

# Resettlement Plan

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May 2018

## People's Republic of China: Yunnan Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Development Project (Cangyuan County)

Prepared by the Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County Government for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 April 2018)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1579
\$1.00	=	CNY6.3336

## ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	average annual output value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DI	–	design institute
EA	–	executing agency
FSR	–	feasibility study report
IA	–	implementing agency
LA	–	land acquisition
LRB	–	Land and Resources Bureau
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
MSW	–	municipal solid waste
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
PAM	–	project administration manual
PMO	–	Project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PSA	–	poverty and social analysis
RCI	–	regional cooperation and integration
SGAP	–	social and gender action plan
t/d	–	ton per day

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter
<i>mu</i>	–	1 mu is equal to 666.7 m <sup>2</sup>

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## Commitment Letter

Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County Government requested for Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance to build the Guomen Primary School, the project shall be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. This resettlement plan represents a critical requirement of ADB and will be implemented as the basis for land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement of the project. The RP complies with relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Yunnan province and Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County. In order to successfully complete the resettlement, it incorporates additional measures and implementation & monitoring arrangements.

Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County Government hereby confirms the report contents and guarantees that land acquisition, demolition, resettlement, compensation, and budgeting of the project shall be carried out according to this plan that is prepared on the basis of the project feasibility study report and the preliminary socio-economic survey data. If there is any design change compared with the feasibility study report and results in substantial impact on this Resettlement Plan, this Resettlement Plan shall be updated accordingly. The updated Resettlement Plan shall be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence prior to any land acquisition and house demolition activities.

Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County Government  
(Official seal)



County Governor (or Vice County Governor in Charge):

[Signature] (signature)

2018.5.10 (date)

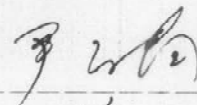
## 承诺函

沧源佤族自治县人民政府为沧源国门二小建设工程，申请了亚洲开发银行贷款。因此，项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的《社会保障政策》（SPS 2009）。本《移民安置计划》作为项目的征地和安置的依据，是根据亚洲开发银行的关键要求，以及中华人民共和国、云南省及沧源佤族自治县相关规定和政策而编制的。为了确保更好地完成征地和安置工作，本《移民安置计划》制定了安置及恢复措施、实施与监测计划。

沧源佤族自治县人民政府在此确认本《移民安置计划》内容，并同意按本《移民安置计划》实施征地、拆迁、安置、补偿、以预算资金准备。本《移民安置计划》是按项目的《可行性研究报告》和初步的社会经济调查数据编写的。如果与可研相比，有任何的设计变更，并且变更对移民安置带来重大影响，本《移民安置计划》将随之进行更新。更新的《移民安置计划》将提交亚行审核，并得到批准后，才开始进行征地拆迁。



县长（或分管副县长）：

  
2018年5月

（签字）

（日期）

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## Executive Summary

**Project Background.** For Cangyuan Wa County, the plan is to build the Guomen Primary School which falls under the social infrastructure and services component of the Project.

**Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition Impacts.** The Guomen Primary School will require a total of 47.18 mu of land in Mengdong town (Baka village and Baita community). A real estate development company will also be affected (39.53 mu of vacant land). Four households (20 persons) will be affected by partial acquisition of their land (7.35 mu of collective land) while 1 household (4 persons) will be affected by house demolition (0.3 mu rural homestead land) and will be required to relocate. The impacts on households are found to be not significant.

**Policy Framework and Entitlements** This RP is prepared in compliance with the laws and policies in terms of the LA in Cangyuan Wa County, and PRC, as well as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

**Project Entitlements.** Compensation for land and assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Assistance to household affected by house demolition include subsidy during relocation. A replacement land has been identified and discussed with the relocating households. In addition to compensation, skills trainings to all households will be offered by the Agricultural Bureau and Social Security Bureau.

**Consultations and Disclosure.** Consultations have been carried out and will continue during project implementation. All affected households were met and surveyed, their comments and opinions on compensation and relocation to ensure that impacts are avoided if not minimized are reflected in this RP. Copies of the RP will be placed in the village office while resettlement information booklets in local language will be provided to the affected households.

**Grievance Redress.** The project has established an effective and transparent grievance redress mechanism. Complaints can be made through the following channels/stages starting from the village committee up to the Cangyuan County. All complaints will be recorded and monitored by the PMO.

**Implementation Arrangements.** The implementation agency of the project is the Cangyuan PMO. For resettlement and land acquisition, the Land and Resources Bureau will be responsible and will work closely with the PMO and other concerned bureaus.

**Implementation Schedule.** It is planned that all the departments will start land acquisition works in December 2018 until March 2019. This RP will be updated following final technical design, DMS, consultation and disclosure, final relocation and restoration strategy; and will be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence. Land acquisition and house demolition will only commence once the Updated RP is satisfactory to ADB.

**Resettlement Budget.** The total budget of the project resettlement is estimated at 24.78 million yuan.

**Monitoring and Reporting.** The PMO will carry out internal monitoring during implementation. Semi-annual monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB.

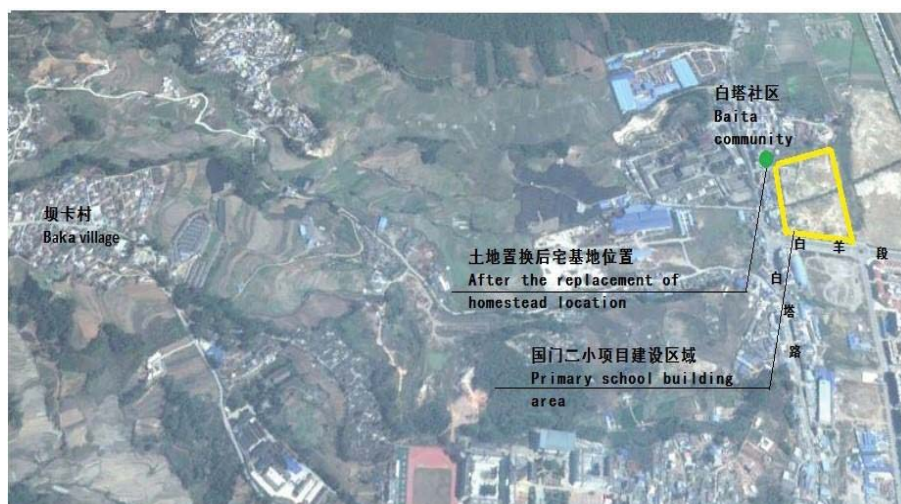
# 1. Project Background

1. The PRC Government has requested the ADB to provide a loan project to fund part of the long-term investment needs for implementing Yunnan's strategies on enhancing RCI and to support the development plan of the Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone (LBECZ) and of the border counties of Zhenkang, Cangyuan Wa, and Gengma Dai and Wa.
2. The indicative outcome of the project is: competitiveness of urban centers, logistics and industrial parks, and land ports in project counties and the LBECZ enhanced. The project will be aligned with the following indicative impacts: (i) economic growth potential for the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar enhanced; (ii) benefits of regional cooperation and integration in the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar realized; and (iii) living conditions and public health of residents of the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar improved. The project has the following components: (i) improve cross-border trade capacity, (ii) improve urban environment infrastructure; improve social infrastructure and services, and (iv) improve institutional capacity of agencies involved.
3. For Cangyuan Wa County, the plan is to build the Guomen Primary School which falls under the social infrastructure and services component of the Project. The Guomen Primary School will require a total of 47.18 mu of land.
4. The total building area for the subproject is 13193.52 m<sup>2</sup>, including three students dormitories (with total building area of 3003.88 m<sup>2</sup>), one teaching building (3087.60 m<sup>2</sup>); one comprehensive building (3063.48 m<sup>2</sup>); dining hall and one conference hall (1560.74 m<sup>2</sup>), and equipment room for 100.44 m<sup>2</sup>, garbage station(24 m<sup>2</sup>) and guard room and other rooms for facilities (570.43 m<sup>2</sup>).



Picture 1-1: Planning map of Guomen primary school





Picture 1-2: Proposed site showing affected communities/ villages schematic diagram

5. During the feasibility study phase, the following principles were adopted:

- To avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential areas (rural and urban);
- To avoid or minimize the acquisition of high quality arable land;
- To use existing state and local roads towards to the proposed construction area;
- To avoid or minimize the occupation of environmentally sensitive areas; and
- To select the resettlement areas in line with the local development plan.

6. The newly constructed Guomen primary school route selection should be combined with existing roads to avoid or reduce occupancy of existing building and cultivated land. According to the original plan, Cangyuan primary school would be built in the edge of county, total of 49mu land would be acquired permanently, with 85HHs and 315 people affected, and also 432.60 m<sup>2</sup> of rural residential houses would be demolished, with 3 HHs and 13 people affected, after site visit, PMO did some optimization for the subproject, to lower down the impact to the LAR.

Table 1-1: Comparison of the Affected Area before and after Design Optimization

Item		Unit	Original Plan	Revised Plan after Design Optimization	Decrease
Permanent land acquisition	Cultivated land	mu	49.00	7.35	-41.65
	Homestead	mu	3.04	0.3	-2.74
	Subtotal	mu	52.04	7.65	-44.39
HD	Residential house	m <sup>2</sup>	432.6	270.9	-161.7
	Subtotal	m <sup>2</sup>	432.6	270.9	-161.7
	AHs	household	85	4	-81
	APs	people	315	20	-295
House/building demolition	Residential house	household	3	1	-2
	Population	people	13	4	-9

Source: The design institute and resettlement socio-economic survey (January 2018)



## 2. Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

### 2.1. Methodology and Procedures

7. The Cangyuan PMO, design institute (DI), RP preparation agency and Mengdong Town conducted a site survey and household survey to identify the project impact scope from 14-18 January 2018.

8. On January 16, 2018, the experts of resettlement held the meeting with Cangyuan PMO in Cangyuan Guomen primary school meeting room, and the main meeting contents on RP Policy Framework Training Meeting. Both the PRC and ADB's policies related to LAR and indigenous peoples, and contents required for the RP were introduced.

9. During 16-18 January 2018, with the assistance of the experts of resettlement, the Cangyuan PMO and RP preparation agency organized relevant staff to conduct a detailed survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.

10. The surveys were conducted in a combination of field investigation, data collection and inquiry, questionnaire survey and interview. Socio-economic survey was gender-sensitive. Women were consulted to elicit their opinions and suggestions; and the findings were included in the RP.

- **Land acquisition survey:** The survey team surveyed the area of the acquired land by ownership and type after the DI defined the range of land acquisition by field setting-out.
- **House demolition survey:** Location, structure and area of affected houses and buildings were surveyed.
- **Socio-economic survey:** All households were surveyed which covers gender, ethnic group, age, educational level and employment status, etc.

### 2.2. Summary of LA and HD Impacts

11. A total of 47.18 mu of land will be acquired for the construction of Guomen primary school in Mengdong town (Baka village and Baita community). Four households (20 persons) will be affected by land acquisition while 1 household (4 persons) will be affected by house demolition. A real estate development company will also be affected.

- a) 39.53 mu of reclaimed state-owned land. The land owner is Changhui Real Estate Development Company. There are no affected people.
- b) 7.35 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently: (i) 2.85 mu of village collective (unused and unallocated land); 4.5mu of collective cultivated land (4 HHs and 20 people affected from Wa Ethnic Group in Baka Village);

- c) 0.3mu of homestead land with rural house (270.90 m<sup>2</sup>) affecting 1 household (4 persons from Dai ethnic group from Baita Community). The house will be totally affected and the household will be required to relocate

**Table 2-1: Summary of Project LAR Impacts**

Items		Total
<b>Affected Town</b>		1 Mengdong Town
<b>Village/Community</b>		2 Baka Village and Baita Community
<b>State-owned Land (mu) (DDR)</b>	Subtotal	39.53
	State-owned Construction Land (Guomen Primary School)	39.53
<b>Collective Land (mu) (RP)</b>	Subtotal	7.65
	Homestead land	0.3
	Collective contracted land (open land) in Baka Village	4.5
	Unused land (open land)	2.85
<b>HD (m<sup>2</sup>) (RP)</b>	Total	270.90
	Demolished houses in Baita Community	270.90
<b>Affected Population</b>	LA Household (HH)	4
	LA Population (person)	20
	HD Household (HH)	1
	HD Population (person)	4
<b>Affected Household (HHs)</b>		5
<b>Affected Population (persons)</b>		24

Source: Resettlement and Social Survey in January 2018 Note: 1. The affected population for homestead land has been included in HD, no need to calculate repeatedly. 2. Based on the social survey, all the affected population whom are local ethnic minorities, mainly for Wa and Dai nationality.

### 2.3. Impact on Collective Land

**Picture 2-1: Current Status of Land to be Acquired**

12. For this component, 7.35 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, 4 households with 20 people will be affected, including (i) 2.85mu of village collective unused land, without any affected people;

(ii) 4.5 mu of collective cultivated land, with 4HHs and 20 people will be affected, all affected people is from the Wa ethnic group.

13. The affected people will only lose a small part of their land and there is little effect to their production and income. About 56% of their source of income comes from non-agricultural work (as laborers, employees).

14. From table 2-4, the scope of average landloss rate is between 4.59%-11.97%, and the total household land loss rate is 9.55%, only the landloss rate of one household is below 5% among 4 affected households, 1 household is below 10%, 2 households are between 10% and 15%. More landloss rate information see in table 2-4 below.

**Table 2-2: Analysis for Landloss Rate of the Affected**

No.	Ethnic Group	Household population	Total land resource (mu)	Land to be acquired (mu)	Landloss rate (%)
1	Wa	7	15.8	1.8	11.39%
2	Wa	4	11.2	1.1	9.82%
3	Wa	4	9.2	1.1	11.97%
4	Wa	5	10.9	0.5	4.59%
Total		20	47.1	4.5	9.55%

Data Source: Resettlement Social Survey in January 2018

15. According to the present average annual output Value and the acquired land area we could get the annual loss, net income formula for planting crops:

$$V_i = (g_i \times p_i) - f_i \quad (V_i \text{ net income/mu; } g_i \text{ per mu yield; } p_i \text{ market price; } f_i$$

the total investment of the crops); For example, if the farmer planting corns, through the survey we found that the yield is 400 kg/mu. The market price is 4 yuan/kg, the total planting investment is 500 yuan/mu, therefore the net income is ((400kg×4yuan/kg) -500yuan/mu) =1100yuan/mu; Based on the current average net income of annual output Value, the estimated annual income loss is 4950 yuan, which can be seen that the compensation cost is about 50 times of the loss of income. See in Table 5-1.

**Table 2-3: Comparison of Income loss and compensation fee**

Village	Affected HH	LA area (mu)	A. Income loss (CNY10,000 / year)	B. Land compensation fee		B/A
				Type	Total of Land compensation (including resettlement subsidy)	
Baka village, Baita community	4	4.54	0.495	Cultivated land (farm land)	4.5mu × 55000CNY/mu=247500CNY	50

Remark: Income loss is CNY1,100/mu of planting net income

## 2.4. LA for State-Owned Land

16. A total of 39.53 mu of state-owned construction land will be reclaimed because of the subproject, the land owner is Changhui Real Estate Development Company, according to the interview and survey, the LA work had been finished in 2014, and the land nature had been transferred from collective land to state-owned construction land, and after that, Changhui company got a total of 53.50mu of state-owned construction land by means of public auction, planning to build one farm produce market, however, for some reason the plan had not been implemented for a long time. With the development of the masterplan of Cangyuan county, the government plans to build one primary school in that land plot, so based on the fully negotiations with Changhui company, government plans to reclaim 39.53mu of land in paid from Changhui company. Meanwhile, due to the land had been acquired in 2014, one DDR is required based on ADB's policies. More details see DDR in annex 5.

## 2.5. Impacts on Homestead Land and House Demolition

17. A homestead land (0.3 mu) with rural house (148 m<sup>2</sup>) and simple shed (122.90 m<sup>2</sup>) will be affected. It is owned by 1 household (4 people). The affected house is mainly rural single-storey house and shed are made of masonry-timber structures.

**Table 2-4: House Demolition Data**

Subproject	HD Area (m <sup>2</sup> )		Subtotal
	Masonry-timber structure	Simple Shed	
Guomen Primary School	148	122.9	270.9
Category	HH	Population	
Affected by HD	1	4	

Data Source: Resettlement Social Survey in January 2018



**Picture 2-2: Current Status Houses to be Demolished**

## **2.6. Affected Attachments and Infrastructure**

18. According to the site visit, there is no ground attachments or infrastructure.

## **2.7. Affected Vulnerable Groups**

19. Vulnerable groups in the subproject refer to those individuals and their families whose living standard is lower than the minimum living standard of Cangyuan county (the standard line of rural people about CNY135 yuan/month/person), including orphan, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, and women-headed households. According to the social survey and confirmed by village committee, there are no households who belong to any of the vulnerable groups.

## **2.8. Affected Ethnic Minorities**

20. All affected households are ethnic minorities. One household (4 people) belongs to the Dai ethnic group while the other 4 households (20 people) are from the Wa ethnic group. They live in harmony with Han. They may have their own language, but communication is not a barrier as they speak Han language as well. They enjoy the local social status, and their economic status is consistent with the Han. The Wa and Dai ethnic minorities retain their distinctiveness (customs, habits, and religion). The impacts on their land are found to be marginal since about 56% of their source of income comes from non-agricultural work (as laborers, employees). One household affected by house demolition will be compensated and assisted in a gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate manner as presented in this RP. Based on these, they are not found to be vulnerable.

# **3. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households**

21. In order to learn more about their living and production condition and the suggestions to the subproject of the affected people, under the guide of PPTA specialists, the Cangyuan PMO, the design

institute and RP preparation team work together with the Education Bureau of Cangyuan and town government of Mengdong town carried out the field survey and social economic survey among the subproject area during January 2018. The survey carried on among the different groups of economic condition, nationalities, gender, ages, etc., to learn about the condition of LA and HD residents and what they need. All households were surveyed. Interviews, discussions, observations and other methods were also used to have a full understanding with the affected groups.

### 3.1. Socioeconomic Situation of the Project Area

22. **Cangyuan County:** located in Lincang city of Yunnan Province, northeast borders on Shuangjiang Lahu Wa Bulang Dai autonomous county, its east and southeast connects with Lancang Lahu autonomous county, the northern neighbors Gengma Dai Wa autonomous county, the west and north borders with Burma, and the boundary line is 147.083 km. The width from west to east is about 86 km and the length from south to north 47 km, the total administrative area is 2445.24 km<sup>2</sup>, of which, the mountain area accounts for 99.2%, the dam area is only 0.8%; Mengdong town is 1270 meters above sea level, 886 km away from Kunming city, 222 km away from Lincang city.

23. The total GDP in 2016 achieved 3.7402 billion yuan, increased 9.4%, in which the first industry increased 0.9405 billion yuan, the percentage increased 5.8%; the second industry increased 1.2695 billion yuan, the percentage increased 11.8%; the third industry increased 1.5302 billion yuan, the percentage increased 9.7%. The ratio of the tertiary industry is 25.1:34:40.9

24. **Mengdong Town** is located in the south of Cangyuan county, Nuoliang in the east, Banhong township in the west, Mengjiao township in the north, and borders on Burma in the south, which is county seat, which is a border agricultural town of mountainous area, semi-mountainous area, suburbs and barrage area; it is the political, economic and cultural center of the county. The whole town with a total area of 260.07 km<sup>2</sup>, the total land area is 35169 mu, per capita 2.3 mu. And the total population of Mengdong town is 9186HHs with 35741 people (including 3924HHs with 16263 of rural people), it has Han, Wa, Dai, Lisu and other ethnic minorities, including Wa accounts for 66.24% of the population about 23589people, and Dai accounts for 16.58% about 6076people, Han accounts for 15%, and other ethnic minority accounts for 2.18%. The town has 3 communities, 7 village committees, 73natural villages, 50 residents group, 80 villagers group.

25. **Baka village** is located in the north of Mengdong town government, 3 km away from government, which has a population of 1955 from 518 households, Wa is the main ethnic group. The village covers an area of 3221 mu cultivated land and the per capita land is 1.65 mu. By 2016, the total economic income of the whole village was 26.47 million-yuan, per capita annual income achieved 107.01 million yuan. The total grain output was 1.312 million kilograms, and the per capita grain was 671 kilograms.

26. **Baita community** is located in the northwest of government of Mengdong town, 1.5 km away from town government station. The territory covers an area of 6.71 km<sup>2</sup>, with 14 residents groups and a total of 1547 households with 4892 people, Dai is the main ethnic group, Wa, Dai, Han live together. At the end of 2016, there were 1515.48 mu cultivated land in the whole village, 1.01 mu cultivated land per capita,



including 725 mu paddy field and 790.48 mu dry land. In 2016, the total economic income of the whole village was 17.01 million yuan, and the per capita net income was 107.37 million yuan, and the total grain output was 813,000 kg, and the per capita grain was 493 kg.

### 3.2. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected People

27. During January 14 to 18, 2018, the Cangyuan PMO, RP preparation agency and LRB organized relevant staff to conduct a detailed survey of the physical indicators of the affected population, houses, land and special facilities, as well as the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations.



Picture 3-1: Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey on Affected People

#### 3.2.1 Affected population

28. The demographic characteristics of the APs are shown in Table 3-1, including different gender, age, population composition, education and occupation. Among which, 13 are male, and 11 are female; and 20 is Wa, 4 Dai.

Table 3-1: Demographic Profile of Surveyed Households

Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
Households					5	
Average population					4.8	
<b>Age</b>						
≤6	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
7-19	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	1	4.17%
20-35	8	33.34%	4	16.67%	12	50.01%
36-50	2	8.33%	2	8.33%	4	16.66%
51-60	1	4.17%	2	8.33%	3	12.50%
≥60	2	8.33%	0	0.00%	2	8.33%
Subtotal	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	24	100.00%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Wa	12	50.00%	8	33.33%	20	83.33%
Dai	1	4.17%	3	12.50%	4	16.67%
Subtotal	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	24	100.00%

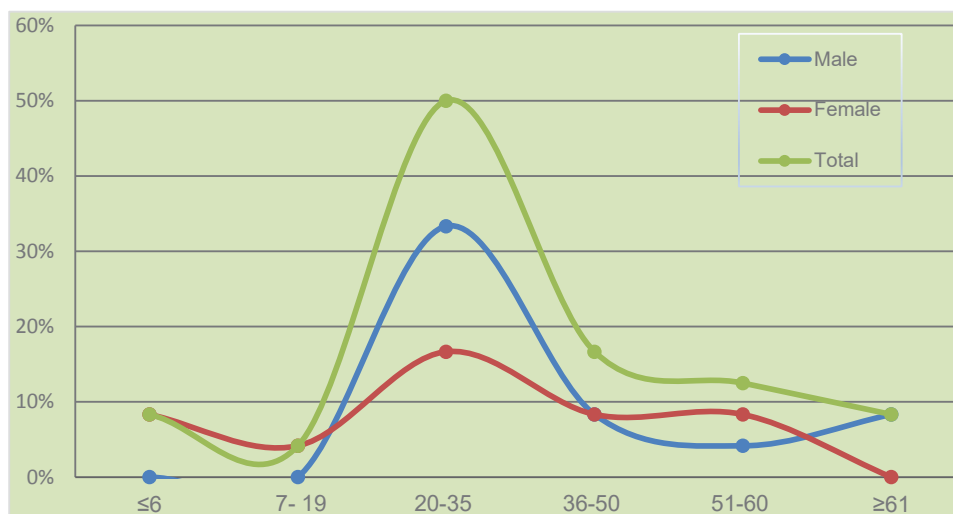
Type	Men		Women		Total	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
<b>marital status</b>						
Unmarried	7	29.17%	4	16.67%	11	45.83%
Married	6	25.00%	6	25.00%	12	50.00%
Divorce	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	1	4.17%
Widowed	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Subtotal	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	24	100.00%
<b>Education level</b>						
Preschool	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
Illiterate or semiliterate	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Primary school	5	20.83%	3	12.5%	8	33.33%
Junior high school	6	25.00%	4	16.67%	10	41.67%
Senior high school or technical secondary school	2	8.33%	1	4.17%	0	12.5%
Junior college or above	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	0	4.17%
Subtotal	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	24	100.00%
<b>Occupation</b>						
Agriculture	6	25.00%	2	8.33%	8	33.33%
Service industry	1	4.17%	1	4.17%	2	8.34%
Cleaner	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	1	4.17%
Taxi business	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	1	4.17%
Communication service	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	1	4.17%
Student	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
Outside Workers	4	16.67%	1	4.17%	5	20.83%
Other	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
Preschool	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
Subtotal	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	24	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey January 2018, Household sample: n=5 HHs, Population sample: n=24

Note: (1) the retirement age here refers to men over 65 and women over 60 years of age, so the labor force is the people under the retire age and over 16 years; (2) preschool children refer to children aged 0 to 6 years; (3) the rest of the occupation refers to the occupation and the non-working capacity of the elderly who are not involved in this table; (4) the analysis of this list includes only the affected population of the land requisition; (5) the proportion of males and females in the table is the proportion of the total population.

### 3.2.2 Age

29. The age distribution reveals that 25-35 age groups for both men and women accounts most for 50.01% of the total population; male for 33.34% and female for 16.67%; in addition, 36-50 age groups also accounts for a high proportion about 16.66%, male for 8.33% and female for 8.33%, which is a part of labor force; In addition, 51-60 age groups accounts for 12.50%, therefore, this age group is an important part of labor force. (See figure 3-1)

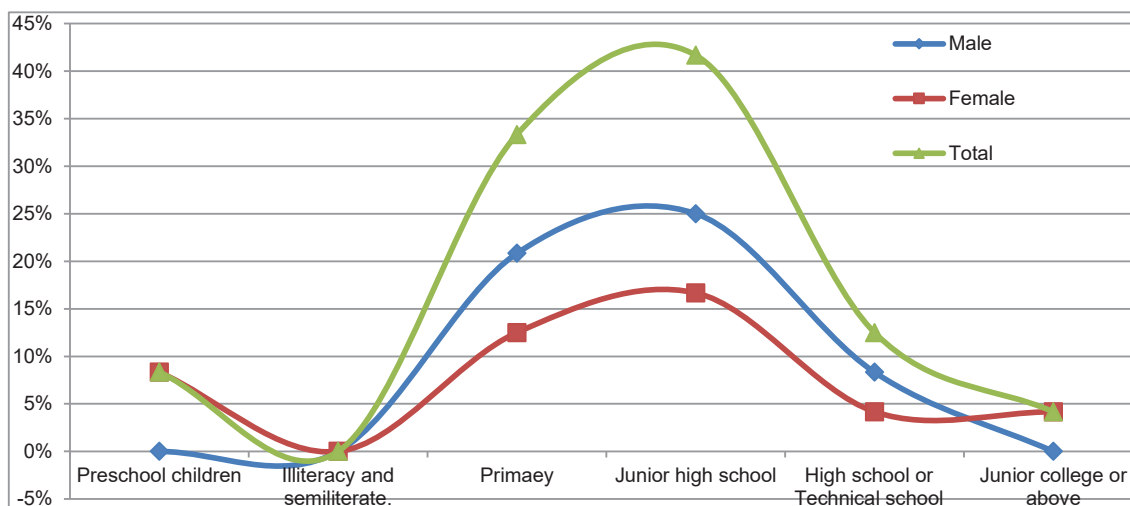


**Figure 3-1: Age distribution of Affected People**

30. Based on the survey, many male family members over 60 and female over 55 are still engaged in social work. However, the definition of actual labor force should be defined in the section of 16 to 65 - year - old male and 16 to 60 years old female, who have stopped school education. According to this, the total number of labor force accounts for more than 87.50% of people surveyed.

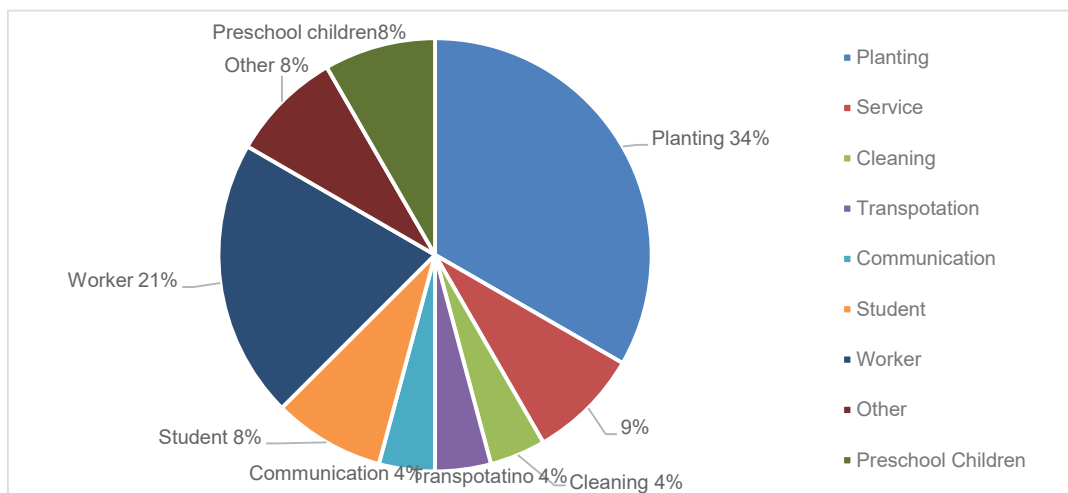
### 3.2.3 Education

31. Among the APs, junior high school degree accounts for 41.67%; elementary school degree for 33.33%. From the figure we found that, the lower education degree (primary school) and the high education degree (junior college) people accounted a little proportion; and the junior high school people accounted for the most; at the same time, for APs with degree of education, the proportion of female slightly lower than that of male, further improvement is needed in accepting education, and it is need to be kept to pay more attention to female's rights in implementation of the project, as well as to employment skills training for female.



**Figure 3-2: Education Lever Distribution of Affected People****3.2.4 Occupation**

32. Among the survived labor force, there 33.33% of them are planting, and 20.83% of them are migrant workers, some young villagers choose to work outside, and some choose to engage in different work in Cangyuan county; and about 8.34% of them are engaged in service industry, most people are waiters and security personnel of local hotels; about 4.17% of affected people are engaged as cleaner, taxi business and communication service, see figure 3-3.

**Figure 3-3: Occupation Distribution of Affected People**

### 3.2.5 Housing Conditions

33. In socio-economic survey, affected households' house are evaluated in accordance with area and population. Only one household affected by house demolition, the results are as presented in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2: Housing Conditions of Affected Households**

Item	Total AHs	Number
Room	1	3
Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	HH	148
Area of simple house (m <sup>2</sup> )		122.9

Source: Socio-economic survey, January 2018

### 3.2.6 Land Resources

34. The affected household has the largest farmland area of 15.8 mu, the minimum of 9.2 mu, and average farmland area per household of 11.76 mu, as presented in Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3: Farmland Area of Affected Households**

Item	Total Households	Type	Min (mu)	Max (mu)	Average cultivated land area per household (mu)
Cultivated land	4	Per household	9.2	15.8	11.76

Source: Socio-economic survey, January 2018

### 3.2.7 Income and Expenditure

35. Because of the influence of the integration of urban and rural, the APs' income is not only confined to farming or agricultural production; a large amount of farmers still choose to engage in planting, and other choose to work outside, or transportation and other occupations. The main income is from agriculture and working, and the farming income accounts for only 13.39%. The average of the household income and expenditure per capita of the 5 HHs are shown in Table 3-5.

**Table 3-4: Economic Statistics of the Sample Per Capita in 2017**

Unit: Yuan/Year/Person

Type	HHs	Item	Min	Max	Average	Standard deviation
Affect farmers	5	Annual per capita income (yuan)	4825	13575	8728.56	13051.97
		Annual per capita expenditure (yuan)	2500	7755	4721.50	6272.16

Source: Socio-economic survey, January 2018 Sample: n=5

36. From Table 3-5, the income of affected villagers is mainly from work labor income, breeding income, agriculture income, among which, work labor income accounting for 56.55%, breeding income accounting for 18.22% and agriculture income accounting for 13.39%. From the whole income we found that the

income structure also shows diversification, there is no big difference in the whole family income. See table 3-5.

**Table 3-5: Average Household Income Sources of Affected Households in 2017**

Unit: Yuan/year/HH

Items	Farming	Work labor	Breeding	Other	Total
APs	5420	22900	7370	4802.80	40492.80
Proportion	13.39%	56.55%	18.2%	11.86%	100%

Source: Socio-economic survey, January 2018 Sample: n=5

37. According to the survey, most of the farmers in project area are engaged in other industries such as planting, breeding and work labor and so on. Table 3-6 showed the composition of average household expenses of the AHs. The survey shows that the expenses on living accounted for 49.84%, the following are expenses on medical expenses and investment of agriculture. See in Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6: Average Household Expenditure Pattern of Affected Households in 2017**

Item	Total household	
	Average household (Yuan)	Proportion
Living expenses	9680	49.84%
Investment in agriculture	1846	9.51%
Educational expenses	200	1.03%
Medical expenses	3620	18.64%
Traffic expenses	540	2.78%
Communication expenses	1660	8.55%
Social activity expenses	1675	8.62%
Other	200	1.03%
Total	19421	100%

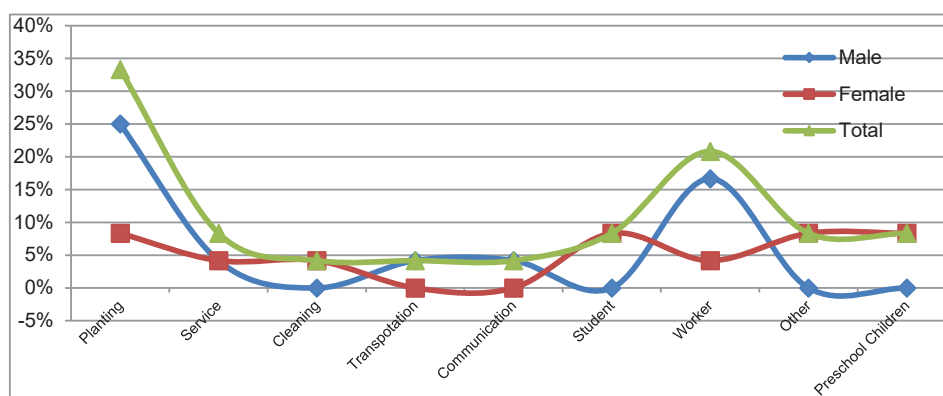
Source: Socio-economic survey, January 2018 Sample: n=5

### 3.3. Gender Analysis

#### 3.3.1. Gender Differences in Education

38. It is shown that 46.17% affected family members received junior high school education, female accounting for 16.17% and male for 25%; 33.33% affected family members received primary school education; among surveyed people, only two males and one female received junior college or senior high school education, only one female received college degree or above higher education. It is showed that the education degree of female is slightly lower than that of male, the education degree of female still need to be improved. See in Figure 3-4.

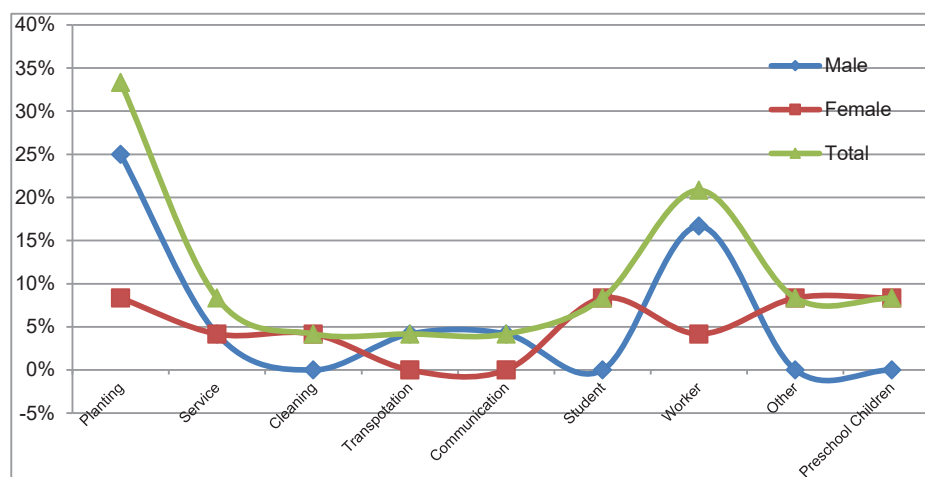




**Figure 3-4: Education Level Difference between Men and Women**

### 3.3.2. Gender Difference in Occupation and Income

39. It is shown that the proportion of women dealing with planting, transportation, communication and work labor are slightly lower than those of men. Since the survey sample is limited, the actual situation and the result are different, most of the villagers mainly engaged in planting, including rice cultivation, raising pigs and chickens, and most families are operated by husband and wife, in addition, most women engaged in various jobs like men, not only confined in housework, mainly including service industry, work labor. The women become more and more independent and have more and more influence in family affairs determination and economic income.



**Figure 3-5: Occupation Difference between Men and Women**

40. In order to better identify the income level of the affected male and female laborers, 5 AHs were sampled randomly during the survey. The result showed that the average of annual income of male laborers was 10683.58 yuan, while it was 8687.52 yuan for female laborers. It is explained that men work outside for non-farm activities longer than women, while female engaged in agricultural production activities, service industry, and short-time work at home more than men.

41. Among 5 sample surveyed households, the female labor force mainly engaged in agriculture and some work outside. The results show that their income accounted the total household income for between 8.62% and 50.00%, the average is 25.72%, of which the minimum of 8.62% is because one woman in the affected families is in lactation, with low income, only help her family engage in crop farming. In the process of project implementation, we should pay great attention to protecting women's rights and interests, so that their rights will not be harmed, and the training of women will be strengthened to improve their education degree. Therefore, in the process of project implementation safeguard the rights and interests of women, make their right not to be hurt, so as not to affect the life quality of a family.

### **3.3.3. Summary**

42. The affected farmers in this project is not only engaged in traditional farming activities, some villagers choose to work outside or engaged in communications, transportation and service industry in Mengdong town of Cangyuan county.

43. More and more women begin to earn income, and have a greater voice on important household matters, such as children's education and housing purchase. They also assume the responsibility of taking care of children and doing housework. Women would take part in social activities like men do in leisure time to maintain family income, their position in family life and agricultural production is also indispensable. Women as one of the family economic source began to have more decision-making power in the family, and the role of men and women tended to be more equal.

44. According to the survey, women's concerns about resettlement are essentially the same as those of men:

(i) Compensation standard of house and land, compensation for houses should be available timely; and after the completion of the primary school, the students in this village will be given priority or not.

(ii) Jobs generated by the project should be provided to women so that they participate in the project.

## **4. Legal Framework and Policies**

### **4.1. Laws Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement**

45. The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policies, including:

#### **ADB policy and requirements:**

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

#### **Laws and regulations of the PRC**

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (effective from October 21, 2004)

- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
- Property Law of the PRC (Decree No.62 of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007)

### **Policies of Yunnan Province, Lincang city and Cangyuan county**

- *Yunnan Government Documents: Cultivated Land Occupation Tax Implementation Measures of Yunnan Province*
- *The Comprehensive Land Price Compensation Standard For The Unified Annual Production Area of Yunnan Province* GTF[2009] No.23)
- *Notice on the Unified Annual Production Standard of Autonomous Region Implementation and Distribution* (NGTZ [2011] No.19)
- *Notice on Land Acquisition Compensation Standard for the 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) in Yunnan Province (amended) issued by the Yunnan Provincial Land Resources Department* ( LGTZ [2014] No.195)
- *Implementation measures of Endowment Insurance Treatment for Land-Expropriated Farmers of Lincang City* (LZBF[2017] No.7)
- *The Approval of the Land-use Right of the State-owned Land in Cangyuan County 2015-005 for the Land and Resources Bureau of Lincang City* (LGTZF[2016]No.18)
- *The Approval of the Land-use Right of the State-owned Land in Cangyuan County 2015-006 for the Land and Resources Bureau of Lincang City* (LGTZF[2016]No.19)
- *Notice on Land Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement Implementation Measures* ( People's government of Cangyuan county CZT [2012] No.38)
- *Notice on the Reform and Improvement of the Basic Endowment Insurance Measures for Affected Farmers Issued by the People's Government of Cangyuan County* (CZF [2016] No.178)

## **4.2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement**

46. The objectives of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy are (i) If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided; (ii) If resettlement is unavoidable, all feasible options should be explored and the scope of resettlement should be as small as possible; (iii) Ensure that the displaced persons have the same economic and social conditions before and after the project; and (iv) Improve the living standard of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

## **4.3. Differences between ADB and PRC Policies**

47. The main aspects of the legal system include the collective land acquisition, the procedures for transferring collective land to the state, house demolition on collective land in rural areas, and house demolition on state-owned land in urban areas triggering the need for compensating and relocating persons, households, and communities. Key gaps between SPS and the PRC's system and how to bridge the gaps are as follows:

**(i) Lack of identification of the poor and vulnerable groups during the screening process.**

48. Specific to vulnerable households (men, women, ethnic groups), they are identified by the Government as those who belong to the (i) Five-Guarantee program (the elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor) who are being provided with production and living assistance (e.g. food, clothing, fuel, education and burial expenses) and (i) those eligible for the Minimum Living Guarantee System and are provided with living subsidy each month. Furthermore, identification of the poor and vulnerable households are only done during implementation.

49. Those who are not considered as vulnerable groups as per Government definition but may become at risk of being vulnerable or experience hardship due to impacts of LA/HD; i.e., may need special support during the transition period (eg during relocation such as provision of labor, transport) will also be identified and will be provided with necessary assistance.

50. Those being ethnic minority, elderly, and women-headed-households but do not fall under the Government criteria requires greater in-depth assessment during DMS to determine their vulnerability factor.

51. In this subproject, no poor and vulnerable households were found. However, it will be verified during RP updating.

**(ii) Lack of documentation on the consultation and information disclosure activities, and grievances received.**

52. Meetings and interviews held with the affected households are reflected in the RP and will continue to be documented during RP updating and implementation. The grievance redress will also be documented as part of the monitoring reports. Disclosure of the key information in the RP will be carried out through the distribution of resettlement information booklets in local language.

**(iii) Inadequate social and risk analysis as resettlement planning is focused on loss of land and impacts on houses.**

53. Impact assessment was carried out during RP planning through the conduct of socio-economic surveys, consultation meetings, inventory of losses, and key informant interviews. Gender analysis was also carried out. Such measures led to the preparation of project entitlements, relocation, rehabilitation, and gender strategies; and they are reflected in this RP.

**(iv) Assistance to households who are not eligible for compensation of houses at replacement cost.**

54. Based on the Regulations on the Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (2011), the illegal houses and temporary structures which were constructed after the approval period will not be compensated. However, if the APs belong to the vulnerable groups and in need of housing, they will be assisted in securing affordable housing or low-rent housing which is according to the Regulations to Solve the Housing Difficulties for the Low Income HHs issued by State Council [GF 2007, No 24], affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to the households who have housing difficulties. The demolished HHs can apply the affordable housing and low-rent housing.

55. Compensation for non-land assets will be at replacement cost and provision of resettlement assistance similar to those who have licensed houses provided that the affected households meet the Project's cut-off date. If an earlier cut-off date has been established by the Government, the Government's cut-off date will be followed provided that the following conditions are met: (i) copy of

Halt Notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition/ pre-notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition published, (ii) documents confirming dissemination of information (billboards, minutes of public meetings, letters to households, newspapers, websites, broadcast, etc), and (iii) confirmation from households that they were informed about the cut-off-date verbally and in writing. For households who are not eligible for compensation for houses at replacement cost, the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license; and their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability will be assessed by the Project (through its local government and concerned bureaus) to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to them to ensure that they will be able to restore or will not be worse-off.

56. In this subproject, there were no illegal houses found.

#### **(v) Inadequate monitoring and reporting arrangements**

57. Monitoring is not done on a regular basis. Each implementing agencies have their own way of monitoring and documenting the process.

58. For this Project, regular monitoring and submission of monitoring reports will be carried out. Monitoring reports will be disclosed in public. All monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB.

### **4.4. Eligibility and Beneficiaries**

59. The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation the time when the Project is officially announced to the affected villages. Announcement can be through distribution of resettlement information booklet or posting notices in the village community boards. Any newly claimed land, newly built house, newly reclaimed cultivated land or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to the compensation or subsidization.

### **4.5. Compensation Rates**

#### **4.5.1. Compensation Rates for Collective Cultivated Land**

60. Cultivated land compensation standard will according to Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China 、 Land Management Law of Yunnan Province 、 Notice on Land Acquisition Compensation Standard for the 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) in Yunnan (amended) issued by the Yunnan Provincial Land Resources Department and Notice on Land Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement Measures of Cangyuan County (No.38 of Cangyuan Government, CZT [2012] No.38)

61. According to the survey, the land acquisition compensation standard of Yunnan is based on the Unified Annual Output Value, land location factors, social economic conditions, and the income of the farmers, to promise that the living condition of the farmers will not be decreased because of the LA, and guarantee their long-term livelihood: district formulation is made for LA compensation standard of 15 states in Yunnan province (city), its standard is a comprehensive compensation standard of collective land acquisition, including land compensation and **resettlement subsidy** (compensation for young crop and ground attachments compensation are not included).

62. The Unified Annual Output Value is based on the annual output and market price of the main crops under the main cropping system, Annual Output Value = Average annual crop yield × the price of the crops, therefore it is also the replacement cost. Through the survey, Unified Annual Output Value of Cangyuan is 1800 yuan/mu, in accordance with the revised LA compensation standard of 15 states (city) in Yunnan province. LA compensation of Cangyuan county is between 20400 to 32400 yuan/mu, see table 4-1. Baita community and Baka village of Mengdong town in Cangyuan county belongs to Class I, the compensation standard is 32400 yuan/mu.

**Table 4-1: Unified Annual Output Values of Cangyuan County**

No.	Annual output Value standaryuan/mu)	Times	Average compensation standard= (yuan/mu)	Scope
Class I	1800	18	32400	Mengsheng town, Menglai township, Mengjiao township, Mengdong township, Nuoliang township
Class II	1200	17	20400	Banlao township, Mangka town, Banhong township, Danjia township, Yanshuai town (including Tuanjie working committee)

Source: Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau

63. Based on Notice on the implementation measures for compensation and resettlement of land requisition in Cangyuan county, the compensation standard in Cangyuan is higher than annual output values, the actual compensation fee range from 20000-55000CNY/mu. More details see in table 4-2 below.

**Table 4-2: Compensation Standards of Cultivated Land in Cangyuan County**

Type	Scope	Compensation (yuan/mu)
Paddy field	Class I	55000
	Class II	45000
	Class III	35000
Dry land	Class I	55000
	Class II	35000
	Class III	20000

Source: Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau

64. Collective cultivated land acquired of Nongsai group in Baka village and Mangfa group in Baita community both belong to Class I in Cangyuan county, This subproject will be according to the compensation standard of *Notice on Land Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement Implementation Measures* (CZT [2012] No.38) , the compensation standard of collective land acquisition is 55000 yuan/mu.

65. Compensation for young crop: according to the document Cangyuan County Land Expropriation compensation and resettlement implementation measures, the compensation fee for young crop varies according to the crop, and the compensation standard is between 300 yuan/mu (oilseed rape) and 11852 yuan/mu (first-season sugarcane).

66. According to the survey of acquired land, compensation for young crop adopt comprehensive pricing, the compensation standard is 15000 yuan/mu, due to all acquired collective land is wasteland, according to actual compensation standard provided by the department of land and resources, this land is to be proved, so compensation fee for young crop will not be paid.

67. In regarding with the collective land to be acquired, compensation items can be divided into land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy and young crop fee. Generally speaking that the land compensation fee will be paid to village collective, and resettlement subsidy and young crop fee will be paid to affected households. However, after village meeting for Baka village, the land compensation fee will also pay to affected households. But, based on the site visit and double check with village committee, the land to be acquired turn out to be open land and without any crops or vegetables, no need to pay the young crops fee. In such the affected households will get land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy.

#### **4.5.2. Compensation Standards for House**



68. House demolition compensation will be according to *Notice on Land Expropriation Compensation and Resettlement Implementation Measures* (CZT [2012] No.38) issued by the people's government of Cangyuan on July 11, 2012; private houses and houses owned by farmers collective have been approved for construction according to the law; The compensation includes compensation for the house structure, but also the compensation for the land and homestead.

69. Compensation of house demolition in Cangyuan county, see details in table 4-3.

70. One-time resettlement subsidy of 1000 yuan/household and transition fee of 7 yuan/person per month will be paid in accordance with 12 months for temporarily. The distribution of transition fee in the implementation will be paid according to actual situation.

**Table 4-3: Compensation Standard of House Demolition**

Structure	Unit	Compensation standard (yuan/㎡)	
		Guomen primary school	
Masonry-timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	850	
Sample house	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	200	
Sample shed	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	--	
Other subsidy			
Moving subsidies	yuan/household	1000	--
Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> /yuan/person. Month	7	Calculated in 18 months temporarily, the subsidies will be paid according to the actual situation.

Source: Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau, January 2018

71. According to the survey of building material market and human capital market in Cangyuan county in the first half of 2018, the construction department calculates the cost price of brick-masonry house (resettlement cost) for 700-800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, masonry-timber for 450-500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, sample structure for 100-150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; we can find that the compensation standard is higher than the resettlement cost.

72. After consultation between the government and the affected household, the affected household chose to rebuild the house in the nearest site that provided by government. In the meantime, they hope to rebuild within their village. And finally, an area of 0.3 mu homestead was provided in Baita community for the affected household to rebuild (the replacement land area is the same land area as before) and they were satisfied with the rebuild site, meanwhile the replaced homestead land is only 200 meters from the former living house. The registration and the relevant procedures of the homestead shall be handled by PMO and HD office.

73. According to the joint consultation between the affected person and the LRB, the house compensation the internal decoration fee, ground attachments, moving subsidy, temporary transition subsidy shall be paid to the affected household in accordance with the appraisal price, which will be valued by independent property appraisal company; due to the affected household opt the way of homestead replacement, compensation for homestead land will no longer paid to the affected HH, based on the policies the corresponding homestead land compensation will be paid to Baita community as collective compensation. After getting the house compensation, the affected HH could rebuild houses on the provided homestead land according their own economic situation and their wishes.

#### **4.5.3. Compensation for Affected State-Owned Land**

74. The land to be acquired for the subproject which belonged to Baka village and Baita community, but the land acquisition work had been finished in 2014 by Cangyuan government, meanwhile the land compensation agreement and compensation fund had been done in the end of April 2014, in such, one DDR has been prepared see in appendix.

75. After the LA, the land nature transferred from farm land to state-owned construction land. By the end of 2014, Changhui company procured 53.50mu of state-owned construction land in the area with CNY15million (about 0.28million CNY/mu). The company used to plan to build one farm produce market, however, for some reason the plan had not been implemented for a long time. With the development of the masterplan of Cangyuan county, the government plans to build one primary school in that land plot, so based on the fully negotiations with Changhui company, government plans to reclaim 39.53mu of land in paid from Changhui company. After fully negotiations between Cangyuan government, PMO and Changhui company, they make a deal with that the government will reclaim the 39.53mu land from Changhui company with 18.99million CNY in total (about 0.48million CNY/mu, which is much higher than procured price).

#### 4.5.4. Land Taxes and Other Fees

76. Land taxes and other fees are shown in Table 4-4. These costs will be shouldered by the Project.

**Table 4-4: Land Taxes and other fees**

No	Item	Standard	Policy
1	Reclamation fee of cultivated land	Dry land for 9000 yuan/mu, paddy field for 10500 yuan/mu, basic field for 12000 yuan/mu	<i>The standard of land reclamation fee in Yunnan Province (YJZH [2011] No.18)</i>
2	Paid use fee of newly construction land	10 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> (Cangyuan 15 class)	<i>The announcement of the policy on adjusting the land use fee for new construction land of the Ministry of Finance, LRB and People's Bank of China (CZ [2006] No.48) and the other announcements on adjusting the land use fee for new construction land in some area of the Ministry of Finance and LRB (CZ [2009] No.24)</i>
3	Quality compensation of cultivated land of barrage area	133333 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	<i>The opinions of the People's Government of Yunnan Province on strengthening the protection the protection of cultivated land to promote the scientific development of urbanization (YZF [2011] No.85); the project only needs to pay to provincial government by 20% of the standard.</i>
4	Occupancy tax of cultivated land	18 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	<i>The implementation method of farmland occupation tax in Yunnan Province (Order of the People's Government of Yunnan Province, No.149, 2008.10.30)</i>

**Table 4-5: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Scope of impact	APs	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land	Permanently acquire Baka village and Baita community collective land for 7.35 mu, including 2.85mu of collective unused land, without any affected people, and 4.50 mu of collective contracted land,	Baka village and Baita community, 4 HHs with 20 APs	(a)The subproject will (i) acquire 2.85mu of collective unused land without any affected people, ground attachments or young crops, only land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be compensated, in such, 55000CNY/mu of compensation will be paid to village collective and (ii) acquire 4.5mu of collective contracted land, affected 4HHs with 20Aps, the affected farmers will get the 55000CNY/mu of compensation, including land compensation and resettlement subsidy.

Type of impact	Scope of impact	APs	Entitlements
	affect 4 HHs with 20 APs, all of them are minority.		<p>(b) the affected HHs will be arranged with unskilled work during the construction period to increase their income</p> <p>(c) the PMO will provide technical training for APs, inviting the technical staffs from agricultural sector and the labor and social security bureau to carry out trainings on farming and non-agricultural production, and make sure all APs received the training at least 2 times. (d) once Guomen primary school completed, it is necessary to recruit 6-8 non-technical workers, such as security guards, greening, cleaning and other auxiliary positions. The recruitment of employees will be given priority to the affected households and the laborers from the affected villages.</p>
Reclaim of the use right state-owned land	The 39.53 mu state-owned land of Changhui real estate, are now unused land.	Changhui Real Estate Company. No affected people	By the end of 2014, Changhui company procured 53.50mu of state-owned construction land in the area with CNY15million (about 0.28million CNY/mu). The company used to plan to build one farm produce market, however, for some reason the plan had not been implemented for a long time. With the development of the masterplan of Cangyuan county, the government plans to build one primary school in that land plot, so based on the fully negotiations with Changhui company, government plans to reclaim 39.53mu of land in paid from Changhui company. After fully negotiations between Cangyuan government, PMO and Changhui company, they make a deal with that the government will reclaim the 39.53mu land from Changhui company with 18.99million CNY in total (about 0.48million CNY/mu, which is much higher than procured price).
House Demolition	The house demolition affects 1 HHs with 4 people, and all of them are minority; the acquired houses are rural bungalow and the structure is mainly brick, simple structure and so on. Among the 270.9m <sup>2</sup> , masonry-timber structure accounts for 148m <sup>2</sup> and the	1 affected HH with 4 people	<p>(i) allocated 0.3mu of homestead land for the affected people to rebuild houses near the former living point. (only 200meters away)</p> <p>(ii) the house compensation and the internal decoration fee, ground attachments, moving subsidy, temporary transition subsidy will be paid to the affected household in accordance with the appraisal price and related expenses</p> <p>Since the affected household opt for homestead land replacement, compensation for homestead land will no longer paid to the affected HH. Based on the policies and the corresponding homestead land compensation will be paid to Baita community as collective compensation.</p>

Type of impact	Scope of impact	APs	Entitlements
	simple structure accounts for 122.9m <sup>2</sup>		
Ground Attachments and Public Facilities	Public facilities and trees	Property owners	(i) Ground attachment compensation will be paid to the owner; and (ii) the compensation will be determined according to the replacement cost and restoration shall be in accordance with the original scale and standards.

## 4.6. Resettlement Program for HD Households

### 4.6.1. Resettlement program for rural HD households

77. Two options will be offered to the HD households:

- (1) monetary compensation, according to the appraised price of the house and homestead evaluated by the third party real estate appraisal institution that accept by both affected HHs and PMO. Cash compensation will be given and the household will find a new place for themselves; OR
- (2) Replacement homestead land which is the same area as the affected land ("San Tong Yi Ping") policy and then the HHs may rebuild themselves.

78. After consultation between the government and the HH, the HH chose replacement homestead land and the HH will build the house on the said replacement land. Currently, an area of 0.3 mu homestead will be provided in Baita community for these HH to rebuild and they are satisfied with the location. The replaced homestead is only 200m away from the former living house. The registration and the ownership of the homestead will be handled by HDO and will be given to the affected household after the completion of the transaction.

79. The affected HD area is 270.90 m<sup>2</sup>, including masonry-timber housing area for 148 m<sup>2</sup> and simple housing structure for 122.9 m<sup>2</sup>. And the compensation will be: (1) 125,800 yuan (850 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>) for masonry-timber housing structure; (2) 24,580 yuan (200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>) for simple housing structure; (3) 27,677.20 yuan for decoration and other attachments; (4) 1,336 yuan for moving subsidies and transition fees, totally 179,423.2 yuan. The available compensation for the affected HHs, they would use 0.15-0.17 million yuan to build an area of 148 m<sup>2</sup> masonry-concrete house for living. And the remaining compensation could be used for the decoration and invest as their own willing.

**Table 4-6: The cost of different housing structure of Cangyuan in 2018**

Items	Unit Price
Masonry-concrete structure	1000-1100 yuan/ m <sup>2</sup>
Masonry-timber structure	700-800 yuan/ m <sup>2</sup>
Simple structure	350-400 yuan/ m <sup>2</sup>

Data Source: Provided by Cangyuan HDO (January 2018)

### 4.6.2. Support for Livelihood Improvement through Skills Training

80. Although the impacts are found to be marginal for affected households, different types of trainings are being offered in Cangyuan County. Affected households will be given priority:

- a) **Agricultural Skills Training.** The County Agricultural Bureau is responsible for providing free skills training for farmers. Subsidies are also provided (200-300 yuan/person) which will be used for the needed materials, rental fee of training site and training teachers. According to the consultation between the PMO and the county agriculture bureau, the affected farmers will be given priority to participate the training. Affected households will have training of 30 person-times; for every affected household, they can participate in the training for 1-2 times. Of which, 50% of the training will be provided to women.
- b) **Vocational Skills Training.** The County Social Security Bureau is responsible in carrying out vocational skills training in service industry. Some types of training are: electric welding, catering services, vehicle repair. The subsidy is 200-300 yuan/person. According to the consultation between the PMO and the County Social Security Bureau, the affected farmers will be given

priority to participate in the training. Affected households will have training of 20 person-times; for every affected household, they can participate in the training for 1-2 times. Of which, 50% of the training will be provided to women.

**Table 4-7: Agricultural Technical Training Plan**

No	Type	Target group	Labor force (person-time )	Female work force (person-time )	Time
1	Agriculture technical ( industrial crop planting, vegetable planting )	Farmers affected by LA	30	15	December, 2018- December, 2019
2	Mechanical repairing, electro welding, chef and catering services	Farmers affected by LA	20	10	December, 2018- December, 2019

81. All training expenses including organization funds, textbook fee, printing materials cost, appraisal fee, practice fee and teachers' salaries will be shouldered by the Cangyuan Agricultural and Social security Bureaus first and the Cangyuan County will pay the concerned bureaus.

## 5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

82. According to relevant policies and regulations of the PRC, regional and municipal on LAR, it is very necessary to conduct public consultation and encourage active participation of APs in project 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 properly. Consultation has been fully highlighted during preparing RP and organizing implementation.

### 5.1. Consultation at Preparation Stage

#### 5.1.1. Completed Public Participation Activities

83. As to all significant topics for discussion involved in the planning stage of resettlement, the PMO has organized meetings and discussions of design institute (DI), consultant agency, local communities and APs to disclose information and conduct public consultation in various ways from January 14, 2018 to January 18, 2018. Including:

- (i) Design optimization discussion in order to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (ii) Impact survey based on the FSR to get detailed information on population, houses, land, special facilities, APs, shops and enterprises in the project area;
- (iii) Consultation with managers of affected villages, to get the socio-economic background of them and discuss the LA options and the compensation standards with the villagers; and
- (iv) Cangyuan organizing community residents' representative congress, includes women, the elderly and children, to discuss land demolition plan and compensation standards.





**Picture 5-1: Public Participation**

- (v) Cangyuan PMO along with RP preparation agency makes a further discussion with affected representatives on draft RP and information disclosure.

84. These meetings and surveys played an important role in developing rational compensation rates, restoration programs and training programs. It has been found that the AHs' main concerns are:

- (i) Since the LA area is not large, the LA will have little impact of their income condition. They only concern whether the compensation can be paid timely and whether crop cultivation training and livestock breeding technical training can be conducted.
- (ii) Compensation and resettlement: Cangyuan PMO and the resettlement unit have consulted with the affected people on land compensation and resettlement issues, to ask them whether choose re-allocate land or monetary compensation after land acquisition.
- (iii) For the HD aspect, the compensation standard first comes to the affected household, next will be the resettlement site and then the living problem during transition period;.
- (iv) Women believe that transfer to homestead after monetary compensation can solve their living problem as well as get the compensation and improve their living condition.
- (v) Due to the construction of Guomen primary school, inconvenience to daily travel would be problems, the construction process may cause noise, dust, construction waste; and have to take measures to deal with or mitigate pollutions.
- (vi) Construction period and dates of Guomen primary school should be published promptly to inform the residents living nearby, let them know the inconvenience in advance.

85. Based on the above discussions, the PMO:

- (vii) Has developed land acquisition compensation standards, and will inform to the APs in advance. After the agreement is signed, the land compensation will be paid timely.
- (viii) Discussed with Cangyuan People's Government about APs most concerned issues, such as the resettlement work, and discussed with the labor and social security bureau about the relevant training issues for AHs.
- (ix) Cangyuan PMO discussed a satisfied resettlement plan for the APs with Cangyuan house demolition department and resettlement house construction units. On the one hand, the house demolition department will further explain the policies on house demolition and compensation standards to the affected households, on the other hand, resettlement house construction units should regularly announce the resettlement house construction situation to the affected

households. Life issues during the transition period for affected households concern, resettlement housing construction is urged to be completed as soon as possible, and transition costs should be given to the affected families, to give some help for vulnerable groups to ensure they can go smoothly with the transition period. Some important issues during the project preparation consultation/meeting are listed in Table 6-1.

**Table 5-1: Public Participation Activities during Project Preparation Stage**

Location	Date	Participants	Number of persons/female	Key Topics
Party member activity room of Guomen primary school	17 January 2018	APs, resettlement expert, PMO, cadres of Mengdong Township, Education Bureau, LRB, HDO, RP preparation agency	20/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Introducing the background and purpose of the project ;</li> <li>➤ how to minimize the cultivated LA and HD impacts;</li> <li>➤ to look into the village representative's hope for the project and the necessity;</li> <li>➤ To expand the social economic household survey of affected families.;</li> <li>➤ Discuss the proposed compensation standard.</li> <li>➤ Consult the income sources of affected villages.;</li> </ul>
PMO	18 January 2018	APs, PMO, RP preparation agency	25/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Determination of DMS about HD;</li> <li>➤ implementation progress of the building;</li> <li>➤ discuss the location of reconstruction site;</li> </ul>
PMO	18 January 2018	APs, PMO, community officials, RP preparation agency, L&R Bureau, and LA department	21/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ discuss the draft report on resettlement;</li> <li>➤ discuss future counseling plans;</li> <li>➤ future information disclosure plan;</li> </ul>

### 5.1.2. Opinion Survey Results

86. The respondents include the 5 households affected by LA. These surveys are also intended to make the implementation agencies and design units aware of local conditions and the concerns and concerns of the affected people. The survey showed that most of them know that the project is about to be constructed and support for it, 100% respondent know the LA and resettlement policy and 100 % of them know how to appeal when their legitimate rights and interests are violated during the HD progress. See Table 6-2.

**Table 5-2: Public Opinion Survey Results**

No	Question	Options					
		Option 1	Result (%)	Option 2	Result (%)	Option 3	Result (%)
1	Do you know that the project is about to be constructed?	Yes	80	Not quite clear	20	Unclear	—

2	Do you support the project?	Yes	100	No	—	Don't care	—
3	Who do you think will benefit from the construction of school?	The country	—	Collective	80	Person	100
4	Will you demolition for the project?	Yes	100	No	—	—	—
5	Will you keep on farming after losing your farmland?	Yes	100	No	—	—	—
6	Will you agree transfer your agriculture account to non-agriculture account after losing your farmland?	Yes	40	No	60	—	8.58
7	Will you go to an enterprise or work outside after losing your farmland?	Yes	100	No	—		
8	Will you running business after losing your farmland?	Yes	100	No	—		
9	Will you attending skill training after losing your farmland?	Yes	100	No	—		
10	Will you take part in social security after losing your farmland?	Yes	100	No	—		
11	Are you aware of the compensation and resettlement policies for LA and HD?	Yes	100	Knows a little	—	Do not know	—

## 5.2. Public Participation and Consultation Plan

87. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the Feasibility Study Report (FSR) and the socio-economic survey data of the subproject. The RP shall be updated according to the detail measurement survey and census data of affected persons based on detailed design of the subproject; the updated RP shall be submitted to ADB for review and approved by ADB concurrence prior to start of LAR activities.

88. During the implementation of the subproject, the PMO, women's Federation, community committee staffs will establish a cooperation mechanism, through held forum among women and other ways to learn about their demands, hopes at different stage of the subproject. During the whole progress of the subproject, the subproject implementation agency invited the women's Federation staffs to join in.

89. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, Cangyuan PMO, affected village committee, and communities will conduct further public participation, including the LA compensation standard, and the scope of training for the APs, disclosing construction issues, soliciting comments and expectations from the APs during implementation, disclosing the compensation rates and appeal channel, etc., and learning RP implementation progress and the APs' livelihood restoration. See Table 6-3.

**Table 5-3: Public Participation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	Distribution	2018.06	Cangyuan PMO	All APs	Disclosure of compensation rates, and appeal channel,
Disclosure of the Updated RP	ADB website	2018.06	ADB		Disclosure online
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	2018.09	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, LA department and officers of affected Villages/ Community	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and LA schedule
Announcement of compensation program for LA	Bulletin board, village meeting	2018.09	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, LA department and officers of affected Villages/Community	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination of compensation plan	Resident meeting	2018.06	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, LA department and officers of affected Villages/Community	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Notification of compensation amounts and date of payment	Resident meeting	2018.06	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, LA department and officers of affected Villages/Community	All APs	Notification of compensation fees and date of payment
Skill training arrangement	Resident meeting	2018.010	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, Community/Village Committees	All APs	Discussion of detail training requirements and timeframe
Relocation Planning and Implementation	Resident meeting	2018.09	Cangyuan PMO, Construction Bureau, Transportation Bureau and Community/Village Committees	All APs	Discussion of resettlement building structure, construction schedule, facilities in resettlement communities, public transportation, etc.
Monitoring for APs	Family survey	2018.12—2020.12	Cangyuan PMO and L&R Bureau, LA department and officers of affected	Random sampling of the affected people	Learning RP implementation progress and the

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
			Villages/Communities, internal monitoring		APs' livelihood restoration

### 5.3. Appeals Procedure

90. Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial disputes are anticipated. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent, accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The system has shown in figure 6-3. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the community committee/sub-district office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the community committee/sub-district office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with Cangyuan Land and Resources Bureau or the LA and HD management office (depending upon the issue) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Cangyuan PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with Cangyuan Government after receiving such disposition within 3 months.

91. Alternatively, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC at any time irrespective of the use and progress of the GRM process. At each stage, when the responsible agencies receive the appeal, it will be also copied to the PMO for discussion, so that the grievance can be redressed at lower levels.

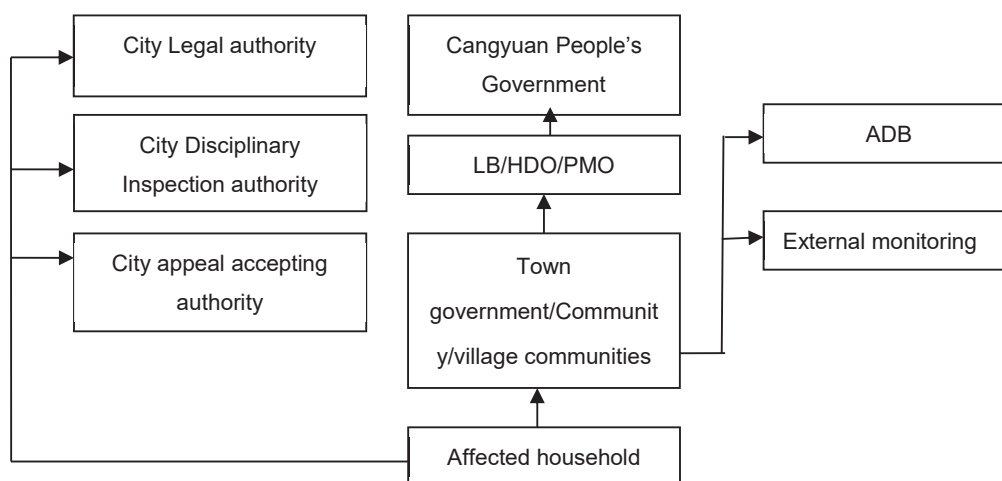
92. Affected household can also submit complaints to ADB which will first be handled by the project team. If the affected households are still not satisfied, they may submit their complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.<sup>2</sup> However, the first step requires good faith efforts to resolve the problem with the relevant organizations and ADB Project Team.

93. All grievances (and their resolution) at each stage will be recorded and kept. The PMO will report the grievances (and their resolution) to ADB in semiannual monitoring reports. The APs may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the APs at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the APs know their

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

right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

94. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues.



**Figure 5-1: Grievance Redress Flowchart**

## 5.4. Appeal Contact Information

95. In order that the APs can feed back their grievances timely, contacts have been appointed for different appeal accepting agencies and their contact information disclosed.

**Table 5-4: Contact List for the Project**

N o.	Unit	Post	Name	Telephone	Remark
1	Government of Cangyuan	Deputy secretary of the County Party Committee , county magistrate	Zhou Ping	0883--7121008	
2	Cangyuan Education Bureau	Director	Ding Yuxiang	0883--7121654	
3	Cangyuan Education Bureau	Deputy Director	Yu Xianhua	13529624068	
4	Cangyuan LRB	Director	Liang Zhiyong	0883--7121033	
5	Cangyuan HDO	Responsible person	Zhao Xuerong	13988393879	
6	Cangyuan Agriculture Bureau	Director	Liu Shizhen	0883--7121297	
7	Government of Mengdong Township	Alcalde	Zhang Yuanjian	0883--7123759	
8	Baka village committee	village secretary	Tian Xinyong	13759354358	

9	Nongsai Group	Group leader	Li Chun	13988331230	
10	Baita community	village secretary	Li Guanghong	13578439861	
11	Mangfa Group	Organization	Li Guiming	13759362338	
13	Cangyuan Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	Director	Yang Quanwen	0883--7125624	
14	Cangyuan Bureau of Finance	Director	Gao Xinghua	0883--7121672	
15	Cangyuan Inland Revenue Department	Director	Ren Guangxiang	0883--7123464	
16	Cangyuan Auditing Bureau	Director	Li Kaifeng	0883-7121279	
17	Cangyuan Development and Reform Bureau	Director	Sun Tie	0883--7125970	
18	Csangyuan Housing, Urban and Rural Construction Bureau	Director	Yang Guoqiang	0883--7121022	
19	Cangyuan Letters and Visits Department	Person in charge	Li Yonghong	0883--7126141	
20	Cangyuan Disciplinary Inspection Department	Person in charge	Luo Wei	0883--7121108	
21	Cangyuan Legal Department	Person in charge	Li Jiafang	0883--7122079	
22	External M&E agency		Uncertain	--	

## 6. Resettlement Budget

### 6.1. Resettlement Budget

96. All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the project, all resettlement costs will be from domestic funds, which is 24.78 million yuan in total, as detailed in Table 7-1.

**Table 6-1: Resettlement Cost Estimate**

No	Item	Unit	Compensation standard (unit/yuan)	Quantity	Total (ten thousand yuan)
Part 1.	Permanent collective land acquisition				
1.1	Compensation for LA	mu	55,000	7.65	42.08
	Subtotal				42.08
Part 2.	Reclaim of the use right of state-owned land				
2.1	Reclaim of the use right of state-owned land	mu	480400	39.53	1898.92
	Subtotal	yuan			1898.92
Part 3.	Compensation for HD				

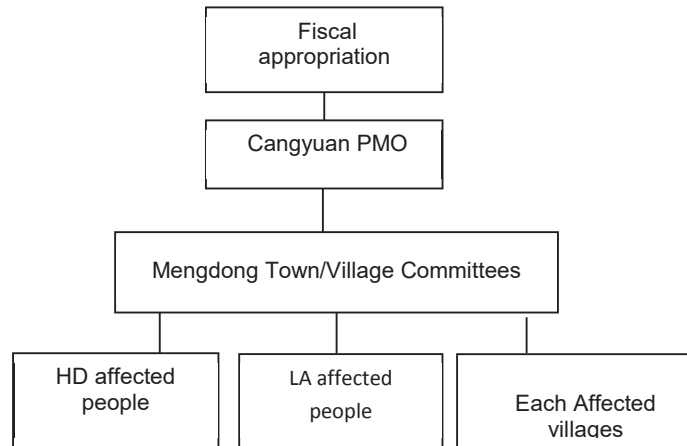


No	Item	Unit	Compensation standard (unit/yuan)	Quantity	Total (ten thousand yuan)
3.1	Masonry-concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0.0
	Masonry-timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	850	148	12.58
	Civil engineering structure	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0.0
	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	200	122.9	2.46
3.2	Attachments				2.77
3.3	Resettlement transition fees	person/month	7	48	0.03
	Resettlement subsidies fees	household	1	1000	0.1
	Resettlement incentive fees	household			0.0
Subtotal					17.94
Subtotal of item 1~3		yuan			1958.94
Part 4.	Other costs				
4.1	RP preparation costs	yuan			18.00
4.2	Management costs	yuan	3.00%	1958.94	58.77
4.3	Skill training costs	yuan			0.50
4.4	HD and evaluation fees	yuan	0.50%	17.94	0.09
Subtotal					77.36
Part 5.	Relevant taxes	yuan			
5.1	Land reclaiming fare	mu	10500	7.65	8.03
5.2	New construction access fees	mu	6666.67	7.65	5.1
5.3	Compensation for cultivated land of Ba area	mu	133333.4	7.65	102
5.4	Cultivated land occupation taxes	mu	13333.4	7.65	102
Subtotal					217.13
Part 6.	Contingencies	yuan	10%		225.34
Total		yuan			2,478.77

## 6.2. Disbursement Flow and Plan of Resettlement Funds

### 6.2.1. Disbursement flow

97. During the implementation of the subproject, compensation fees will be paid at the standard in RP; Cangyuan fiscal budget will appropriate the compensation funds to Land Resource Bureau and Housing Levy Office, and then pay the funds to the affected units or individuals. Cangyuan PMO is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the payments. The disbursement flow is shown below.



**Figure 6-1: Flowchart of Resettlement Fund Disbursement**

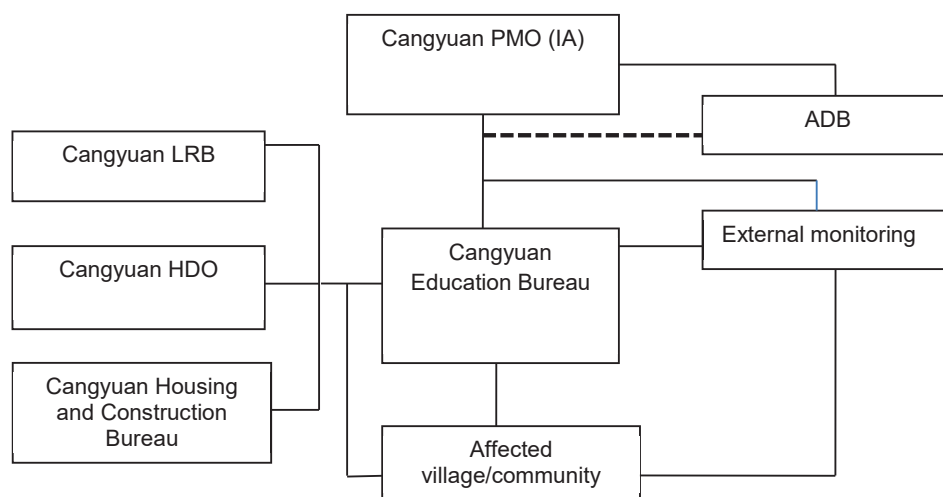
98. The budget is a cost estimate of resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, and due to the practical impacts of detailed measurement survey (DMS), modifications to compensation and inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but Cangyuan County PMO will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

## 7. Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

99. The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the project's resettlement activities are:

- Lincang PMO (EA)
- Cangyuan PMO(IA)
- Cangyuan people's government (sub IA)
- Cangyuan ADB Loaned project management Leading Group (Cangyuan PMLG)
- Cangyuan Project Management Office / Cangyuan Education Bureau (Cangyuan PMO/PIU, under Cangyuan PMLG)
- Cangyuan Land and Resources Bureau (Cangyuan LRB, land acquisition implementation agency)
- Cangyuan house acquisition management office(house demolition implementation agency IA)
- Mengdong Township Government(participation)
- Affected villages(participation)
- Design Institute (DI) (project design institute entrusted by Lincang PMO)

## 7.1. Organizational Chart



**Figure 7-1: Resettlement Organizational Chart**

## 7.2. Cangyuan ADB Loaned Project Management Leading Group

100. The resettlement staffs of Cangyuan are from functional departments of Cangyuan Municipal Government. They have rich working experience and have participated in LA and resettlement in a number of local municipal projects, and will play a good organizing and coordinating role in the implementation of the project. The Project Leading Group is composed of the following persons:

Group Leader: Zhou Ping Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee, County Magistrate

Deputy Supervisor: Li Wenming County CPC Committee Member, First Deputy County Chief

Yi Hongqing County CPC Committee Member, Deputy County Chief, Secretary of the Party Committee of Menglai Village

Fang Bingren Deputy County Chief

Members: Yang ShuiQing Chief of the office of the county people's government.

Sun Tie Director of the county Development and Reform Bureau.

Dong Yuxiang County Education Bureau Chief

Gao Xinghua County Finance Bureau Chief

Yang Quanwen County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau Chief

Yang Guoxiang Secretary for housing and urban-rural development.

Chai Dafen Director of the County Planning Bureau

Yang Jin Director of the County Water Bureau

Li Kailan Director of the County Audit Bureau

Liang Zhiyong Deputy director of LRB

Zhang Yanjian Deputy Secretary of party Committee of Mengdong Township, Town chief

101. The Leading Group office consists of project fund supervision and management office in the county bureau of finance. Gao Xinghua is appointed as office director, Li Kailan and Peng Yuying are appointed as deputy office director and the staffs will be transferred from Finance Bureau, Education Bureau and Audit Bureau. And set up under project management office. Dong Yuxiang is appointed as office director, Yang Guoxiang and Yu Xianhua are appointed as deputy office director and the staffs will be transferred from Finance Bureau and Housing Construction Bureau.

102. The primary duties of the leading group is responsible for deploying, directing, coordinating the county ADB loaned project related work;

103. Responsibility of funds management office: to formulate the fund management system according to relevant regulations; to review and report the loan project funds, and check the disbursement of loan funds according to the project progress and withdrawal request; to management the loan project funds and coordinate the internal and external communication; to organize annual audit of loan project funds; to finish all tasks assigned by the leading group.

104. PMO mainly is responsible for strengthen cooperation with relevant regional counterparts' convergence of the various stages of project coordination and management, to ensure the smooth implementation of the project. Development and Reform Commission is responsible for pre-project review of reporting, project coordination and guidance work, finance department and auditing bureau responsible for supervision of the use of project funds, debt service work, houses construction department is responsible for project implementation, technical guidance and quality supervision.

### **7.3. Division of Responsibilities among Agencies**

#### **7.3.1. Lincang PMO**

- Responsible for the overall project management and coordinating, and submission of project progress reports to the ADB.

#### **7.3.2. Cangyuan people's government**

- Responsible for the coordinating, funds arrangements of LA and HD, and internal resettlement supervision.

#### **7.3.3. Cangyuan Project Leading Group**

- Responsible for project leadership, organizing, coordination and policy-making, examining the RP, implementing internal supervision and inspection, and making decisions on major issues arising from resettlement.

#### **7.3.4. Cangyuan PMO/Education Bureau**

- Coordinate with the design institutes to determine the project impact scope;
- Coordinate with the Land and Resource Bureaus specific to planning, updating, and implementation;

#### **7.3.5. Cangyuan Land and Resources Bureau**

- Organizing the socioeconomic survey;
- Conducting the DMS and baseline survey;
- Organizing public participation activities;
- Negotiating resettlement programs and organizing the preparation of the RP;
- Applying for the license for planning of land use and the license for land used for construction;
- Implementing measures for LA;
- Implementing the state policies and regulations on construction land management;

- Developing resettlement and compensation programs according to the policies, and submitting them to competent authorities for approval;
- Handling the land use approval formalities;
- Implementing the RP;
- Entering into compensation and resettlement agreements with the affected economic organizations together with L&R bureau;
- Entering into compensation agreements for temporary land occupation;
- Entering into compensation and resettlement agreements with the affected households and entities;
- Reviewing resettlement implementation;
- Managing information on LA, HD and resettlement;
- Training staff;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from implementation;
- Coordinating and handling disputes and appeals;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the Cangyuan PMO.

### **7.3.6. Mengdong Township**

105. Led by the leaders in charge, and composed of party office, land management and other units and various community key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the survey of the Subproject, and assisting in the preparation of the RP;
- Organizing public participation, and propagandizing the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within its jurisdiction;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- Supervising the LA and contract signing
- Reporting LA and resettlement information to the county land and resources bureau;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.

### **7.3.7. Affected Village Committees/Communities**

106. Composed of key officials of committee. Its responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and propagandizing the policies on LAR ;
- Paying and managing relevant funds;
- Reporting the APs' comments and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation;
- Providing assistance to displaced households with difficulties;
- Cooperate with other higher-level units with land acquisition related work

### **7.3.8. Design Institute**

- Reducing the impacts of the Subproject through design optimization; and
- Identifying the range of LA.

## 8. Implementation Schedule and Monitoring

107. According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be planned and implemented for 2 year from April 2019 to April 2021; the LAR will begin in January 2019 and end in March 2019. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- LA shall be completed at least one month prior to the commencement of civil construction.
- During the LAR, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the project. Before the commencement of civil construction, the scope of LAR will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation shall be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the compensation and resettlement program for LAR. No entity or individual should use such compensation funds on their behalf, nor should such compensation be discounted for any reason.

**Table 8-1: Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
<b>1. Consultation and Disclosure</b>				
1	Disclosure of RIB	Cangyuan government	PMO, resettlement expert	2018.6
2	Disclosure of resettlement plan	All affected villages, communities and person	LRB	2018.6
3	Submission of resettlement plan to ADB website	Seriously affected villages, communities and person	LRB and resettlement expert	2018.6
4	Approval of relevant document	All affected villages and communities	LRB	2018.6
<b>2. Resettlement Plan &amp; Budget</b>				
5	Approval of final RP & budget		government of Cangyuan	2018.6
6	Following completion of final technical design, submission of Updated RP to ADB for review and concurrence. Uploading of Updated RP on ADB website		Cangyuan, ADB	2018.12
<b>3. Capacity Building</b>				
7	Establishment of a resettlement offices at various levels		PMO	2018.3
8	Capacity building of resettlement office	3 staffs	Cangyuan PMO	2018.4
9	Designate village/community authorities	All affected villages and communities	PMO, LRB	2018.4
<b>4. Commencement and Completion of Resettlement</b>				
10	Agreements with villages and APs	All affected villages and communities	LRB and HDO	2019.1
11	Commencement		LRB and HDO	2019.1-3

No	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
12	Completion		LRB and HDO	2019.3
	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			
13	Internal monitoring and report		PMO	semi-annual
14	Establishment of internal monitoring system	Semi-annual report	Cangyuan PMO	March-April 2018.

108. To ensure smooth land acquisition and resettlement as planned, an internal monitoring system will be established by government departments including the Cangyuan PMO, Land and Resource Bureau. Considering that impacts are not significant, internal monitoring system is designed.

109. The following will be monitored and reported on a semi-annual basis and will be part of the Project's progress reporting. Reports will be submitted to ADB

- Activities carried out during RP updating (DMS, consultation activities, finalization of replacement costs, relocation of household)
- Disbursement and use of the LAR compensation
- Provision of compensation and assistance to HD household
- Budget utilization and availability

110. The report will include the statistical data of land acquisition and resettlement, and compensation disbursed in the past 6 months. Leiyang PMO will prepare a resettlement completion report within one year after the LAR completion and be submitted to ADB through Cangyuan PMO.



## **Appendix 1: Due Diligence Report on Land Acquisition for Guomen primary school sub-project**

### **1. Overview of the Project**

The PRC Government has requested the ADB to provide a loan project to fund part of the long-term investment needs for implementing Yunnan's strategies on enhancing RCI and to support the development plan of the Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone (LBECZ) and of the border counties of Zhenkang, Cangyuan Wa, and Gengma Dai and Wa.

### **2. Due Diligence Report Preparation**

The report is prepared by a preparation team composed of the Cangyuan PMO, and a RP preparation agency. From 14 January 2018 to 29 January, the team visited the Cangyuan PMO, Land and Resource Bureau, Bureau of education, government of Mengdong and other relevant departments to collect the compensation and resettlement agreement and other relevant materials, and interviewed the responsible person of Mengdong government and related people. The main contents of this report include: to understand the actual situation of the LA and HD, the process of the LA and HD and compensation payment, to know public participation and complaint cases, to assess the compensation payment for the LA and HD, and ultimately to draw relevant conclusions.

### **3. Project Impact**

The indicative outcome of the project is: competitiveness of urban centers, logistics and industrial parks, and land ports in project counties and the LBECZ enhanced. The project will be aligned with the following indicative impacts: (i) economic growth potential for the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar enhanced; (ii) benefits of regional cooperation and integration in the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar realized; and (iii) living conditions and public health of residents of the LBECZ and border areas of Myanmar improved. The project has the following components: (i) improve cross-border trade capacity, (ii) improve urban environment infrastructure; improve social infrastructure and services, and (iv) improve institutional capacity of agencies involved.

For Cangyuan Wa County, the plan is to build the Guomen Primary School which falls under the social infrastructure and services component of the Project. The Guomen Primary School (referred to as the "subproject") will require a total of 47.18 mu of land.

The total building area for the subproject is 13193.52 m<sup>2</sup>, including three students dormitories (with total building area of 3003.88 m<sup>2</sup>), one teaching building (3087.60 m<sup>2</sup>); one comprehensive building (3063.48 m<sup>2</sup>); dining hall and one conference hall (1560.74 m<sup>2</sup>), and equipment room for 100.44 m<sup>2</sup>, garbage station(24 m<sup>2</sup>) and guard room and other rooms for facilities (570.43 m<sup>2</sup>).

The detail land acquisition status of Guomen primary school sub-project is shown in the table 1 below.

**Table 1 The Completed LA Status of Guomen primary school sub-project**

Item	Village	Paddy fieldv	Dry land
Guomen primary school	Baka village collective	20.95	11.8
	Baita community collective	19.05	12.3
	Total	40.0	24.1

Data Source: Cangyuan L&R Bureau Note: The LA work had been completed in the table.

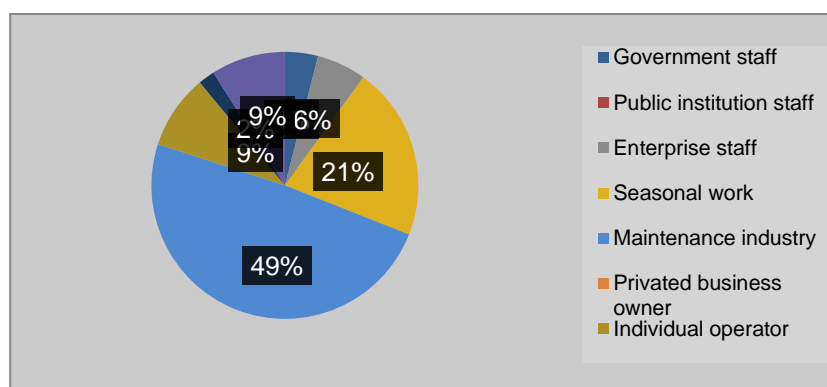
Based on the requirement of Cangyuan overall general planning and land utilization, government of Cangyuan conducted LA work between Baka village and Baita community for part of land in 2014, the LA work affected 2 villages and the LA area was 127.8 mu and the Guomen primary school occupied only 39.53 mu, affected 22 HHs with 87 people.

Before the land acquisition, three party's negotiations were organized by Cangyuan L&R bureau, Mengdong Town government and the 2 affected villages, in addition, carried out the public participation and negotiations for many times, holding villagers discussion meetings and finally, reaching an agreement, and the three parties had signed the land compensation agreement.

#### 4. The economic analysis for affected people

Based on the survey and agency interviews, learning that part of LA work of Guomen primary school sub-project had been finished in 2014, 22 HHs with 87 people were affected, this DDR surveyed 50% of the total affected population, which is 11HHs with 47 people. The survey included the analysis of the occupation, income, expenditure and so on.

Of the survey, about 49% of the affected people engaged in agricultural production, and seasonal outside working accounts for 21%, due to the integration of urban and rural, most of farm land has been acquired before or transferred, majority of farmers choose outside working, some engage in government of Cangyuan, the others are doing other work. Such as the transport industry accounts for 9%. Details see in figure 1.

**Figure 1: Occupation distribution**

As the affected HHs of the Guomen primary school all belong to Mengdong Town of Cangyuan, With the development of urbanization in Cangyuan county, the government has responded to the government's urban development planning, so now some farmers are not limited to planting, but they choose seasonal jobs or go to work in enterprises. Although the main source of income is still dominated by planting industry, the income of seasonal working income and enterprise salary is also larger, and agricultural income only accounts for 45.69% of total income. The economic income and expenditure of the 11 affected HHs are shown in table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Statistics of the Sample Per Capita in 2017**

Type	HHs	Population	Item	Min	Max	Average	Standard deviation
Affect HHs	11	47	Annual per capita income	8086	11286	8930.81	987.11
			Annual per capita expenditure	3530	9990	5500.81	1102.34

Note: DDR survey in January 2018

From table 3, it indicates that the income of these affected people in Guomen primary school project is not limited in agricultural, the income structure become diversity, the income mainly comes from animal breeding and outside working, among which, income of animal breeding accounts for 33.89%, and then outside working (14.63%), wage accounts for 13.31% and planting (27.94%). After LA, the income structure of the farmers changed significantly. Due to reduction of cultivated land after LA, the crop income and its proportion of household income decreased. At the same time, labors liberated from agricultural production work outside or find a stable job to receive wages, therefore, the total income of working outside and salary after LA and its proportion of household income is greatly increased. In general, after the LA, the living standards of the farmers did not decline through a series of resettlement measures, but the household income has improved, and the total income of the family increased by nearly 20%. More details see table 3 below.

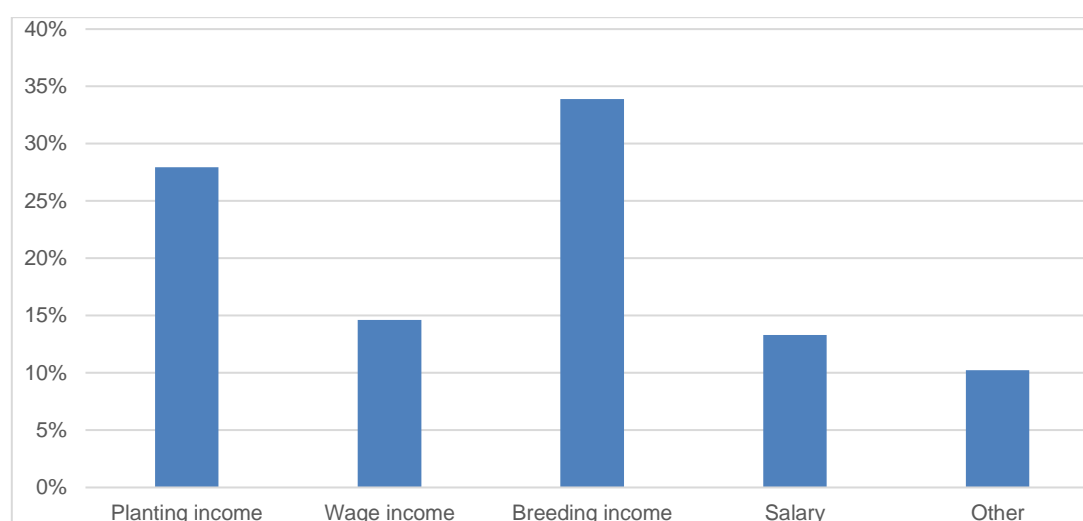
**Table 3: Income Resources Analysis of the Affected Households**

Unit: Yuan/year/HH

Item	After LA			Before LA			Difference
	Total income	Per capita income	Proportion	Total income	Per capita income	Proportion	Comparison
<b>Planting</b>	116674	5072.78	27.94%	157983	6868.83	45.07%	-26.15%
<b>Working</b>	61600	6298.57	14.63%	23542	2407.16	6.69%	161.66%

Item	After LA			Before LA			Difference
	Total income	Per capita income	Proportion	Total income	Per capita income	Proportion	Comparison
<b>Animal breeding</b>	142500	6195.65	33.89%	103250	4489.13	29.41%	38.01%
<b>Wage</b>	56000	14000	13.31%	34000	8500	9.60%	64.71%
<b>Other</b>	42974	10743.5	10.23%	32328	8082	9.23%	32.93%
<b>Total</b>	419748	110870.32	100.00%	351103	30347.12	100%	19.55%

Note: DDR survey in January 2018 N=85 households with 11 people



**Figure 2: Source of family income**

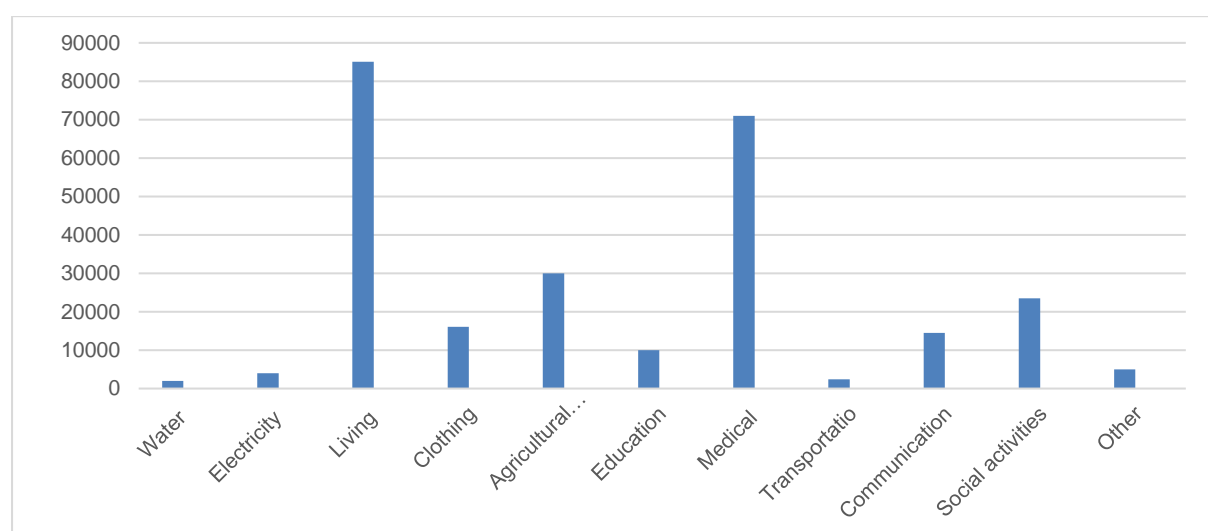
According to the survey, most of the farmers in project area are engaged in other industries such as work labor, breeding, planting and working in a company and so on. Table 4 showed the composition of average household expenses of the AHs. The survey show that the expenses on living accounted for 32.49%, the following are expenses on medical and agriculture, they are 27.14% and 11.57% respectively.

**Table 4: Average Household Expenditure Pattern of Affected Households in 2016**

Items	Total	Per capita expenditure	Proportion
Water expenses	2015	42.87	1.56%
Electricity expenses	3999	85.06	1.92%
living expenses	85082	1810.26	32.49%
Clothing expenses	16080	342.13	6.13%
Investment in agriculture	29960	637.45	11.57%

Items	Total	Per capita expenditure	Proportion
Educational expenses	10000	212.77	3.99%
Medical expenses	70980	1510.21	27.14%
Traffic expenses	2410	51.28	1.11%
Communication expenses	14512	308.77	5.71%
Social activity expenses	23500	500	1.22%
Other	4952	105.36	2.18%
Total	263490	5606.17	100.00%

Note: DDR survey in January 2018 N=85 households with 11people



**Figure 3: Household expenses**

In order to better determine the income level of the affected male labor force and female labor force, 11 households were randomly selected from the survey sample to conduct the survey. The affection to the labor force of the project is presented in Table 5. Through the survey we found that the annual income of male labor force is CNY5000, 08 and the female labor force is CNY3930.73. The reason why male's income is higher than female is that the number of female working in planting, services and outside work is larger than female; most of the males are working outside or working in a company and other high-income industry, so their income much higher than female.

**Table 5: Income proportion of male and female labor force**

Items	HHs	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
Male	11	8976	11345	9794.12	1345.58

Items	HHs	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
Female	11	7343	9894	8029.96	1024.83

Note: DDR survey in January 2018

The annual income between CNY 7000—CNY 9000, the male and female are has a slight difference; the annual income between CNY 9000 and 12,000, the male is obvious high than female. It is because most of the male do some high paid jobs like outside working; while the female, most of them are doing housework at home or take care of child and old people, they have little time to work outside, so their income are lower than male. But generally speaking, the income of female has increased.

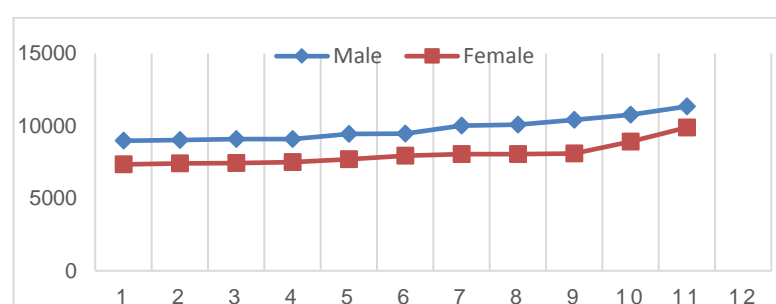


Figure 4: Difference between male and female

## 5. Compensation and Payment

From 2012 to 2013, Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau together with Mengdong Town government and affected farm conducted public participation and negotiations for several times and finally reached an agreement as well as signed an Agreement. The LA work had been completed in 2014. For the reasons that the LA work of Cangyuan will conduct according to time period and area of land, the LA area is large, involving plenty of village collective and individual and large amounts of compensation, the details see table 6 and the compensation agreement, compensation payment voucher and details of payment see in appendix.

**Table 6: Cangyuan county road construction sub-project and the north loop project land acquisition situation**

Affected Villages	Acquisition Area (mu)	Compensation amount (million)
Baka village	32.75	180.125
Baita community	31.53	172.425
Total	64.28	352.55

## 6. Public Participation

In the land acquisition process, Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau, government of Mengdong and related agencies organized full consultation with affected village secretary, villager representatives on project-related impacts to fully understand the considerations of affected people's views and suggestions, and take a variety of ways for public participation and negotiation:

### (1) Public participation and consultation meetings

Before the land acquisition, holding forums, focusing on the basic situation of urban development planning ideas and proposed construction projects, as well as the scope of planned land acquisition, listen to the views and suggestions of affected villagers representatives, and concerned departments, as well as made records and given consideration and concern in the implementation.

### (2) Public meeting for LA compensation and resettle

Prior to the implementation of land acquisition program, to explain the relevant policies and regulations, compensation standards, payment time, replacement land location to the village head and villagers' representatives, combined with opinions and suggestion of Mengdong government and each village; to implement the project the in strict accordance with national and Lincang city's policies; to call on concerned department to discuss the LA of affected and resettlement.

### (3) LA and compensation

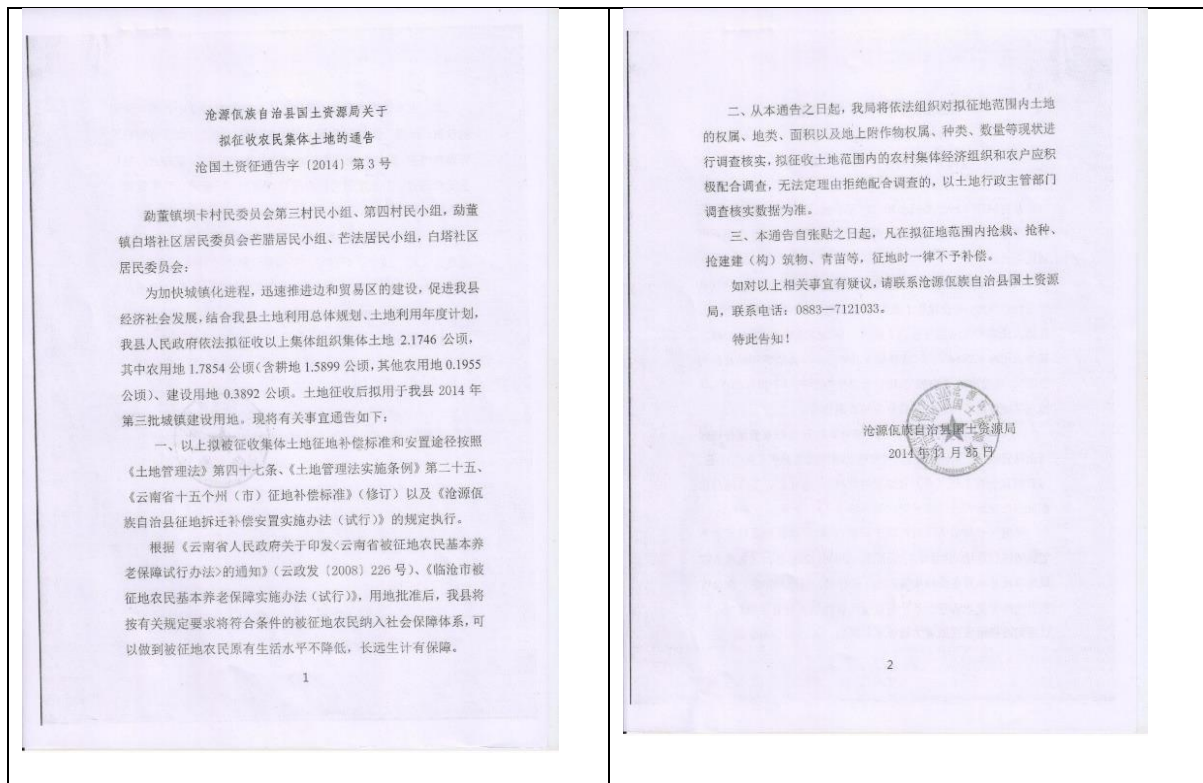
During detailed investigations and measurements on LA, compensation standard setting, land acquisition agreements negotiation, and compensation payment, the principal Fukang Land and Resource Bureau have participated in the work process, to ensure that land acquisition just, fair, reasonable and transparent.

### (4) Release announcement about Land acquisition

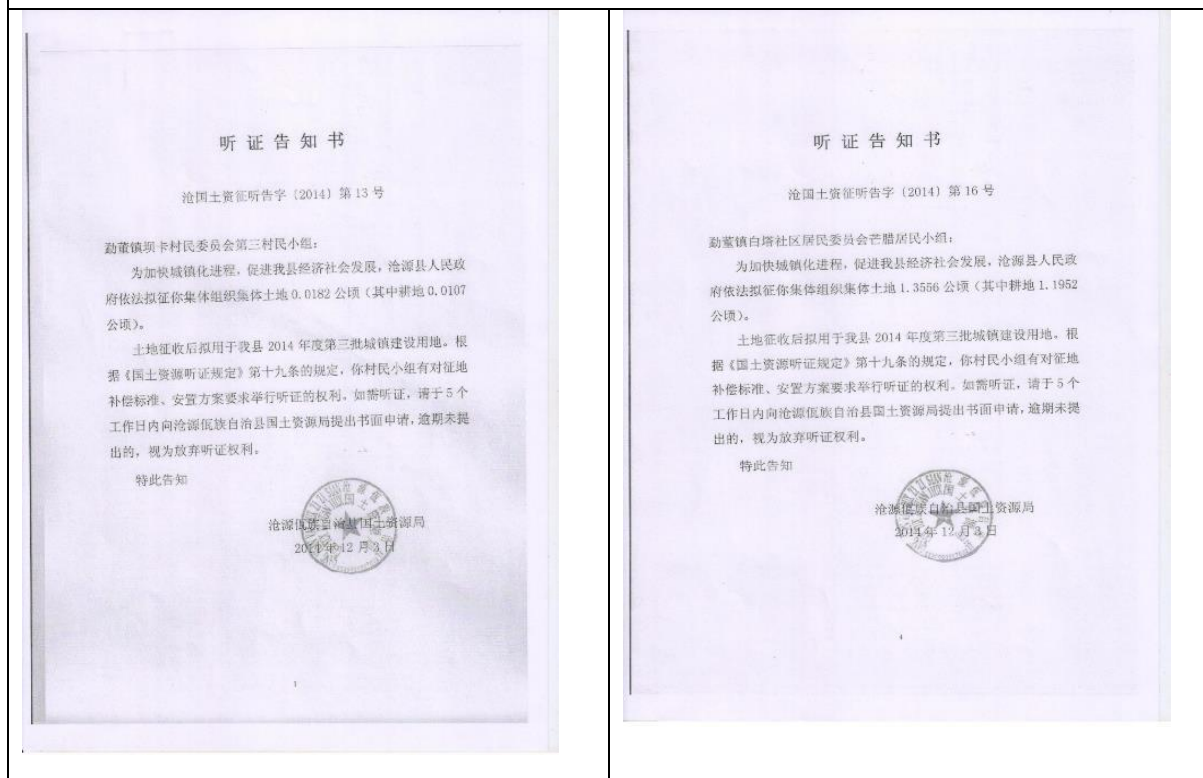
The main content of the announcement include: project overview, scope of land acquisition, compensation standards, resettlement policies, schedules and so on.

From 14-18 January 2018, the investigation team visited Cangyuan Development and Reform Commission, Cangyuan Land and Resource Bureau, the PMO, and the Mengdong Government, and conducted field visits, the relevant personnel interviews and questionnaires, learned Land acquisition implementation policy, project impact, compensation standard, payments, etc., and held meetings to understand public participation, asked whether their livelihoods affected by LA or not, and inquired for the views and opinions on the LA.

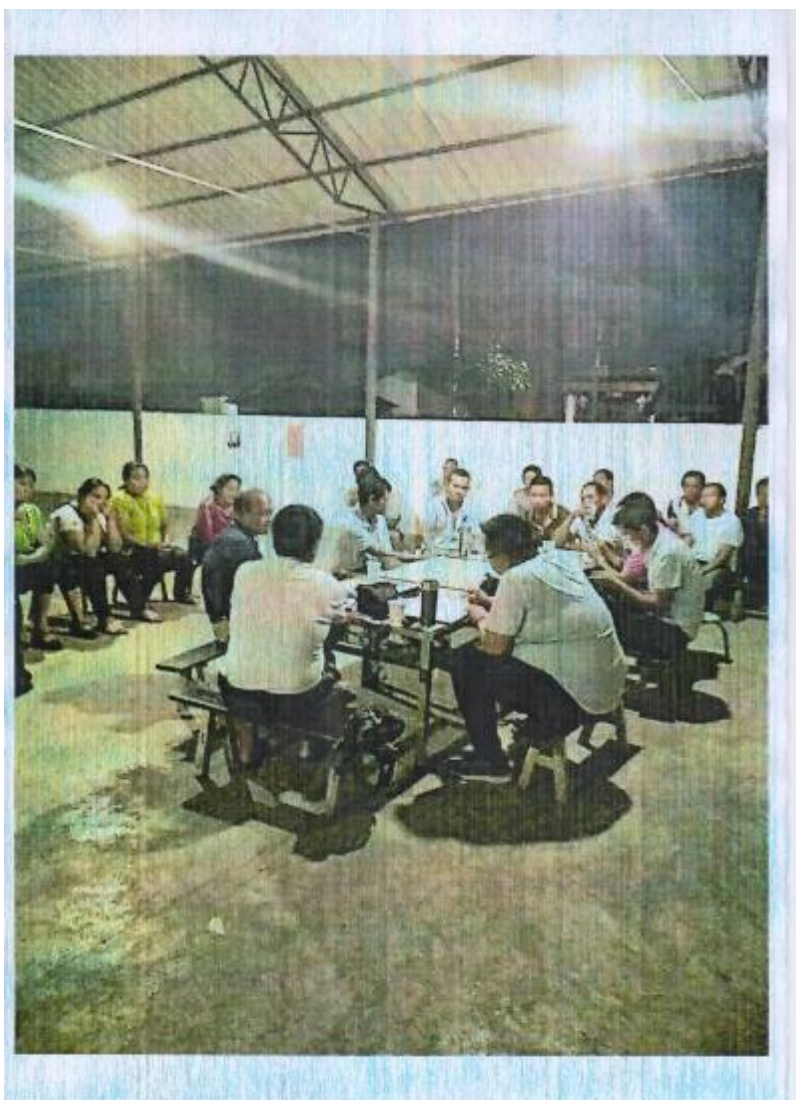




Picture 1 the LA Notice of Mengdong Township of Cangyuan



Picture 2 The LA Notice and Compensation Standard in Mengdong Township of Cangyuan of their living site



**Picture 3 Holding the Villagers Meeting in Cangyuan, Mengdong Township government**



**(Baka village)**

### Forum Minutes of Land Acquisition in Mengdong Town Baka village of Cangyuan

Time: January 16, 2018

Location: Mengdong Town Baka village of Cangyuan

Participant: staff from RP Preparation Agency

Interviewee: acquired land owner, Chen Aiga

#### The main issues and contents:

Chen Aiga, male, 47 years old, Wa nationality, who lives in Baka village in Mengdong Town, with 5 family members, his wife 50 years old, and his son is 28 years old and works in a construction company, his daughter-in-law is 29 years old who is working in the tea factory for seasonal tea. And his daughter is 26 years old, works in an electronic factory in Jiangsu; the main family income resource comes from his son and daughter-in-law as well as his daughter. According to the survey the arable land in Baka village had been basically acquired out, nearly no arable land left, so the villagers do not engage in crop farming any more, instead, most of them work in animal breeding, or go out for work. Because of the land acquisition of the government in the village, the villagers have got compensation and bought new houses in Cangyuan, and most of the villagers have moved to the new houses. Villagers' living quality and housing conditions were not lowered by LA; on the contrary, it got improved a lot.

The project for Guomen primary school is beneficial to my family, and even for the whole village. My son intends to have children in this year and after my grandson finished kindergarten, we plan to send him to Guomen primary school. Improving the education environment is good for all of us, and it is in line with the city development plan of Cangyuan.

#### Attitude towards the project:

The construction of Guomen primary school is an inevitable process for the development of urban-rural education;

The project brings the children new opportunities.





**Public participation I**

**Time:** April 2, 2014

**Location:** Mengdong Town Baka Village Committee of Cangyuan

**Participants:**

The director of Land and Resources Bureau, the director of the Government in Mengdong Town, and the village head, secretary and the villager delegates of Bak Village.

**Conference topics:**

Consult Meeting about collecting opinions on land acquisition in Mengdong Township from the project of Guomen primary school construction in Cangyuan

1. Introduces the basic ideas of construction of Guomen primary school and purposes
2. Introduces the location of the construction site of Guomen primary school and schedule the scope of Land acquisition and implementing time;
3. Seek villagers opinions and views from Mengdong Town Baita Village in Cangyuan.

**Staffs express their views:**

Villager representatives said that the construction of the project could not only promote the development of Bka Village, but also push the economic development of Mengdong Town. But farmers' demands need to have a full consideration, and our own development should not be affect, and how to deal with our livelihood because of the land acquisition, whether need to give us some technical training, for example, excavator, forklift, electro welding, electrician, clean-keeping and cooking. And whether you could provide us commercial stores, if we start to own business, we really hope that the government can put some useful solutions on our farmers' development from our view; besides, the compensation should be strictly acted according to the relevant policies in our country, and the documents should be open and transparent. The meeting towards us should be held frequently to negotiate together during the process of land acquisition;

To sum up, the construction of the project is benefit, and farmers will actively support it under the condition that it doesn't affect villagers' development. The government needs to do well in the previous preparation, and think more about the villagers' rights and interests.



During the process of land acquisition, Land and Resources Bureau in Cangyuan, Mengdong Town Government, and related institution had taken the forum and deep consultation with the relocation households of affected village for many times, and the public participation and consultation made them consider the opinions of affected villagers. The specific contents of public participation are as following charts.

## Public participation II

**Time:** March 20, 2014

**Location:** Mengdong Township, Baita community Committee of Cangyuan

**Participants:**

The director of Land and Resources Bureau, the director of the Government in Mengdong township, and the village head of Baita community, secretary and the villager delegates of Baita Village.

**Conference topic:**

The topic is about proposed for collective land acquisition in Baita community of Mengdong township on the future city development and planning of Cangyuan.

**Meeting content:**

1. Introduces the basic information about the future development and planning of Cangyuan and its purposes.
2. Introduces the scope of land acquisition and implementing time.
3. Seek villagers' opinions and views in Baita community of Mengdong township of Cangyuan.
4. Discusses the details and issues in the process of land acquisition to make it fair, just, reasonable and transparent.
5. Discuss the compensation standards, resettlement approaches, payment process time;

**Staffs express their views:**

Villagers said that Baita community, the main area of city northward movement planning. And villagers expressed their great attention about compensation and what kind of measurements to recover and to make sure villagers' interest for land-lost farmers. At the same time, they also expressed their support for the project, and it is an inevitable tendency that the construction of the project will accelerate urbanization and the education of Mengdong Township. For migrant workers individual operation farmers, they hope to get some relevant trainings and help. And villagers also are willing to try their best with village collective to have a better development.

Villagers also expressed their own opinions towards the compensation standards and resettlement approaches, and point that it should accord with farmers' actual condition.

**Attitude towards the project:**

City development and planning is beneficial to villagers, and the good planning to villagers' development prospect should be put forward on the condition of not influence farmers' life.



## 7. Appeal Procedures

During the LA and HD, an appeal procedure was established. If displaced persons have any complaint and question about project land acquisition or other problems, they could take a variety of ways to appeal. The appeal system is shown in figure 1. Basic appeal stages are as follows:

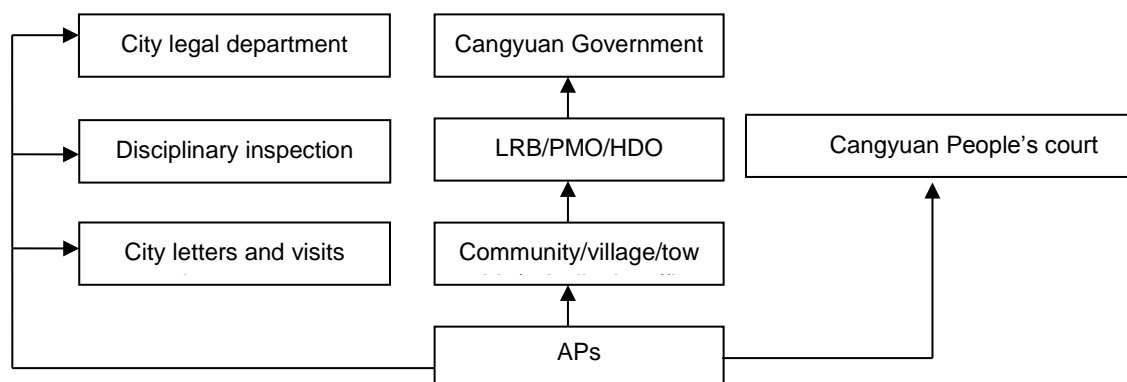
Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with village committee/community, township government/sub-district office. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with LRB, after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Cangyuan PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with Administrative Office in Cangyuan, or he/she may apply for administration proceedings with people's court of Cangyuan county within 3 months based on the Civil Procedure Law.

Displaced persons may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, payment time, etc. The above means of appeal have been communicated to the displaced persons by virtue meetings and other channels, so that the displaced persons know their right of appeal.



**Figure 1 Grievance Redress Flowchart**

From the investigation, it is found that both the LA affected people have a full understanding about its own rights and the grievance complaint channels. There is no complaint until now and the farmers are satisfied with the compensation.

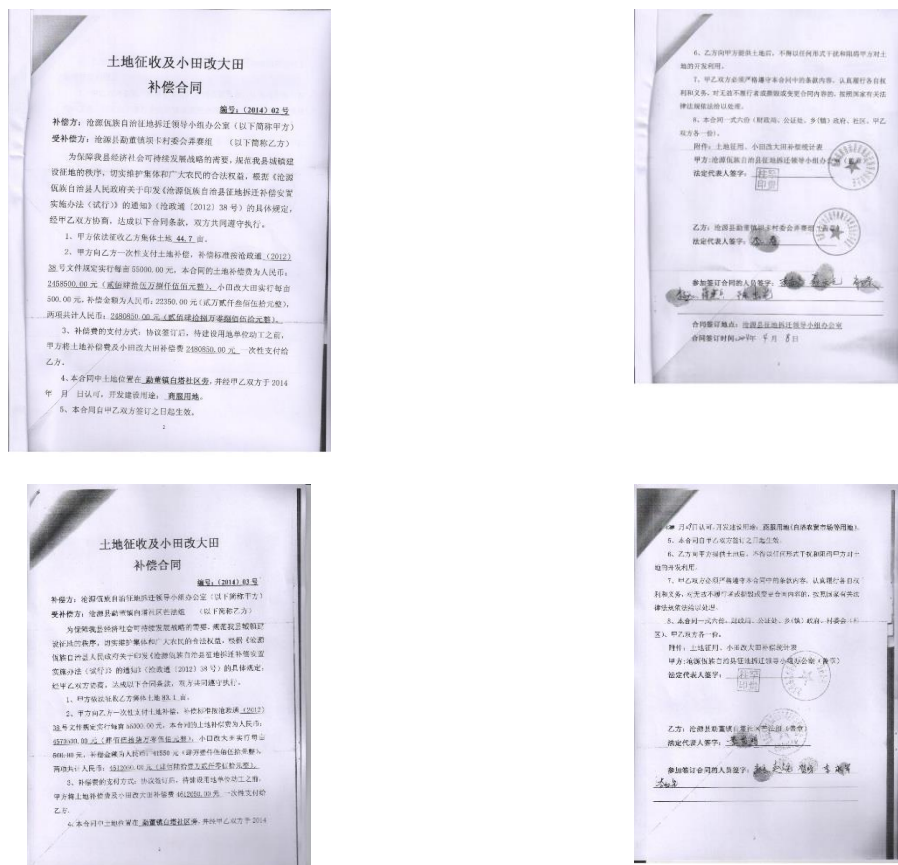
## 8. Conclusion and Suggestion

Prior to and during the land acquisition, Cangyuan government, L&R Bureau, Mengdong Town government as well as the relevant units organized several different forms of public participation, and the affected farmers and HD households' opinions are fully respected in the project implementation process. The compensation payments have been paid in full. No impact on the regular operation of ARI. Overall, all of the compensation and resettlement measures are based on public participation to implement fully and without any outstanding issues.

During the implementation period, the grievance complaint channels are in validity and there is no complaint up to now. ARI is very supportive of the project construction, and they are satisfied with the compensation standard. There are no outstanding issues.

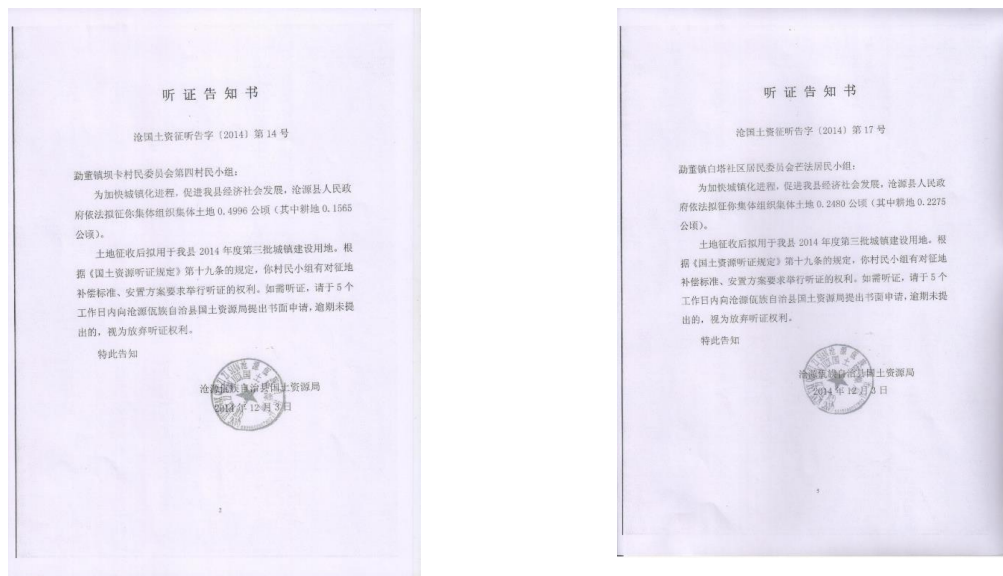
The investigation found that the land acquisition compensation and the fund for infrastructure construction have been paid in full. There are no outstanding issues.

## 9. The Compensation Agreement, Meeting Minutes, Payment Voucher in Baka Village



Picture 1: Compensation Agreement of Baka village and Baita community





**Picture 2: Meeting Minutes of Baka village and Baita community**

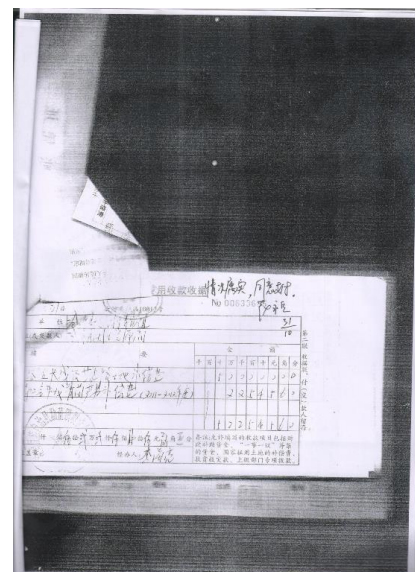
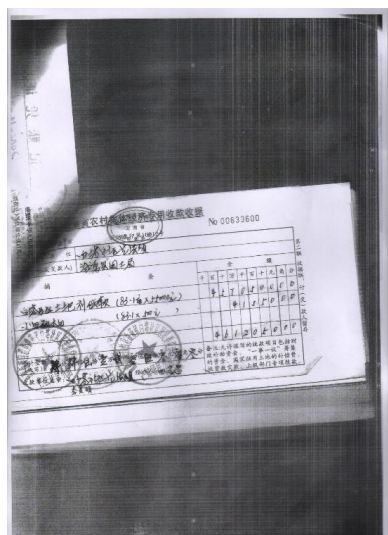
沧源县国土资源局征收勐董镇坝卡村弄赛组土地一次性支付表

（2015年4月6日）

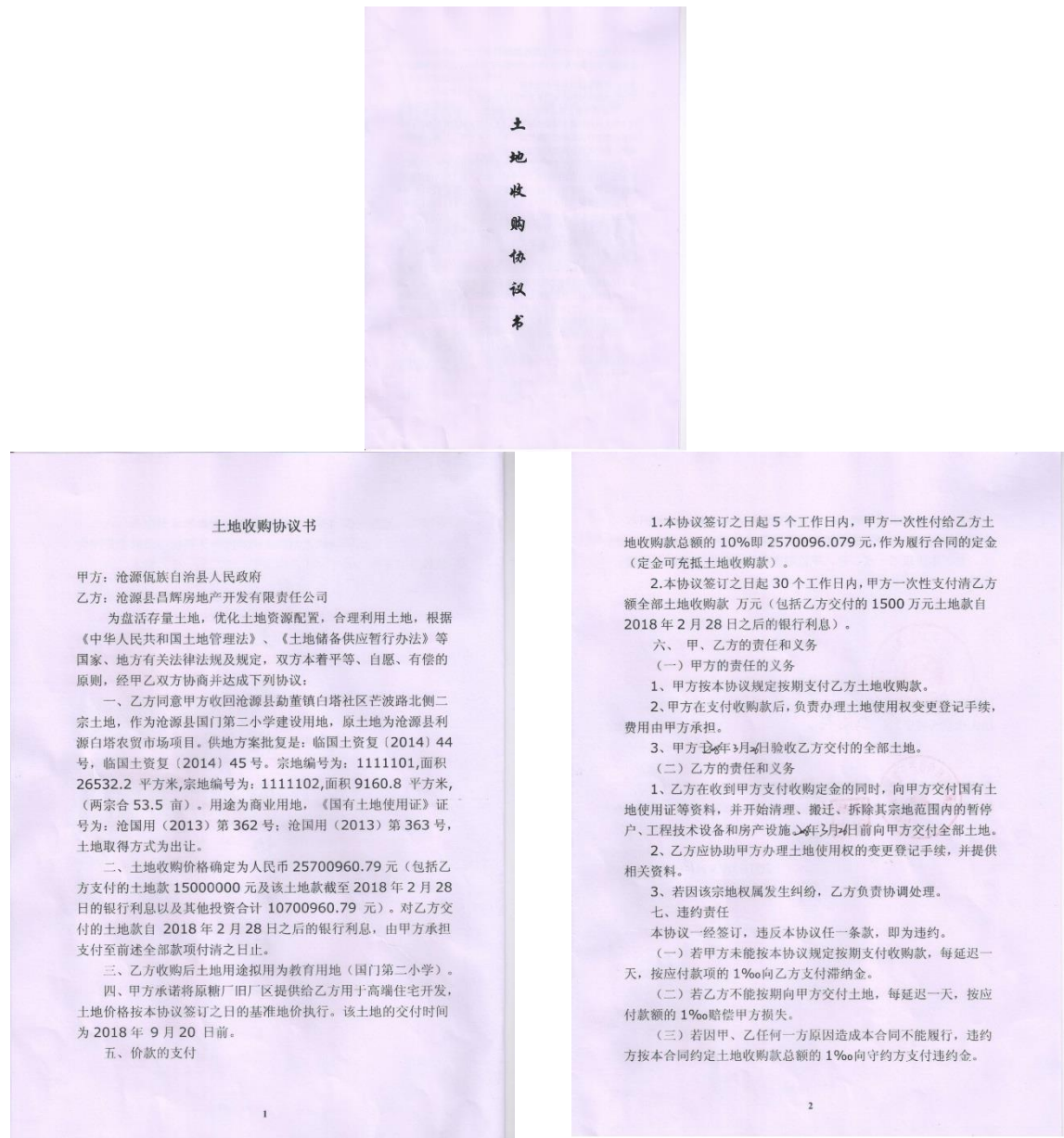
序号	姓名	性别	年龄(岁)	身份证号	备注
1	周中祥	男	48.11	460106196411110011	土地补偿费及安置补助费 40000.00 元 2014 年已支付二地补偿费 400 元。 2015 年已支付 100 元。 2015 年 4 月 6 日 至 5 月 22 日 止 应 补 补 偿 费 39600.00 元。 按 50% 补 偿 19800.00 元。 按 50% 补 偿 19800.00 元。
合计			48.11	16650.00	

参加人员：达明（坝卡村民委员会）、李春（弄赛组组长）、陈福民（沧源县人民法院）、田国三（国土资源局）、田国三（国土资源局）

2015/4/6



**Picture 3: Compensation Payment Voucher of Baka village and Baita community**



Picture 4: The Agreement between Government and Changhui Company on Land Reclaim