

Resettlement Plan for Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park

Project Number: 48024-002
November 2015

Proposed Loan People's Republic of China: Chongqing Integrated Logistics Demonstration Project

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Letter of Commitment

Chongqing Municipal Government has applied for a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park (CTLP) Subproject of Chongqing Integrated Logistics Demonstration Project. Therefore, the implementation of the project must commit with requirements for involuntary resettlement of ADB's safeguard policies. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (June 2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Chongqing Municipality and Shapingba District.

The RP is formulated based on the data from the feasibility study report of the project and the detailed measurement survey on land acquisition and resettlement impacts in the project area. The RP shall be reviewed and approved by ADB before commencement of any land acquisition and prior to the award of any civil works contracts.

This is to formally advise you that there is no objection to the RP and Nanpeng Due Diligence Report (DDR) documents being posted on ADB website according to the ADB disclosure procedures. We further confirm that we will implement all required actions as set out in the RP and DDR during project processing and implementation and accept ADB's supervision and inspection of RP and DDR implementation.

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Director of IA PMO
Chongqing Transportation (Holding) Group Co. Ltd.



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 November 2015)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.15744
\$1.00	=	CNY6.35150

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
AV	Administrative Village
CMG	Chongqing Municipal Government, (Executing Agency of the project)
CTLP	Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park
CTTHG	Chongqing Transportation Holding Group Company
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DI	Design Institute
DRO	Shapingba District Resettlement Office
EA	executing agency
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
HD	House Demolition
IA	implementing agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LRB	Land and Resources Bureau of Shapingba District
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
L&RO	Land & Resources Office
LEF	Land-Expropriated Farmer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
PADO	Poverty Alleviation and Development office
PDRC	Provincial Development and Reform Commission
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RP	Resettlement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement of ADB (2009)

TRO Township Resettlement Office

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m² - square meter

1 mu = 666.7 m²

km – kilometer

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Affected person (or household)	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 in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Income restoration	Reestablishing income sources and livelihoods of people affected
Resettlement	Rebuilding apartment, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
Resettlement impact	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
Resettlement Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Vulnerable Group	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects, as specified in this plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Chongqing Integrated Logistics Demonstration Project is composed of five outputs: (i) Chongqing transportation logistics park (CTLP); (ii) Nanpeng logistics park (NLP); (iii) Yangtze River inland waterway roll-on/roll-off transport (IWT); (iv) logistics public information system, and (v) institutional capacity development. The construction for Output 1 and 2 will involve land acquisition and resettlement (LAR).
2. The LAR for construction of the CTLP will be conducted during the project implementation, so this resettlement plan (RP) for the LAR has been prepared. The LAR for construction of the NLP was completed in 2014. According to requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy of *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)* (June 2009), a due diligence report (DDR) on the LAR has been prepared separately.
3. The CTLP component is located in a railway logistics base of the newly-developed Shapingba District in western part of Chongqing and is a conjuncture of the Liangtan River and Zhongliang Mountain with coverage of 675.13 mu. It also links the major districts with the Chengdu-Chongqing economic belt with the Tuanjiecun container center in the north and within the ring-road.
4. The construction of CTLP includes: warehouses, operational space for logistics service providers, maintenance space for motor-cycles, office, facilities for road and landscape as well as the procurement of high-ended logistic equipment.

B. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement

5. The LAR of the CTLP subproject will involve 1 town, 1 village and 8 villager groups, and 675.13mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, among which 433.15 mu is cultivated land, 40.26 mu homestead, 18.25 mu garden plot, 13.85 mu forestry land, and 169.62 mu wasteland and construction land. A total of 394 people from 99 households will be affected by permanent land acquisition. The subproject will not involve temporary land occupation. The house demolition will involve a total of 25,635 m² of houses, including brick-concrete of 14,294 m², brick-wood of 6,222 square meters (m²), earth-wood 1,647 m², and simple structure of 3,473 m². A total of 353 people from 89 households will be affected by the house demolition. All APs affected by house demolition are affected concurrently by the land acquisition. In addition, five (5) enterprises with 94 workers/staff will be affected by the subproject. Therefore, a total of 394 people from 99 households and 94 workers/staff from five enterprises are significantly affected by the LAR. Besides, some ground attachments will be affected by the LAR. No ethnic minorities will be affected.

C. Policy framework and entitlements

6. The RPs are prepared in compliance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) (2004), on the latest local policies regarding LAR in Chongqing City, and Safeguards Requirement 2, Involuntary Resettlement of ADB's SPS (June 2009). Based on consultation with the local governments and affected persons (APs) and general practices in the project area, the PMO has adopted a set of resettlement principles and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the subproject.

D. Compensation standards

7. The compensation for permanent land acquisition includes (i) land compensation, (ii) resettlement subsidy, and (iii) compensation for young crops and ground attachments. The land compensation standard is CNY18,000 per mu, resettlement subsidy is CNY38,000 per person, and the compensation standard for young crops and ground attachments is CNY 22,000 per mu. The compensation standard for young crops and ground attachments is not used for homestead plot because houses on homestead plot will be compensated in other standards. Land compensation standards are based on Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98) and that it reflects replacement value of lost incomes from land based on social security and urban social protection system.

8. 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.

9. The rural house resettlement approaches include (i) purchase unified resettlement apartments at a designated relocation area and (ii) cash compensation. The compensation for house demolition includes the compensation for (i) house structure, (ii) moving, (iii) transition and relocation costs. The compensation rates for house structure are brick-concrete of CNY612 per m², brick-wood CNY488 per m², earth-wood of CNY364 per m² and simple structure of CNY124 per m². Moving allowance is in a lump sum of CNY1,000 per household with three family members or less, and CNY1,500 per household with 4 persons or more. The subsidies for transition and relocation are distributed by 2 separated payments. The transition subsidy is in a lump sum of CNY4,000 per person. In addition, (i) the affected household who purchases a unified resettlement apartment in a designated relocation area is entitled to receive 30m²/person at the price of CNY 750/m² and will receive a resettlement subsidy of CNY 800/m² for 30m²/person. (ii) The household who chooses the cash resettlement will get a lump sum CNY 105,000 per person and the reward for not purchasing apartment at a designated relocation area with CNY 1,000 per m².

10. Affected five enterprises will be compensated after their assets loss is assessed by a professional assessment institution entrusted by Shapingba District Resettlement Office (DRO). The compensation will be paid by cash, including land compensation, house demolition, incentive fee, equipment moving, relocation transition and operating loss, etc. These are negotiated based on market valuations or replacement cost. Based on the assessment price given by the professional institution and after negotiation with the affected enterprises, the DRO will compensate the affected enterprises according to the cost of all items. The affected enterprises will find relocation places by themselves and most of the workers found jobs already as there are many industrial sites in Chongqing.

E. Resettlement and livelihood restoration

11. The household income sources in the affected households are mainly from out-migration for work and non-farming work locally, accounting for 91%, while income from farming contributes only 9% of total household income. The land acquisition impacts on household's net income are therefore small and don't affect to the main livelihood of most affected households. To minimize the impacts to APs and restore their living standards, a rehabilitation plan has been developed and included in this RP. The comprehensive compensation package that will be used by APs, which includes employment arranged by the government, encouraging the start-up of business, skill training and special measures for women have been agreed. All of these measures can offset the impact resulted from the LA.

12. For physically displaced households, two options ((i) purchase unified resettlement apartments at a designated relocation area and (ii) cash compensation are available according to their own desire in order to restore their living condition. 71 displaced households affected by the project like to choose the first option and the 18 like to choose the second option based on their willingness.

F. Public consultation and grievance redress

13. From December 2014, a series of consultation activities were carried out with the 53 households (including 48% women), the village committee leaders and other project stakeholders. The APs have participated in the preparation of the RP throughout the measurement and socioeconomic surveys, and community meetings. From January to May 2015, the survey group who conducted deep investigation and sampled survey in terms of the socioeconomics and APs' willingness of land acquisition and demolition confirmed that APs understood policies of LA. The interviews have been held with the group leaders and the AP representatives to know the level of understanding and support of the project as well as the resettlement willingness. Further consultations will be held during the detailed planning and implementation of the RP. A grievance redress procedure which includes three stages has been established for the APs to manage LAR and other project related issues. The procedure is as following stages.

- (i) Stage 1: If the APs are dissatisfied with the arrangement of resettlement and compensation, they may complain to the township government of Tuzhu Town, either orally or in writing; oral complaints will be recorded in writing, and handled by the township government within 2 week.
- (ii) Stage 2: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by the township government, they may appeal, after receiving the resolution, to Shapingba land administrative bureau according to the relevant municipal regulations and the latter should handle their complaints within 4 weeks.
- (iii) Stage 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by Stage 2, they may appeal to Chongqing PMO after receiving the resolution. All the files should be kept by the PMO.

14. APs can appeal to local people's courts according to the civil procedure law at any time.

G. Institutional Arrangements

15. The Chongqing City PMO will assume the overall responsibility for supervision of the implementation of the LAR, including the planning, implementation, financing, and reporting. The Shapingba District Resettlement Office will take the primary responsibility for the resettlement consultation, implementation, and timely delivery of entitlements. To ensure smooth implementation, the staff in charge of LAR will undertake training on resettlement implementation organized by the Chongqing City PMO. 1-3 leaders in Tuzhu Town and Tianba Village will be nominated to lead the RP preparation and implementation. Land department of management committee in the logistics base, township office, village office, Chongqing Transportation Holding Group Company (CQTG) and external monitoring agency are involved in the LAR activities.

H. Resettlement and implementation schedule

16. The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the construction timeframe. The RP is based on detailed measurement survey. A detailed measurement survey (DMS) has been conducted from July 2015 and related resettlement agreements will be signed from November 2015 and the resettlement activities will start from November 2015 and end by June 2016. However, rehabilitation of housing and livelihoods may take longer to complete. The PMO has agreed to a set of supervision milestones with ADB to ensure timely and effective implementation of the resettlement activities.

I. Resettlement cost

17. The general resettlement budget of the subproject is CNY205.008 million, including compensation fees for permanent LA of CNY 39.4948 million (19.3%), compensation fees for demolished rural residential houses (22.4%) of CNY 45.977 million, compensation fees for affected enterprises (12.8%) of CNY 26.139 million, taxes and fees on LA (including land occupation tax, land reclamation fees, overall planning fees and management fees, etc.) of CNY 69.961 million (34.3%), other costs (2.3%) of CNY 4.799 million (including planning and design cost based on the cash compensation modes, administration costs, skills training costs, M&E costs), and basic contingencies CNY 18.637 million.

J. Monitoring and evaluation

18. Details for both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are included in the RP. First, the internal M&E system will be established, consisting of Chongqing PMO, land acquisition office of district level, fiscal bureau and Chongqing Transport Logistic Park (CTLP). They will conduct supervision based on administration requirements. Second, an independent resettlement monitoring institute will be involved to undertake external monitoring of the RP implementation through social survey. A baseline study will be conducted and the baseline report will be submitted to ADB before the M&E begins. After that and until project completion, semi-annual monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and disclosed to APs. The Chongqing PMO will also prepare a resettlement completion report for submission by Dec 2018.

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

A. Project Background

1. The Chongqing Integrated Logistics Demonstration Project is composed of five outputs: (i) Chongqing transportation logistics park (CTLP); (ii) Nanpeng logistics park; (iii) Yangtze River inland waterway roll-on/-roll-off (Ro-Ro) transport; (iv) logistics information system, and (v) institutional capacity development. The construction for Output 1 and 2 involves land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). The Output 3 will involve equipment procurement only, so no LAR will be involved. The Output 4 will be installed in the office of CTLP, so any LAR for this output construction is included on the scope of Output 1. The Output 5 will not involve any LAR.

2. The LAR for construction of the CTLP will be conducted during the project implementation, so this Resettlement Plan (RP) for the LAR has been prepared. The LAR for construction of the NLP was completed in 2014. According to requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy of Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (June 2009), a due diligence report (DDR) on the LAR has been prepared separately.

3. The CTLP component (or Project in this RP) composes an important part for the Chongqing Logistic Development Strategic Planning Initiative with three bases and four ports. The initiative includes three major logistic bases of railway, air and road, as well as four logistic ports of Cuntan, Guoyuan, Donggang and Huangqian. As a key platform for connecting the Adjustment and Revitalization Planning for Logistic Industry, the Initiative is considered as a crucial logistic conjuncture. Located in the railway logistic base, the CTLP is responsible for the transportation and delivery of commodities imported and exported through Chongqing-Xinjiang-Europe International Railway Corridor.

4. The executing agency (EA) of the project is Chongqing Municipal Government (CMG) and the implementing agency (IA) is Chongqing Traffic Transportation Holding (Group) Co.Ltd. (CTTHG). The implementing period of the project is expected to start in 2016 and complete in 2020.



Figure 1-1: Villager Groups Affected by the Project and the Project Red Line

B. Scope of the subproject construction and impact

5. The project is located at the railway logistic base, in the newly-developed Shapingba district of Chongqing western part and is a conjuncture of Liangtan River and Zhongliang Mountain. It also links the major districts with the Chengdu-Chongqing economic belt with the Tuanjiecun container center in the north and within the ring-road.

6. The construction scope includes: warehouses, operational space for logistics service providers, maintenance space for motor-cycles, office, facilities for road and landscape as well

as the procurement of high-ended logistic equipment.

7. Project impacts: The project involves 675.13 mu of rural collective land and 25,635 m² of house demolition, 16,653m² of enterprise demolition and relocation as well as loss of ground attachments and facilities.

C. Measures to Avoid or Reduce Impacts

8. During the feasibility study and preliminary design of the project, great efforts are taken to avoid or reduce the impact of land acquisition and demolition. Three basic rules are followed throughout the whole process of project preparation:

- Keep the site away from cultural landscape (including temples and other religious activity sites) and key culture relics protection units.
- Keep the site close to but not clashing with the existing or planned residential area.
- Keep the site away from or try to reduce encroachment on environmentally sensitive area.

9. During the engineering design, the design institute (DI) and implementing agency (CTTHG) will optimize the design to reduce adverse effects of the project construction on the local society and economy by decreasing the volume of land acquisition.

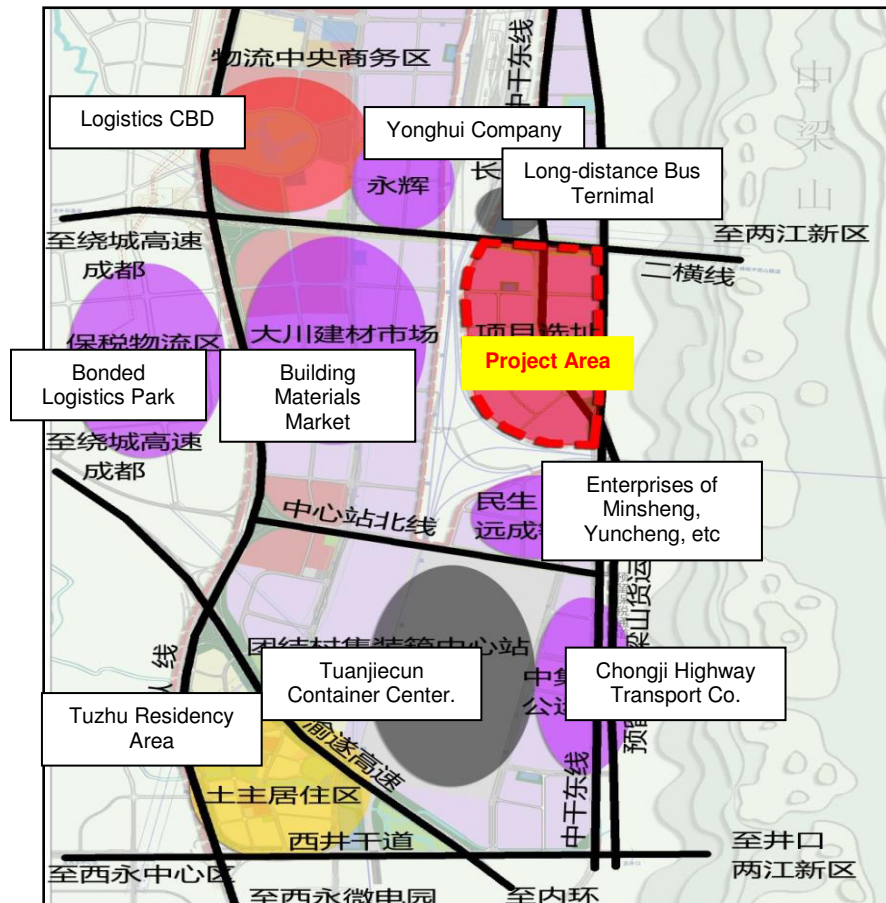




Figure 1-3: Plan Drawing of Project Area

10. During the implementing period of RP, the following measures will be taken to minimize the adverse impacts when LA is inevitable.

- (1) Improve the basic information collection and analyze the local socioeconomics and potential development. The RP should be formulated based on the local reality so that the APs will not bear the loss from project construction.
- (2) Actively encourage public participation and response to comments and suggestion of the public.
- (3) Strengthen the internal and external monitoring systems and establish the efficient mechanism and feedback channel so that the period for addressing issues can be narrowed and solved timely.

II. PROJECT IMPACT

A. Survey Method and Process

11. The impact scope is based on the DMS¹.

Description of the Pre-project Survey

12. The resettlement survey included two stages: During the feasibility study phase from December 2014 to January 2015, when conducting the feasibility research, the RP preparation agency (Chongqing SRM Co., Ltd.) was recruited by CTTHG to conduct project impact survey and prepare the RP. General social and economic information was collected and the land impacts are estimated. Local government line agencies and potential affected village leaders and village representatives were consulted. Opinions on project scope and site selection are incorporated in the initial project scope and design.

13. From January to March 2015, Chongqing SRM Co., Ltd. together with the design institute and CTTHG assessed and updated the resettlement impact, conducted social economic survey of the affected county, town, and village, and sampled 53 affected households. Key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field observations were also conducted to collect comments and suggestions towards the project scope, design and resettlement plan, which involves 1 township, 1 village and 8 village groups, including Wangjiawan of Tianba village in Tuzhu Town, Tianba, Paifang, Madaozi, Tuanfang, Wanyuanzhan, Shagang, Chengjiawan village committee. Since people in the last two village committees had been urbanized in 2010, most lands are unoccupied and no house demolition will be involved; so there are 6 village committees actually affected under this project. The sample surveyed households cover 53 households, accounting for 53.54%; all the five affected private enterprises are surveyed, accounting for 100% of the sample. Affected households (Ahs) focus group discussions have been held five times.

14. The RP is formulated based on the surveys and the DMS conducted by Shapingba district resettlement office from April to May 2015, as well as the involuntary resettlement policies of the PRC, CMG and ADB.

Data source and survey method

15. The data in this RP is derived from two sources: (i) data collected from local government agencies, villages, literature review of the existing statistical data and project

¹ Land boundaries of the CTLP are fixed and will not shift. This will not alter the plan as it is integrated with other projects. RP will only require updating if there is change in the policy and the compensation rates.

design documents provided by PMO and design institute, (ii) data collected through field sample household survey, key informants interview, focus group discussion, consultation meetings and some physical measurements.

16. **Survey on land acquisition:** Based on the feasibility study report, the survey team estimated the total land acquisition size on map and categorized the land acquisition by land types and ownership from field observation and village leader interview.

17. **Survey on the affected population:** Socioeconomic sampling survey was carried out on the affected population, including ethnicity, age, sex, educational background, and employment status.

18. **Survey on the demolished houses and ancillary facilities:** The project involves house demolition. On-site check was conducted for the demolished houses one by one, including all ancillary facilities. The survey team together with the village leaders identified the potential affected houses and ancillary facilities, documented ownership, categorized structure types and estimated size.

19. **Survey on special facilities:** Surveys were done on the affected electric power, telecommunications cables and other special facilities. Based on the existing information from the line departments, the survey team together with representatives from the owner departments carried out the field check and recording of the affected assets.

B. Overall Impacts of the project

20. The affected areas for LAR of the project will involve 1 town, 1 village and 8 villager groups where 675.13 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, with 394 people in 99 households affected by permanent land acquisition, no affected household by temporary land occupation. The house demolition will involve 353 people in 89 households and cover 25,635 m². All APs are affected by the collective land acquisition and house demolition. Five private enterprises with 94 temporary workers will be also affected by 16,653 m² house demolition. Also, some ground attachments will be also affected by the land acquisition and demolition.

Table II-1: List of Towns and Administrative Villages Affected by LA of Project

Compnen	Name of town affected	Name of administrative village affected	Name of village group/community
Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park	Tuzhu Town	Tianba	Wangjiawan, Tianba, Paifang, Madaozi, Tuanfang, Wanyuanzhan, Shagang, Chengjiawan

Source: Impact survey for socioeconomics and entity in Febuary to March 2015

C. Project impact

(i) Permanent Land Acquisition

21. The affected areas for land acquisition and house demolition of subproject will involve 1 town, 1 village and 8 villager groups where 675.13 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, among which 433.15 mu (64.16% of LA) is cultivated land, 40.26 mu (5.96%) is house site, 18.25 mu (2.7%) is garden plot, 13.85 mu (2.05%) is woodland, and 169.62 mu (25.12%) is other kinds of land mainly including waste land and construction land. 394 people in 99 households will be affected by permanent land acquisition (See Table2-2).

Table 2-2 Impact of permanent LA

Name of town	Name of village	Name of village group community	Sub-total(Mu)	Rural collective land (mu)					APs	
				Cultivated land	House site	Garden plot	woodland	Others ¹	Number of household	people
Tuzhu Town	Tianba	Wangjiawan	21.64	15.04	2.61	0.00	0.00	3.98	4	17
		Tianba	65.47	33.47	4.57	0.00	0.04	27.38	10	40
		Paifang	140.04	89.22	18.59	1.37	2.21	28.66	27	105
		Madaozi	154.80	113.87	10.25	3.90	1.29	25.49	37	148
		Tuanfang	50.92	37.22	4.24	0.12	0.84	8.51	11	43
		Wanyuanzhan	56.12	34.13	0.00	0.00	1.79	20.19	10	41
		Shagan	138.02	90.43	0.00	3.44	5.43	38.71	0 ²	0
		Chengjiawan	48.13	19.78	0.00	9.42	2.24	16.70	0 ²	0
Total			675.13	433.15	40.26	18.25	13.85	169.62	99	394

Notes:

1. Other lands mainly include wasteland and construction land;
2. The lands in Shagan and Chengjiawan groups belong to the committee collective land. Since people in these two groups had been converted to urban residents in 2010, the lands are almost unoccupied, not used, not leased, and no house will be affected.

(ii) Temporary Land Occupation

22. No temporary land occupation will result from the project since the project site is within the permanent land acquisition area, which is sufficient for construction purposes and there is an access road beside the site.

(iii) Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

23. The affected areas for demolition of houses will involve 1 town, 1 village and 5 villager groups where 89 people in 353 households will be affected. The total house demolition is 25,635 m² with brick-concrete of 14,294 m², brick-wood of 6,222 m², earth-wood 1,647 m², and simple structure of 3,473 m². Based on the function, the affected residential housing area will be 20,516 m², and sheds will be 5,119 m². The average house area per affected household is 230.5 m² while the per capita house coverage is 58.1 m². The details are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Impact of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Name of Town	Name of Village	Name of village group community	House structure (m ²)					House function (m ²)		Population affected	
			Sub-Total	Brick - concrete	Brick - wood	Earth-wall	simple	residential houses	shed	household	person
Tuzhu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	1470	699	356	82	333	1055	415	4	17
		Tianba	2571	1883	413	245	31	2295	276	10	40
		Paifang	7307	3128	2346	595	1239	5473	1834	27	105
		Madaozi	11234	6765	2229	627	1614	8994	2241	37	148
		Tuanfang	3052	1819	879	98	256	2698	353	11	43
Total			25635	14294	6222	1647	3473	20516	5119	89	353

(iv) Affected Enterprises

24. Five private enterprises with 94 temporary workers will be affected under the project.

25. Zou Changjuan, the legal owner of Xinshiji Horticultural Weaving Factory set up the factory in 2004 through renting the rural collective land (the former work shed of China Railway Bureau); 5.3 mu land and 6,332 m² (7.5 m height) color steel (with wall) house which will be demolished and will affect 42 workers under the project.

26. Liu Zhiping, the legal owner of Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. operated the company from 2012 through renting the rural collective land; 2.4 mu land and 1,763 m² (10 m height) color steel (with wall) house and 3,733 m² (10 m height) color steel (without wall) house with 15 workers affected under the project.

27. Li Ning, the legal owner of Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. operated the company from 2012 through renting the rural collective land; 1.9 mu land and 2,507 m² (7 m height) color steel (without wall) house with 13 workers affected under the project.

28. Zhang Dong, the legal owner of Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd. operated the company from 2014; 4.8 mu rented land and 1,976 m² house will be affected including

structure of 1,631 m² (7 m height) color steel (with wall), 68 m² brick-concrete, 278 m² simple; 8 workers affected.

29. Yu Jiayin, the legal owner of Yinpingchao Weaving Factory operated from 2002; 1.2 mu rented land and 444 m² (6.5 m height) tile-roofed house with 16 workers affected.

30. The details of affected enterprises are shown in Table 2-4 (Since the land area has been included in Table 2-1, Table 2-4 is only for the area of affected houses).

Table 2-4: Details of Affected Enterprises

Village	Name	Number of APs (female) (person)	Work Time (month / year)	Average Wages in 2014 (CNY/ month)	Total area	Area of house demolish (m ²)				
						Color steel (with wall)	Color steel (without wall)	Tile	brick-concrete	Simple
Tianba Village	Xinshiji Horticultural Weavingg Factory	42 (34)	11	3,500	6232	6232	0	0	0	0
	Chingqing Jiangpei machinery manufacturing Co.,Ltd.,	15 (3)	10	3,000	5495	1763	3733	0	0	0
	Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd.,	13 (2)	11	3,000	2507	0	2507	0	0	0
	Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd	8 (2)	9	3,000	1976	1631	0	0	68	278
	Yinpingchao Weavingg Factory	16 (12)	10	3,500	444	0	0	444	0	0
	Total	94 (53)	-	-	16653	9625	6240	444	68	278

(v) Affected vulnerable groups

31. The vulnerable groups refer to the individual and group that cannot meet the minimal standard of subsistence allowances, the elderly with no other supporting family members, single-parent families, orphans, family under minimum living safeguard standard (MLSS), the disabled, poverty families, etc. The MLSS standard of Tuzhu town is CNY 225 per person per month in 2014. According to the survey in January 2015, a total of 13 households with 42 people of vulnerable groups are affected by the project.

Table 2-5: Affected Vulnerable Groups

Type	Definition Standard	Household	Person
The poor under MLSS	Annual per capital income lower than CNY 2,300	6	19
Woman lead family	Family with women as primary laborer, without young and middle-aged men laborers (18-55 years old)	0	0
Wubao	The poor elderly over 60 years old without children, relatives and other supporting members	2	3
The disabled	Family with the members identified according to national standard of level I or level II disabled	3	15
Family with long-term patients	Family with member losing work capacity due to disease or need long-term medical care	2	5
Total	-	13	42

Data source: survey in January 2015

(vi) Affected Population

32. A total of 99 households and 5 enterprises with 488 people are affected, including 89 households with 353 people affected by land acquisition and house demolition; 10 households with 41 people affected by land acquisition only; 5 enterprises with 94 workers are affected under the project. This includes a total of 13 households with 42 people from vulnerable groups affected by the project. See the Table 2-6. All 488 APs are severely affected.

Table 2-6: Affected Population

Type	Sub-total
Permanent LA	Affected households
	Affected persons
Demolished Rural Residential Houses	Affected households
	Affected persons
Affected Enterprises	Affected households
	Affected workers
Including	Households of LA and house demolition
	Persons of LA and house demolition
Total of impact	Affected households
	Affected Enterprises households
	Affected persons

Note: The total actual impact is calculated by combination of all persons affected by land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) and workers of affected enterprises, and then deducting the persons affected by both LA and HD.

(vii) **2.3.7 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Ancillary Facilities**

33. The affected attachments of the project refer to fences, earth dam, water pipeline and so forth. No special facilities are involved. See Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Affected Ground Ancillary Facilities

Item	Specifications	Unit	Quantity
Fence	Stone	m ³	68
Dry grain field	Cement	m ²	423
Pipeline	Drinking water pipe	m	846

III. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

A. Socioeconomic Profile of Project Area

34. **Socioeconomic profile of Chongqing.** Chongqing Municipality is located in the upper Yangtze River, and the junction of central and western China, being an important city of China, a historically and culturally famous city, and the economic center and traffic hub of southwestern China, with a land area of 82,400 km² governing 40 districts/counties, 839 townships and 175 sub-districts. Compared with 2013, the regional GDP in 2014 registered at CNY 1.4265 trillion with 10.9% growth rate. The per capita disposable income for urban residents stood at CNY 25,133 with 9% growth rate while the per capita net income for rural area stood at CNY 9,470 with 11.5% growth rate.

35. **Socioeconomic profile of Shapingba District.** Shapingba District is located in the western part of Chongqing with a land area of 396.2 km² governing 26 street administrative offices and towns. It is also an important district for people, logistics and information flow with developed science and education as well as smooth transportation and communications.

36. The GDP of Shapingba district in 2014 registered at CNY 80.92 billion with 9.1% growth rate compared with 2013. The per capita disposable income for urban residents is CNY 28,623 with 8.5% growth rate while the per capita net income for rural residents is CNY 13,864 with 10.7% growth rate. See Table 3-1.

37.

Table 3-1: Socioeconomics of Chongqing and Shapingba District

Item	Total population (10,000)	Coverage (km ²)	Per capita GDP(CNY)	per capita disposal income for urban resident(CNY)	per capita net income for rural resident(CNY)	GDP(CNY, 100 MILLION)	Agriculture Output(CNY, 100 MILLION)	Industrial Output(CNY, 100 MILLION)	Budget revenue(CNY, 100 MILLION)
Chongqing	2991.4	82400	47638	25133	9470	14265	1061.03	21520.41	1921.88
Shapingba	111.2	396.2	72769	28264	13864	809.2	8.87	416.8	60.3

Data source: Chongqing Statistical Yearbook (2014), Government Website of Chongqing and Shapingba District

38. **Socioeconomic profile of affected townships and villages.** Tuzhu Town directly affected by the subproject is located in the western part of Shapingba district with land area of 33.32km², governing 9 administrative villages, 135 village groups and 1 urban resident committee. The town has 23,000 of population among which 1,600 are urban residents. The GDP of Tuzhu town in 2014 increased 3.7% compared with the last year.

Table 3-2: Socioeconomic Indicators of Affected Town in 2014

Name of Town	Population (10,000)	Cultivated acreage(Mu)	Grain output(Ton)	Rural total revenue (CNY 10,000)	Per capita net income of farmers
Tuzhu	2.3	11103	2456	49452	12815

Data source: Rural Economic Statistical Statement of Tuzhu Town of Shapingba district in 2014

39. Tianba Village with 8 village groups, 1335 people in 335 households, of which 337 (25%) are urban residents. The average farmland per farmer is 1.2 mu. The average income per capita is CNY 15,790. . See Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Socioeconomic Indicators of Affected Village in 2014

Name of Town	Name of Village	Name of village group	Total households	Total population	Agriculture population (person)	Poverty Household (household)	Poverty Population (person)	Five Guarantee Household (household)	Per capita cultivated land (mu)
Tuzhu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	35	137	137	5	7	1	1.18
		Tianba	31	126	126	3	8	2	1.34
		Paifang	41	166	166	5	9	1	1.16
		Madaozi	54	210	210	3	9	1	0.92
		Tuanfang	51	208	208	4	7	1	1.63
		Wanyuan	38	151	151	3	9	1	1.26
		Shagang	46	178	0	2	7	0	0

Name of Town	Name of Village	Name of village group	Total households	Total population	Agriculture population (person)	Poverty Household (household)	Poverty Population (person)	Five Guarantee Household (household)	Per capita cultivated land (mu)
		Chengjiawan	39	159	0	2	8	0	0
		Total	335	1335	998	27	64	7	1.236

Data source: provided by the relevant departments when surveying in January 2015.

B. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Households

40. **Sample Survey.** To further understand the socioeconomics and the requirements for the LA and income restoration, the survey group carried out the sample survey for the affected households with questionnaire and focus group discussion. 57 households participated in the survey with 53 valid questionnaires (53.54% of house demolition and LA). 5 private enterprises participated in the survey (100% of the affected enterprise). No ethnic minority is affected by the subproject. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Sample Household Proportions

Impact Type	Town	Village	Village group	Actual affected household	Surveyed household	Surveyed proportion	Actual affected population	Surveyed population	Surveyed proportion
Impact of LA	Tuzhu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	4	3	75.00%	17	12	69.96%
			Tianba	10	4	40.00%	40	16	40.39%
			Paifang	27	13	48.15%	105	53	50.76%
			Madaozi	37	21	56.76%	148	82	55.20%
			Tuanfang	11	7	63.64%	43	28	64.63%
			Wanyuanzhan	10	5	50.00%	41	20	48.78%
	Sub-total			99	53	53.54%	394	211	53.53%

41. **Demographics.** A total of 211 people in 53 households participated in the survey, among which 102 are women, accounting for 48%. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Surveys of APs

Name of Village		Tianba
Household		53
Population		211
Gender	Male	109
	Female	102
	Female rate	48%
Labor	Total	132
	Farming	39 (female 27)
	Out-migration for work and others	93
Educational level (sixteen years old and above)	Junior college and above	11
	senior high school or technical secondary school education	31
	junior high school education	71
	Primary education	63
	Illiterate and semiliterate	6
Age distribution	0-6	14
	7-15	15
	16-55	124
	Above 55	58

42. **Population Composition.** A total of 211 people from 53 households participated in the survey, among which 102 are female with 48%, and 109 male with 52%. 132 people are laborers, accounting for 63%.

43. **Age Structure.** Among the 211 surveyed sample people, age ranges in 0-6, 7-15, 16-55 years and over 55 account for 17%, 7%, 59%, and 27%, respectively. The major of the surveyed people are young, accounting for more than 50%.

44. **Education Level.** Among 182 persons with age of 16 or over 16 years, their education levels with junior college or above education, senior high / secondary technical school, junior high school, and primary school account for 6%, 17% (mostly aged 25-40 years and working outside), 39%, and 35% (mostly aged above 40 years), respectively. In addition, illiterate or semiliterate (excluding pre-school children) accounts for 3% (mostly old people aged above 60 years and all doing farm work at home). All 6 illiterates sampled in survey do farm work at home.

45. **Labor employment.** The sample households have 132 laborers in total, mostly aged 20-60 years, in which 26 laborers (including 10 female), accounting for 20% of laborers, do casual jobs locally, mostly in the slack season working in weaving factories or construction sites

for 2 to 3 months and earning CNY 3,000 to 4,000 per month; 43 (including 28 female), accounting for 33%, work in local weaving factories with wages of CNY 3,500 to 4,000 per month all the year round (mostly aged 40-45 years); 50 laborers (including 18 female), accounting for 38%, work outside (Chongqing or beyond) all the year round (mostly aged 25-35 years and working in couples) in construction sites or operating catering business, and 39 laborers (including 27 female) do farm work at home (mostly aged above 40 years with low educational level and also taking care of families). In slack season, these 39 farmers will also do casual jobs to maintain the livelihood of family.

46. **Annual household income and expenditure.** In the subproject area, household income is from nonagricultural sectors mainly with more than 91% while the household income from agricultural sectors is 9% in which the green industry such as vegetables plays a lead role with sound economic benefits. Nonagricultural income consists of employment income and other income sources such as working, doing business, social insurance income, and gifts from relatives and friends. Nonproductive expenses account for 94% of household expenditure, among which the food expenditure with 49%, transportation expenditure 14 % (including the average bus ticket for student with CNY 6 for one-way, CNY 12 is at least), medical expenditure 13% (at least one old person in one household who suffer serious disease need to pay the expenditure by himself/herself for the medical expenditure does not meet the standard of reimbursement and he/she has to fetch the medicine in hospital.), and other expenditure 16%, including entertainment, travelling. See Table III-1.

Table III-1: Annual Household Income and Expenditure

	Item	Average per household (yuan)	Percent
Annual household income	Agricultural income	5753	9%
	Nonagricultural income	57122	91%
	1. Employment income	50889	89%
	2. Other income	6233	11%
	Total	62875	100%
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	1769	6%
	Nonproductive expenses	34562	94%
	1.food expenses	17009	49%
	2.traffic expenses	4888	14%
	3.educational expenses	2426	7%
	5.medical expenses	4588	13%
	6.other expenses	5651	16%
	Total	31543	100%

47. **Willingness of people to relocated.** A survey of relocated people's willingness has been conducted and the results are as follows:

1) Willingness of LA Affected Households

48. Affected 53 households participated in the survey.

(i) **Awareness:** 73% of surveyed households are aware the subproject is going to be reconstructed, 19% are not quite clear about the project and 8% know nothing about it. The project content and planned implementation period was explained during the consultation.

(ii) **Attitude:** 100% of surveyed households support the project construction.

49. **Resettlement Mode:** 81% surveyed households are not willing to continue in agriculture anymore; 91% are willing to be given non-agricultural status; 96% are willing to participate in social insurance for LEF; and 75% are willing to receive technical training.

50. The survey found the elderly pay more attention to the endowment insurance while the young pay more attention to the employment and education. Due to the special geographic location (surrounded by 4 railways), the people in and near the project area expressed concern about the traffic safety and transportation problems which may be caused by the project construction; the APs hope they can move to the place where the traffic is convenient while persons near the project area wish they could be affected by the subproject in order to improve their living conditions by the LAR.

51. The public opinion is shown in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: Public Opinion Survey on Land Acquisition

No.	Questions	Answers	Selection proportion of the opinions of the affected households (%)						
			(1)		(2)		(3)		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Do you know the project will be constructed?	(1) Yes (2) Not quite clear (3) No	39	34	9	10	4	4	100
2	Do you approve the project construction?	(1)Yes (2)No (3) I don't care	52	48	0	0	0	0	100
3	Who do you think can benefit from the project? (multiple choices)	a) Nation (1) Yes (2) No	52	48	0	0	0	0	100
		b) Collectivity (1) Yes (2) No	52	48	0	0	0	0	100
		c) Individual (1) Yes (2) No	52	48	0	0	0	0	100
4	Do you know the compensation policy for land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	43	37	9	11	/	/	100
5	Do you accept the land acquisition for supporting the project?	(1) Yes (2) No	52	48	0	0	/	/	100
6	Are you willing to continue farming after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	9	10	43	38	/	/	100
7	Are you willing to be	(1) Yes (2) No	47	44	5	4	/	/	100

	given non-agricultural status after land acquisition?								
8	Are you willing to work in enterprises or work for others after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	40	34	12	14	/	/	100
9	Are you willing to do business after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	27	26	25	22	/	/	100
10	Are you willing to participate in social insurance after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	50	47	2	1	/	/	100
11	Are you willing to receive technical training after land acquisition?	(1) Yes (2) No	36	40	16	8	/	/	100
12	Do you know you can lodge a complaint when your lawful rights and interests are violated?	(1) Yes (2) No	46	35	6	13	/	/	100

Data source: impact survey of socioeconomics and entity in January 2015

C. Basic Information of Affected Enterprises

52. Five private enterprises are affected under the project. The information of each enterprise is shown in the follows:

53. ***Xinshiji Horticultural Weaving Factory*** started operating from 2004 through renting 5.3 mu committee collective land. The rent is CNY2,000 per mu per year; the rent period is 15 years and the expiration of rent contract is 2019. In 2004, the Factory paid the rental in lump sum with CNY 159 thousand (5.3mu*CNY2,000 per mu / year*15 years). Meanwhile, the two Parties had agreed if the land acquired during the contract period, the Contract would be automatically terminated, and the village group would pay back the difference in rent to the factory according to the original rent price agreed in the Contract. The factory has different kinds of weaving equipment, including 120 weaving machine, 1 spreading machine, 1 folding machine and 1 heading machine. The total value of above machines is about CNY 2 million. 6,231 m² (7.5 m height) color steel house structure (with wall) will be affected. The factory has 42 temporary workers (villagers who have not signed the labor contract; the same below) with salary of CNY3,500-4,000/month per worker. The annual operating income is about CNY 2.5 million, and the annual profit is about CNY 1-1.2 million, showing the factory operates and benefits well.

54. ***Chingqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd.*** started operating in 2012. The company rented 2.4 mu committee collective land of Shagang Group. The rent is CNY 1,800 per mu per year; the rent period is 5 years and the expiration of rent contract is 2017. In 2012, the company paid the rental in lump sum with CNY 21.6 thousand (2.4mu*CNY1,800 per

mu / year*5 years); Meanwhile, the two Parties had agreed if the land acquired during the contract period, the Contract would be automatically terminated, and the village group would pay back the difference in rent to the company according to the original rent price agreed in the Contract. It is mainly engaged in machine process and finishing machining. The company has 17 kinds of equipment including drill and lathe, etc. The total value of these equipment is about 4 million. 1,762.5 m² (10 m height) color steel house structure (with wall) and 3,732.75 m² (10 m height) color steel house (without wall) will be affected. The company has 15 temporary workers with salary of CNY 3,000-4,000/month per worker. The annual operating income is about CNY2 million, and the annual profit is about CNY 600-800 thousand, showing the factory operates well and has some profits.

55. **Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd.** started operating in 2012. The company rented 1.9 mu committee collective land of Shagang Group. The rent is CNY 2000 / mu per year; the rent period is 5 years and the expiration of rent contract is 2017. In 2012, the company paid the rental in lump sum with CNY 19 thousand (1.9mu*CNY2,000 per mu / year*5 years); Meanwhile, the two Parties had agreed if the land acquired during the contract period, the Contract would be automatically terminated, and the village group would pay back the difference in rent to the company according to the original rent price agreed in the Contract. It is mainly engaged in automobile and motor parts processing. The company has 12 kinds of equipment including hobbing and lathe, etc. The total value of those equipment is about 3 million. 2,506.95 m² (7 m height) color steel house structure (without wall) will be affected. The company has 13 temporary workers with salary of CNY 3,000-4,000/month per worker. The annual operating income is about CNY 1.5 million, and the annual profit is about CNY 300-400 thousand.

56. **Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co. Ltd.** started operating in July 2014 through renting 4.8 mu collective land of Shagang Group. The rent is CNY 1500 / mu per year; the rent period is five years and the expiration of rent contract is July 2019. In July 2014 the company paid the rental in lump sum with CNY 36,000 (4.8 mu*CNY1,500 per mu / year*5 years); Meanwhile, the two Parties had agreed if the land acquired during the contract period, the Contract would be automatically terminated, and the village group would pay back the difference in rent to the company according to the original rent price agreed in the contract. Besides, the company has rented 1500 m² spoil ground with total cost of CNY 40,000. The company has 8 kinds of equipment including hobbing and lathe, etc. The total value of those equipment is about 400 thousand. 1,975.61 m² (7 m height) color steel house (with wall), 67.51 m² brick-concrete and 277.5 m² structure will be affected. The company has 8 temporary workers with salary of CNY 3,000/month per worker. Since the enterprise just started its business one year ago and did not have profit yet.

57. **Yinpingchao Weaving Factory** started operating in 2002 through renting 1.2 mu collective land of Paifang Group. The rent is CNY 1,200 per mu per year; the rent period is 15

years and the expiration of rent contract is July 2017. The rental was agreed to be paid in every 5 years and if the land acquired during the contract period, the village group would pay back the difference in rent to the company according to the original rent price agreed in the Contract. Besides, the factory has rented 450 m² spoil ground with total cost of 12 thousand. The factory has 11 professional equipment including looms and folding machines, etc. The total value of those equipment is about 500 thousand. 443.54 m² (6.5 m height) tile-roofed house will be affected. The factory has 16 temporary workers with salary of CNY 3,500/month per worker. The annual operating income is about CNY400-500 thousand, and the annual profit is about CNY 100-150 thousand, showing the factory operates and benefits are viable.

Table 3-8: Basic Information of Affected Enterprise

Name	Address	Basic Information				Operate status
		Property	Operate Area (mu)	Number of workers	Salary/person/month	
Xinshiji Horticultural Weavingg Factory	Shagang	Private	5.3	42	3500-4000	Well
Chingqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co.,Ltd,	Shagang	Private	0	15	3000-4000	General
Congqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd	Shagang	Private	0	13	3000-4000	General
Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd	Shagang	Private	4.8	8	3000	General
Yinpingchao Weavingg Factory	Paifang	Private	1.2	16	3500	General

D. Women's Development in Project Area

58. **Rural women profile in project areas.** The proportion of female population was 48% in Shapingba district in 2013, of which the majority i.e., were rural women accounting for about 51% of total female population. Women are playing important roles both in agricultural sector as well as rural household development.

59. There are differences in the education level between women and men. Specifically, 17.58% of female respondents receive 0-6 years of education, higher than male respondents (17.03%). Similarly, female respondents with 7-9 years of education (18.13%), is lower than for males (20.88%), and female respondents with 10-12 years of education (8.24%), is lower than for males (8.79%). Female respondents with more than 12 years of education (3.85%), is higher than for males (2.2%). However, 77.45% female obtained primary education, slightly higher than that of men (76.15%).

60. The majority of respondents were farmers with 38.93% of females and 19.25% of males being concentrated in agriculture on their farmland. Both long-term and seasonal migrant laborers were mostly men. 35.38% of males were engaged in the long-term migrant labor compared to 17.24% for women. 29.36% of men were seasonal migrant laborers against only

14.41% of women.

61. **Women's roles in household livelihoods.** Among surveyed villages, women and men are involved in not only agricultural activities but also non-agricultural practices. Women and men have different roles in agricultural production practices. Males usually do ploughing and clearing activities. Both women and men take part in activities such as fertilizing farmland, harvesting crops and raising pigs. Poultry is usually bred by women.

62. It is very common for both females and males to be involved in income-generating activities. Among middle-aged groups, more males are long-term as well as seasonal migrant laborers compared to women. Whereas more women are left at home to undertake agricultural practices as well as to look after their household members such as children and elderly.

63. Women exclusively perform household work in addition to their agricultural work. Their roles are cooking, washing and care of small children and elders in their households.

64. It is obvious that men contribute more to cash income generation in the household, and women's roles tend to be in household maintenance like growing corn and grain, raising animals for household consumption rather than for selling purpose. Women are living in rented houses in the town to look after their school children. They no longer cultivated their land in the village. The household expenditures were fully met from their husbands' non-farm earnings.

65. **Measures for women in project area.** Affected women voiced their particularly needs on compensation modes, concerns over compensation rates, etc. Women's needs, comments and suggestions on skill training and job arrangement after the LA have been documented and incorporated in the RP. 40-50 affected people have training needs, accounting for 35%. Special attention has been paid to the traffic safety and transportation.

66. Women show stronger desire for project participation and most of them expressed willingness to take part in the project activity in their free time. They also expressed desire to be informed about the project job opportunities.

67. In terms of compensation on LA and HD, women are not worried about their rights. The national laws and regulations guaranteed that women have equal rights on land use rights and house property legal rights. All households constructed or purchased during marriage automatically have shared-ownership between the couple, regardless of how or to whom the property was registered. Both spouses will sign the agreement and register new apartment ownership to protect women's interest and rights

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

A. Overview of Relevant Laws, Regulations and Policies

68. The resettlement policies of this project are based on the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement.

69. The policies of the project have been formulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, Chongqing Municipality and Shapingba District. The resettlement work of the project will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the ADB. The entitlements and rates cannot be reduced. See Table 4-1.

Table IV-1: Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy Document	Effective Date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources	May 1, 2004
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	November 7, 2006
	Real Right Law of the PRC	March 16, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	June 26, 2010
Chongqing	Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	March 22, 1999
	Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Chongqing Municipality (Decree No.55 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)	January 1, 1999

Level	Policy Document	Effective Date
	Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban States in Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008	January 1, 2008
	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)	2013
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)	January 1, 2013
Shapingba	Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98)	January 1, 2013
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	June 2009

B. State Laws and Regulations

Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)

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

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

72. Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the institutions that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

73. In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.

74. Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value

of the three years prior to the acquisition.

Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)

Provisions on the resettlement of land-expropriated farmers:

75. Agricultural resettlement: When rural collective land is acquired within the urban planning areas, land-expropriated farmers will not be provided with replacement arable land; so other measures are required.

76. Reemployment resettlement: Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, the APs will have priorities to be employed by the land users. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.

77. Dividend distribution resettlement: When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

78. Non-local resettlement: If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, they will be moved and resettled to other places under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households.

Provisions on information disclosure and supervision:

79. Land acquisition approval shall be disclosed. For any land acquired with approval according to law, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and provincial land and resources department shall disclose land acquisition approval to the public through mass media except where any state secret is involved. The county (municipal) land and resources bureau shall disclose land acquisition approval to the affected village.

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

80. Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition: County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not lowered by land acquisition. Land compensation,

resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land.

81. Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly: County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

82. Improving land acquisition procedures: During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition, the objectives, location, compensation rates and resettlement methods of the land acquisition shall be notified to the APs; the survey results of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and the APs; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the APs shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved documents of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

83. Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions

and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation to their members and accept supervision conducted by agricultural department and civil affair department.

Guidelines on Doing a Better Job in Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)

84. Doing a good job in employment training and social security for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs) shall be an important part of land acquisition institutional reform. Local governments at all levels shall strengthen employment training and social security, include LEF employment issues in economic and social development plans, and annual plans, establish social security institutions suited to the characteristics and needs of LEFs, take effective measures to secure employment training and social security funds, promote LEFs' employment and integration into urban society, and ensure that LEFs' living standards are not reduced due to land acquisition and that their long-term livelihoods are secured.

85. Define the scope, highlight the key points and make unified planning. Subjects of employment training and social security for LEFs shall mainly be registered agricultural population losing all or most of land due to the unified acquisition of rural collective land by the government, and having the right to contract rural collective land upon land acquisition. To do a good job in employment training and social security for LEFs, new LEFs should be the key group, LEFs of labor age be key subjects of employment training, and elderly LEFs be key subjects of social security. During implementation, all localities shall plan new and old issues of employment training and social security for LEFs in a unified manner based on local conditions, and the affordability of local public finance, village collectives and farmers. For eligible new LEFs, the government shall make employment training arrangements and implement appropriate social security policies upon land acquisition. Employment training and social security issues of former LEFs shall also be addressed properly.

86. Conduct classified guidance based on conditions within and out of urban planning areas. Within urban planning areas, local governments shall include LEFs in the urban employment system, and establish social security institutions. Out of urban planning areas, local governments shall ensure that cultivated land or jobs is/are reserved for LEFs within their administrative jurisdictions, and that LEFs are included in the rural social security system. LEFs in areas without adequate production and living conditions shall be relocated and included in the social security system of destinations.

87. Promote the employment of LEFs. A market-oriented employment mechanism should

be stuck to, urban and rural employment planned in a unified manner, jobs developed in multiple ways, the employment environment improved, enterprises, public institutions and communities encouraged to absorb LEFs, and LEFs supported to find jobs and startup businesses themselves. Within urban planning areas, LEFs shall be included in the uniform unemployment registration system and urban employment service system. Unemployed LEFs may go through unemployment registration with local public employment service agencies, which shall provide employment consulting, guidance, training and referral services to LEFs so that LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed to be employed as soon as possible. Unemployed LEFs of labor age and willing to get employed to be employed shall be entitled to supporting policies on employment promotion and reemployment.

88. Ascertain the responsibility for LEF employment and resettlement. The government shall develop public welfare jobs actively to place LEFs with employment difficulties, and urge and direct land users to employ LEFs with priority. Employment modes may include that land users offer jobs and enter into labor contracts with LEFs directly, or that land users, employment service agencies and LEFs enter into a contract together.

89. Strengthen training for LEFs: Within urban planning areas, all localities shall develop vocational training programs suited to LEFs, and help LEFs get employed by various means, such as order-based training. Out of urban planning areas, all localities shall give vocational training to LEFs actively to improve their employment competitiveness and ability to start up business.

90. Secure basic and long-term livelihoods. All localities shall secure basic and long-term livelihoods of LEFs by various means based on practical conditions. For LEFs within urban planning areas, measures for maintaining basic living standards and old age security shall be developed based on local economic level and for different age groups. LEFs entitled to minimum living security for urban residents shall be included in the minimum living security system for urban residents. In areas where trials on urban medical assistance institutions have begun, LEFs eligible for medical assistance shall be included in the scope of medical assistance. In areas where conditions permit, LEFs shall be included in urban social insurance system as urban employees, such as endowment, medical and unemployment insurance, to protect their basic living safeguard. In areas where rural social endowment insurance institutions have been established, trials on new-type rural cooperative medical institutions are ongoing, and rural minimum living security institutions are implemented, LEFs out of urban planning areas shall be included in the scope of security. In areas where the above institutions have not been established, local governments may secure LEFs' basic livelihoods by various means as the case may be, provide necessary old age support and medical services, and include eligible LEFs in local social assistance.

91. Determine security levels rationally. All localities shall fix social security standards for

LEFs rationally on the principles of policy integration, fiscal affordability, living standard maintenance and feasibility. Basic living and old age security standards for LEFs shall not be less than local minimum living security standards.

92. Secure employment training and social security funds. Funds for the employment training of LEFs shall be disbursed from local finance; funds for social security shall be disbursed from resettlement subsidies and land compensation fees for land acquisition approved by local governments. In areas where conditions permit, local finance and collective economy shall strengthen support for LEFs to cover urban and rural social insurance.

Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)

93. Subjects, rates and fund raising method of social security for land-expropriated farmers shall be subject to prior disclosure and public hearing to protect their rights of information and participation. Labor and social security, and land and resources departments should work effectively to ensure the proper implementation of social security for land-expropriated farmers.

94. All income from the transfer of the right to use state-owned land shall be entered into local treasuries, and disbursed from land transfer income under local budgets. Social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be transferred fully to the special account, and entered into the individual or social safeguard pooling account within 3 months of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program.

Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)

95. Apply uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Fixing uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are an important measure for improving land acquisition compensation mechanism and realizing equal price for equal land, and also an essential requirement for increasing compensation rates for land acquisition, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. These rates shall be complied with strictly for rural collective land acquired for all types of construction. For any new construction project, strict control shall be exercised upon land use pre-examination to ensure that land acquisition compensation fees are calculated according to the published uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition, and are included in the budgetary estimates in full. If the construction land is located in an area with the same AAOV or location-based composite land price, the compensation rates for land acquisition shall be basically the same, so as to realize "equal compensation for equal land."

96. Localities shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for

land acquisition, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually. Provinces where prevailing compensation rates for land acquisition have exceeded specified levels shall adjust and amend their compensation rates hereunder. Any province that fails to make timely adjustments shall not pass land use examination.

97. Explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. In order to prevent the default of land acquisition compensation fees, and ensure that compensation fees are made available timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve depository systems for land acquisition compensation fees. When organizing land approval, a municipality or county shall estimate land acquisition compensation fees according to the size and compensation rate of land acquisition, and the land use applicant shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance; for urban construction land and land for any construction project selected separately in the mode of transfer, the local government shall deposit land acquisition compensation fees in advance. After the land use has been approved according to law, the deposited land acquisition compensation fees shall be settled timely.

98. Province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound rules and regulations for the deposition of land acquisition compensation fees together with competent authorities based on local conditions, and exercise control during land use examination.

99. Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based composite land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition should be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

100. Upon land acquisition, municipal and county land and resources departments shall pay compensation and resettlement fees timely and fully according to determined compensation and resettlement programs for land acquisition; fees payable to land-expropriated farmers shall be paid directly to individual farmers, and the withholding or embezzlement of compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition shall be prevented or corrected timely.

101. Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. Including land-expropriated farmers in the social security system is an effective way of solving the long-term livelihood problem of land-expropriated farmers. Land and resources departments at all levels shall promote the building of the social security system for land-expropriated farmers together with the departments concerned under the leadership of local governments. Presently, the key to the social security for land-expropriated farmers is to secure social security funds. All localities are encouraged to expand sources of social security funds from land users in

conjunction with compensation and resettlement for land acquisition. During land use examination and approval, all localities shall control the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers.

102. Implement compensation and resettlement for houses demolished in land acquisition practically. All localities shall attach great importance to farmers' house demolition in land acquisition, and strengthen management practically pursuant to the Emergency Notice. Compensation and resettlement for farmers' house demolition involves many aspects, such as land, planning, construction, household registration and civil affairs management, and also such social issues as public security, environmental management and folk customs. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall establish a coordination mechanism, develop measures and implement house demolition properly together with the departments concerned under the unified leadership of local governments. The applicable laws, regulations and policies shall be strictly complied with, and the relevant procedures well performed, so that displaced rural households are resettled before their houses are demolished and illegal or nonconforming compulsory demolition shall be avoided or corrected.

103. Reasonable compensation and resettlement shall be provided for house demolition. Farmers' houses demolished in land acquisition shall be compensated for reasonably, and diversified resettlement modes suited to local conditions adopted to solve the housing problem for displaced rural households properly. In far suburbs and rural areas, the mode of relocation and reconstruction shall be adopted mainly, where housing sites shall be allocated for house construction. Compensation for house demolition shall cover both demolished houses and acquired housing sites. Demolished houses shall be compensated at replacement cost, and acquired housing sites shall be compensated for at local compensation rates for land acquisition.

104. In outskirts and urban villages, no housing site shall be allocated separately for house construction in principle, while the mode of compensation in cash or in kind shall apply mainly, where displaced rural households shall purchase apartments themselves or accept resettlement apartment provided by the government. The sum of compensation and government subsidies received by displaced rural households shall be sufficient for them to purchase apartments at reasonable levels.

105. Carry out LA and HD orderly under unified planning. In outskirts and urban villages, local governments shall forecast the scale of farmers' house demolition and resettlement within a certain period based on urban development plans, make advance arrangements for resettlement sites and apartment, and organize house demolition orderly. Resettlement apartment construction shall comply with urban development plans, and "repeated demolition" shall be avoided. In far suburbs and rural areas, in case of resettlement by relocation and reconstruction, relocation and reconstruction land shall be provided within village and town

construction land, giving priority to the utilization of idle land and unused housing land. For villages included in the range of demolition and merger, relocation and reconstruction land shall be as close to planned settlements as possible. Where conditions permit, resettlement apartment for displaced rural households shall be constructed in a unified manner in conjunction with new countryside or central village building.

106. Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

107. Simply post-approval implementation procedures: In order to shorten the implementation time after land acquisition approval, where the notification, confirmation and hearing procedures have been performed, and the confirmation of land ownership, land type, size, ground attachments and young crops, and compensation registration have been completed before reporting for approval of land acquisition, the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be drafted upon reporting for approval of land acquisition. After the approval of land acquisition, the land acquisition announcement and the announcement of the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition may be posted concurrently. If there is any further public opinion during announcement, the policies shall be publicized and explained carefully to win public understand and support.

108. Strengthen the responsibility of municipal and county governments as the main subject of land acquisition. According to law, municipal and county governments are the main subject of land acquisition, and generally responsible for the fixation of compensation rates for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for house demolition, the timely and full disbursement of compensation fees, the employment training of land-expropriated farmers, and the inclusion of land-expropriated farmers in the social security system. Land and resources departments shall perform its responsibilities under the unified leadership of the government to ensure that land acquisition is conducted normatively and orderly.

109. Implement a feedback system after approval of land acquisition. Within 6 months of approval of construction land (for urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland conversion and land acquisition programs by province-level governments), municipal and county land and resources department shall submit information

on the implementation of land acquisition, including the range and size of land acquisition, the performance of the post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the availability of land acquisition compensation fees, and the resettlement and social security implementation of land-expropriated farmers, to province-level land and resources department, and the Ministry of Land and Resources via the online submission system. Province-level land and resources departments shall urge and direct municipalities and county to submit information properly, check submitted information, correct non-submission, delayed submission and erroneous submission timely. Land and resources departments at all levels shall take full advantage of submitted information to master and analyze the post-approval implementation of land acquisition, strengthen post-approval land regulation, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented as required.

C. Municipal Regulations

Land Administration Regulations of Chongqing Municipality (Decree [1999] No.53 of the Chongqing Municipal Government)

110. Article 22 In case of land acquisition, the acquirer shall pay land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments in full within 3 months from the date of approval of the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program.

Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban Residents due to Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008

111. Article 3: This policy is applicable to rural residents, living within the City's administrative area, who registered as urban residents due to land acquisition after January 1, 2008 and their age are over 16 at the time that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program is approved.

112. Article 4: At the time that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program is approved, the provisions for the elderly (i.e. male over 60 years of age, female over 55) is as the following:

(1) The elderly aged over 75 pay a lump-sum basic pension insurance of CNY15,000 per person. The elderly aged less than 75 pay lump-sum basic pension insurance, which is on the basis of their age. Every 1 year less than 75, the standard is increased by CNY1,300 on the basis of CNY15,000.

(2) After the elderly paying the basic pension insurance, from the next month after approval of land acquisition and resettlement program, the government pay the premium monthly according to the minimum basic pension standards for urban

enterprises retiree at the time that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program is approved. The elderly over 70 enjoy additional pension (ie, additional CNY 50 per month for the elderly at and over 70; another additional CNY 50 per month for the elderly at and over 75).

113. Article 5: At the time that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program is approved, the provisions for the "40-50" group (i.e. male over 50 and less than 60, female over 40 and less than 55) is as the following:

- (1) The "4050" pay a lump-sum basic pension insurance of CNY41000 per person.
 - (2) The "4050" does not continue to pay the basic pension insurance before retirement, will not establish the basic insurance personal accounts. From the next month after retirement, the government pays the premium monthly according to the minimum basic pension standards for urban enterprises retiree. The elderly over 70 enjoy additional pension.
 - (3) The "4050" continues to pay the basic pension insurance less than 5 years before their retirement age; the pension is paid from the next month after retirement as the following:

$$\text{Pension} = \text{urban enterprise retirees' minimum basic pension} \times (1 + \text{months continuing to pay} \times 1\%)$$
 - (4) The provision for "4050" continuing to pay the basic pension insurance more than 5 years before retirement are implemented as the basic pension insurance program for urban enterprise workers.
- The lump sum payment of basic pension insurance is regarded as a 15 year of payment, and the payment index is 1. Then set up personal account.

114. Article 6: At the time that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement program is approved, the provisions for the youth (i.e. male over 16 and less than 50, female over 16 and less than 40) is as the following:

- (1) The standard of a lump-sum payment of basic pension insurance for the youth is: payment base * the payment proportion of basic pension insurance for individual workers * number of years.

Payment base: 60% of the average wage of city's individual workers in the previous year.

Number of years: aged 16 less than 17 for 1 year; aged 17 less than 18 for 2 years; aged 18 less than 19 for 3 years; aged 19 less than 20 for 4 years; male aged 20 less than 40 years of age, female aged 20 less than 30 for 5 years; male aged 40 less than 50, female aged 30 less than 40 for 10 years.

- (2) After the lump-sum payment of basic pension insurance, they will have the eligibility enjoying urban enterprise workers basic pension insurance.

115. Article 8: land compensation fee is mainly used to co-ordinate arrangements for

people's basic pension insurance, and the resettlement subsidy is mainly used for the individuals to pay the basic pension insurance. The lump-sum payment of the basic pension insurance is uniformly withheld by the land administrative departments.

116. Article 11: The governments of districts and counties (or autonomous counties) are responsible for arrangement and implementation of the basic pension insurance, and for provision of socialized management services. Actively guide and help the urbanized people to get employed; comprehensively provide such services as policy consultation, employment guidance, employment training and employment recommendation; provide multiple channels to create employment, enhance the ability of communities, enterprises and institutions to create more jobs; pay much attention the "4050" group who are difficult to find jobs, and use various employment and reemployment policies to help them to find jobs.

D. Shapingba District Regulations

Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98)

Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy:

117. Land compensation fees shall be based on land area approved for acquisition, being CNY18,000 /mu

118. The land compensation will be allocated to the collective community and the compensation will be used for the endowment insurance of people converted into urban status. 80% of the land compensation amount, allocated to the Labor Security Department from the Land Administrative Department, will be used for the endowment insurance for population converted into urban status. 20% of the land compensation amount will be paid to the collective rural community of acquisition for the development of collective economy and the livelihood of villagers.

119. Resettlement subsidy for each person converted into urban status is CNY 38,000. Under 16 years old, the entire subsidy should be paid to the individual converted into urban status; 16 years old and above, the individual should pay 50% of the endowment insurance amount which is different based on age structure, which can be paid from the resettlement subsidy allocated to the Labor and Security Department for the special use of basic endowment insurance for the people converted into urban status. The rest of the resettlement subsidy will be paid to the individual for the livelihood.

Compensation for rural houses, young crops and ground attachments:

120. Compensation for rural houses will be subjected to the certificate of collective land use and the certificate of house ownership or the property ownership certificate. See Table 5-4 for details.

121. Young crops and ground attachments (except tombs) shall be compensated for at a fixed rate of CNY22,000 per mu. The attachments within the house site will be compensated based on the standards and the compensation for forest will be at CNY22,000 based on the relevant regulations of Forestry Department.

122. The compensation for the attachments within the house site will be directly paid to the individual by the district LA office while the compensation for other attachments will be allocated to the collective community of acquisition by the LA office and then be paid to individual by the community based on the standard. The remaining part of the compensation will be distributed under the guidance of the government.

123. The houses to be demolished, if the house owners have certificate of collective land use and certificate of the rural house ownership, but they don't belong to APs who need to be relocated, are compensated in a sum of 1.5 times of rates in Table 4-2 without providing resettlement apartments.

124. Houses outside of the project area of APs who will transfer into urban status will not be demolished and relocated. However, when the houses are affected by other projects, the compensation and resettlement should be implemented on the basis of relevant regulations of land acquisition of those projects.

125. The affected people will be compensated based on the house compensation regardless of function of the demolished house.

126. The ownership of the building with certificate of land use or other legal certificates will be transferred to the state after compensation based on the replacement cost. The relocation loss of the enterprise will be calculated according to the net value 15%-20% of facilities. The replacement cost and net value will be evaluated by intermediary.

127. The water and electricity facilities of affected enterprise (excluding the affected household) will be compensated based on the installation cost.

128. Compensation for cables and natural gas facilities will be compensated based on the installation. The compensation for telephone will be subject to the standard of Telecommunications. Ornamentals of demolished house should be removed by the individual without compensation while the ornamentals that cannot be removed should be compensated properly.

129. No compensation will be paid based on the receipt of installation for facilities. See attachment 4.

E. ADB's Policy Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement

130. The objectives of the policy: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

131. The RP of involuntary resettlement is a key part of the subproject design. The following basic principles should be taken into account:

- (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 gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment 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, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. 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 apartment 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) Improving 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.
- (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.

132. The resettlement policies and principles from ADB, PRC, Chongqing and Shapingba District are similar with no big differences.

F. Differences of ADB's And Local Policies

Compensation and resettlement for house:

Difference: ADB policies require that compensation is based on replacement cost. Local government provides unified compensation standards for affected houses based on house structures..

Solution: Compensation rates in all ADB-financed projects are based on replacement cost.

Compensation and resettlement for land:

Difference: ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Local government provides unified integrated compensation standards for affected farmland regardless of what agricultural products are planted on the farmland. In addition, most of land compensation and part of resettlement subsidy will be used in APs' pension insurance for their conversion to urban residency.

Solution: Local government shall ensure APs can enjoy the urban pension system in time when they are qualified in age. Further skill training and employment support shall be provided by local government, and the income of seriously affected households; especially those in vulnerable groups shall be monitored.

Compensation and resettlement for vulnerable groups

Difference: Difference: ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be further identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RP. For seriously affected households the RP includes specific provisions.

Consultation and disclosure

Difference: ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.

Solution: Consultations have begun at the early stage (before and during technical assistance) government agreed to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

Lack of legal title

Difference: ADB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.

Solution: For an ADB financed project, all lawful APs, will receive full entitlement and extensions to houses will be compensated with at replacement values of assets.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: ADB requires internal and external resettlement monitoring. However, laws of China have no such requirement except projects for reservoirs.

Solution: Follow the ADB requirements, Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.

G. Resettlement Principles of the Project

133. According to the above policy framework, the resettlement principles of the project are as follows:

- Community suggestions that can improve the APs' living standard and livelihoods should be adopted;
- Compensation and resettlement programs should improve the APs' living standard or at least restore it to the pre-project level;
- The APs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Affected properties shall be compensated for at replacement cost;
- House demolition after disbursing compensation: APs will receive entire compensation before mobilization of LA and HD. LA and demolition of affected structures (and any assets) only can be carried out only after the payment of compensation, relocation subsidy and providing resettlement plots or currently available apartments (if available).
- Farmers' conversion to urban residents: Necessary skill training and employment assistance will be provided to ensure at least one member of each AH engages in non-farm work. Qualified APs (more than 55 years old for female and 60 for male) can enjoy urban pension system when their farmland is acquired.
- Identification of APs: The cut-off date for the identification of APs is the date of publication of the announcement of LA and HD. After this date, the APs should not build, rebuild or expand their properties; should not change the uses of their properties and land; should not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date should not qualify as an AP.

V. COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE AND ENTITLEMENT

A. Resettlement Principles

134. The principles for compensation and entitlement of the project have been developed in accordance with the regulations and policies of the PRC and ADB, with the aim of ensuring that APs obtain sufficient compensation based on replacement cost and assistance so that their

production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-project levels. The following principles should be complied: (1) All APs should be insured for their urban pension system when they convert to urban residents; (2) the asset replacement with equal or higher value should be provided for APs as soon as possible; (3) the asset that cannot be restored should be compensated timely based on replacement; (4) Job opportunity during the project construction and operation should be provided preferentially to APs. Table V-1 presents the resettlement principles.

Table V-1: Resettlement Principles of the Project

No.	Principle
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs.
3	The APs are given compensation in full replacement cost and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	The IA will ensure that APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the RP.
5	The IA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each AP for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the RP have been provided to APs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help APs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.
6	Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman.
7	The resettlement plan should combine with the overall planning of county/ city/ district.
8	The IA will ensure all APs can enjoy the urban pension system in time when they convert to urban residents.
10	All resettlement cost is included in the project budget and sufficient to cover all affected aspects. The fund needs to be paid in time.

B. Cut-off Date of Compensation

135. The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is on March 10, 2015 which is the disclosure date for the LA notice upon LAR program approval. Shangpingba LA office disclosed the land acquisition notice in Tianba village on 10 March 2015. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date is not entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation is not counted in the inventory of losses.

C. Compensation Rate

136. The compensation rates for different impacts of the Subproject have been fixed according to the above legal framework, and based on the practical situation of the subproject

area. The compensation rates for LA and HD will be adjusted in practice, but will not be lower than those specified in this RP.

(i) Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

137. According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Policies (CMG [2008] No.45), Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58), and Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98), LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation fees. Land compensation fees are based on acquired land area regardless of land type. Young crops will be compensated for at a fixed rate. See Table 5-2.

Table V-2: Compensation Rates for Permanent LA

Land compensation fees (CNY/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (CNY per capita)	Fixed compensation rate for young crops and ground attachments (CNY/mu)
18,000	38,000	22,000

138. In 2014, the average annual output value of cultivated land in the project area was CNY1,840-1,900/mu. Based on the land compensation rate of 18,000/mu and the resettlement subsidy of CNY38,000 per capita, LA compensation ranges from 21.19-31.71 times the average annual output value, much higher than 16. 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 6-4). 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.

139. 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.

140. Example: For an AH with five family members (with ages of 66, 63 (female), 42, 40 (female), and 15, respectively) with loss of 5 mu farmland will receive CNY90,000 for land compensation. However, they need to pay CNY57,600 for general endowment insurance, and the remaining CNY32,400 in cash will be paid to the AH directly. In addition, they will receive CNY190,000 of resettlement subsidy. However, they will need to pay for the pension insurance

(individual part) for a total of CNY60,682 (CNY13,350 for age of 66, 15,300 for age of 63, 11,532 for age of 42, 20,500 for age of 40, and zero for age of 15), and remaining CNY129,318 of cash will be paid directly to the individual. Then, the AH will receive CNY110,000 of compensation for young crops and ground attachments in cash. Hence, in total, they will pay a total of CNY118,282 for the pension insurance and remaining total of CNY271,718 of the compensation will be received in cash. Two family members with ages of 66 and 63, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefit once they pay the pension insurance, while the member with 15 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 42 and 40, respectively, will enjoy the pension benefits after 18 years (for male at 60 years old) or 15 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.

Table V-3 Compensation Multiples for Permanent LA

Town	Village	Village community	Average output value (CNY)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Multiple of land compensation fees	Multiple of resettlement subsidy	Overall multiple
Tuzhu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	1,840	1.18	9.78	17.50	27.28
		Tianba	1,900	1.34	9.47	14.93	24.40
		Paifang	1,850	1.16	9.73	17.71	27.44
		Madaozi	1,870	0.92	9.63	22.09	31.71
		Tuanfang	1,950	1.63	9.23	11.96	21.19
		Wanyuanzhan	1,850	1.26	9.73	16.30	26.03

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

(ii) Compensation rate of Rural House

141. Based on the Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58) and Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98), two resettlement approaches will be provided: (1) preferential apartment purchasing at designated area, and (2) cash resettlement. Each household can only choose one approach. Based on the survey, 71 affected households (80%) choose the apartment purchasing at designated area while 18 affected households (20%) choose cash resettlement.

1. Resettlement based on preferential apartment purchasing at a designated area

(1) House compensation rate (including residual value compensation)

The compensation for demolished houses is based on compensation rates presented in Table 5-4. In addition, residual values of the houses need to be added. Therefore, the compensation rates for demolished houses are: CNY 612/m² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 488/m² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488/m² for earth wall structure and CNY 124/m² for simple structure.

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates for Rural Houses Demolish of Shapingba District

Type	Structure	Rate (CNY/m ²)
Reinforced Concrete	Frame (shear wall) cast-in-situ roof	660
Brick-concrete	Brick wall (ashlar) with prefabricated roof	600
Brick-wood	Brick wall (timber sheet) with special tile roof	480
	Brick wall (stone sheet) with tile roof	420
	Brick wall, asbestos tile roof	390
	Felt, fiberglass tile	
Earth wall	Earth wall with tile roof	360
	Asbestos tile roof, fiberglass tile roof	330
Simple	Brick (stone, timber) columns, asbestos tile roof(Felt, fiberglass tile)	120
	Simple shed	100

(2) Subsidy for apartment purchasing at designated area

142. The household who choose the preferential apartment purchasing at a designated area with the price of CNY 750/m² will receive subsidies at CNY 800/m². Each person is entitled to 30m² of apartment floor space. The apartment that exceeds within 5 m² (including 5 m²) should be purchased at CNY 750/m², and that exceeds 5-10 m² (including 10 m²) should be purchase at CNY 1,800/m². The apartment that exceeds more than 10 m² should be purchase based on the market price after approved.

143. For an affected household who purchase an apartment with construction area less than the area they are qualified to buy, they will receive a payment in CNY 2,700 /m² for the amount of construction area less than the resettlement standard area. Due to limitation of apartment types and construction area of unit apartment, an affected household can purchase more than one apartment after reviewed and approved.

(3) Subsidy for transitional housing (renting) moving bonus relocation expenses

144. The household who choose the apartment purchasing at designated area and do not move into resettlement apartment within 2 years will be paid the renting subsidy for each person each month from the third year. Each person will be subsidized CNY 300 per person per month from the third to fourth years after demolition and CNY 500 per person per month for more than 4 years after demolition.

145. The household who will remove within the specified time will get a lump sum moving bonus of CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons. The bonus for the interim transition households will be distributed by 2 separated payments.

146. Subsidies for relocation: getting lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per person.

147. **Example:** Based on the compensation rate of apartment purchasing at designated area, the household with 4 persons in 240 m² house will receive the subsidy of CNY 96,000 (120m²*CNY 800) on the basis of 30 m² per capita which can fully cover the expenditure of 120m² new apartment (120m²*CNY750=CNY90,000). Though the new house area is 120m² less than the original one, the APs can also obtain the house structure compensation of CNY146,889 (240 m² *CNY612. Although the cost for self-rebuilding is CNY1,000-1,200 per square meter, this resettlement mode can meet the requirement of replacement cost, the quality of living will be improved and the resale value of their new property will be higher.

2. Cash resettlement

(1) House compensation rate (including residual value compensation)

148. CNY 612/m² for brick+concrete structure, CNY 488/m² for brick+wood structure, CNY 364/m² for earth wall and CNY 124/m² for simple.

(2) Cash compensation rate

149. The household who chooses cash resettlement will sign cash resettlement housing contract with LA Department. The resettlement responsibilities will end when the household get a lump sum of the compensation. The cash resettlement standard in Tuzhu is CNY 3,500/m² (i.e., market rate) for 30m²/capita housing entitlement, which amounts to CNY420,000 for a family of 4.. The household who chooses the cash resettlement will purchase the apartment by themselves.

(3) Subsidy for removing and relocation

150. The household who will remove within the specified time will get a lump sum compensation CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons. The moving allowance will be paid to AHs in two times.

151. A lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per person will be paid to AHs as relocation expense.

(4) Award for not purchasing preferential apartment at designated area

152. The household who chooses cash resettlement will be awarded CNY 1,000 /m² for not purchasing preferential apartment at designated area.

153. **Example:** Based on the cash resettlement standard, the household with 4 persons in 160 m² house will get resettlement compensation CNY 667,920, including CNY 420,000 (CNY105,000/person x 4 person) for cash compensation, CNY 97,920 (CNY612/m²x160 m²) for house structure demolition and award CNY 160,000 (CNY1000/m² x 160 m²). According to the commercial residential building in neighborhood at the market price of CNY 3,000-4,500/m², the resettlement compensation can cover the expenditure for 150-167 m² of apartment. Therefore, the resettlement mode can meet the requirements of replacement cost.

154. See Table 5-5 of detailed compensation for the house demolition.

Table 5-5: Compensation Rates for HD

Mode	House compensation rate (CNY/m ²)				Other compensation				
	Masonry concrete structure	Brick+concrete structure	Earth-wood structure	Simple structure	Moving subsidy (CNY/household)	Transition subsidy (CNY/per capita)	Subsidy for apartment purchasing at designated area (CNY/m ²)	Award for not purchasing apartment at designated area (CNY/m ²)	Cash compensation (CNY/m ²) for 30m ² /person
apartment purchasing at designated area	612	488	364	124	a lump sum compensation CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3. CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons	4,000	800	-	-
Cash resettlement	612	488	364	124	compensation CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3. CNY 1,500 per	4,000	-	1,000	3,500

Mode	House compensation rate (CNY/m ²)				Other compensation				
	Masonry concrete structure	Brick+concrete structure	Earth-wood structure	Simple structure	Moving subsidy (CNY/household)	Transition subsidy (CNY/per capita)	Subsidy for apartment purchasing at designated area (CNY/m ²)	Award for not purchasing apartment at designated area (CNY/m ²)	Cash compensation (CNY/m ²) for 30m ² /person
					household with more than 3 persons				

(iii) Compensation Rates for Affected Enterprises

155. Five private enterprises will be affected under the project, among which 2 are weaving factory, 2 are machinery companies and 1 is building material company.

156. The LA agency already entrusted a professional evaluation institution to conduct the comprehensive evaluation for the property of each enterprise, and compensate the enterprises in lump sum cash based on the present market valuation and full negotiation with the affected enterprises. The preliminary valuation for each enterprise is shown as follows:

157. Xinshiji horticultural weaving factory will receive CNY10.8150 million in lump sum, including CNY9.348 million house structure fee (CNY1500/m²*6232 m²), CNY 187,000 prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*6,232 m²), CNY 30,000 removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY1.25 million of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

158. Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. will receive CNY7.775 million in lump sum, including CNY6.7301 million house structure fee (CNY1,700/m²*1,763m² + CNY1,000/m²*3,733 m²), CNY 164.9 thousand prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*5,496 m²), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY850,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

159. Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. will receive CNY2.9262 million in lump sum, including CNY2.1310 million house structure fee (CNY850/m²*2507 m²), CNY 75.2 thousand prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*2,507 m²), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY690,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

160. Chongqing Hengrui building material Co, Ltd. will receive CNY3.8097 million in lump sum, including CNY3.1605 million house structure fee ($\text{CNY}1500/\text{m}^2 \times 1631\text{m}^2 + \text{CNY}600/\text{m}^2 \times 68\text{m}^2 + \text{CNY}120/\text{m}^2 \times 278\text{m}^2$), CNY 59.3 thousand prompt removal fee ($\text{CNY}30/\text{m}^2 \times 1,976\text{m}^2$), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses ($\text{CNY}1000/\text{day} \times 30\text{ days}$) as well as CNY560,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

161. Yinpingchao weaving factory will receive CNY813.5 thousand in lump sum, including CNY355.2 thousand house structure fee ($\text{CNY}800/\text{m}^2 \times 444\text{m}^2$), CNY 13.3 thousand prompt removal fee ($\text{CNY}30/\text{m}^2 \times 444\text{m}^2$), CNY30 thousand removal incentive fee ($\text{CNY}1000/\text{day} \times 30\text{ days}$) as well as CNY415,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

162. Based on the replacement price evaluation, the affected enterprises will be compensated by cash, including land renting cost, structure compensation, prompt removal incentive fee, removal expenses, equipment removal/replacement compensation, and operating loss fee.

163. All the compensation calculations will be conducted in accordance with related replacement cost principle. Based on the evaluation price given by the professional institution and after negotiation with the affected enterprises, the LA agency will compensate the affected enterprises according to the cost of all items. The affected enterprises will select a relocation place themselves. According to the survey, 2 enterprises (Xinshiji horticultural weaving factory and Chongqing Guiao machinery Co. Ltd.) found relocation place in Rongchang county and Yongchuan district; the rest 3 companies are looking for the relocation places. If the companies need help, the government will give them assistance to find the new place (for labor arrangement see Section 6.4 for details).

(iv) Compensation Rates for Affected Ground Attachments

164. The young crops and ground attachments affected by the Subproject will be compensated for at a fixed rate of CNY 22,000/mu. Compensation for ordinary attachments will be included in such fixed rate, which is sufficient for replacement. For cultivated land, grain crops are mostly planted, and CNY 22,000/mu can fully meet the replacement requirements even though some ground attachments are also inclusive; for woodland, fruit trees and miscellaneous trees are mainly planted, CNY 22,000 can also meet the replacement requirement, too.

(v) Land Taxes and Fees

165. See Table 5-6 for Land taxes and fees that the project must pay to government.

Table 5-6: Land Taxes and Fees

No.	Item	Rate	Policy
1	Land reclamation	CNY 30/m ²	Methods of fees on Chongqing Land Reclamation, idled land (CMG, No. 54)
2	Overall Planning	CNY20,000/mu	Notice of Chongqing Land Resources Bureau on Further Strengthening and Regulating fees of People Converted into Urban Status ([2008]No 540)
3	Land use of newly added construction land	CNY 80/m ²	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48) Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2009] No.24)
4	Taxes for farmland occupation	CNY 30/m ²	Notice of Chongqing Municipal Government on Implementing PRC Land Occupation Taxes (YFF[2008]No.47)
5	Fees for LA management	2.8% of total LA cost	Land Acquisition Taxes of Chongqing Municipality (YC[2001]No 46)

D. 5.4 Entitlement Matrix

166. The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, focusing on provision for affected village groups, persons and enterprises. See Table 5-7.

Table 5-7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
Permanent LA for rural collective land	675.13 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, among which 433.15 mu is cultivated land, 40.26 mu is house site, 18.25 mu is garden plot, 13.85 mu woodland, 169.62 mu is wasteland and construction land,	(i) land ownership of collective community (ii) farmers who have right to use	1 town, 1 village and 8 villager groups, 394 people in 99 households, of which 360 persons will be eligible for conversion to urban residency (see Table 6-2)	The compensation rate for permanent land acquisition is set according to total area of approved land with CNY 18,000 per mu, resettlement subsidies of CNY 38,000 per person for people converted into urban status	(i) 80% of the land compensation amount will be allocated to the Labor Security Department from the Land Administrative Department and used for the endowment insurance premiums for population converted into urban status. 20% of the land compensation amount will be paid to the collective rural community (Tianba Village) first and then disbursed to all APs averagely. (see Table 6-4). (ii) Resettlement subsidy for 360 people converted into urban status is based on the age structure with the standard of CNY 38,000/capita. Under 16 years old, the entire subsidy should be paid to the individual converted into urban status; 16 years old and above, the individual should pay 50% of the endowment insurance premium amount, which can be paid from the resettlement subsidy and then allocated to the Labor and Security Department for the special use of basic endowment insurance for the people converted into urban status. The rest of the resettlement subsidy will be paid to the individual for the livelihood.
Rural household demolition and house relocation	The house demolition will cover 25,635 m ² with brick-concrete 14,294m ² , brick-wood 6,222m ² , earth-wood 1,647m ² , simple 3473m ² .	Owners of houses	1 town, 1 village and 5 villager groups, 353 people in 89 households	The compensation will be directly paid to the owner based on the HD compensation rate in Shapingba Town. Displaced households have two options for house relocation: (i) purchase apartment in designated area or (ii) cash compensation and self-relocation (buy apartment)	Option 1. Entitlements for apartment purchasing at designated area (i) House compensation rate CNY 612 /m ² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 488 /m ² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488 /m ² for earthwall structure and CNY 124 /m ² for simple. (ii) the household can purchase an apartment at a designated area with the price of CNY 750/m ² will receive a housing subsidy at CNY 800/m ² for a housing entitlement of 30 m ² per person. The apartment that exceeds within 5 m ² (including 5 m ²) should be purchased at CNY 750/m ² , and that exceeds 5-10 m ² (including 10m ²) should be purchase at CNY 1,800/m ² . The apartment that exceeds more than 10m ² should be purchase

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
					<p>based on the market price after approved. CNY 2,700 /m² will be paid to the household who do not meet the minimum space requirements. Based on the apartment type and coverage limitation, household can purchase apartment after review and approval by housing authorities.</p> <p>(iii) Subsidy for transitional housing The household who choose the apartment purchasing at designated area will have subsidies for transition: (i) a lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per person and (ii) each person will be subsidized CNY 300 per month for the 2-4 years after demolition.</p> <p>(iv) Moving incentive and relocation subsidy The household who will move within a specified time will get a lump sum compensation CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons.</p> <p>Option 2. Cash compensation for self-relocation (i) Each household will receive the house compensation rate CNY 612 /m² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 488 /m² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488 /m² for earthwall structure and CNY 124 /m² for simple. (ii) The household will get a lump sum of the compensation based on 30m² per person. The cash resettlement amount equals CNY 3,500/m² (in Tuzhu). The household who choose the cash resettlement will purchase the apartment by themselves. (iii) Moving incentive and relocation expensive The household who will remove within a specified time will get a lump sum incentive of CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons. A lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per</p>

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
					<p>person will be paid to each AP for relocation expense.</p> <p>(iv) Award for not purchasing preference apartment at designated area Household who chooses cash resettlement will be awarded CNY 1,000/m² for not purchasing preferential apartment at designated area.</p>
Compensation for Affected enterprises	5 private enterprises will be affected and 16663m ² of structures will be demolished	5 owners of enterprises	94 temporary workers	<p>The affected enterprises will be compensated by cash in lump sum based on the market valuation conducted by a professional evaluation institution. Among which Xinshiji horticultural weaving factory will be compensated CNY10.815 million, Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacture Co, Ltd will be CNY7.775 million, Chongqing Guiao machinery Co, Ltd will be CNY2.9262 million, Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd will be CNY3.8097 million and Yinpingchao Weaving Factory will be CNY813.5 thousand.</p>	<p>(i) The LA agency has entrusted a professional evaluation institution to conduct the preliminary evaluation of each enterprise; and detail evaluation will be conducted.</p> <p>(ii) The related compensation and relocation methods will be discussed between the LA agency and enterprises. Two enterprises have already selected alternative locations.</p> <p>(iii) The affected workers will be reminded of the resettlement 3 months in advance by the logistical park so that the workers have enough time to seek for the new jobs;</p> <p>(iv) The affected enterprises and other enterprises in the logistical park will give the priority for the workers to be employed on the basis of the worker's willingness. The new employers will sign contracts with the workers.</p> <p>(v) A training needs assessment will be conducted and then relevant training will be provided for all the workers free of cost so they can be arranged in new jobs.</p>
Compensation for Affected Ground Attachments	General attachments on 675.13 mu of collective land to be permanently acquired	Owner of attachments	1 village and 8 villager groups, 394 people in 99 households	<p>The compensation for the attachments within the house site will be directly paid to the individual by the district LA office while the compensation for other attachments will be allocated CNY 22000 per mu to the collective community by the LA office and then be paid</p>	

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
				to individual by the community based on the standard. The compensation for ground attachments owned by villager group collectives will be distributed under the guidance of the government.	
People converted into urban status	675.13 mu of collective land to be permanently acquired	All people converted into urban status	360 people converted into urban status (see Table 6-2)	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58) and latest documents in Shapingba	Planning Office in Land Resources Bureau and township government will be responsible for the operation and Land Resources Bureau as well as the Social Security Bureau will be responsible for the social insurance (see Table 6-3) of people converted into urban status.
Vulnerable Groups	LA and HD	Farmland users and house owners	42 persons from 13 HH	The same as above affected farmers	(i) Support them to enjoy under MLSS in time; (ii) provide skill training and job support priority; and (iii) Priorities will be given to vulnerable group (such as the disabled) to choose resettlement locations (iv) Priority in employment during project construction

VI. RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION PLAN

167. The overall objective of resettlement and income restoration is to ensure the displaced households receive improved housing and living conditions; farmers affected by land losses will improve or at least restore the income and livelihood, affected workers will be re-employed and affected enterprises and infrastructure will be replaced and improved.

A. Resettlement Plan and Restoration Principles

168. Basic principles for resettlement includes:

- (1) The acquired land should be compensated by CTTHG according to the state laws to ensure incomes and livelihoods are restored.
- (2) CTLP should compensate the owner of affected buildings based on the replacement cost principle.
- (3) With government's coordination, CTTHG is responsible for restoration of the affected enterprises and special facilities or provides compensation based on the evaluation made by independent agency in accordance with the replacement cost.
- (4) CTTHG should compensate affected attachments based on replacement.
- (5) The CMG actively encourages APs engaging in non-farming work to increase their income. During the project implementation, recommend APs, vulnerable groups particularly, to civil contractors for working at construction sites. APs also have the priority to be employed for the project operation after the construction.

B. Impact of Permanent Land Acquisition and Income Restoration Measures

(i) Appraisal of Lost Income

169. The permanent LA of subproject involves cultivated land, fields and wastelands. The main products from the cultivated land are commercial crops such rice, corn, oilseed rape and so on. Despite the high degree of farmland losses, the income loss rate by village group ranges from 8.08% to 12.20%, which has limited impact on people's income. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Land and Income Losses after LA

Town	village	Village group	Affected population	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Acquired cultivated area (mu)	Acquired per capita cultivated area (mu)	Land loss rate (%)	Average annual output value (CNY)	Per capita lost income (CNY)	Per capita income loss rate ² (%)
Tuzhu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	17	1.18	15.04	0.881	75	1840	1374	10.72
		Tianba	40	1.34	33.47	0.847	63	1900	1201	9.37
		Paifang	105	1.16	89.22	0.850	73	1850	1355	10.57
		Madaozi	148	0.92	113.87	0.769	84	1870	1564	12.20
		Tuanfang	43	1.63	37.22	0.866	53	1950	1035	8.08
		Wanyuanzhan	41	1.26	34.13	0.832	66	1850	1222	9.54

Note: 1. It is calculated based on CNY 12,815 of average rural net income per capita of Tuzhu Town.

(ii) Income Restoration Plan

170. LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation. Land compensation) is based on acquired land area regardless of land type, being CNY18, 000 mu. For population converted into urban status, resettlement subsidy is CNY38, 000 per capita. Young crop and ground attachments will be compensated for at fixed rates with CNY 22,000/mu. 80% of land compensation will be used to cover endowment insurance premiums for land-expropriated farmers, and the remaining 20% will be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization first and then disbursed to all APs averagely.

(iii) Endowment Insurance for People Converted into Urban Status

(1) Population of urbanized people

171. The population to be converted into urban status is calculated using the acquired cultivated area (including garden and pasture land) plus 0.5 time non-cultivated area divided by the per capita cultivated area of the affected collective economic organization (village group). The population to be converted into urban status is 360. See Table 6-2.

² Per capita income loss rate= Per capita lost income of cultivate land/ per capita net income.

Table VI-1: Population Converted into Urban Status

Tow n	village	Village community	Acquired cultivated land (mu)(1)	Acquired non- cultivated land (mu)(2)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)(3)	Population converted into urban status (4)=[(1)+(2)]/(3)
Tuz hu	Tianba	Wangjiawan	15.04	6.59	1.18	16
		Tianba	33.47	31.99	1.34	37
		Paifang	89.22	50.82	1.16	99
		Madaozi	113.87	40.93	0.92	146
		Tuanfang	37.22	13.71	1.63	27
		Wanyuanzhan	34.13	21.99	1.26	36
Total			322.95	166.04	-	360

(2) Advatage of urbanization

172. After urbanization, the APs have more social rights in housing condition, medical treatment, education, etc, and their livelihood and employment will be improved. The comparison of advantage before urbanization and after urbanization is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Comparison of Advantage before and after Urbanization

Content	Before Urbanization	After Urbanization
Endowment Issuance	CNY80/person month for each retiree	At least CNY 550 person month for each retiree
Medical Treatment	Reimbursement portion is 85%	The highest reimbursement portion is 95%; Meanwhile, if the cost surpasses the limit, it will be paid by the large-sum mutual fund.
Education	Study at the middle and primary school in Tuzhu township only	Study in urban area based on the principle of proximity and school enrollment during the compulsory education period. After graduation, graduates have the right to enjoy the public rental house and employment assistance of urban people.
Social Assistance	The standard of subsistence allowance is CNY225/person month, and the standard of five guarantee family is CNY350/person month.	The standard of urban minium living guarantee is CNY385 person month and the standard of "Three none personnel" ¹ is CNY480 person month.
Employment and Training	Rare employment and training provision.	Social insurance, training subsidy, small loan and soft loan, "one to one" assistance, provision of public service position, encourage and help the self-employment

Note 1: Three none personnel mean persons who have no income source, no work ability and no legal dependent obligors. Local governments support their life.

(3) Social Insurance of Urbanized People

173. Through the discussion, the identification of people converted into urban status will be decided by community meeting, usually based on the amount of land acquisition area. The affected households can apply for converting to urban status if they are willing to. Most of the households are inclined to have the elderly or people of 40-50 years converted into urban status. Under 16 years old, the entire subsidy should be paid to the individual converted into urban status; 16 years old and above, the individual should pay 50% of the endowment insurance premium amount and the other 50% will be paid by the government. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: Endowment Insurance Premiums and Pensions by Age Group

	Age group	No. of people	Individual one-time paying endowment insurance premium (CNY)	Remaining resettlement subsidy after the payment for premium(CNY/person)	Endowment insurance benefit standard in 2014 (CNY per month)	Time of getting endowment insurance premium
Old-aging group	Over 80 years old	2	7,500+650* (75-N)	38,000-7,500-650*(75-N)	750	Start from the second month of land acquisition resettlement program according to the law
	75-75	8			650	
	70-74	22			550	
	Male 60-69	75			550	Start from the second month of mandatory age for retirement
	Female 55-69				550	
“4050” group	Male 50-59	90	20,500	17,500	-	
	Female 40-54				-	
Young and middle-aged group	Male 40-49	66	11,532	26,468	-	Start from the second month of mandatory age for retirement
	Female 30-39				-	
	Male 20-39	85	5,766	34,234	-	
	Female 20-29				-	
	16-19	13	1,153.2~4,612.8	36846.8 -33387.2	-	

Note: (1) N is age, for the land-acquisitioned people from agricultural to the non-agricultural who are under 16 years old, the full amount of resettlement allowance will be paid to individual

(2) The individual one-time payment standard of this table is calculated according to the Notice on Issuing Land-requisitioned Personnel Basic Pension Insurance Trial Method from Agricultural to Non-agricultural before December 31, 2007 and Newly Land-requisitioned Personnel Basic Pension Insurance Trial Method from Agricultural to Non-agricultural on January 1, 2008 by the CMG (Chongqing FuFa [2008] No.26).

(3) For 40-50 group and young group, they can only get the endowment insurance benefit after some years when they reach 55/60 years old. As for the amount of insurance benefit they will receive depends on when they will get and the urban residents average income of that year.

174. The persons who change rural to urban residents will get the resettlement subsidy of CNY38000, which is enough to pay for their endowment insurance premiums (50% of the total). The other 50% will be paid by government. Old people having attained retiring age will receive pensions from the month following the approval of the compensation and resettlement program after paying endowment insurance premiums at a time (According to 2013 standards, the basic pension is 500 yuan/month, and starting from January 1, 2013, increase the monthly pension benefit per person 35 yuan, on the basis, and in line with personnel pay period (excluding converted seniority) per year plus three yuan. For December 31, 2012 and before the age of 75 years old people, will increase the monthly pension benefit per person 50 yuan. After January 1, 2013 the age of 75 years old people, from the age of 75 years old of month, will improve the original standards from 50 yuan to 100 yuan per person per month for elderly people, so that each person converted into urban status will receive an annual pension of at least 6,420 yuan.

175. Among the 394 APs, 34 can receive pensions after paying endowment insurance premium; 181 are 40s-50s people who mostly do odd jobs locally, such as bricklaying and carpentry, and would do farm work at home in the busy season, and lots of women work in local weaving mills with the average monthly income of more than CNY3000; and 179 are middle-aged or young who mostly deal with constructions, catering and services in the urban area of Chongqing.

(iv) Employment Services for the APs

176. In order to improve the production level and living standard of the APs, the local competent authorities offer a number of employment promotion policies, including labor skills training and employment assistance.

(1) Arranged employment

177. 80 types of positions will be provided by CTLP to the affected persons and hire 200 people, including security, cleaner, and maintenance worker with the average income CNY 2,000-3,000 per month. CTLP will inform the local government of the job opportunities and the local government will remind the affected people. 5 job fairs will be held by Shapingba Employment Bureau from September to October in 2015 to increase the employment. More preferential services will be offered to vulnerable groups. E.g., providing job opportunities for 6 poverty households as traffic duty, property management and campus security; guard at newsstands for 2 families with the old.

(2) Start-up of business

178. Comprehensive service center has been established by Shapingba District to better increase employment and provide all-round guidance and service for households, especially for young and middle aged people, Including the relevant formalities and business advisory

services as business management knowledge training, skill level, policies. Farmers monitoring stations are set up in town, and appointed governmental staff will visit village households, understanding households' basic information, establishing farmers employment or entrepreneurship electronic information. Consultations on startup of business have been also held twice by CTLP for affected people. 142 people have successfully started the business from November 2014 to February 2015. In addition, Small-amount Loans Initiative has been launched to boost the employment. From November 2014 to February 2015, a total of CNY 400,000 of small-amount secured loan has been granted for rural households.

(3) Skills Training

179. During project implementation, the district government will organize skills training for APs to help them find suitable jobs. The night school for rural households, training for business start-ups and spare-time school for rural households will be launched in the communities. From December 2014 to the end of March 2015, 279 people have participated in the training with training subsidy CNY 150,000. Special training (house cleaning and cooking) for family service has been held 4 sessions with 184 people finishing the training. Various training agencies will be subsidized CNY 350,000 for providing free courses, such as nursery, baby-sitters. According to the policy, the trainings for confinement nurse have been increased 12 to improve the training quality. Training courses offered by the local government is attached in Table 6-5.

Table VI-5: Training Courses Offered by the Local Government

Authority	Scope of training	Trainee
Labor and social security bureau	1) Service worker training 2) Business startup training (subsidy CNY 1,500 per person) 3) Training of reemployment. 4) Migrant worker training 5) Pre-job training	Reemployed rural laborers, registered urban unemployed residents, returned laborers etc.
Poverty reduction office	1) Practical skills training 2) Vocational, employment and practical skills training for the poor and unemployed together with training schools; 3) Service training of public health	Farmers, registered unemployed residents, returned laborers
Women's federation	Maternity matron training (together with the labor and social security bureau) with subsidy CNY 500 per person	Women, laid-off workers

(4) Micro-loans for Women

180. Local women starting up business individually or together may apply for micro-loans with the local women's federation, such as clothes sales, craftsmanship, catering management. The maximum amount is CNY 100,000. The women's federation will provide women with free guidance to start-up business.

C. Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

181. The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include apartment purchasing at designated area and cash compensation. Based on the survey, 71 households choose apartment purchasing at designated area while 18 AHs choose cash compensation.

(i) Apartment purchasing at designated area

182. The household who choose the apartment purchasing at a designated area with the price CNY 750/m² will receive subsidies at CNY 800/m² for apartment size of 30 m² per person. There are 3 resettlement areas for the APs to choose with around 200 sets of apartments. The Tuanjiewan resettlement area is located in the logistical park, 3 km from the project site. The Xinglongyuan resettlement area is located in Huilongba, 5 km from the project site. Between the two resettlement areas, there are primary school, middle school and a hospital. The third resettlement area, Longtengfengwen resettlement area, is located in Chengjiaoqiao which has good environment. All the resettlement areas only take 10 minutes to school by walking. Supporting facilities as schools, supermarkets and hospital are within 3 km.

183. According to the survey, 71 households choose to purchase the apartment at the designated area. The project IA and logistical park will provide a brochure for the APs with information about the available resettlement areas, including the location and price.

(ii) 6.3.2 Cash Resettlement

184. According to the survey, 18 households choose the cash resettlement. The resettlement compensation can cover the expenditure for an apartment of 150-167 m². In addition, the structure, location and supporting facilities are better than the present living conditions. The CTLP will provide a brochure for the APs with information about the available apartments in the market, including the location and price.

D. 6.4 Replacement Plan for Affected Enterprises

185. Five enterprises will be affected by the project. CTLP and survey institution has been fully negotiated with the 5 enterprises and all the affected enterprises will support to project construction.

186. Based on the evaluation, the affected enterprises will be compensated by cash, including land acquisition fee, house demolish fee, incentive fee, equipment removal fee, relocation transition fee and operating loss fee, etc. All the compensation will be implemented based on the full negotiation between two parties in accordance with the related relocation regulations and rules. By now, 2 enterprises (Xinshiji Horticultural Weaving Factory and Chongqing Guiao Machinery Co, Ltd.) have found the relocation place in Rongchang county

and Yongchuan district; the rest 3 companies are seeking for the relocation places. If the companies need help, the government will give them assistance to find the new place

187. Besides, the affected workers under this project will be reminded of the resettlement 3 months in advance by CTLP so that the workers have enough time to seek for the new jobs. Because of the advanced and in time notification by CTLP, 80% of the affected workers have found the new jobs and the detailed labor arrangements are as following:

- Among 48 workers of Xinshiji Horticultural Weaving Factory, 34 of them have found the new jobs in the nearby weaving factory (including Xiangfa Weaving Factory and Hongfa Weaving Factory), keeping the same salary standard as before; the rest temporary workers now do not look for jobs and want to stay at home for a rest for a period of time, and they propose to seek for jobs later. If they still want to work in the Xinshiji Factory, the factory will consider to hire those workers in priority; if they want to seek new jobs, the employment agency and CTLP will give them guidance and support.
- Among 15 workers of Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd., 8 of them have found new jobs in the nearby machinery factory (including Zhengyang Machinery Factory and Jianlian Machinery Manufacturing Factory), almostly keeping the same salary standard as before; the rest 6 workers will keep working in the Jiangpei factory. Besides, 1 worker selected to be self-employed, and the Shapingba employment agency and logistic park will provide some consultant and training for him.
- Among 13 workers of Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufactory Co, Ltd., 10 of them found new jobs in Fuqiang Machinery Parts Factory and Zhengyang Machinery Factory, working on accessories and parts processing, etc., keeping the same salary standard as before; 2 of them have worked in main city of Chongqing and engaged in the sales and marketing jobs with higher income than before. Besides, 1 worker selected to work on transportation in coastal region outside Chongqing, where salary is also higher than before.
- Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd. was set up in July 2014. Since the operating period of the company is short, it is still in the investment period and there has been no benefit yet now. By now, 8 temporary workers worked in the company. After relocating, the company will still hire those workers and keep the same salary standard. Therefore, the livelihood of workers in this company will be not affected under this project.
- Among 16 workers in Yinpingchao Weaving Factory, 13 of them have found the new jobs in the nearby weaving factory (including Quanhong Weaving Factory and Jixiang Factory), and will take part in the same work as before; therefore, the salary will keep the same as that of last work. The rest 3 temporary workers are old-aged people (all 3 people are over 60-year old), and they do not want to work and prefer to rest at home now. If they want to continue working, CTLP will

provide some relatively unskilled jobs including guard in estate management, kiosk, and telephone booth.

E. Livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable Groups

188. 42 vulnerable people in 13 households will be affected which are mainly poor and disabled households. All of them choose apartment purchasing at designated area.

189. For the vulnerable groups, a series of measures will be carried out to minimize negative impacts by the relevant departments of Shapingba district and CTLP. Measures include:

(1) Giving priority to vulnerable groups in resettlement measures

190. According to the MLSS policy in Shapingba, the affected vulnerable groups will be given priority to the urban system of MLSS by providing urban subsistence to ensure the monthly income will be not less than CNY385 after urbanization. Since the rural minimum subsistence guarantee income is CNY225/person month, an extra CNY160/person month will be obtained after urbanization.

(2) Providing skill training and job supporting

191. The households with a labor force will be given priority in skill training and priorities given in provision of arranged jobs by the project and local government. The household with qualification can apply for the small-amount secured loans.

(3) Providing medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups

192. Urban medical assistance will be provided to eligible vulnerable groups to solve their difficulty in receiving medical care. Shapingba People's Government will provide medical assistance for the urban residents in line with the policies.

(4) Other measures

193. Priorities will be given to vulnerable group (such as the disabled) to choose resettlement locations.

F. Gender Plan

194. During the resettlement process, women's rights and interests will be fully protected, and the activities include: (1) During the preparation of RP, separate meetings were held with female representatives of APs and the Women's Federation in order to allow women to express their needs, expectations and suggestions on resettlement and restorations measures and will

be continued throughout the project cycle. (2) As women have relatively lower education levels and experience in migrant jobs, they have less available jobs and income generation choices compared to men. Training is particularly crucial to them in helping them with new jobs and hence training budget has been reserved. The project will ensure that 40%-60% training listed in Table 6-5 are provided for the affected females. To ensure the smooth implementation, the women's federation and employment agency will coordinate the formulation and implementation of training; (3) apart from the equal rights stipulated in PRC law, special assistance will be provided for women under government's support.. A free psychological consultation for affected women will be held by local government in 2016 and the follow-ups will be conducted.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

195. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that needs the assistance and cooperation of various departments, the relevant departments shall participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or three chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for the LA are:

- Shapingba Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office
- LA Department of Logistic Park (CTLP) Management Committee
- Chongqing Transportation Holding Group Company (implementing agency)
- Tuzhu Township office
- Tianba Village Committee Office
- Internal Monitoring Agency
- Chongqing PMO
- External independent monitoring and evaluation agency

196. Figure 7-1 shows the organizational framework.

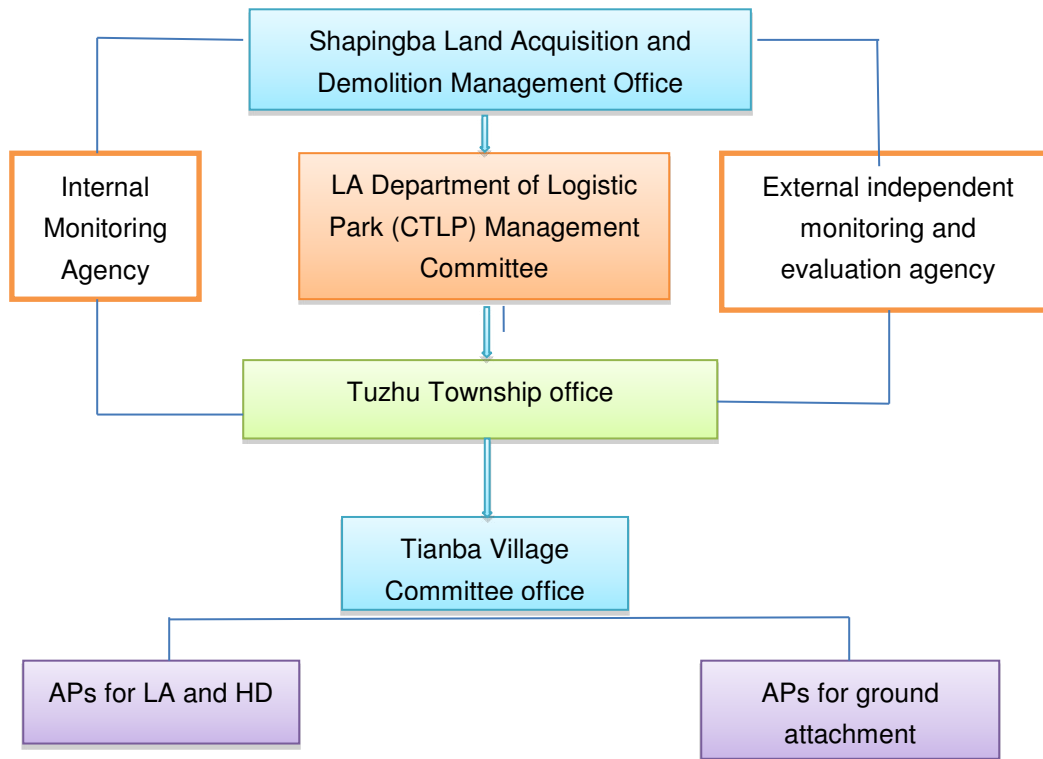


Figure 7-1: Organization Framework

B. Organizational Responsibilities

(1) Shapingba Land Acquisition and Demolition Management Office

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

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;
- Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.
- Conducting resettlement activities according to the RAP approved by the ADB
- Going through LA and HD formalities;
- Communicating the resettlement policies;
- Organizing public participation;
- Entering into compensation agreements with the AHs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;
- Implementing resettlement programs, and submitting to the PMO for reference;

(2) LA Department of Logistic Park (CTLP) Management Committee

198. Responsible mainly for exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency

- Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;
- Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Chongqing Municipal Government and the ADB;
- Organizing the preparation of the RP ;
- Coordinating LAR technical assistance, research and training;
- Paying expenditure for work and resettlement;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;

(3) Chongqing Traffic Transportation Holding (Group) Co.Ltd. (IA)

199. The Project owner and implementing agency is Chongqing Transportation Holding Group Company. Its main responsibilities are:

- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Appointing a consulting agency to prepare the RP;
- Coordinating the DMS;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;
- Supervising and managing resettlement activities;

(4) Tuzhu Township Government Office

200. The Office is a government agency, consisting of civil servants from the Sub-district office. Its main responsibilities are:

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

(5) Tianba Village Committee and village groups

201. The resettlement working team of the village committee or group is composed of its key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Disbursing and managing relevant funds of the village level;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation;

- Providing assistance to displaced households in difficulties

(6) Internal Monitoring Agency

202. Chongqing PMO set up an internal supervision office for land acquisition and resettlement, consisting of 5 persons. Its main responsibilities are:

- Guaranteeing all the land acquisition and resettlement officers can fulfill their tasks, carry out the requirements of the RP;
- Ensuring all the affected people can get their rights and interests;
- Conducting the monitoring based on the requirements and incorporate the results in the project progress report.

(7) Chongqing PMO

203. Chongqing PMO is responsible for general management of implementing the project, including:

- Monitoring and supervising implementation of the RP;
- Reviewing resettlement external monitoring reports;
- Reporting progress of the resettlement and project to ADB;
- Coordinating LAR with Shapingba LAR Office, LAR department of CTLP and CTTHG;
- Assisting ADB mission on sites.

(8) External M&E agency

204. The CTTH will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- Monitor all aspects of resettlement planning, implementation as an independent M&E agency vis-a-vis final RP, and evaluate satisfaction levels of APs and submit semi-annual resettlement M&E reports to the PMO and ADB;
- Providing technical advice to the PMO in data collection and processing; and
- Advise any corrective actions and measures to be implemented to comply with ADB's SPS.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. Resettlement Budget

205. The general resettlement budget of the Subproject is CNY205.008 million, including compensation for permanent LA of CNY 39.4948 million (19.3%), compensation for demolished rural residential houses (22.4%) of CNY 45.977 million, compensation for affected enterprises (12.8%) of CNY 26.139 million, taxes and fees on LA (including land occupation tax, land reclamation fees, overall planning fees and management fees, etc.) of CNY 69.961 million (34.3%), and other costs (2.3%) CNY 4.799 million (including planning and design cost,

implementation management costs, skills training costs, M&E costs), and basic contingencies of CNY 18.637 million. See Table **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 8-1: Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY)	Quantity (unit)	Total (CNY)
Part 1	Permanent LA				
1.1	Land compensation	mu	18,000	675.13	12,152,340
1.2	Resettlement subsidy	person	38,000	360	13,680,000
1.3	Compensation for young crops and ground attachments	mu	22,000	621.02	13,662,440
Subtotal		CNY			39,494,780
Part 2	Demolition of rural residential houses (89 HHs)				
2.1	Compensation for Demolished Houses				
	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	612	14,294	8,747,928
	Masonry timber structure	m ²	488	6,222	3,036,336
	Earth wall structure	m ²	364	1,647	599,508
	Simple structure	m ²	124	3,473	430,652
2.2	Compensation for Resettlement				
	2.2.1 For Option of Cash Compensation				
	Moving subsidy	HH	1,000	8	8,000
		HH	1,500	10	15,000
	Transition subsidy	person	4,000	72	288,000
	Cash compensation	person	105,000	72	7,560,000
	Incentive for no purchasing apartment at designated area	m ²	1,000	2,160 (72 person*30 m ²)	2,160,000
	2.2.2 For Option of Purchasing Apartment at Designated Area				
	Moving subsidy	HH	1,000	34	34,000
		HH	1,500	37	55,500
	Transition subsidy	person	4,000	281	1,124,000
	Cost for building resettlement apartments ¹	m ²	2,600	8,430	21,918,000
Subtotal		CNY			45,976,924

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY)	Quantity (unit)	Total (CNY)
Part 3	Compensation for 5 Affected Enterprises,³				
3.1	Xinshiji Horticultural Weaving Factory	CNY			10,815,000
	Chingqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd	CNY			7,775,000
	Congqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd	CNY			2,926,200
	Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd	CNY			3,809,700
	Yinpingchao Weaving Factory	CNY			813,500
Subtotal					26,139,400
Total for part 1 and part 3		CNY			116,111,104
Part 4	Other costs				
4.1	Planning and design costs	CNY	0.003	111,611,104	334,833
4.2	Implementation management costs	CNY	0.03	111,611,104	3,348,333
4.3	Skills training costs	CNY	0.005	111,611,104	558,056

³ According to the preliminary assessment, the detailed compensations for enterprises are as following : Xinshiji horticultural weaving factory will receive CNY10.8150 million in lump sum, including CNY9.348 million house structure fee (CNY1500/m²*6232 m²), CNY 187,000 prompt removal fee (CNY30/m² *6,232 m²), CNY 30,000 removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY1.25 million of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee; Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. will receive CNY7.775 million in lump sum, including CNY6.7301 million house structure fee (CNY1,700/m²*1,763m² + CNY1,000/m²*3,733 m²), CNY 164.9 thousand prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*5,496 m²), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY850,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee; Chongqing Guiao Machinery Manufacturing Co, Ltd. will receive CNY2.9262 million in lump sum, including CNY2.1310 million house structure fee (CNY850/m²*2507 m²), CNY 75.2 thousand prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*2,507 m²), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses (CNY1,000/day*30 days) as well as CNY690,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee; Chongqing Hengrui building material Co, Ltd. will receive CNY3.8097 million in lump sum, including CNY3.1605 million house structure fee (CNY1500/m²*1631m² + CNY600/m² *68m² + CNY120/m²*278m²), CNY 59.3 thousand prompt removal fee(CNY30/m²*1,976 m²), CNY 30 thousand removal expenses (CNY1000/day*30 days) as well as CNY560,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee; Yinpingchao weaving factory will receive CNY813.5 thousand in lump sum, including CNY355.2 thousand house structure fee (CNY800/m²*444 m²), CNY 13.3 thousand prompt removal fee (CNY30/m²*444 m²), CNY30 thousand removal incentive fee (CNY1000/day*30 days) as well as CNY415,000 of equipment removal/compensation fee and operating loss fee.

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY)	Quantity (unit)	Total (CNY)
4.4	M&E costs	CNY	0.005	111,611,104	558,056
Subtotal		CNY			4,799,277
Part 5 Taxes and fees on LA					
5.1	LA management fees	CNY	0.028	111,611,104	3,125,111
5.2	Land reclamation fee	m ²	30	288,768.11	8,663,043
5.3	Farmland occupation tax	m ²	30	288,768.11	866,3043
5.4	LA planning fees	mu	20,000	675.13	13,502,600
5.5	Fees for using newly-constructed land	m ²	80	450,088.92	36,007,114
Subtotal		CNY			69,960,911
Part 6	Basic contingency	CNY	10%	186,371,292.6	18,637,129
Total		CNY			205,008,422

Note: 1. It is used for building resettlement apartment and estimated based on local construction and installation cost of similar apartment buildings. It is provided by Shapingba LAR Office. It is calculated based on 281 APs and 30 m2 per person.

B. Funding source and disbursement plan

206. According to the construction plan of the Subproject, the resettlement funds of the Subproject are from Shapingba Finance Bureau and the fund for resettlement is expected to be used up in 2015 to 2016.

C. Fund Flow and Disbursement Plan

(i) Disbursement Process

207. The CTLP will allocate the compensation to the Shapingba Land Acquisition Management Office (refers to 'LA Office') who will sign the compensation agreement and resettlement agreement with affected persons and disburse payment through the local rural commercial bank to their household account.

208. 80% of land compensation will be directly withhold and paid by Shapingba LAR Office to Shapingba Human Resource and Social Security Bureau. The remaining 20% of land compensation, together with compensation for ground attachments will be paid to village groups and then will be distributed to the villagers. The compensation for ground attachments (owned by villager groups) will be allocated in accordance with the actual reality under the guidance of township government.

209. The resettlement subsidy and compensation for HD and enterprises will be directly paid to the APs. The affected persons and enterprises will receive compensation by providing the bank with Payment Notice and ID card. See Figure 8-2.

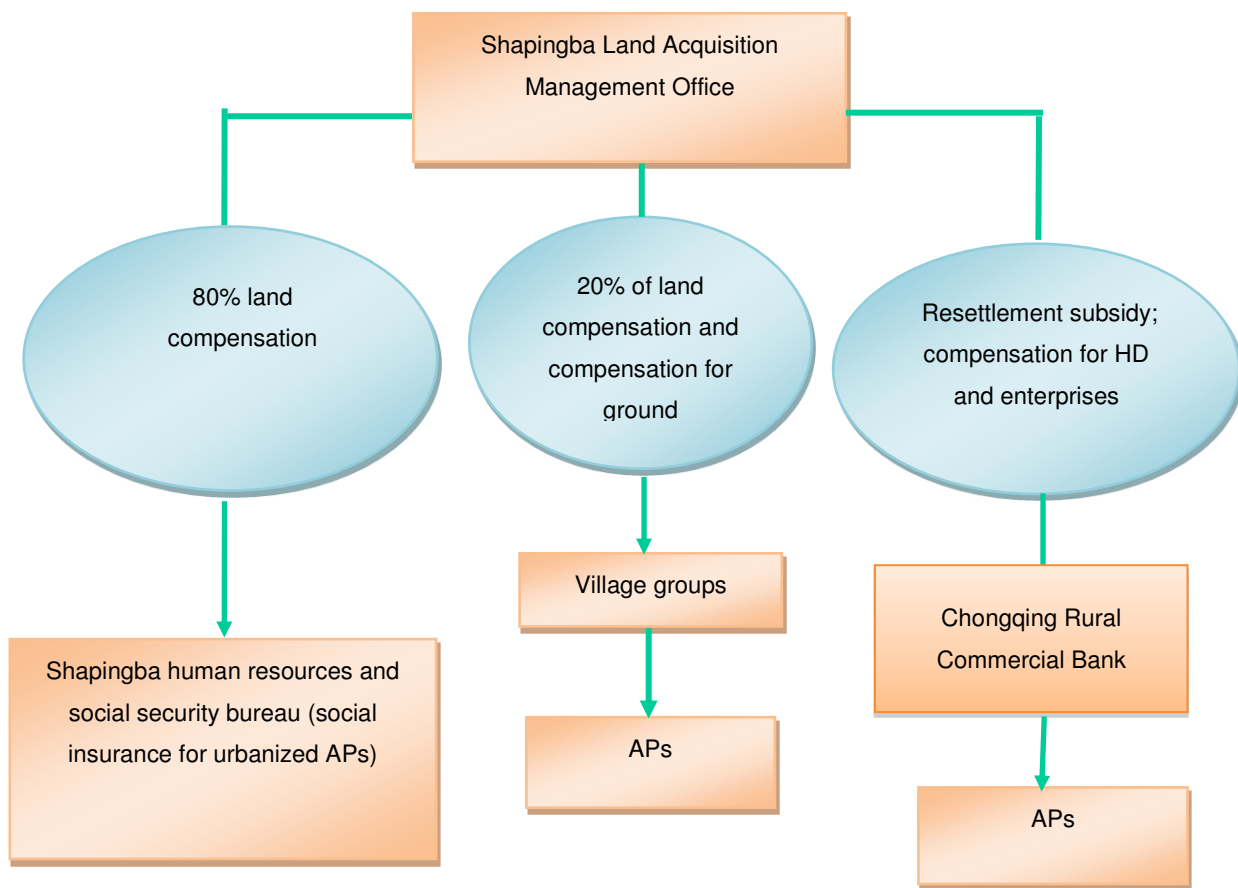


Figure 8-2: Disbursement procedure

(ii) Disbursement Plan

210. The disbursement of the compensation should be conducted under the supervision and management of Chongqing Audit Bureau. An external monitoring agency will verify whether the compensation funds reach the intended parties in full and in a timely manner. To ensure that the resettlement funds are available both timely and completely, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to this RP shall be included in the total budget of the project. The compensation for LA and resettlement should be paid to the relevant departments and individual by the district LA Office.
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be fully paid before land acquisition, so as to ensure that all affected people are properly resettled.
- To ensure the smooth implementation of land acquisition and house relocation, the finance and supervision institutions at all levels will be established to ensure that all funds will be paid both timely and completely.

D. Approval of Budget Increase

211. The project implementation unit has the authority to adjust the budget among categories and the use of contingencies within the budget. Costs exceeding total RP budget should be reported to Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission and Financial Department of Shaanxi Province by the PMO and the increase of the budget is subject to their approval. The whole process shall not be more than one month.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A. Stakeholder identification

212. According to relevant policies and regulations of ADB and the PRC, it is required to conduct public consultation and participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives. It is necessary to develop a sound framework and implementation rules, preparing an effective RP, and ensuring effective implementation.

213. The main stakeholders refer to the groups directly affected by the project, including: (1) those affected by land loss and property loss; (2) Tuanjie village; (3) all organizations and companies directly participating in project construction and operation, such as construction contractor.

214. The other stakeholders include government organizations participating in the project activities as well as the people who are interested in the project and also participate in the relevant project activities in the process of land acquisition and demolition.

B. Information Disclosure

215. LA compensation is a crucial social activity, which should be fully disclosed to the public. The objectives are to ensure all the APs are aware of the significance, entitlements, project impacts and schedule, the approach of LA, compensation rates and the way to handle the issues and complaints.

C. Implementing institution and approach

216. Two ways for the information disclosure: (1) social media; (2) project management institutions at all levels:

- Conduct wide dissemination by newspaper, broadcast, TV, notice, etc. to gain understanding and support from society;

- PMOs at all levels will inform APs of subproject by meeting, documents, etc. before and during subproject implementation.

D. Disclosure Content of Information

- Significance, commencement time and construction period of the sub-component;
- LA compensation principles, procedures, plans and measures of economic restoration
- Management institutions and responsibilities at all levels
- Compensation rates;
- Disbursement institutions, approach and the use of compensation;
- Grievance redress mechanism;
- Responsibilities and powers of institutions and information on the ways to safeguard the interests and rights of APs;
- Work scope of internal monitoring agency and external monitoring agency;
- Encourage support for the subproject.

E. Public participation

(i) Participation during project preparation

217. Intensive consultation with APs and other stakeholders has been conducted with focus on the socioeconomic profiles of APs and their opinions on LAR (48% of women participation) since December 2014. During the preparation, surveys on LA and resettlement were undertaken and further confirmation on LA and demolition policy has been held in the affected town, village and groups in early February 2015. Interviews with APs also were carried out to discuss project objectives, obtain their support and willingness on resettlement, etc. See Table 9-1.

- Consultation workshops were held with women, poor, elderly and village representatives in the project area and a number of key informant interviews were held with various bureaus on the subproject scope and the implementation, the impacts as well as the compensation policy and solutions.
- Group discussion with CTTHG and CTLP to know the background, size and impact of subproject;
- Sampled household questionnaire: the purpose of the survey is not only to know the local socioeconomics, but also to know the opinions of APs. In January 2015, 211 people in 53 households participated in the survey and discussed with the survey group face to face, accounting for 53.54%. The opinions for the resettlement compensation and livelihood restoration were asked by the survey team through face-to-face discussion and full explanation on subproject impact and resettlement policies. The suggestion on LA and resettlement from APs and

existing issues was an important part for the preparation of RP. Further investigations and interviews were carried out from February to May 2015.

- Group discussion with cadres in community: suggestions on the LA compensation and resettlement policies, expectation as well as the experience were shared with village representatives.
- Discussion with governments: relevant data, information and policies of LA and resettlement were acquired by visiting Shapingba DRC, LA Office etc. The suggestion and advice on the subproject implementation was also acquired.

Table 9-1 Public Participation during Project Preparation

Item	Method	Time	Participants	Objective	Issues addressed
Village community	Meeting	January -March 2015	5 leaders in affected village community (2 women), 28 farmers (13 women)	Introduction to the background of project	Answered questions proposed by villagers, such as land survey, LA policies and time;
CTLTP	Meeting	January -May 2015	4 people from Logistic Management Committee, CTLTP and Tuzhu government (1 woman)	Introduction to the background, size and impacts of subproject, and relevant ADB policies	Understanding for the project area, impacts as well as ADB requirements
Sampled household questionnaire	Interview	January -May 2015	211 people in 53 households (102 women), 5 affected enterprises	Local socioeconomics and issues and suggestions from APs and affected enterprises on LA and resettlement	Expectation for improving transportation has been voiced by farmers who are willing to move.
Discussion with Village leaders	Meeting	January -May 2015	Leaders from 5 affected area and 9 accountants (4 women)	Overview of socioeconomic	Understanding of local socioeconomics, discussion the related plan and methods on land compensation.
Discussion with governments	Interview	February -May 2015	10 people from Shapingba DRC, LA Office, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federation Logistic Management Committee etc. (4 women)	Data, information and local LA and resettlement policies have been acquired	Support and detailed arrangements from relevant parties, information disclosure and appeals procedure, etc.

(ii) **Participation plan during implementation**

218. Along with project implementation, CTLP will conduct further public consultation and participation. The arrangement of public consultation and participation is shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Project Public Participation Scheme

Objectives	Method	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RP Disclosure	Village bulletin board and RIB distribution	2015.11	Shapingba Resettlement Office, CTLP, Tuzhu township government	All APs	Announcement on land acquisition area, compensation rate, resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement on LA compensation and resettlement plan	Village bulletin board and villagers meetings	2015.11	Shapingba Resettlement Office, CTLP and affected town officials & village cadres	All APs	Announcement on compensation fees and payment mode
DMS result	Field survey	2015.7	Shapingba Resettlement Office, CTLP, Tuzhu township government and its town officials & Tianba village cadres	All APs	Find out anything omitted to determine the final impacts
					Preparing a detailed list of lost land and properties
					Preparing the sample compensation agreement
Confirmation of income restoration plan and implementation	Villagers meetings (many times)	2015.7-8	Shapingba Resettlement Office, CTLP, Tuzhu township government and its town officials & Tianba village cadres	All APs	Discussion on the final income restoration plan and plan on use of compensation funds
Livelihood training plan	Villagers meetings	2015.7-8	Labor Security Bureau, town and village cadres	All APs	Discussion of training needs
Monitoring	Villagers meetings	2015.11 - 2020.12	Tuzhu town and Tianba village cadres, PMO for internal monitoring and external monitoring agency	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration

F. Adaptation of RP based on public opinions

219. According to public consultation done by RP survey team of PPTA consultants, and PMO and CTLP, some reasonable opinions and suggestions of the affected people are included in the resettlement plan as follows:

(1) The employment preference after land acquisition has been included in the income restoration plan, including related training and employment recommendation etc. Besides, the CTLP Management Committee has promised to hire those APs during and after the construction preferentially.

(2) All resettlement options are based on the needs and expectations of APs, e.g., when purchasing apartment at a designated area, the APs will get housing compensation of CNY 800/m², which can cover the expenditure for the apartment. Besides, in order to be more convenient for going outside, the handicapped people proposed they preferred living in the first floor during the interview. In such case, the CTLP Committee has promised the handicapped people the right to select the apartment unit preferentially.

G. Grievances and Redress

220. During the preparation and implementation of RP, the public participation is fully encouraged. Therefore, it is inevitable to have disputes and issues in the process. To ensure rehabilitation and improvement of the affected persons' production, livelihood and living conditions, Chongqing PMO closely consulted with the affected persons to reduce complaints. A mechanism with transparency and efficiency is set up to provide AP with opportunities to complain and to solve problems. The procedures have been informed on the information disclosure meeting and the booklets will be distributed. At the same time, the APs have been well informed on the procedures by social media. The procedures are as follows:

Stage 1: If the APs are dissatisfied with the arrangement of resettlement and compensation, they may complain to the township government of Tuzhu Town, either orally or in writing; oral complaints will be recorded in writing, and handled by the township government within 2 week.

Stage 2: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by the township government, they may appeal, after receiving the resolution, to Shapingba land administrative bureau according to the relevant municipal regulations and the latter should handle their complaints within 4 weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by Stage 2, they may appeal to Chongqing PMO after receiving the resolution. All the files should be kept by the PMO.

At any point, if the appellant is dissatisfied, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC

221. The complaints and appeal procedures will be conveyed to APs through public meetings and other information dissemination procedures such as village notice boards, to ensure they fully understand their rights and the mechanisms for complaint, appeal and redress. Any complaints raised by APs and resolutions must be registered in written form by resettlement offices at different levels that receives these grievances.

222. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from project contingency costs. During the implementation, these appeal procedures shall remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. Alternatively, the APs may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the APs may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).

Table 9-3: Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Telephone Number
Park Management Committee	Xiao Jun	Director of LA department	15723460053
Shapingba LA Office	Tang Rongchuan	Director	13637811685
Tuzhu LRB	Liu Gang	Section Chief	13820765808
Tuzhu Government	Zhang Wenqun	Director	15943812206
Tianba Village Committee	Wang Chao	Account	15086689075
IA	Guo Jun	Staff	13320357006

223. The consultation with APs will be continued to ensure the APs have well understanding on the procedures of grievances and complaints. The support and assistance for the compensation will be provided for the APs; especially the special measures should be undertaken for poor households and vulnerable groups in accordance with ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards principles enshrined in the RP.

X. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF RESETTLEMENT

A. Principle for Implementation of Relocation and Resettlement

224. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of the project construction. The project will commence from 2016 to 2020, and the LAR will start from November 2015 to June 2016. The basic principles of implementing RP are as follows:

- LA and HD should be completed at least 1 month prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary for LA, HD and resettlement. There will no commencement of related civil works until all compensation is paid and all livelihood rehabilitation measures are in place.

- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of LA and HD, the scope of the LA will be disclosed, the resettlement information brochure distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the compensation and resettlement program for LA. No entity or individual should use such compensation fees on their behalf, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

B. Implementation Schedule

225. The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

Table X-1: Schedule of Relocation and Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
1.	Consultation and Disclosure			
1.1	RIB distribution	All affected villages and people	District ROs	Mid Nov. 2015
1.2	RP distribution	All affected villages	City / district ROs	Mid Nov. 2015
2.	Resettlement Budget			
2.1	Approval of the RP & budget		City / district governments	Nov. 2015
3.	Capacity Building			
3.1	Discussion of the project with existing resettlement offices at various levels		IA, local governments	Aug. 2015
3.2	ROs capacity building	30 staff	IA, Consultant	Jun. 2015
3.3	Designate village authorities	Tuanjie village	City / district RO	Aug. 2015
4.	Commencement and Completion of Resettlement			
4.1	Agreements with villages and APs	All villages and APs	District ROs	Nov. 2015
4.2	Commencement of LA and HD		District ROs	Nov. 2015
4.3	Disbursement of compensation to APs	All APs	District ROs	Nov. 2015 onwards
4.4	Completion of LA and HD		District ROs	30 Jun. 2016
4.5	Relocation of APs	APs who like to move into existing resettlement sites	District ROs	30 Jun. 2016
4.7	Relocation of APs	APs who like to move into resettlement sites to be built	District ROs	30 Dec. 2017
5.	Skill and Livelihood Training			
5.1	Skill and technical training	All affected laborers	Shapingba Human Resource and Social Security Bureau	Mar 2016 – Jun 2017
5.2	Business starting and	All affected laborers	Shapingba Human	Mar – Apr 2016

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
	operation training		Resource and Social Security Bureau	
6.	Job Arrangement			
6.1	Introduction of Job opportunity during the project construction	All affected laborers	CTTHG, Town government	Jan – Feb 2016
6.2	Acceptance of APs to work on the project	APs who are qualified to work	CTTHG, Town government, contractors	Jun 2016 to Jan 2020
6.3	Introduction of Job opportunity during the project operation	All affected laborers	CTTHG, Town government	Jan – Feb 2019
6.4	Acceptance of APs to work on the project	APs who are qualified to work	CTTHG, Town government	Mar 2019 and on going
6.5	Introduction of Job opportunity in CTLP	All affected laborers	CTLP, Town government	Jan – Feb 2016
6.6	Introduction of Job opportunity in Shapingba, Chongqing or other places	All affected laborers	Shapingba Human Resource and Social Security Bureau, Town government	Mar 2016 – Jun 2018
7.	Monitoring & Evaluation			
5.1	Internal monitoring reports	Semi-annual Reports	IA	Jun. and Dec. each year
5.2	Contracting external monitor		IA	Dec. 2015
5.3	Baseline survey	50% of affected HHs	External monitor	Dec. 2015
5.4	External monitoring report	Semi-annual reports	External monitor	Jun. and Dec. each year
5.5	Resettlement completion report	Report	Chongqing PMO	Dec. 2018

XI. MONITORING & EVALUATION

226. Details for both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are included below. First, the internal M&E system will be established, consisting of Chongqing PMO, Shapingba District land acquisition office, Shapingba Finance Bureau and CTLP. Chongqing PMO will conduct its supervision based on administration rules. Second, an independent resettlement monitoring institute will be involved to undertake external monitoring of the RP implementation through social survey.

A. Internal Monitoring

(i) Procedure

227. **Procedure.** The internal resettlement monitoring agencies will include CPMO, LA Office in Shapingba, finance bureau and other departments concerned (e.g., land and resources bureau). The CPMO shall develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement.

228. **Monitoring Scope.** Below is the scope of monitoring.

- Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during implementation;
- Status of LA and HD and any variations from the final RP;
- Restoration of the household income of the APs after LA;
- Preparation of housing site and relocation;
- Restoration and resettlement of women and vulnerable persons;
- Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- Degree of public participation and consultation during resettlement;
- Livelihood training and job arrangement.

229. **Reporting.** The CPMO shall submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semi-annually. Such report shall indicate the statistics of the past months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, HD, relocation and payment and use of compensation. CPMO will also be responsible to prepare a resettlement completion report; this can be done in conjunction with the external monitor. This report will be submitted to ADB by Dec. 2018.

B. External Monitoring

230. According to ADB's policies, the CPMO shall employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the external RP M&E agency.

231. The external M&E agency shall conduct a baseline survey and then follow-up investigations of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, satisfaction levels, grievance cases and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up evaluation of the APs' satisfaction with the LAR, income recovery and living standard, and submit M&E reports to CPMO for their review, follow-up and disclosure to APs. CPMO shall submit the external M&E report to ADB semiannually for their review, comment and disclosure on website.

(i) Scope and methodology of external monitoring

232. **Baseline survey.** The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the affected villages to obtain baseline data on the sample AHs' production levels and living standard (living, production and income level). 50% of affected households will be randomly surveyed and then tracer surveys will be conducted in later years. The survey should be completed before the implementation of RP and the baseline survey report can be included in the first external monitoring report.

233. **Periodic monitoring and evaluation.** During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency shall conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, key informants interview, random interview and focus group discussion:

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Livelihood training;
- Support of women and the vulnerable groups;
- Livelihood restoration options and results;
- House demolition, apartment construction, temporary housing and relocation to apartments;
- Compensation for lost property;
- Time table of the above mentioned activities (applicable for any time);
- Conversion to urban residency and urban pension insurance;
- Performance of resettlement organizations;
- Use of collective land compensation;
- Rising Income of existing non-farm jobs and new jobs; and
- If the APs benefited from the project.

234. **Public consultation and participation.** The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

235. **Grievance redress.** The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups regularly, and interviewing the township government and CTLP that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants, and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effective. Follow up on corrective measures/redress to ensure APs are not worse off.

(ii) Periodic report of external monitoring

236. The report prepared by the external monitoring agency should be submitted semi-annually, first to CPMO for review and then CPMO will submit to ADB with their comments and proposed follow-up actions, where necessary.

237. The baseline survey and monitoring will start from December 2015 and continue until the restoration of incomes/livelihood and housing of APs. After project implementation, the post-evaluation will be implemented to evaluate the Project's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to (i) confirm the RP objectives have been met and (ii) to obtain successful experience and lessons in land acquisition and property demotion as a reference for future work.

Table XI-1: Schedule of Monitoring and Evaluation

Item	Report	Month
1	Socioeconomic baseline survey report	December 2015
2	First M&E report	December 2015
3	Second M&E report	July 2016
4	Third M&E report	December 2016
5	Fourth M&E report	July 2017
6	Fifth M&E report	December 2017
7	Sixth M&E report	July 2018
8	Resettlement completion report by CTLP	December 2018

APPENDIX I: RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

Name of Affected Person:

Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park (CTLP) Project is one of subprojects of the Chongqing Integrated Logistics Demonstration Project. The purpose of the project is to improve Chongqing logistics industry operation and promote local social and economic development.

The project construction will be conducted in Tianba village of Tuzhu town of Shapingba district, and will involve land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) of 8 villager groups (Wangjiawan, Tianba, Paifang, Madaozi, Tuanfang, Wanyuanzhan, Shagang, Chengjiawan).

The project construction will start from 2016 and end by 2020. The LA and HD will start from November 2015 and complete by June 2016.

The Resettlement Information Booklet is provided for your understanding well (i) LAR impact scope, (ii) compensation rates for LA, HD, young crops and ground attachments, (iii) entitlement, (iv) resettlement options, (v) livelihood restoration measures, and (vi) complains and appeal procedures. For detailed information, please read the Resettlement Plan of this project.

1. Impact Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The LAR impacts of the project will involve 1 town (Tuzhu), 1 village (Tianba) and 8 villager groups where 675.13 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, including 433.15 mu of cultivated land, 40.26 mu of house stead plot, 18.25 mu of garden land, 13.85 mu of forestry land, 169.62 mu of wasteland and construction land, with 394 people from 99 households affected by the permanent LA, no household affected by temporary land occupation. The HD will involve 353 people from 89 households and 25,635 m² of residential house area, including brick-concrete of 14,294 m², brick-wood of 6,222 m², earth-wood 1,647 m², and simple structure of 3,473 m². All persons affected by the HD are affected by the LA too. Five private enterprises with 94 temporary workers will be affected by 16,653m² HD. In all, 8 villager groups in Tianba village with 488 people from 99 households and five enterprises will be affected by LAR of the project. Besides, part of the ground attachments will be also affected.

2. Policies and Compensation Rates

Land acquisition and resettlement policies of the project have been formulated in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, Chongqing Municipality and Shapingba District. The entitlements and compensation rates cannot be reduced.

2.1 Policies and Regulations of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The resettlement work of the project will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RP.

Level	Policy Document	Effective Date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers Practically (MLSS [2007] No.14)	April 28, 2007
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	June 26, 2010
Chongqing	Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban Residents due to Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008	January 1, 2008
	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Strengthening Land Acquisition and House Demolition Management Practically (CMGO [2013] No.27)	2013
	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58)	January 1, 2013
Shapingba	Notice of the Shapingba Government on Further Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (SFF [2013] No.98)	January 1, 2013
ADB	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguard requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	June 2009

2.2 Compensation for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition compensation includes (i) land compensation, (ii) resettlement subsidy and (iii) young crop compensation.

Land compensation fees (CNY/mu)	Resettlement subsidy (CNY per capita)	Fixed compensation rate for young crops and ground attachments (CNY/mu)
18,000	38,000	22,000

Since all farmland of affected farmers will be acquired, affected farmers will convert to urban residents. Therefore, part of land compensation and resettlement subsidy needs to be used for participation in basic pension insurance as urban residents. Details are followed to *Interim Measures of Chongqing Municipality for Basic Endowment Insurance for Farmers Converted into Urban Residents due to Land Acquisition after January 1, 2008*.

2.3 Compensation for House Demolition

House demolition compensation includes (i) the compensation for demolished houses, and (ii) compensation for relocation.

2.3.1 Compensation for Demolished Houses

The compensation rates for demolished houses are: CNY 612/m² for brick-concrete structure,

CNY 488/m² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488/m² for earthwall structure and CNY 124/m² for simple structure.

2.3.2 Compensation for Relocation

Two options of the compensation for relocation are chosen by affected households, (i) purchasing apartment at designated area, and (ii) cash compensation.

For Option 1: purchasing apartment at designated area, you can receive compensation for your relocation including:

No.	Compensation	Amount	Notes
1	Compensation for purchasing apartments at resettlement sites in CNY800/m ² per person for 30 m ² .	CNY24,000 per person	The apartment price at resettlement sites is CNY750/m ² . Each person can buy maximum construction area of 30 m ² at CNY750/m ² .
2	Moving allowance of CNY1,000 per household and CNY1,500 per household. It will be paid two times.	CNY2,000 per HH and CNY3,000 per HH	CNY2,000 for a household with 3 or less persons. CNY3,000 for a household with more than 3 persons
3	Transition subsidy (relocation subsidy)	CNY4,000 per person	

For Option 2: cash compensation, you can receive compensation for your relocation including:

No.	Compensation	Amount	Notes
1	Cash compensation in CNY3,500/m ² per person for 30m ² .	CNY105,000 per person	APs can buy apartments at any places with market prices.
2	Moving allowance of CNY1,000 per household and CNY1,500 per household. It will be paid two times.	CNY2,000 per HH and CNY3,000 per HH	CNY2,000 for a household with 3 or less persons. CNY3,000 for a household with more than 3 persons
3	Relocation subsidy	CNY4,000 per person	
4	Incentive for not purchasing apartment at designated sites	CNY1,000 per person	

3. Entitlement of Affected Peoples

Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
Permanent LA for rural collective land	675.13 mu of collective land will be permanently acquired, among which 433.15 mu is cultivated land, 40.26 mu is house site, 18.25 mu is garden plot, 13.85 mu woodland, 169.62 mu is wasteland and construction land,	(i) land ownership of collective community (ii) farmers who have right to use	1 town, 1 village and 8 villager groups, 394 people in 99 households, of which 360 persons will be eligible for conversion to urban residency (see Table 6-2)	The compensation rate for permanent land acquisition is set according to total area of approved land with CNY 18,000 per mu, resettlement subsidies of CNY 38,000 per person for people converted into urban status	(i) 80% of the land compensation amount will be allocated to the Labor Security Department from the Land Administrative Department and used for the endowment insurance premiums for population converted into urban status. 20% of the land compensation amount will be paid to the collective rural community (Tianba Village) first and then disbursed to all APs averagely. (see Table 6-4). (ii) Resettlement subsidy for 360 people converted into urban status is based on the age structure with the standard of CNY 38,000/capita. Under 16 years old, the entire subsidy should be paid to the individual converted into urban status; 16 years old and above, the individual should pay 50% of the endowment insurance premium amount, which can be paid from the resettlement subsidy and then allocated to the Labor and Security Department for the special use of basic endowment insurance for the people converted into urban status. The rest of the resettlement subsidy will be paid to the individual for the livelihood.
Rural household demolition and house relocation	The house demolition will cover 25,635 m ² with brick-concrete 14,294m ² , brick-wood 6,222m ² , earth-wood 1,647m ² , simple 3473m ² .	Owners of houses	1 town, 1 village and 5 villager groups, 353 people in 89 households	The compensation will be directly paid to the owner based on the HD compensation rate in Shapingba Town. Displaced households have two options for house relocation: (i) purchase apartment in designated area or (ii) cash compensation and self-relocation (buy apartment)	Option 1. Entitlements for apartment purchasing at designated area (i) House compensation rate CNY 612 /m ² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 488/m ² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488 /m ² for earthwall structure and CNY 124 /m ² for simple. (ii) the household can purchase an apartment at a designated area with the price of CNY 750/m ² will receive a housing subsidy at CNY 800/m ² for a housing entitlement of 30 m ² per person. The apartment that exceeds within 5 m ² (including 5 m ²) should be purchased at CNY 750/m ² , and that exceeds 5-10 m ² (including 10m ²) should be purchase at CNY 1,800/m ² . The apartment that

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
					<p>exceeds more than 10m² should be purchase based on the market price after approved. CNY 2,700 /m² will be paid to the household who do not meet the minimum space requirements. Based on the apartment type and coverage limitation, household can purchase apartment after review and approval by housing authorities.</p> <p>(iii) Subsidy for transitional housing The household who choose the apartment purchasing at designated area will have subsidies for transition: (i) a lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per person and (ii) each person will be subsidized CNY 300 per month for the 2-4 years after demolition.</p> <p>(iv) Moving incentive and relocation subsidy The household who will move within a specified time will get a lump sum compensation CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3 persons.</p> <p>Option 2. Cash compensation for self-relocation (i) Each household will receive the house compensation rate CNY 612 /m² for brick-concrete structure, CNY 488 /m² for brick-wood structure, CNY 488 /m² for earthwall structure and CNY 124 /m² for simple. (ii) The household will get a lump sum of the compensation based on 30m² per person. The cash resettlement amount equals CNY 3,500/m² (in Tuzhu). The household who choose the cash resettlement will purchase the apartment by themselves. (iii) Moving incentive and relocation expensive The household who will remove within a specified time will get a lump sum incentive of CNY1,000 per household with 3 family members or less than 3, and CNY 1,500 per household with more than 3</p>

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
					persons. A lump sum compensation CNY 4,000 per person will be paid to each AP for relocation expense.. (iv) Award for not purchasing preference apartment at designated area Household who chooses cash resettlement will be awarded CNY 1,000/m ² for not purchasing preferential apartment at designated area.
Compensation for Affected enterprises	5 private enterprises will be affected and 16663m ² of structures will be demolished	5 owners of enterprises	94 temporary workers	The affected enterprises will be compensated by cash in lump sum based on the market valuation conducted by a professional evaluation institution. Among which Xinshiji horticultural weaving factory will be compensated CNY10.815 million, Chongqing Jiangpei Machinery Manufacture Co, Ltd will be CNY7.775 million, Chongqing Guiao machinery Co, Ltd will be CNY2.9262 million, Chongqing Hengrui Building Material Co, Ltd will be CNY3.8097 million and Yinpingchao Weaving Factory will be CNY813.5 thousand.	(i) The LA agency has entrusted a professional evaluation institution to conduct the preliminary evaluation of each enterprise; and detail evaluation will be conducted. (ii) The related compensation and relocation methods will be discussed between the LA agency and enterprises. Two enterprises have already selected alternative locations. (iii) The affected workers will be reminded of the resettlement 3 months in advance by the logistical park so that the workers have enough time to seek for the new jobs; (iv) The affected enterprises and other enterprises in the logistical park will give the priority for the workers to be employed on the basis of the worker's willingness. The new employers will sign contracts with the workers. (v) A training needs assessment will be conducted and then relevant training will be provided for all the workers free of cost so they can be arranged in new jobs.
Compensation for Affected Ground Attachments	General attachments on 675.13 mu of collective land to be permanently acquired	Owner of attachments	1 village and 8 villager groups, 394 people in 99 households	The compensation for the attachments within the house site will be directly paid to the individual by the district LA office while the compensation for other attachments will be allocated CNY 22000 per mu to the collective community by	

Type of impact	Impacts of LA	Entitled person		Entitlement and Compensation rate	Implementation Arrangements
				the LA office and then be paid to individual by the community based on the standard. The compensation for ground attachments owned by villager group collectives will be distributed under the guidance of the government.	
People converted into urban status	675.13 mu of collective land to be permanently acquired	All people converted into urban status	360 people converted into urban status (see Table 6-2)	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal Government on Further Adjusting Land Acquisition Compensation Rates (CMG [2013] No.58) and latest documents in Shapingba	Planning Office in Land Resources Bureau and township government will be responsible for the operation and Land Resources Bureau as well as the Social Security Bureau will be responsible for the social insurance (see Table 6-3) of people converted into urban status.
Vulnerable Groups	LA and HD	Farmland users and house owners	42 persons from 13 HH	The same as above affected farmers	(i) Support them to enjoy under MLSS in time; (ii) provide skill training and job support priority; and (iii) Priorities will be given to vulnerable group (such as the disabled) to choose resettlement locations (iv) Priority in employment during project construction

Note 1: Calculation for the number of APs to transfer to urban status (P) is based on (i) cultivated (grain, grass, forestry, etc.) area to be acquired as (A), (ii) non-cultivated land as (B), and (iii) average cultivated land per capita of affected villager group as (C). $P = (A + 0.5B)/C$. According to this formula, if considering APs in this subproject, about 360 out of 394 APs can transfer to urban status. However, due to all cultivated land of all 394 APs are acquired by both this subproject and other projects at the same time, all 394 villagers affected by this subproject can transfer to urban status, Therefore, all of them will enjoy the endowment insurance as urban residents after the LAR.

4. Complaints and Appeal Procedures and Contact Information

Any affected persons (APs) can conduct complains and appeals for any problems occurred during the land acquisition and resettlement implementation. The procedure is as follows:

Stage 1: If the APs are dissatisfied with the arrangement of resettlement and compensation, they may complain to the township government of Tuzhu Town, either orally or in writing; oral complaints will be recorded in writing, and handled by the township government within 2 week.

Stage 2: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by the township government, they may appeal, after receiving the resolution, to Shapingba land administrative bureau according to the relevant municipal regulations and the latter should handle their complaints within 4 weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the resolution by Stage 2, they may appeal to Chongqing PMO after receiving the resolution. All the files should be kept by the PMO.

Contact Information of Agencies Concerned

Agency	Name	Title	Telephone Number
Park Management Committee	Xiao Jun	Director of LA department	15723460053
Shapingba LA Office	Tang Rongchuan	Director	13637811685
Tuzhu LRB	Liu Gang	Section Chief	13820765808
Tuzhu Government	Zhang Wenqun	Director	15943812206
Tianba Village Committee	Wang Chao	Account	15086689075
IA	Guo Jun	Staff	13320357006

APPENDIX II: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RESETTLEMENT EXTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Purposes

1. According to ADB's SPS 2009 on involuntary resettlement, the resettlement work of this project will be subject to external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The monitoring will ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) are being implemented in accordance with the requirements set out in the RP. The external M&E will also undertake an evaluation of changes in peoples' standard of living as a result of the project and project-related LAR activities. The terms of reference (TOR) for the LAR M&E is drafted and a firm/agency as external monitor with 8 years of relevant social and resettlement experience will be engaged by CQS method. The external monitor will work in close coordination with the Social Development and Resettlement Specialists to be contracted for the capacity building.

2. M&E reports will be submitted to Chongqing PMO and ADB regularly twice a year during the implementation period and once a year following project completion. Through external M&E, Chongqing PMO and ADB can fully understand if the LAR work is implemented on schedule and according to the quality standard, point out existing issues, and propose suggestions for improvement.

B. Scope and Methods of External Monitoring

(i) Baseline Survey

3. The external monitor will undertake a baseline survey of the villager groups affected by land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) in the project, and collect baseline data on the production level and standard of living of the monitored displaced households (standard of living, production, and income levels). The survey of production level and standard of living will be conducted semiannually to track variations. The survey methods include follow-up survey of sample households (minimum sample size: 20% of households affected by both LA and HD, 100% vulnerable households, 100% of affected villager groups; the households will be sampled randomly). A statistical analysis will be made on this basis for evaluation.

(ii) Regular Monitoring and Evaluation

4. During the RP (for Chongqing Transportation Logistics Park subproject) implementation, the external monitor will perform regular follow-up resettlement monitoring of the following activities twice a year through field observation, follow-up survey of the sample households, and random interview with the displaced persons. In addition, 24 households are waiting for moving in the resettlement apartments according to DDR for Nanpeng Logistics Park subproject). The external monitor will monitor:

- (a) the progress of disbursement of compensation for LA and HD;
- (b) the progress of selection and preparation of resettlement sites including provisions for civic amenities, construction of new apartments, and adequacy of construction;
- (c) institutional capacity of the resettlement office—adequate trained staffing, office space and equipment, and provisions for ongoing training;
- (d) financial capacity of the implementing agency (IA), particularly the budgetary arrangements and cash flow for resettlement activities;
- (e) the process of public participation and consultation, ensuring that the public participation and consultation schedule is being followed and outcomes are being incorporated in resettlement implementation process;
- (f) the functioning of the GRM;
- (g) the progress of livelihood rehabilitation plans and training, restoration of productive assets, and livelihood systems;

- (h) rehabilitation of affected shops;
- (i) that the vulnerable groups are being provided support in accordance to the criteria set out in the RP;
- (j) implementation schedule for the RP activities; and
- (k) the overall RP implementation process and if any significant involuntary resettlement are identified, the agency will prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues.

5. In addition, the external monitor will be responsible for verifying the internal monitoring reports of IA on implementation and progress of the RP. These internal monitoring reports are prepared by the IA as part of the semi-annual progress report.

6. On the basis of the baseline survey, the external monitoring agency will evaluate the project impacts and will provide a “without” and “with” project comparative analysis.

(iii) *Monitoring Indicators*

7. The following indicators shall be monitored and evaluated in accordance with principles, entitlements, and rehabilitation strategies/plans set out in the RP:

- (a) Progress: including preparation, implementation of LA, HD, resettlement site construction, and rehabilitation of livelihoods and living conditions;
- (b) Quality: including resettlement implementation, civil construction quality of resettlement sites, timeliness, minimal disturbance/inconvenience and transition time, and degree of APs’ satisfaction;
- (c) Entitlements: timely allocation of full compensation entitlements and proper and timely use of funds, and adequate and timely availability of funds for resettlement site construction;
- (d) Economic/income conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, savings and debts, income generation potential, etc.;
- (e) Living conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, education, sanitation, social services, commercial service facilities, etc. in the new resettlement sites;
- (f) Livelihood/employment: change in livelihood (income sources) and employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different APs, especially for women, and vulnerable APs, and seriously-affected households, such as those at risk of impoverishment due to land loss or housing loss; training and skill enhancement;
- (g) Community development: local economy in resettlement sites, environmental development, neighborhood relations and safety, and public opinions (by gender and age groups) after resettlement; and
- (h) Conditions of the vulnerable groups and seriously-affected households: including before and after situations of those people.

(iv) *Monitoring and Evaluation Method*

8. The external monitoring agency will use both quantitative and qualitative methods to undertake the M&E such as:

- (a) Survey – questionnaire surveys based on random sampling with a minimum sample size of 50% of affected households. The survey will be done on annual basis to assess the impact on yearly basis. Out of the above indicated survey population, the external monitor will select a suitable sample size and will undertake follow-up surveys by using tracer survey method. It will require following the same respondents on a yearly basis to assess the project impacts.

- (b) Qualitative interviews and focus group discussions – with project affected persons, village and villager group representatives, officials in PMO and other government departments that are involved in the resettlement process; and
- (c) Along with written materials, photos, audio and video records, real objects shall also be used.
- (d) Reporting (An external monitoring report framework is provided as appendix that should be followed for reporting).

9. The RP monitoring report will include:

- (a) Summary of findings and conclusion of investigations and evaluation;
- (b) Major problems identified (existing and potential);
- (c) Recommended mitigation or prevention measures which need to be taken; and
- (d) Assessment of previous follow-up actions.

10. Reports will be submitted to ADB every 6 months during the resettlement implementation. After the preparation of resettlement completion report, annual evaluations will be conducted for 2 years, or until all issues have been successfully resolved. The final evaluation report should summarize monitoring results and should clearly establish whether resettlement has been successfully completed.

11. All reports will be provided in English and Chinese. It should be ensured that information on the progress and status on all aspects of LAR activities will be provided to the external monitor for verification, including records of grievances.

(v) *Consultant Specifications and Inputs*

Specialists of the external monitor team shall have a degree in a relevant subject (sociology, anthropology, or related subject) with more than 8 years' experience in M&E of projects funded by ADB or similar international development funding agencies. The consultant's inputs will be spread intermittently over the life of the project for a total input of 12 months.