

Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 51189-001
August 2020

PRC: Sichuan Ziyang Inclusive Green Development Project – Internal Social and Resettlement Monitoring Report (January–June 2020)

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ADB-financed Sichuan Ziyang Inclusive Green Development Project

Internal Social and Resettlement Monitoring Report (January – June 2020)

T.Y.Lin International Engineering Consulting (China) Co., Ltd.

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Contents

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 RESETTLEMENT CATEGORY AND KEY IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT	3
1.3 ETHNIC MINORITIES (INDIGENOUS PEOPLES)	4
1.4 SOCIAL AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT.....	4
2 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS.....	5
2.1 INTERNAL RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL MONITORING	5
2.2 EXTERNAL RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL MONITORING	5
2.3 MONITORING METHODS AND PROCEDURE.....	5
2.4 MONITORING ACTIVITIES DURING THIS PERIOD.....	6
3 PROJECT AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS	7
3.1 PROJECT PROGRESS.....	7
3.2 RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS.....	7
3.2.1 <i>LA</i>	7
3.2.2 <i>Temporary Land Use</i>	7
3.2.3 <i>HD</i>	9
3.2.4 <i>Ground Attachments and Infrastructure</i>	9
3.2.5 <i>Enterprises</i>	9
3.3 RESETTLEMENT CONSULTING AND REPORTING PROGRESS.....	10
4 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES, COMPENSATION RATES AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS	11
4.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES.....	11
4.2 MONITORING ON COMPENSATION RATES.....	12
4.2.1 <i>Compensation Rates for LA</i>	12
4.2.2 <i>Compensation Rates for HD</i>	12
4.2.3 <i>Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure</i>	13
4.2.4 <i>Compensation Rates for Enterprises</i>	13
4.3 RESETTLEMENT COSTS.....	13
4.3.1 <i>Fund Disbursement</i>	14
4.3.2 <i>Monitoring on Fund Disbursement Channels</i>	15
5 RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION.....	17
5.1 <i>LA</i>	17
5.1.1 <i>Resettlement Measures</i>	17
5.1.2 <i>Resettlement Progress</i>	18
5.2 <i>HD</i>	19
5.2.1 <i>Resettlement Measures</i>	20
5.2.2 <i>Resettlement Progress</i>	20
5.2.3 <i>Construction Progress of Resettlement Communities</i>	23
5.3 RESTORATION OF GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.....	25
5.4 RESTORATION OF ENTERPRISES.....	25

5.5 VULNERABLE POPULATION.....	25
6 MONITORING ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	26
6.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	26
6.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS	26
7 MONITORING ON RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES	28
7.1 IMPROVEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES	28
7.2 CAPACITY BUILDING OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	29
8 MONITORING ON SOCIAL AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT	30
9 FINDINGS, ISSUES AND SUGGESTIONS	35
9.1 FINDINGS.....	35
9.2 ISSUES AND SUGGESTIONS.....	35
9.3 KEY POINTS FOR THE NEXT ROUND OF MONITORING	35

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmers
PMO	-	Project Management Office
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
ZHTDZ	-	Ziyang High Technology Development Zone

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Project Background

1.1 Introduction

The Sichuan Ziyang Green Inclusive Development Project (hereinafter referred as the “Project”) will provide comprehensive strategic support to the Ziyang Municipal Government to (i) improve the urban environment and livability of Ziyang City; and (ii) turn to a high-quality path of economic growth in more inclusive green development. The Project will be implemented in Ziyang High Technology Development Zone (ZHTDZ), Sichuan Province.

The Project consists of 3 outputs and 12 components, which are:

Output 1: Urban development planning and management capacity strengthened and applied

Output 1 will support ZMG with strengthening its capacity to plan and implement Ziyang’s plans to transition to a green and climate resilient urban area. It will develop a comprehensive urban planning and performance monitoring system for industrial transformation and promote green industry and service-oriented sectors in the ZHTDZ. Output 1 consists of: (i) computerized management components (Intelligent Park Platform/SMART systems); (ii) performance monitoring systems for the ZHTDZ; and (iii) urban green transformation planning study for ZHTDZ.

Output 2: Economic sector opportunities broadened

Output 2 will assist with identifying and promoting promising economic sectors and diversifying employment opportunities. The support will be focused on the health (dental) sector initially, and a priority development plan has been prepared with the support of the Sichuan Provincial Government and Sichuan University. This output aims to establish a better government service system in ZHTDZ to adjust malfunctioned market segments, including the incubation and R&D stages of the dental industry in the ZHTDZ, and promote the city’s industry innovation and transformation. It includes: (i) opening an R&D incubator; (ii) equipping a dental inspection, testing, and certification facility. Output 2 also supports the green transformation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) through constructing and equipping a TVET center with capacity for 4,000 full-time and 2,000 part-time students. TVET would present a comprehensive curriculum to develop workers for a variety of industries.

Output 3: Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed

Output 3 will support improvements in public infrastructure through the rehabilitation and development of enabling urban environmental infrastructure. Through innovative approaches for green and climate resilient urban development, the output includes: (i) construction of a 4.9km “eco-dike” or flood control embankment to comply with the requirement for protection from a 50-year design flood; (ii) construction of sponge city interventions in an area of about 26 km² to capture storm water; (iii) wetland area development and protection of about 26 ha to improve the lake water quality and enhance the ecological system; (iv) landfill closure, restoration, and transformation into a 37-ha green park; (v) development of a green wedge in an area of 123 ha of an undeveloped hilly and gully area as a natural barrier between Ziyang’s old residential and industrial areas; and (vi) ecological preservation of nine bare hills that are at risk of erosion from wind and water with the hazard of subsequent subsidence. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Basic Project Data

Project name	ADB-financed Sichuan Ziyang Green Inclusive Development Project
Project No.	51189-001
Gender development	Effective gender mainstreaming
Involuntary resettlement	Category A
Ethnic minorities	Category C
Concept paper	August 2017
Field mission	March 2018
Approval date	December 2018
Contract signing date	May 29, 2019
Effective date	September 12, 2019

1.2 Resettlement Category and Key Impacts of the Project^①

The Project is a Category A project in terms of involuntary resettlement. A draft RP was prepared in April 2018 in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the applicable PRC regulations.

The Project consists of 12 subprojects in 3 categories, in which only TVET center transformation and upgrading (#6), South riverside eco-dike construction (#7), Yannan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation (#9), landfill closure and restoration (#10), and green wedge (#11) involve additional LA and/or HD. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Subprojects and LA/HD Impacts

Output	Subproject	Land type	Involving LA / HD?	Resettlement progress
I	1. ZHTDZ intelligent park construction	State-owned land	No	
	2. Green transformation performance monitoring and evaluation system	No land use	No	
	3. ZHTDZ green development planning study	No land use	No	
II	4. China Dental Valley Science Park incubation center	State-owned land	No	
	5. Sichuan Oral Equipment and Material Test Center	State-owned land	No	
	6. TVET center transformation and upgrading	LAR / state-owned land	Yes	The RP has been updated.
III	7. South riverside eco-dike construction	LAR	Yes	
	8. Sponge city interventions	State-owned land	No	
	9. Yannan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	LA / HD	Yes	LA and HD began in July 2018. The DDR has been cleared by ADB, and 109.37 of land has been used, including 4.74 mu of state-owned river flat and 104.63 of collective land (including 78.48 mu of cultivated land), affecting 87 households with 296 persons; rural residential houses of 14,380.55 m ² have been demolished, affecting 52 households with 197 persons.
	10. Landfill closure and restoration	LAR / state-owned land	Yes	
	11. Green wedge	Land use right transfer / LAR	Yes	
	12. Ecological preservation of bare hills	No land use	No	

Note: DDR = due diligence report, LAR = land acquisition and resettlement, TVET = technical and vocational education and training

Source: 2018 Draft RP

According to the 2018 draft RP, 4,265.06 mu of land will be used for the Project, in which 1,540.98 mu of collective land will be acquired, 1,540.28 mu of collective land used through land use right transfer, and 1,183.8 mu of state-owned land of occupied. Residential houses of 39,610 m² will be demolished, involving the resettlement of 159 households with 603 persons. In addition,

^① Abstracted from the draft RP in April 2018, and the updated RPs in November 2019 and March 2020

non-residential buildings of 28 enterprises and/or entities of 31,030 m² will be demolished, affecting 224 persons. In total, 1,482 households and/or entities with 4,737 persons will be affected by the Project, including 88 vulnerable households with 186 persons.

In November 2019, the RP was updated for TVET center transformation and upgrading. After the updating, the area of acquired collective land is reduced by 28.65 mu, the area of occupied state-owned land increased by 32.7 mu, the HD area reduced by 2,621.18 m², and 19 less households with 80 persons affected. After the updating, 4,269.11 mu of land will be used for the Project, including 1,512.33 mu of collective land acquired, 1,216.5 mu of state-owned land occupied, and 1,540.28 mu of collective land used by land use right transfer. The HD area is 36,988.82 m². In total, 1,463 households and/or entities with 4,657 persons will be affected by the Project, in which Subproject #6 will affect 3 vulnerable households with 8 persons.

1.3 Ethnic Minorities (Indigenous Peoples)

The Project does not have any impact on minority villages or communities as defined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The local scattered minority population will not be affected adversely by the Project.

1.4 Social and Gender Development

The Project is defined as an effective gender mainstreaming, and an SDAP and a GAP were prepared at the preparation stage. See Tables 9-1 and 9-2.

2 Monitoring Arrangements

2.1 Internal Resettlement and Social Monitoring

To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and the SDAP/GAP, the Project will be monitored regularly in terms of resettlement, gender and social development. According to ADB's policy, such monitoring includes internal and external monitoring.

Internal resettlement and social monitoring was conducted by the agencies concerned (natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, etc.) under the leadership and coordination of the Ziyang PMO (ZPMO) with the assistance of the social safeguard experts. The staff of these agencies should understand the resettlement and social policies of ADB and the PRC to perform their duties.

The period of this report is from October 2019 to June 2020.

2.2 External Resettlement and Social Monitoring

ZPMO introduced the resettlement and social monitoring agency in March 2019, and issued a letter of interest announcement in May 2019; ADB approved Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd. ("Fontal" for short) as the resettlement and social monitoring agency in January 2020. Due to the pandemic, Fontal delayed the baseline survey and the first round of fieldwork to March and April 2020, and completed this report in April 2020. The resettlement due diligence report of Subproject #9—Yannan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation was attached thereto.

2.3 Monitoring Methods and Procedure

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that all resettlement agencies operate normally during project implementation to supervise and inspect the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation internally, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that LA, HD and resettlement are conducted in accordance with the RP, GAP and SDAP.

The internal monitoring plan for LA and resettlement includes:

- 1) Resettlement of the APs, house and land allocation, and house reconstruction;
- 2) Payment and use of LA compensation, and implementation of production development programs;
- 3) Investigation, coordination of and advising on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during implementation;
- 4) Restoration of the household income of the APs;
- 5) Restoration of vulnerable groups;
- 6) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- 7) Public participation and consultation level during resettlement;
- 8) Resettlement training and its effectiveness;
- 9) Establishment, training, schedule and working efficiency of resettlement agencies
- 10) GAP and SDAP implementation

ZPMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison.

2.4 Monitoring Activities during this Period

Since July 2018, an internal monitoring mechanism has been established, and a number of internal monitoring forms submitted. In June 2019, ZPMO submitted the first internal resettlement and social monitoring report to ADB.

In 2019, ZPMO appointed Fontal as the external resettlement and social monitoring agency, which conducted the baseline survey in March 2020, and submitted the first external monitoring report to ADB. The second external monitoring report will be submitted to ADB in December 2020.

3 Project and Resettlement Progress

3.1 Project Progress

As of June 30, 2020, the Project's progress as follows:

Consulting service subprojects: Among the 13 consulting service contracts, 4 contracts (resettlement expert, environment expert, project management and technical support consulting agency, and external resettlement and social M&E consulting agency) had been completed, and procurement for other 4 contracts was underway.

Civil works subprojects: For the 11 contracts for 7 civil works subprojects, bidding for ICB and NCB agencies, and design and supervision agencies had been completed, but up to the end of June 2020, no civil works commenced. .

Procurement subprojects (goods): Among the 7 contracts, the Sichuan Oral Equipment and Material Test Center, and ZHTDZ intelligent park construction were being implemented, and the China Dental Valley Science Park incubation center (equipment procurement and platform) had not been started yet.

3.2 Resettlement Progress

3.2.1 LA

As of June 30, 2020, LA for two subprojects (Subprojects #6 and #9) had begun, with 313.42 mu of land acquired in total, including 275.98 mu of collective land and 37.44 mu of state-owned land, affecting 137 households with 436 persons in 9 groups of 4 villages (Liuma, Xiangshui, Qinglong and Longdang) in 3 towns (Songtao, Yanjiang and Yingjie Towns, Yanjiang District). To date, 275.43 mu of collective land has been acquired for Subprojects #6 and #9, completed by 99.82%. LA within the construction areas has been completed, except 0.55 mu of land to be acquired for the associated work of Subproject #6.

The actual LA area of Subproject #9 has varied from the original RP due to boundary change, land type correction, and the DMS conducted during LA. See Tables 3-1 and 3-2 for LA impacts, Figures 3-1 and 3-2 for the boundary map, Figure 3-3 for the LA approval, **Error! Reference source not found.** for the LA announcement, and **Error! Reference source not found.** for the resettlement program of Subproject #6.

3.2.2 Temporary Land Use

As of June 30, 2020, none of the subprojects had broken ground, and no temporary land use was involved.

Table 3-1 Summary of LA Impacts (by Subproject)

Subproject	Indicator	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Progress (%)	Remarks
#6TVET center transformation and upgrading	Permanent acquisition of collective land (mu)	200	171.35	170.8	99.68	0.55 mu of collective land for the associated work not acquired
	Where: cultivated land	116.87	137.26	137.26		
	State-owned land (mu)	0	32.7	32.7		
	AHs	58	50	50		
	APs	193	140	140		
#9 Yunnan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	Permanent acquisition of collective land (mu)	166.3	104.63	104.63	100.00	
	Where: cultivated land	90.36	78.48	78.48		
	State-owned land (mu)	0	4.74	4.74		
	AHs	50	87	87		
	APs	191	296	296		

Table 3-1 Summary of LA Impacts (by Village Group)

Village	Group	AHs			APs			Collective land (mu)			Where: cultivated land (mu)			State-owned land (mu)			Total (mu)			Progress (%)
		Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	
Xiangshui	3	8	0	0	26	0	0	17.04	0	0	4.11	0	0	0	0	0	17.04	0	0	N/A
	4	31	0	0	172	0	0	95.63	0	0	35.17	0	0	0	0	0	95.63	0	0	N/A
	5	42	38	38	110	99	99	167	149.6	149.6	60.25	117.97	117.97	0	32.7	32.7	167	182.3	182.3	100
	6	31	2	2	163	7	7	57.22	3.76	1.46	17.34	2.82	0.52	0	0	0	57.22	3.76	1.46	100
	Collective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	
Associated work (Group 4)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.55	0	0
Subtotal		112	40	40	471	106	106	336.89	153.91	153.36	116.87	120.79	120.79	0	32.7	32.7	336.89	186.61	186.06	99.71
Liuma	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0.15	0.15	0	0.15	0.15	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.15	100
	4	0	9	9	0	31	31	0	17.29	17.29	0	16.32	16.32	0	0	0	0	17.29	17.29	100
Subtotal		0	10	10	0	34	34	0	17.44	17.44	0	16.47	16.47	0	0	0	0	17.44	17.44	100
Longdang	1	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	4.56	4.56	0	3.36	3.36	0	0	0	0	4.56	4.56	100
	2	30	60	60	116	204	204	114.65	47.06	47.06	72.97	37	37	0	3.2	3.2	114.65	50.26	50.26	100
	3	0	7	7	0	24	24	0	5.61	5.61	0	4.77	4.77	0	0	0	0	5.61	5.61	100
Subtotal		30	69	69	116	235	235	114.65	57.23	57.23	72.97	45.13	45.13	0	3.2	3.2	114.65	60.43	60.43	100
Qinglong	6	7	3	3	25	10	10	8.6	4.12	4.12	7.26	3.07	3.07	0	0	0	8.6	4.12	4.12	100
	7	13	15	15	50	51	51	43.05	43.28	43.28	10.13	30.28	30.28	0	1.54	1.54	43.05	44.82	44.82	100
Subtotal		20	18	18	75	61	61	51.65	47.4	47.4	17.39	33.35	33.35	0	1.54	1.54	51.65	48.94	48.94	100
Total		162	137	137	662	436	436	503.19	275.98	275.43	207.23	215.74	215.74	0	37.44	37.44	503.19	313.42	312.87	99.82

3.2.3 HD

As of June 30, 2020, HD for two subprojects (Subprojects #6 and #9) had begun, with a total HD area of 19,949.37 m², affecting 78 households with 275 persons in 6 groups of 4 villages in 3 towns. HD has been completed by 97.19%, with an HD area of 19389.37 m², affecting 75 households with 266 persons.

The actual HD area of Subproject #9 has varied from the original RP due to boundary change, and the DMS conducted during LA. See

Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of HD Impacts (by Subproject)

Subproject	Indicator	Original RP	Updated RP / actual	Completed	Progress (%)	Remarks
#6TVET center transformation and upgrading	Rural HD area (m ²)	8,190.00	5,568.82	5008.82	89.94	Houses of 560m ² (3 AHs) have not been demolished for the associated work.
	AHs	37	26	23		
	APs	106	78	69		
#9 Yunnan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	Rural HD area (m ²)	15,200.00	14,380.55	14,380.55	100.00	
	AHs	53	52	52		
	APs	209	197	197		
Total	Rural HD area (m ²)	23390	19949.37	19389.37	97.19	
	AHs	90	78	75	96.15	
	APs	315	275	266	96.73	

3.2.4 Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

The ground attachments affected by the Project include scattered trees, yards, wells, etc., and the affected infrastructure mainly includes optical, power and telecom cables, roads, etc. To date, the ground attachments have been largely relocated, and the infrastructure is being relocated orderly. See

Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Summary of Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

Subproject	Item	Proprietor	Unit	Planned quantity	Completed quantity	Progress (%)
#6TVET center transformation and upgrading	Cable	Power company	m	6000	6000	100
	Telegraph pole	Village collective	/	50	50	100
	Communication cable	Communication company	m	7715	7715	100
	Well	Individual villagers	/	40	40	100
	Scattered tree	Individual villagers	/	6000	6000	100
#9 Yunnan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	Road	Village collective	m ²	600	600	100
	Retaining wall	Village collective	m ²	100	100	100
	Tomb (stone)	Individual villagers	/	26	26	100
	Tomb (earth)	Individual villagers	/	4	4	100
	Well	Individual villagers	/	4	4	100
	Scattered tree	Individual villagers	/	200	200	100
	Yard	Individual villagers	m ²	840	840	100
	Biogas tank	Individual villagers	/	3	3	100

3.2.5 Enterprises

In the updated RP of Subproject #6, the training field of a driving school in Group 5 of Xiangshui Village is to be relocated, and the person responsible is Liu Zhijun. The land of the driving school is partly state-owned land and partly collective land, involving temporary non-residential structures of 300 m², all located on collective land. It is learned from Group 5 that the person responsible has reached an oral agreement with several villagers to lease the land, stating that when the villagers reclaim the land, the driving school needs to demolish all aboveground structures and return the land. By the end of November 2019, before the beginning of the LA and HD work of Subproject #6, the person responsible had demolished the structures and returned the land to the villagers. See Figure 3-1.



Figure 3-1 Driving School Affected by Subproject #6 (April 2020)

3.3 Resettlement Consulting and Reporting Progress

ZPMO began to recruit a resettlement expert in May 2019, and Gao Qiang was approved as the expert by ADB in June 2019. Since July 2019, the expert has attended resettlement meetings and training many times. He updated the RP of Subproject #6, which was approved by ADB in November 2019, and updated the RP of Subproject #9 in March 2020.

ZPMO introduced the resettlement and social monitoring agency in March 2019, and issued a letter of interest announcement in May 2019; ADB approved Fontal as the resettlement and social monitoring agency in January 2020. Due to the pandemic, Fontal delayed the baseline survey and the first round of fieldwork to March and April 2020, and completed this report in April 2020. The resettlement due diligence report of Subproject #9—Yannan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation was attached thereto.

4 Resettlement Policies, Compensation Rates and Resettlement Costs

4.1 Resettlement Policies

The Project's resettlement policies have been developed in strict conformity with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), and the state, provincial and municipal laws and policies. The compensation rates in the updated RP are higher than those in the 2018 draft RP. See Tables 4-1 and 4-2.

Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and Policies

Level	Policy	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	2020-1-1
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	2004-11-3
	Regulations of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Public Hearing on Land and Resources (MLR [2004] No.22)	2004-5-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	2004-10-21
	Notice of the State Council on Issues concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31)	2006-8-31
	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 LEFs	2006-4-10
	Notice on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	2006-11-7
	Real Right Law of the PRC	2007-3-16
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for LEFs Practically (MLR [2007] No.14)	2007-4-28
	Notice on Improving the Fiscal Discounting Policy for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote Women's Employment and Business Startup (CJF [2009] No.72)	2009-7-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.238)	2010-6-26
	Regulations on the Demolition of Houses on SOL and Related Compensation of the State Council (Decree No. 590 of the State Council)	2011-1-21
	Measures for the Evaluation of HD on SOL (MHURD [2011] No. 77)	2011-6-3
	Measures of Sichuan Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (executed since July 27, 2012)	2012-7-27
Sichuan Province	Notice of the General Office of the Sichuan Provincial Government Transmitting Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Adjusting the Compensation and Resettlement Standards for Land Acquisition and Other Issues (CBH [2008] No. 73)	2008
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial Government on Further Improving the Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers (CBF [2008] No. 1)	2008
	Measures of Sichuan Province for the Implementation of the Rural Land Contracting Law of the People's Republic of China (passed on 29 Nov 2007)	2007-11-29
	Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial Government on Further Regulating the Orderly Transfer of Right to Contracted Rural Land" (CBF [2009] No. 39)	2009
	Interim Measures for Land Acquisition Procedures in Ziyang City (Ziyang Municipal Government Decree No. 1, March 15, 2001)	2001-3-15
Ziyang City	Approval of the Ziyang Municipal Government for the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates for Land Acquisition in Yanjiang District (ZMG [2014] No.312)	2014-11-26
	Notice of the Yanjiang District Government on Further Clarifying and Regulating Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Acquired Land	2017-11-24

	in Yanjiang District (ZMG [2017] No.18)	
	Notice of the Ziyang Municipal Government on Adjusting of the Policy on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in the Urban Center (ZMG [2015] No.12)	2015-5-5
	Agreed Matters of the Ziyang Municipal Government concerning the Implementation of Social Security Policies for LEFs (ZMG [2011] No.42)	2011-1-6
	Measures of the Ministry of Housing and Rural-urban Development on HD, Compensation and Appraisal (JF [2011] No.77)	2011
ADB	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement—Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	2009-6

4.2 Monitoring on Compensation Rates

4.2.1 Compensation Rates for LA

The Approval of the Ziyang Municipal Government for the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates for Land Acquisition in Yanjiang District (ZMG [2014] No.312) is the policy basis for the LA compensation rates of the Project. The actual rates differ from those in the original RP, which are based on the AAOV of Songtao Town, Yanjiang District, while the actual rates are also based on that of Yingjie Town, Yanjiang District. LA compensation includes land compensation and a resettlement subsidy, where the land compensation is a fixed multiple of the AAOV, while the resettlement subsidy based on the per capita cultivated area of each village group. In the Project, the resettlement subsidy is partly paid directly to each affected village group based on the LA compensation agreement, and the balance reserved for the individual contribution to social security. Compensation rates for cultivated land are within the range of 81,030.34-103,668.32 yuan/mu, and those for non-cultivated land halved. See

Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Changes in LA Compensation Rates

yuan/mu

Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land			Non-cultivated land		
			Rate in the original RP (A)	Actual rate (B)	Difference (B-A)	Rate in the original RP (C)	Actual rate (D)	Difference (D-C)
Yanjiang	Xiangshui	5	53,040	93,007	39,967	26,520	46,504	19,984
		6	53,040	103,668	50,628	26,520	51,834	25,314
Songtao	Liuma	1	53,040	94,519	41,479	26,520	47,259	20,739
		4	53,040	99,482	46,442	26,520	49,741	23,221
Yingjie	Longdang	1	53,040	86,041	33,001	26,520	43,021	16,501
		2	53,040	95,026	41,986	26,520	47,513	20,993
		3	53,040	83,584	30,544	26,520	41,792	15,272
	Qinglong	6	53,040	81,030	27,990	26,520	40,515	13,995
		7	53,040	102,075	49,035	26,520	51,037	24,517

It is found that the LA compensation rates have been complied with strictly, and are identical with or higher than those specified in the RP.

4.2.2 Compensation Rates for HD

A. Residential houses

The Notice of the Ziyang Municipal Government on Adjusting of the Policy on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in the Urban Center (ZMG [2015] No.12) is the policy basis for the HD compensation rates of the Project. The AHs may choose cash compensation or property swap. Cash compensation is based on market prices appraised by Ziyang Dingsheng Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd., which issued a pre-appraisal letter for Subproject #6 in November 2019. See

Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Residential Houses Demolished for Subprojects #6 and #9

Compensation and subsidy	Item	Rate in original RP	Rate in updated RP	Actual rate (yuan)	Remarks
HD compensation package for Subproject #6	Appraised price		3,378/ m ²	3,378/ m ²	
	Award for cash compensation		675.6/ m ²	675.6/ m ²	
	Shared subsidy		393.2/ m ²	393.2/ m ²	
	Subtotal	4,200/ m²	4,446.8/ m²	4,446.8/ m²	
	Interior decoration	300/ m ²	202/ m ²	202/ m ²	
	Total	4,500/ m²	4648.8/ m²	4648.8/ m²	
HD compensation package for Subproject #9	Appraised price		-	3,348/ m ²	
	Award for cash compensation		-	669.6/ m ²	
	Shared subsidy		-	290.6/ m ²	
	Subtotal	4,200/ m²	-	4308.2/ m²	
	Interior decoration	300/ m ²	-	235/ m ²	
	Total	4,500/ m²	-	4,543.2/ m²	
Other subsidies	Transition subsidy for cash compensation	3.2/ m ² /month (6 months)	3.2/ m ² /month (6 months)	3.2/ m ² /month (6 months)	Based on choice
	Transition subsidy for property swap	3.2/ m ² /month (18 months)	3.2/ m ² /month (18 months)	3.2/ m ² /month (18 months)	
	Moving subsidy for cash compensation	1,000/HH	1,000/HH	1,000/HH	Based on choice
	Moving subsidy for property swap	2,000/HH	2,000/HH	2,000/HH	
	Contract signing, relocation, full legitimacy and resettlement rewards	10000+5000+20000+3000=38,000/HH	10000+5000+20000+3000=38,000/HH	10000+5000+20000+3000=38,000/HH	

It is found that the HD compensation rates have been complied with strictly, and are identical with or higher than those specified in the RP.

4.2.3 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

All attachments and infrastructure affected by LA and/or HD for the Project will be compensated for and restored. Their compensation rates are based on the Notice of the Yanjiang District Government on Further Clarifying and Regulating Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments on Acquired Land in Yanjiang District (ZMG [2017] No.18), and are consistent with those specified in the RP.

4.2.4 Compensation Rates for Enterprises

By the end of November 2019, before the beginning of the LA and HD work of Subproject #6, the person responsible had demolished the structures and returned the land to the villagers, but no compensation had been made.

4.3 Resettlement Costs

To date, only LA and HD compensation paid to the affected village collectives and APs has been calculated, while other costs such as taxes and management fees are being counted, and will be updated later. As of June 30, 2020, the total LA and HD compensation paid directly to the affected village collectives and APs was 81.1777 million yuan, including 7.7627 million yuan for Subproject #6 (the HD compensation for Subproject #6 is not included because HD is still in progress), and 73.415 million yuan for Subproject #9. See

Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Summary of LA and HD Compensation

Subproject	LA compensation paid (including ground attachments) (yuan)	HD compensation paid (including resettlement house construction costs) (yuan)	Total (yuan)
#6TVET center transformation and upgrading	7,762,695	Being counted	7,762,695
#9 Yannan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	4,442,121	68,972,890	73,415,010
Total	12,204,816	68,972,890	81,177,706

4.3.1 Fund Disbursement

1) LA compensation

As of June 30, 2020, the land compensation and part of the resettlement subsidy for Subprojects #6 and #9 had been fully paid to the APs, and 50,000 yuan/mu is reserved in the resettlement subsidy to cover social insurance for the LEFs, and will be paid directly to the ZHTDZ Labor and Social Security Bureau by then. The land compensation for Subproject #6 was paid in December 2019, and that for Subproject #9 paid in December 2018.



Figure 4-1 LA Compensation Vouchers for Subproject #6

2) HD compensation

As of June 30, 2020, the HD compensation was being paid. The HD compensation for Subproject #6 is paid in batches based on the time of agreement signing. The HD compensation for the 17 AHs that signed agreements first in December 2019 has been fully paid, and that for the 2 AHs that signed agreements in the second has been fully paid, for the 4 AHs that signed agreements in the third has been fully paid. The HD compensation for all the 52 AHs of Subproject #9 was fully paid in 2019. See Figure 4-2.



Figure 4-2 HD Compensation Vouchers for Subproject #6

4.3.2 Monitoring on Fund Disbursement Channels

1) LA compensation

The ZHTDZ Natural Resources and Planning Bureau (former ZHTDZ Natural Resources Bureau) applied for payment with the ZHTDZ Administrative Committee after signing LA compensation agreements with the affected village groups, and the compensation was transferred to the account of each affected township. Each affected village group discussed an LA compensation distribution program, and submitted it to the township government, which paid the LA compensation to the individual account of each AP directly. See Figure 4-3.

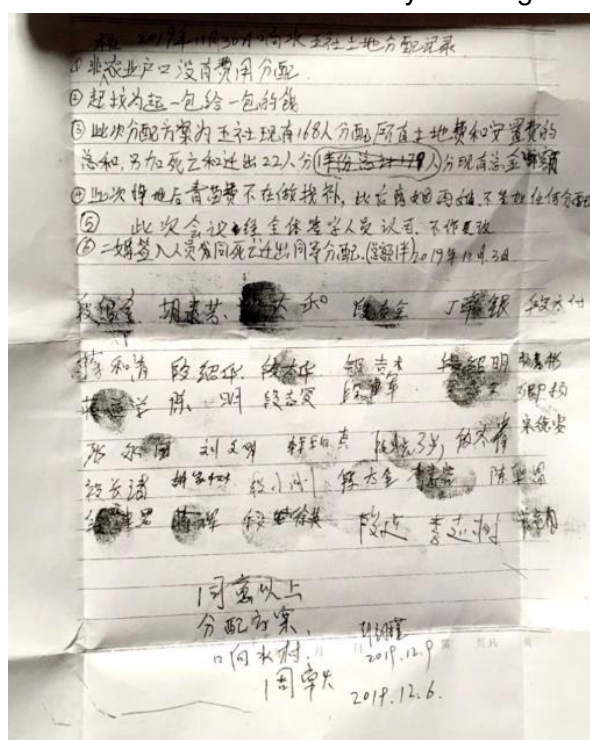


Figure 4-3 LA Compensation Distribution Program of Group 5 of Xiangshui Village

2) HD compensation

The ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau signed HD compensation agreements with the AHs in batches, and applied for payment with the ZHTDZ Administrative Committee based on such agreements. The HD compensation for each batch was transferred to the account of each affected township, and the township government paid the LA compensation to the individual account of each AP directly.

5 Resettlement and Restoration

5.1 LA

5.1.1 Resettlement Measures

1) Cash compensation

LA compensation (including land compensation and a resettlement subsidy), and young crop compensation is paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation and no collective withholding; for collective land not contracted to households, land compensation belongs to the village collective, and is distributed to the AHs in a unified manner or used for public facility construction.

2) Social security

The social security measures are consistent with those specified in the original RP.

a) Endowment insurance for eligible APs after conversion into urban status

According to the Notice of the General Office of Sichuan Provincial Government on Further Improving the Social Security Work for Land-acquired Farmers, and the Interim Measures for Land Acquisition Procedures in Ziyang City (March, 2011), LEFs aged 16 or above who have been resettled in urban areas and meet other relevant requirements as of the approval date of the LA compensation and resettlement program by the government will cover basic pension insurance for enterprise employees. After LA, if an AP whose per capita farmland is less than 0.3 mu, he/she can voluntarily choose whether or not to convert into urban status. The number of APs eligible to be converted to urban status will be calculated as follows: the total area of permanently acquired cultivated land plus half of non-cultivated area, and divided by the per capita land area of the affected village group.

For LEFs converted to urban status, the LA agency will pay a one-time basic endowment insurance premium to the social insurance agency, and the payment base is 60% of the average pay of the all employees of the province in the previous year, on the date of the government's approval of the RP. The payment proportion is 20% (of which the LA agency pays 12% and the LEF pays 8%). The premiums paid by the individual will be deducted from their resettlement subsidy by the LA agency, and the LA agency will make up any gap. After the basic endowment insurance premium is fully paid, the social insurance agency will establish an individual account based at 8% of the payment base. On the principle of one additional year of annual premium payment for every two years beyond 16 years, a one-time payment of the basic social endowment insurance premium will be paid up to no more than 15 years. LEFs to be resettled who do not meet the requirements for receiving a pension will continue to pay the basic endowment insurance premium as required. LEFs with 15 years of total payment period are eligible to apply for receiving pensions, when they are 60 years old men or 55 years old for women.

Elder LEFs already attained retiring age will receive a pension from the month following the completion of the whole process of premium contribution.

Eligible rural residents may be converted into urban status voluntarily. They may use LA compensation to pay the individual portion of the endowment insurance premium. After conversion, they will be entitled to the same unemployment and medical insurance benefits as urban residents.

Table 5-1 Endowment Insurance Premiums Paid and Pensions Received by Age Group

Age group	One-time premium paid by individual (yuan)	Subsidy from government finance (yuan)	Pension receivable (yuan)	Starting time of pension receiving
50 or more	47376	71064	>550	Month following the attainment of statutory
40-49	41059-47376	61589-71064	>550	

20-39	9475-37900	14213-56851	>550	retiring age (60 years for men and 55 years for women)
16-19	3158-6317	4737-9475	>550	

b) Unemployment insurance

If men (aged from 16 to 60 years old) and women (aged from 16 to 55) who have been resettled in the urban area are unemployed, but have the desire for reemployment, by the date that the government approves the updated RP, they are entitled to unemployment insurance. The LA agency will handle the unemployment insurance procedure for them, and the employment service management agency will issue the employment registration certificate in Sichuan Province for free.

The premium for unemployment insurance of LEFs to be resettled will be undertaken by the government, the village collective and the individual jointly. The unemployment premium to be paid is as follows: The individual is fully entitled to the local unemployment insurance fund when the compensation and resettlement program approved by the government, in which the LEF will pay for 10 years at the rate of 1% of the payment base which is 60% of the average salary of on-the-job employees in the last year in the place where the LEF is registered. Such premium will be deducted from the resettlement subsidy provided to LEFs. For the balance, the LA agency pays 80% and the affected village group pays 20%. The portions borne by the affected village group and the individual will be transferred to the account of the unemployment insurance fund fully and timely.

After the AP pays the unemployment insurance premium and obtains an approval, it can receive an unemployment insurance pension at 70% of the lowest wage standard of Ziyang City (1,380 yuan per month) every month, but for no more than 24 months

c) Medical Insurance

Men over 60 and women over 55 who have been resettled in the urban area (converted to urban status) by the date that the government approves the updated RP are entitled to basic medical insurance for urban residents. The premium will be paid by the local government at a time.

For LEFs to be resettled in the urban area who are below 60 (men) or 55 (women) years old as of the approval date of LA and resettlement programs by the government, if such residents get employed in the urban area, they will cover basic medical insurance for urban employees through their employers; or cover basic medical insurance for urban employees following the relevant requirements if they are employed flexibly; or cover basic medical insurance for urban residents if they are unemployed. The local government will provide subsidies for medical insurance. The subsidy will be provided as follows: 7 years out of total 15 years' basic medical insurance premium will be provided if the farmer is beyond 50 years old but below 60 years old (men) or beyond 45 years old but below 55 years old (women); or 5 years of basic medical insurance premium will be provided if the farmer is beyond 18 years old but below 50 years old (men) or 45 years old (women).

The fund for the social insurance required for the eligible LEFs will be jointly borne by the individual, the rural collective economic organization, and the LA agency in principle. The social insurance fund to be borne by the individual will be deducted from the resettlement subsidy; if the resettlement subsidy is insufficient to cover such amount, the LA agency make up the gap.

The eligible LEFs with practical family difficulties and meeting the conditions for minimum living security for urban residents will be covered by the local minimum living security system for urban residents.

5.1.2 Resettlement Progress

In June 2018, ZHTDZ stated LA and HD for Dental Valley (Phase 2), which will acquire all land except that acquired for Subproject #9. Those affected by LA for Subproject #9 thought that this

would bring great production and livelihood difficulties to them, and expected LA and HD to be implemented along with Dental Valley (Phase 2). Through repeated consultations among the owner, local government, affected village groups and APs, the IA decided to include the LA and HD work of Subproject #9 in that of Dental Valley (Phase 2), which began in October 2018 and was completed in December 2018.

In August 2019, the ZHTDZ Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, and the relevant township governments started LA preparation, information disclosure and public participation for Subproject #6. LA began at the end of November 2019, an LA agreement was reached with the affected village groups, and an application for payment of the LA compensation to the relevant township accounts was filed. In December 2019, Liuma and Xiangshi Villages reached agreements on the compensation distribution program. After the program was submitted, the township governments paid the compensation to the individual accounts of the APs directly.

As of June 30, 2020, the affected village groups and APs had received the LA compensation fully and timely. It is expected that 284 will be resettled under social security under Subprojects #6 and #9. See

Table 5-2.

Due to the adjustment of the social security policy in Sichuan Province, the municipal social security implementation policy was not in place yet, so the social security work under Subprojects #6 and #9 has not been completed. The following actions have been taken: 1) A special taskforce was assembled to track and resolve the social security for the LEFs; 2) Information was proactively disclosed, the affect villages (communities) and villager groups consulted, and the reasons for the delay explained; 3) Relevant government agencies were organized to visit other cities and counties in Sichuan Province to investigate and learn social security practices; 4) The ZHTDZ Natural Resources and Planning Bureau started social security in December 2019, and each village group has submitted a list of eligible LEFs, which is being verified, which is expected to be completed in May 2020; 5) The compiled list will be submitted to the Ziyang Municipal Labor and Social Security Bureau for review, and social security will begin after the review, expected to be completed by the end of December 2020.

Table 5-2 Summary of LEFs Subject to Social Security

Subproject	Town	Village	Estimated eligible LEFs
#6TVET center transformation and upgrading	Yanjiang	Xiangshui	111
	Songtao	Liuma	31
	Subtotal		142
#9 Yunnan Lake environmental and wetland rehabilitation	Yingjie	Longdang	91
		Qinglong	51
	Subtotal		142
Total			284

5.2 HD

The Notice of the Ziyang Municipal Government on Adjusting of the Policy on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses in the Urban Center (ZMG [2015] No.12) is the policy basis for HD for the Project. The AHs may choose cash compensation or property swap. In case of property swap, houses of the same purpose will be swapped; if an AH has any remaining house after property swap, such house will be compensated for in cash at the appraised value. Flexible resettlement and compensation options fully respect the wishes of the AHs, meet their diverse needs, and ensure that their living standard will not be reduced after relocation.

5.2.1 Resettlement Measures

1) Cash compensation

If an AH chooses cash compensation, compensation will be based on the appraised value of the demolished house. The cash compensation is sufficient for the AH to buy a new house nearby.

2) Property swap

If an AH chooses property swap, it will be resettled at the lawful building area of the demolished house.

For the AHs under Subproject #6, resettlement houses can be selected in Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2) on the outer ring road, Wuxian and Liuma New Communities. For the AHs under Subproject #9, resettlement houses can be selected from Chahuayuan Community in Group 10 of Houjiaping Village Songtao Town, and Junxinyuan Community on Junxing Road.

3) Transitional subsidy

The transition subsidy is 3.2 yuan/m² per month.

5.2.2 Resettlement Progress

The total HD area of Subprojects #6 and #9 is 19,949.37 m², affecting 78 households with 275 persons. HD has been completed by 96.73%, with an HD area of 19389.37m², affecting 75 households with 266 persons.

HD for Subproject #9 affects 52 HHs. In June 2018, ZHTDZ stated LA and HD for Dental Valley (Phase 2), which will acquire all land except that acquired for Subproject #9. Those affected by LA for Subproject #9 thought that this would bring great production and livelihood difficulties to them, and expected LA and HD to be implemented along with Dental Valley (Phase 2). Through repeated consultations among the owner, local government, affected village groups and APs, the IA decided to include the LA and HD work of Subproject #9 in that of Dental Valley (Phase 2). In July 2018, HD for Subproject #9 began, all AHs signed HD compensation agreements, and resettlement house selection began. All AHs choosing cash compensation had received HD compensation before December 2018, and all AHs choosing property swap were resettled in June 2019.

HD for Subproject #6 and its associated work affects 26 HHs. From August to September 2019, the ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau and the owner conducted HD preparation, information disclosure and public participation for Subproject. In December 2019, the ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau started HD formally. To date, 23 AHs have signed HD compensation agreements, and HD for the 3 households affected by the associated work have not yet begun. Currently, the compensation is being paid in batches in order of agreement signing. The compensation for the AHs of the first batch was paid to their individual accounts in April 2020.

During HD and resettlement, 5 AHs in Liuma Village requested to be relocated to Liuma New Community closer to their former houses, since Wuxian New Community and Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2) are quite far. After consultation with the APs and Liuma Village, the ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau respected the wishes of the APs and approved the request of the 5 AHs.

See Table 5-3 and Table 5-4 for the list of AHs, Figure 5-1 for an HD compensation agreement under Subproject #6, and Figure 5-2 for demolished houses.

Table 5-3 List of AHs under Subproject #6 and Resettlement Progress

Village	Group	No.	HH head	Family population	HD area (m ²)	Agreement signing status (2020/4/15)	Resettlement mode	Resettlement community
Xiangshui	5	1	Li Cuifang	3	192.96	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		2	Chen Guo'an	2	160.86	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New

			(dead), Chen Hong					Community
		3	Jiang Heqing	3	314.69	Signed	Cash compensation	Self-bought commercial house
		4	Song Zewen	3	45.50	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		5	Hu Guoyun	1	163.08	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		6	Hu Jiashu	3	215.73	Signed	Property swap	
		7	Jiang Daoxue	4	294.47	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community/Zaishan Community
		8	Duan Taihe	1	119.36	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		9	Duan Huaqing	3	216.96	Signed	Property swap	
		10	Duan Jiquan	5	386.08	Signed	Property swap	
		11	Chen Genquan	2	247.76	Signed	Property swap	
		12	Yang Wanming	4	329.33	Signed	Property swap	
		13	Duan Shaoquan	3	214.78	Signed	Property swap	
		14	Duan Taiqing	2	199.57	Signed	Property swap	Zaishan Community
		15	Duan Jianjun	3	160.00	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		16	Jiang Daoguo	2	299.14	Signed	Cash compensation	Self-bought commercial house
		17	Duan Taihua	4	240.70	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		18	Chen Jun	3	160.00	Signed	Property swap	Wuxian New Community
		Liuma	4	19	Hu Jiawen	4	212.29	Signed
20	Hu Xueliang			3	112.50	Signed	Property swap	
21	Hu Guohua (dead), Lan Guihua			4	274.20	Signed	Property swap	
22	Hu Shaorong (dead), Hu Jiabin			4	246.80	Signed	Property swap	
23	Hu Jiayuan			3	202.06	Signed	Property swap	Zaishan Community
Subtotal			23	69	5008.82			
Xiangshui	4	24	Zheng Hong	2	160.00	Not started		
		25	Li Zhiqiang	3	160.00	Not started		
		26	Hu Jiali	4	240.00	Not started		
Associated work			3	9	560.00			
Total			26	78	5568.82			

Table 5-4 List of AHs under Subproject #9 and Resettlement Progress

Village	No.	HH head	Family population	HD area (m ²)	Resettlement mode	Resettlement community
Longdang Group 2	1	Ren Huabin	3	264.06	Cash compensation	N/A
	2	Li Suqing (dead), Ren Wanliang	6	190.88		
	3	Ren Wansong	2	260		
	4	Guo Linguang	5	242.69		
	5	Deng Guoliang	2	469.92		
	6	Ren Mingxuan (dead),	4	252.88		

		Han Zhengshu				
Longdang Group 3	7	Liu Chengshu	2	188.68		
Qinglong Group 7	8	Ding Qingyong	6	240		
	9	Wang Gang	3	235.22		
	10	Wang Jianwen	2	350.9		
	11	Ding Qingyou	2	200		
	12	Ding Jijin	8	233.42		
	13	Liu Bin	6	345.34		
	14	Luo Guo	7	261.59		
	15	Luo Yong	5	179.26		
	16	Wang Yong	2	320		
	17	Wang Zhicheng transferred to Wang Yongwen	3	388.06		
	18	Ding Qingmin	4	278		
	19	Yao Xuehai (dead), Yao Denghong	3	191.46		
Longdang Group 2	20	Chen Xuelin	5	280.72	Property swap	Chahuayuan Community
	21	Liu Dekang	8	360		
	22	Liu Chengbing	4	256.12		
	23	Ren Daixue	5	320		
	24	Ren Wanqing	5	289.96		
Longdang Group 3	25	Liu Chengshu	6	256.6		
Longdang Group 2	26	Li Zhengkang	3	242.46		
	27	Liu Debin	6	323.68		
	28	Ren Daicai	5	400.15		
	29	Ren Wancheng	4	214.72		
	30	Ren Wanjiang	5	406.45		
	31	Ren Xiaoming	4	256.66		
Longdang Group 3	32	Zhou Jianming	2	240		
Longdang Group 2	33	Ren Huaxuan	2	274.32		
	34	Ren Shihai	2	200		
	35	Ren Wenjun	3	180.48		
	36	Ren Zhiming	2	310.9		
	37	Wang Bo	5	240		
	38	Zou Haiming	2	300		
	39	Zou Lianghua	3	300		
	40	Zou Qin	2	200		
	41	Ren Wanliang	6	238.4		
	42	Liu Desong	2	240		
	43	Li Zhengfu	2	194.04		
Qinglong Group 7	44	Wang Bin	2	272		
	45	Hu Guojun	4	244.82		
	46	Wang Hong	3	260		
	47	Wang Zhigui	5	174.04		
	48	Wang Zhibing	3	410.47		
	49	Yao Xuehai (dead), Yao Denghai	3	295.46		
	50	Yao Xuexiao	4	360		
	51	Yao Dengliang	3	260		
	52	Wang Zhijun	2	485.74		
Total		52	Total	14,380.55		

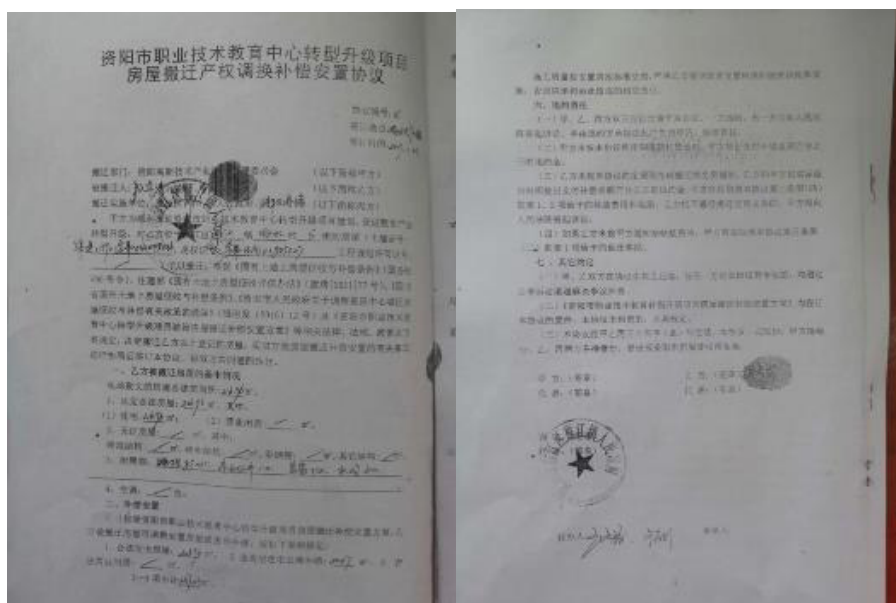


Figure 5-1 HD Compensation Agreement under Subproject #6



Figure 5-2 Houses Demolished for Subproject #6

5.2.3 Construction Progress of Resettlement Communities

For Subproject #6, the resettlement sites for property swap include Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2), Wuxian New Community and Liuma New Community, and that for Subproject #9 Chahuayuan Community. Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2) has been completed and ready for resettlement. Wuxian New Community has been largely completed, and the associated road is under construction; construction and house delivery have been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the expected delivery date is December 31, 2020. Liuma New Community is under construction, and will be delivered by December 31, 2021. Chahuayuan Community was completed in delivered in June 2019, and the AHs have been resettled. See

Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Construction Progress of Resettlement Sites

Resettlement site	Construction progress	Expected delivery date
Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2)	Completed and delivered in January 2016 and January 2017 respectively	Delivered
Wuxian New Community	This community has been largely completed, and the associated road is under construction; construction and house delivery have been delayed	2020/12/31

	due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	
Liuma New Community	Under construction	2021/12/31
Chahuayuan Community	Completed and delivered in June 2019	Delivered



Figure 5-3 Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2)



Figure 5-4 Wuxian New Community



Figure 5-5 Liuma New Community



Figure 5-6 Chahuayuan Community

5.3 Restoration of Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

Since the AHs under the Project choose cash compensation or property swap, they will live in resettlement communities. Their ground attachments will be compensated for without restoration. The infrastructure is being relocated or restored, and details will be presented in the next report.

5.4 Restoration of Enterprises

In the updated RP of Subproject #6, the training field of a driving school in Group 5 of Xiangshui Village is to be relocated, and the person responsible is Liu Zhijun. The land of the driving school is partly state-owned land and partly collective land, involving temporary non-residential structures of 300 m², all located on collective land. It is learned from Group 5 that the person responsible has reached an oral agreement with several villagers to lease the land, stating that when the villagers reclaim the land, the driving school needs to demolish all aboveground structures and return the land. By the end of November 2019, before the beginning of the LA and HD work of Subproject #6, the person responsible had demolished the structures and returned the land to the villagers.

Currently, the head is doing business outside, and no longer deals with driving training. The former coaches have severed labor relations with the driving school subject to a 3-month prior notice, and are now working elsewhere in Ziyang City.

5.5 Vulnerable Population

- 1) Five-guarantee households will receive a subsidy from the local civil affairs bureau (390 yuan per month per rural household), and obtain jobs and training with priority;
- 2) Low-income households included in the local minimum living security bureau will obtain jobs and training with priority;
- 3) Living subsidy for the disabled: 100 yuan per capita per month.

6 Monitoring on Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6.1 Public Participation

Public participation under the Project includes that at the preparation and implementation stages. Public participation specified in the RP includes:

- 1) Participation in LA and resettlement;
- 2) Participation in HD and resettlement;
- 3) Participation in project construction

During LA and HD under Subprojects #6 and #9, adequate public participation was conducted. The LA announcement and compensation rates were disclosed in the affected village groups, and many village meetings held, covering policy publicity, compensation distribution, etc. The HD announcement, appraisal results, and compensation and resettlement programs were also disclosed in the affected village groups, and the IA held public participation meetings actively, covering compensation and resettlement program explanation, resettlement house selection, etc. See Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2.



Figure 6-1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation under Subproject #6



Figure 6-2 Information Disclosure and Public Participation under Subproject #9

6.2 Grievance Redress

A transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism was established to redress appeals and grievances at all stages of the Project. The procedure is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RP, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or township government; in case of an oral appeal, the village committee or township government should keep written records while handling it. Such appeal should be closed within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he can file an appeal with the local land and resources bureau or social affairs bureau after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within 7 days.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he can file an appeal with the PMO after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he can file an appeal with the competent administrative authorities level by level for arbitration in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

As of June 30, 2020, no appeal or grievance had been received from the APs.

7 Monitoring on Resettlement Agencies

7.1 Improvement of Resettlement Agencies

On March 12, 2020, ZPMO issued the notice of adjusting the organizational structure of the PMO (ZPMO [2020] No.3), further improving and expanding the resettlement organization. The resettlement agencies have a full-time workforce of 10, including two females. See Figure 7-1 and Table 7-1.

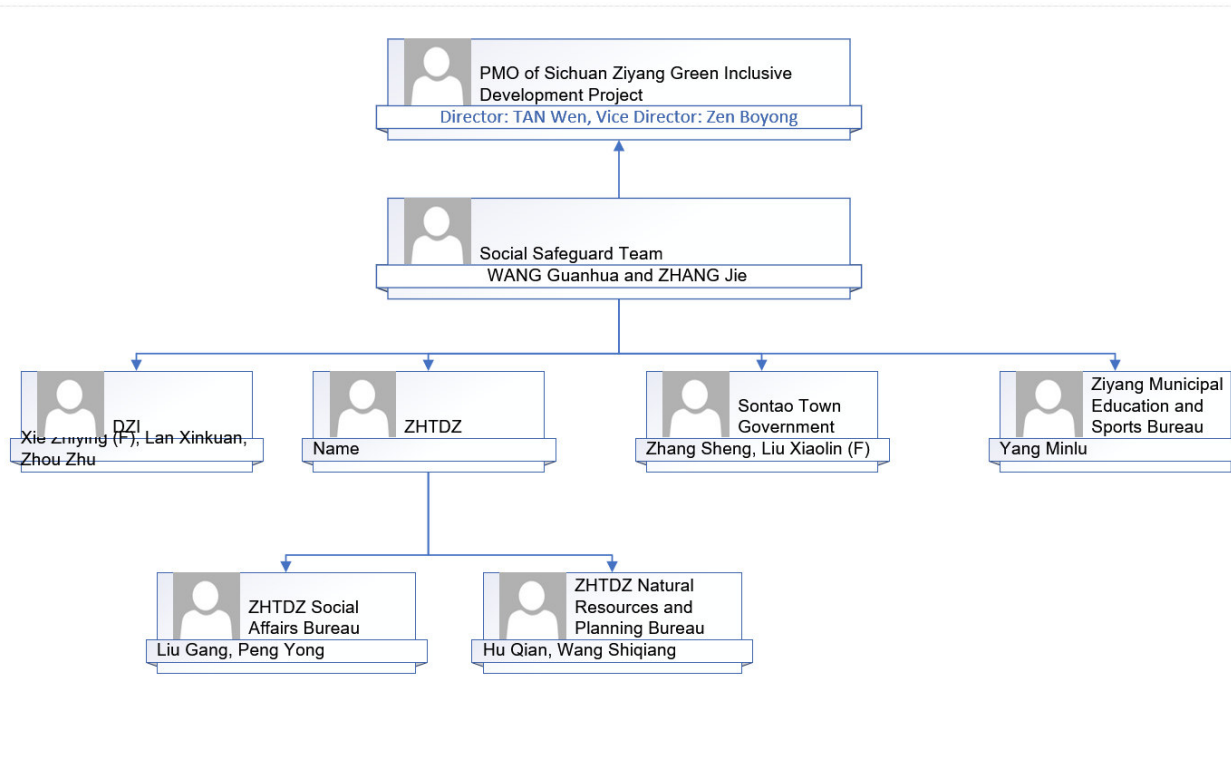


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement

Table 7-1 Duties of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Person responsible	Duties	Tel
Construction Dept. of DZI	Xie Zhiying (F), Lan Xinkuan, Zhou Zhu	Contacting with resettlement experts and external resettlement monitoring agencies; responsible for the organization and implementation of all work related to LA, HD, gender and social security of subprojects involving resettlement, other social security related work, and completing relevant reports	
ZHTDZ Natural Resources and Planning Bureau	Hu Qian, Wang Shiqiang	Responsible for LAR policies, implementing project land use permits, organizing LA, coordinating the handling of land related procedures, organizing and implementing land bidding, auctioning and fund release, responsible for project site selection, coordinating the handling of related planning procedures, and other land planning related work	
ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau	Liu Gang, Peng Yong	Responsible for HDR policies, responsible for the HD and resettlement work of the Project, responsible for social development, gender protection, corresponding work promotion, supervision and implementation, social stability during project promotion, assisting external resettlement monitoring agencies to carry out related work, and responsible for other demolition social security work	
Sontao Town Government	Zhang Sheng, Liu	Responsible for the organization and implementation of LA and HD within the scope of the Project, and the stability and grievance in the project area	

	Xiaolin (F)		
Ziyang Municipal Education and Sports Bureau	Yang Minlu	Responsible for supervising and assisting DZI and relevant departments in the implementation and coordination of the LA, HD, gender protection, social security and other work of the TVET center	
Total	10 (2 females)		

7.2 Capacity Building of Resettlement Agencies

During LA, HD and resettlement, the resettlement agencies learned the applicable policies and regulations, ADB's relevant requirements, other successful cases, and information collection and processing techniques, etc. through relevant meetings with ADB, the resettlement and social experts, and the external consulting agency.

The IAs of Ziyang City, especially those in ZHTDZ, have gained rich practical experience in resettlement during urban expansion, and been recognized by local communities and higher authorities.

8 Monitoring on Social and Gender Development

The SDAP and the GAP have been implemented as planned. See Table 8-18-1 and 8-2 for the implementation of the SDAP and the GAP.

Table 8-1 SDAP

Activities	Targets and indicators	Agencies responsible	Implementation status (as of June 30, 2020)
A. Enhancement measures			
1. Output 1: Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed (1) Make sure accessible facilities for disabled are designed and constructed in these infrastructure; (2) Make sure all ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed by the project are freely accessible to local people; (3) Carry out pilot community-based ecological and environmental supervision groups in Songtao and Yingjie Towns.	Targets: 100% disabled considered design and construction on project ecological and environmental facilities; 100% project ecological facilities are used freely by local residents 4 community-based groups are established and functional Baseline: 0	PMO, IAs, village committees, urban management authorities	(1) All facilities are designed considering the needs of disabled persons; (2) All environmental infrastructure is designed as open space; (3) No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
2. Output 2: Facilities and programs to support the service industry broadened (1) Ensure priority in TVET to local students from Ziyang City; (2) Be sure to integrate TVET in the ZHTDZ development and its requirements for laborers; (3) Ensure priority to employ local graduates in enterprises in ZHTDZ.	Targets: At least 60% students of the TVET school are from Ziyang City; At least 50% students of the TVET school are females; At least 50% TVET graduates are employed in ZHTDZ. Baseline: 0	PMO, IAs	This output has not been completed, and will be reflected in subsequent reports.
3. Output 3: Urban development planning and management capacity enhanced Be sure to integrate social development in the urban development planning, such as facilities related to hospital, school, day care, elderly care, public recreation green park, etc. to promote coordinated development.	Targets: Social development and related facilities are integrated in the planning based on population and enterprise development in ZHTDZ. Baseline: N/A	PMO, IAs	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
4. Job opportunities during project construction and operation (all subprojects)—931 jobs during construction and 202 jobs during operation—generated (1) Ensure employment priority to local people during project construction and operation;	Targets: <input type="checkbox"/> At least 20% women in civil works jobs; <input type="checkbox"/> At least 20% poor and low-income in civil works jobs; <input type="checkbox"/> At least 70% local materials used;	PMO, IAs, contractors, POCs, sub-district offices, township governments, labor	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.

<p>(2) Ensure contractors use local construction materials, e.g., rock, gravel, cement products from the Sichuan Province;</p> <p>(3) Ensure training on labor law, job skills, safety, sanitation, etc. are provided by contractors and/or POCs</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% contracted employees receive training. Baseline: 0</p>	bureau, urban construction bureau	
<p>5. Public consultation and participation conducted (all subprojects)</p> <p>(1) Conduct public consultation in designs of project components (river embankment and green area, landscaping and gardening of wetland and green wedge, etc.) and ensure the designs meet residents' needs;</p> <p>(2) Conduct public consultation on the TVET campus;</p> <p>(3) Conduct consultation with representatives of enterprises in ZHTDZ in competency-based curriculum design.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% designs are consulted with relevant stakeholders in the project area;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least 40% women and 15% poor or low-income people in consultation meetings;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All relevant enterprises in ZHTDZ consulted. Baseline: 0</p>	<p>PMO, design agency, IAs</p> <p>Township governments, village committees</p>	<p>(1)/(2) In Subproject #6 and #9 design, 3 public participation meetings were held, with 60 participants, including 28 women (46.67%) and 10 low-income residents (16.67%).</p> <p>(3) This output has not been completed, and will be reflected in subsequent reports.</p>
<p>6. Public awareness raising activities conducted (all subprojects)</p> <p>(1) Conduct awareness raising activities on green sector development, public green place management and environment protection in Yanjiang District and Ziyang City (social media, lecture or picture exhibition, etc.);</p> <p>(2) Conduct awareness raising activities on flood control, river management and environment protection of river, wetland and green areas;</p> <p>(3) Conduct awareness raising activities on solid waste management in selected communities.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All communities involved in awareness raising of relevant components;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least 50% women participants in awareness meetings or events. Baseline: 0</p>	Local ecology and environment bureau, construction bureau, health bureau, IAs, PMO	<p>(1) The Ziyang Municipal Ecology and Environment Bureau has organized 15 offline activities, including water pollution, environment protection, and waste management. There are 700 participants in total, including 400 women (57.14%), and over 1,000 environmental education messages were sent via social medias (Wechat and Weibo).</p>
B. Mitigation measures			
<p>7. Local communities protected from construction disturbances and safe construction practices ensured (refer to the EMP for relevant social measures)</p> <p>(1) Prohibit night-time construction and adhere to applicable noise standards near residential quarters;</p> <p>(2) Undertake appropriate waste collection, transportation and disposal;</p> <p>(3) Carry out construction safety enhancement in construction sites, nearby communities; temporary road traffic management (e.g., safe road conditions and proper warning signs).</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0% night-time construction near residential quarters;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% construction sites have safety warning signs;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 unresolved local complaint at the end of construction. Baseline: 0</p>	IAs, PMO, local ecology and environment bureau, construction bureau, contractor, local governments	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
<p>8. APs compensated and resettled (refer to the RP for details)</p> <p>(1) Disclose the RP and RIB to local communities and AHs in</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% of AHs are fully compensated and rehabilitated;</p>	EA, IAs, PMO, natural resources bureau, local	<p>(1) The resettlement of APs is in progress, and will be reflected in subsequent reports.</p>

<p>local language</p> <p>(2) Provide timely compensation to AHs/APs;</p> <p>(3) Implement livelihood restoration and resettlement measures as per approved RP;</p> <p>(4) Establish a GRM to address grievances and complaints timely;</p> <p>(5) Conduct monitoring and evaluation on RP implementation;</p> <p>(6) Assist women and vulnerable groups during resettlement implementation.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% of LAR activities are monitored and reported to ADB;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 unresolved local complaint at the end of RP implementation.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	governments	<p>(2) The external monitoring agency has been contracted, and started fieldwork;</p> <p>(3) No appeal or grievance has been received to date.</p>
<p>9. HIV/AIDS/STI controlled and/or prevented</p> <p>(1) Ensure local CDPCs provide training to worksite health promoters;</p> <p>(2) Ensure health promoters provide training to all workers, managers and subcontractors;</p> <p>(3) Ensure free HIV/AIDS and STI counseling and voluntary testing by health agencies for workers;</p> <p>(4) Be sure to provide manuals, posters, and drawings on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention to workers.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% contractors establish connection with local CDPCs;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% construction staff and workers get HIV/AIDS and STI counseling;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% communities in the project area get HIV/AIDS and STI knowledge campaign.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	PMO, IAs, contractors, local CDPCs, local governments	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
<p>10. Laborers' legal right and interests protected</p> <p>(1) Ensure implementation of core labor standards (i.e., equal pay for equal work, no child labor, etc.) and safety guidelines are implemented as stated in the contracts;</p> <p>(2) Be sure to sign labor contracts with workers;</p> <p>(3) Ensure work environment and conditions (latrines and/or washing arrangements, etc.) on construction sites, which are conducive to workers.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% contracts include labor standards;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% of workers signed labor contracts;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% construction sites are conducive to workers.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>PMO, IAs, contractors</p> <p>Labor and social security bureau</p>	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
C. Project management and capacity building			
<p>11. Project management and capacity building</p> <p>(1) Ensure social and gender specialists are included in PIC to guide the implementation of SDAP, GAP and other social plans. Provide training and support to the PMO, IA and relevant local government departments;</p> <p>(2) Ensure PMO, IA, town government each assign at least one social focal staff to undertake the SDAP, GAP and other relevant social activities;</p> <p>(3) Collect data disaggregated by sex, region and poverty status;</p> <p>(4) Establish effective grievance redress mechanisms and</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Social and gender specialists are recruited;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one social focal staff in each PMO, IA, and town government is appointed;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100% of assigned staff participate in the training provided by social and gender specialists.</p>	PMO, IAs	<p>(1) ZPMO has hired a social and resettlement expert;</p> <p>(2) ZPMO and IA have updated organization structure and social safeguard team assembled;</p> <p>(3) 3 training workshops on social, gender and resettlement were held, all staffs attended.</p>

inform stakeholders.			
	Targets: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaggregated data by sex, poverty status, and region collected; <input type="checkbox"/> All affected communities know about the grievance redress mechanism. Baseline: 0		(3) The data is being collected; (4) The GRM was published in affected village groups.

Table 8-2 GAP

Activities	Targets and indicators	Agencies responsible	Implementation status (as of June 30, 2020)
Output 1: Ecological systems and environmental infrastructure constructed			
1.1 To ensure women are represented in project management positions; 1.2 To ensure women access landscaping jobs created by the project; 1.3 To ensure that women can benefit from employment opportunities during construction and operation	(i) At least 20% from total of 50 job positions in project management during construction held by women; (ii) At least 50% of landscaping jobs made available for women; (iii) Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men in all contracts; (iv) All new vacancies properly communicated for men and women during construction and maintenance; (v) Construction sites complied with the labor standards and provided separate toilets and changing rooms for men and women.	PMO, IAs	No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.
Output 2: Facilities and programs to support the service industry broadened			
2.1 To ensure that female and male students equally benefit from the improved educational facilities; 2.2 To increase the number of female students in new technical areas; 2.3 To ensure that women can benefit from employment opportunities during construction and maintenance	(i) A promotion and marketing campaign, targeting female students to promote educational opportunities and benefits of new technical areas of study, organized; (ii) 4,000 students for full-time, of which at least 50% are women, will access the new Sichuan Ziyang technical and vocational education and training (TVET) center; (iii) 150 students enrolled per year in newly developed technical training courses, of which at least 30% are women; (iv) 1,000 part-time students in continuing education, of which at least 50% are women; (v) The Sichuan Ziyang TVET center constructed with gender-sensitive sanitary facilities, and operational; (vi) Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men reflected in all contracts; (vii) All new vacancies properly communicated for men and women during construction and maintenance;	PMO, IAs	Gender factors are considered in the project design; this output has not been completed, and will be reflected in subsequent reports.

	(viii) Construction sites comply with the labor standards and provide separate toilets and changing rooms for men and women.		
Output 3: Urban development planning and management capacity enhanced			
3.1 To ensure that the urban green development planning study provides a comprehensive gender-related information and data for ZHTDZ; 3.2 To ensure women participation during public consultations	(i) Social development and gender specialist hired by 2021; (ii) Data collection and two public consultations organized by 2021; (iii) At least 30% of participation during the two public consultations intended for women; (iv) Urban green development planning study, including a comprehensive gender study, for ZHTDZ developed.	PMO, IAs	(2)/(3) 3 public participation meeting was held in 2019, with 60 participants, including 28 women (46.67%).
Project management			
4.1 To ensure that the GAP is implemented and monitored; 4.2 To ensure that sex-disaggregated data is collected on employment during the project period; 4.3 To report the implementation of the GAP in the periodic project reports.	(i) Social development and gender specialist, who will be responsible for coordination and monitoring of the GAP, recruited; (ii) Sex-disaggregated data on employment during construction and O&M works collected, analyzed, and reported	PMO	(1) ZPMO has hired a social and gender expert; (2) No subproject has been started, and it will be monitored after startup.

9 Findings, Issues and Suggestions

9.1 Findings

As of June 30, 2020, LA, HD and resettlement for two subprojects (Subprojects #6 and #9) had begun. The LA, HD and resettlement work of Subproject #9 was completed in December 2018, the compensation has been fully paid, Chahuayuan Community was delivered in June 2019, and the AHs have been resettled. The LA, HD and resettlement work of Subproject #6 has been completed by more than 80%, the LA compensation has been fully paid, the HD compensation is being paid in batches in order of agreement signing. Zaishan Community (Phases 1 and 2) has been delivered. Wuxian and Liuma New Communities are still under construction. Wuxian New Community is expected to be delivered on December 31, 2020, while Liuma New Community on December 31, 2021.

Generally, the compensation rates for LA and HD are fixed reasonably, and the resettlement measures are more practical and effective. During implementation, information disclosure and public participation are emphasized. The resettlement management agencies at all levels work actively. In general, the Project's LA, HD and resettlement work is implemented in compliance with the RP. The main conclusions are as follows:

- 1) A clear conclusion can be drawn from a variety of information collected: both LA and HD are being carried out smoothly.
- 2) The compensation rates for LA are consistent with or higher than those specified in the RP. Special attention is also given to vulnerable people affected by the Project. The APs are satisfied with the resettlement work in general.
- 3) The living conditions of the APs affected by HD have been generally improved. The original housing of many AHs is relatively crude, and the Project provides them with an opportunity to improve housing conditions. The new houses of the AHs have a spacious and comfortable living environment, which is a satisficing result. Although some of the AHs are still living in transitional houses, the transition subsidy is more than enough to pay the rent.
- 4) The LA compensation was paid in time, and there has been no deduction or misappropriation of resettlement funds. Timely and sufficient funding ensures smooth resettlement.
- 5) The resettlement agencies at all levels, especially DZI, the ZHTDZ Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, the ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau, and the Songtao Town Government, have done much detailed work, while keeping good document record and data.
- 6) The information disclosure and public participation work is well done.

9.2 Issues and Suggestions

Despite the achievements in resettlement, there are still some areas for improvement, including:

- 1) Due to the adjustment of the social security policy in Sichuan Province, the municipal social security implementation policy was not in place yet. The social security work for Subprojects #6 and #9 has not been completed. A detailed action plan has been developed, and this work is expected to be completed by the end of December 2020.
- 4) 4 AHs under Subproject #6 have not signed HD compensation agreements, and the ZHTDZ Social Affairs Bureau has handled their issues and objections through active consultation. The disposition is being disclosed, and it is expected that they will sign agreements by the end of September 2020.

9.3 Key Points for the Next Round of Monitoring

The key points of the next round of monitoring are as follows:

- 1) LA, HD and resettlement progress of Subprojects #6 and #9;
- 2) Construction and delivery progress of Wuxian and Liuma New Communities;
- 3) Production and livelihood restoration;
- 4) Employment and training of vulnerable groups, and protection of women's rights during resettlement;
- 5) Resettlement progress of other subprojects;
- 6) Social benefits of the Project.