broadcast and telephone.

Table 6 -1 Training Provided by Local Government

Agency/department	Training content	Training objective and times
Employment Service Bureau	1) Entrepreneurship training: provide training on the knowledge of entrepreneurial theory, simulate entrepreneurship, provide entrepreneurial project consultation, and related policies of entrepreneurship, etc.; 2) Vocational skills training: provide a number of varieties of theoretical and practical training, recommend the job for qualified personnel free of charge when they are qualified, mainly including home service, the month sister-in-law, nursery, electrician, welder, cleaner, old-age care, fitter and cooking; 3) Employment adaptability training: provide training on employment policies, knowledge of relevant laws and regulations, relationship maintenance and etiquette;	1) Urban registered unemployed persons, rural labor in other places, unemployed college graduates, urban and rural graduates who are graduated from middle school or high school, not continued for further study and veterans . 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
Agriculture Bureau	1) Vegetable & fruit planting technology, pig breeding and epidemic prevention, and the policy of benefiting farmers, quality safety of agricultural products, and other skill training; 2) Vocational skills appraisal training; 3) Special economic industries training.	1) All the peasants may attend; 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
PADO	1) Agricultural technical training: provide the training of various agricultural technologies such as planting and breeding, and the knowledge of agricultural practical science and technology; 2) Vocational training: including various vocational skills training.	1) Peasants, urban unemployed persons under registration, labor in other places returning to their hometowns. 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.
Women's Federation	Cultural and technical and vocational skills training, it can enhance women's comprehensive quality and operational capabilities.	1) Women can attend as they wish.; 2) Training times: No specific times and trainee numbers, the principle is training for enough people required.


C. Self-employment

After getting compensation, the affected people may provide service related to construction. For instance, the affected people may open stores to provide catering and food, cigarette, beer, beverage, etc. to construction staffs. The affected people may open small restaurants or small grocery stores.

From above, the completed LA provided various resettlement measures for LA peasants, these measures have covered the LA affected peasants.

(4) Resettlement of HD households

All 24 HHs affected by HD had chosen voluntarily full cash compensation as the resettlement method, and all of them had signed house compensation and resettlement agreement with local government in November 2016. Full cash compensation had been paid to them in the same month. The surveyed 5 AHs received full amount of the compensation, and purchased commercial houses in Shuanggui Street, Liangping District.

Interview with APs in Group 6, An'ning Village, Shuanggui Street, Liangping District	
Date: March 9, 2018	Location: Group 6, An'ning Village
Participants: RP-PI	
Interviewee: WU SP, LAR AP	
<p>Content:</p> <p>Wu SP (Household holder is Wu XC), female, 28, Han Nationality, resident of Group 6, An'ning Village, Shuanggui Street, 6 people in this family, 4 of them converted from rural to urban status (the other 2 are children under 16). Her family had 6 mu land before LA, all acquired, her family got CNY 87,000 LA compensation, the compensation was paid in January 2017; The building area of original house was around 390 m², they got HD compensation of CNY 1.47 million, which was paid in November 2016. Prior to LAR, the major family income was young people working in other places, the parents farming at home; After LAR, the family income is from working in other places (young people work long term outside, the parents do some spare time work occasionally), she thought the LAR had no big influence to her family income. After getting compensation, they bought a 120 m² commercial house in Shuanggui Street, the house is not handed over yet and they are renting house, she believed the LAR had certain influence to living conditions, the dwelling area is far less than original house but the environment is greatly improved.</p> <p>She said the crop land in Group 6, An'ning Village was almost acquired and houses were almost demolished, peasants bought houses in Liangping District with compensation, and most peasants have moved in town. For employment, relevant department carries out training now and then, the latest one is housekeeping and electronic commerce training convened by Agriculture Commission in January 2018; They also get employment information from time to time.</p> <p>She has attended LAR meeting before LAR, and also read LAR bulletin, she acknowledged the LAR policies and compensation standard; She has certain knowledge to appealing approaches, generally, the problem is reported to group, then to village, then to LAR office. She was quite satisfied with the LAR and HD and resettlement.</p>	
	

Site survey pictures

8. Public participation

Prior to LAR, Liangping County Land Acquisition Center carried out negotiation with affected villages, groups and households, including multiple public participation and negotiation, and held many villagers meetings for discussion, finally they reached agreement and signed land compensation agreement, HD and resettlement agreement.

During LAR, Liangping District Land & House Administrative Bureau, Shuanggui Street and relevant organizations have jointly communicated and negotiated with village chief of affected villages, urged them to take serious consideration of opinions and suggestions of affected people and adopt multiple measures for public participation and discussion:

(1) Convene public participation and discussion meetings

In January 2015 and December 2016, prior to each LA, Shuanggui Street organized LAR meeting, issued LA bulletin, introduced development idea of Shuanggui Lake project, basic situation, planned LA range and heard opinions and suggestions from village representatives and relevant organizations, their opinions and suggestions were recorded, and were given consideration and concern during implementation.

(2) Convene LA compensation and resettlement negotiation meeting

Prior to implementation of LA plan, explain to chiefs and villager representatives of each village about policies, laws, compensation standard, settlement time and replacement land location, etc., with reference to opinions and suggestions of Shuanggui Street and villages, implement project strictly as per national and local policies, convene discussion and negotiation meetings regarding LA and resettlement among related departments.



Fig. 6-1 LAR negotiation meeting in An'ning Village

(3) LA and compensation

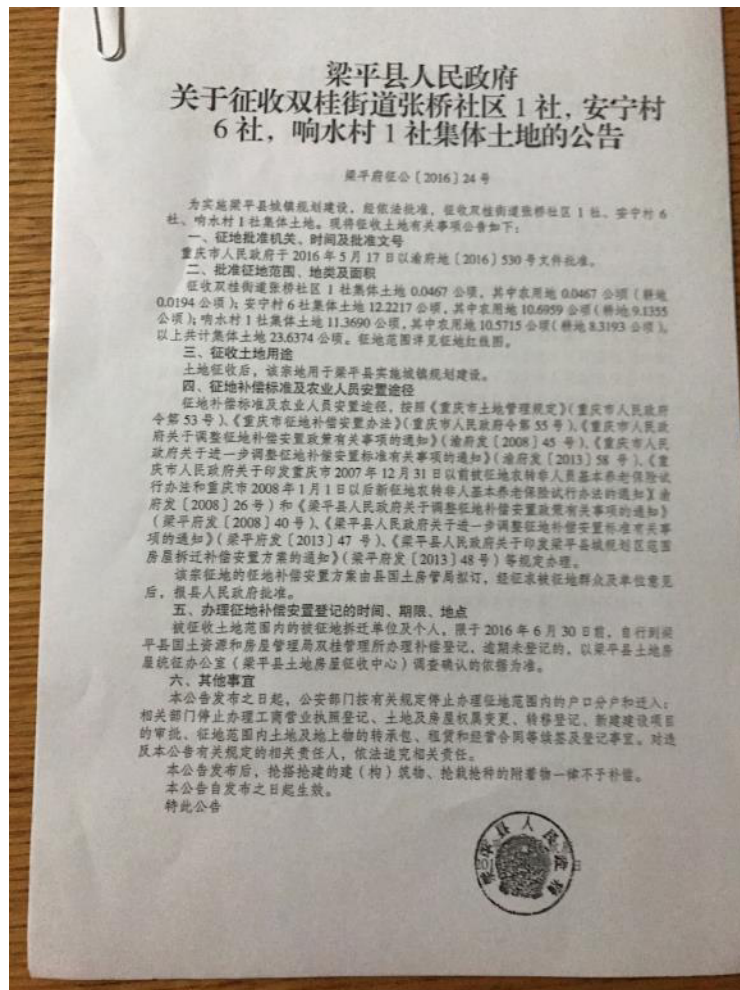
In LA detailed survey, measurement, compensation standard development, LA agreement discussion, compensation settlement, the principals, villagers' representatives of all affected villages and the Land & House Administrative Bureau had participated in the whole process, to assure equal, fair, rational and open LA work.

(4) Issue LA bulletin

Content of bulletin: Range of LA, purpose of LA, compensation standard and resettlement approach of peasants, LAR registration time, deadline and place, etc.

In March 2018, the survey group visited Liangping DRC, Land & House Administrative Bureau, Shuanggui Street and New Zone Headquarter LAR office, village commission and relevant

principals, conducted site inspection, carried out interview and questionnaire to relevant personnel, acknowledged the policy, impact amount, compensation standard, settlement situation of LA implementation, and had discussion with principals of affected villages, acknowledged the public participation situation during LA, asked whether the income of rural family was affected by LA and asked their opinions and suggestions to LA.



LA Announcement

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public participation of affected people is encouraged in the implementation of the LAR, so large disputes and complains may not arise. But there will be some unforeseen problems in the process. In order to effectively solve the problem and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective complaint channel has been established for this project. The basic appealing approaches are as follows:

Stage 1: if the affected person is dissatisfied with the LAR, he/she may make oral or written appeal to the village committee; if oral complaint is made, the village committee shall handle and make a written record. The village committee shall resolve it within 1 week;

Stage 2: if the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of Stage 1, he/she can lodge a complaint in the town/street office after receiving the decision; The town/street office shall resolve it within two weeks;

Stage 3: if the affected person is still not satisfied with the decision of Stage 2, he/she can submit the appeal to the Liangping Land Resources and House Administrative Bureau or LAR office in accordance with the relevant laws and regulation after receiving the decision, and require administrative arbitration, and administrative arbitration institution shall make the decision within 4 weeks;

In addition, according to the administrative procedure law, the affected person can also bring administrative proceedings directly to the people's court at any time (not limited to the above three approaches) for any aspect of the resettlement. All complaints and solutions are maintained by the PMO.

The affected people may lodge a complaint against any aspect of LA, including compensation standards. The complaint channels have been notified to affected people by meetings or other measures so as to make them fully understand their right to appeal. At the same time, media tools were used to strengthen communication, the opinions and suggestions from the affected people were sorted into information text for study and treatment by authorities at all levels. All authorities must receive complaints and appealing from affected people free of charge. In the whole process of project, these appealing procedures shall be valid to assure all affected people may use it to deal with relevant problems.

According to the DDR survey, the affected people know well their rights and complaint/appeal approaches. During LAR, there is no appeal to higher authorities or appealing, the villagers are satisfied with LAR.

10. Conclusions and suggestions

(1) The LAR of Shuanggui Lake Wetland Rehabilitation Component in Group 6, An'ning Village, Shuanggui Street, has completed already. According to site inspection and information review, all APs have been resettled/restored and satisfied with compensation and resettlement, and there is no appeal received.

(2) Prior to and during LA, the Shuanggui Lake Zone LAR leading group and related departments organized multiple public participation of different ways, comments from the affected people were highly respected and settled during project implementation, compensation and resettlement were carried out per signed agreement, without significant impacts on living of affected people. In general, all compensation and resettlement measures were carried out based on fully public participation without remaining problems.

(3) During implementation and LAR, the complaints and appealing channel was open and functional. Until now, there was no complaint nor appeal, the affected people supported the project and expressed their satisfaction to LAR.

(4) By the field survey and public consultation during November 2017 to March 2018, it was not found of any legacy problems related to LAR, and no complaints or grievance received.

