



External Monitoring Report

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PRC: Yunnan Chuxiong Urban Environment Improvement Project - External Monitoring Report on Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development (No. 2) for Wuding Component

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For Chuxiong Prefecture Project Management Office

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Asian Development Bank

**Asian Development Bank Loan Chuxiong Infrastructure Construction
Project----Wuding Urban Environmental Improvement Sub-project**

**Monitoring Report on Resettlement and Minority
Development
(Phase II)**

**Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co. Ltd
January 2016**

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1 Summary of Monitoring

The external monitoring team arrived at the project site in December 2015 and carried out in-depth monitoring work there on project progress, construction of resettlement communities, compensation to and resettlement of the affected people, by ways of informal discussion with the resettlement authorities at all levels, visiting interview and questionnaire with the people being affected. Here is the summary of monitoring:

1.1 Project Progress

Contents of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loaned Chuxiong Infrastructure Construction Project Wuding Urban Environmental Improvement Sub-project (the Project) include: (1) River regulation and flood control---Wulong River; (2) Urban development---roads and auxiliary facilities; (3) Urban environmental health and sustainable development---solid waste management of the downtown area; (4) Capability development. The river regulation and flood control works involve in regulation of the 2500m riverway of the Wulong River, and the urban development works concerns the construction of 8 urban roads with total length of 9.45km. Up to the present, proposals for the Project, conservation of water and soil measures and environmental impact evaluation, permission notes for site location, preliminary reviewing on land and land use claim, feasibility report and preliminary design are finished and approved. The construction commencement ceremony was held on November 4, 2015 and official construction started in December 2015. At the present, surface soil removing and bridge pile construction for Beicheng Avenue are in process. Bidding for other road sections is expected to be carried out in January 2016. Overall commencement will be realized in the first quarter of 2016 and the Project is expected to be finished in 2017.

1.2 Progress of Land Requisition and House Demolition

Compared to the land requisition and demolition work in the previous monitoring stage, no material progress is made up to the present, 3 of the 5 involved administrative villages have signed the agreement on land acquisition and the resettlement work is being carried out in succession; the demolition work is still in the stage of house surveying and agreement negotiating and no material progress is made. By now, the sub-project office has increased technical staffing and strengthened fund raising measures to guarantee smooth progress of the land requisition and demolition work.

1.3 Changes of Compensation Standard and Resettlement Policies

The updated resettlement plan shows no change in the standard of compensation for land acquisition and demolition and related resettlement policies. In which, the compensation standard for expropriated collectively-owned land is RMB 90,000/mu, plus crop (if any) compensation of RMB 1,200/mu. In addition, farmers with land being expropriated are included in the social security plan. Households with their houses being demolished can prefer compensation by way of money or relocated houses.

1.4 Progress of Resettlement

Although no material progress is made in land requisition and demolition in the current monitoring phase, the resettlement work is pushed forward smoothly. Compensation fund for the 3 villages where the land acquisition agreement has been signed is appropriated and allocated, and related social-security-based resettlement and employment-based resettlement are carried out actively. However, since the demolition work is still in the stage of house surveying and agreement negotiating, no substantial work is done. Resettlement authorities at all levels have strictly followed the

resettlement plan to carry out work, which guaranteed the smooth progress of resettlement work in Wuding County.

1.5 Monitoring on Minority Development

In the previous monitoring stage, the monitoring team carried out visiting survey on project willingness among minorities in the Xihe Village inhabited extensively by minorities. According to such visiting survey, 95% of the Hui people and Yi people affected by the Project show their support to the Project and are willing to accept the current policies on land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. Furthermore, the Project Owner and the resettlement authorities at all levels have also carried out a lot of meetings on the Project in all affected villages inhabited by minorities.

At present, the construction institution hasn't arrived at the Project site and no material progress is made in land requisition and house demolition when compared to those in the previous stage, therefore, the minority development measures for the Project can be implemented by ways of policy publicizing and public participation only by now and substantial implementation of related policies have to be reported in the future phases.

2 Monitoring on Project Contents and Influences

2.1 Monitoring on Project Contents

Contents of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loaned Chuxiong Infrastructure Construction Project Wuding Urban Environmental Improvement Sub-project (the Project) include: (1) River regulation and flood control---Wulong River; (2) Urban development---roads and auxiliary facilities; (3) Urban environmental health and sustainable development---solid waste management of the downtown area; (4) Capability development. The river regulation and flood control works involve in regulation of the 2500m riverway of the Wulong River, and the urban development works concerns the construction of 8 urban roads with total length of 9.45km. Up to the present, proposals for the Project, conservation of water and soil measures and environmental impact evaluation, permission notes for site location, preliminary reviewing on land and land use claim, feasibility report and preliminary design are finished and approved. The construction commencement ceremony was held on November 4, 2015 and official construction started in December 2015. At the present, surface soil removing and bridge pile construction for Beicheng Avenue are in process. Bidding for other road sections is expected to be carried out in January 2016. Overall commencement will be realized in the first quarter of 2016 and the Project is expected to be finished in 2017.



Figure 2-1 Roads and Affected Villages/Communities

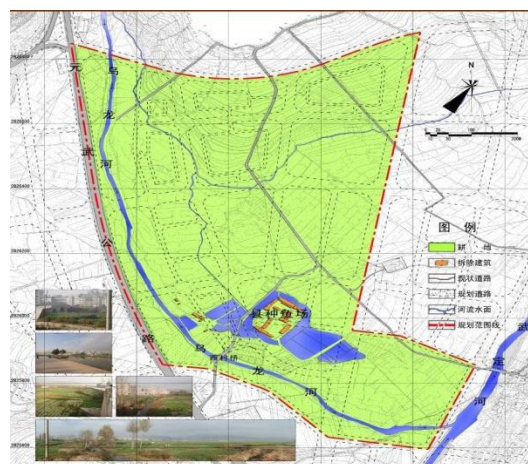


Figure 2-2 Restored Part of Wulong River

2.2 Monitoring on Project Impact

2.2.1 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Permanent Land Acquisition

According to the updated resettlement plan, totally 466.89mu of land will be expropriated permanently by the Project, including farmland (464.31mu, accounting for 99.45%), fishpond (1mu, accounting for 0.21%) and house site (1.58mu, accounting for 0.340%), with totally 2497 people of 573 households from 5 villages (communities) being influenced directly. At present, three villages, namely, Xihe, Yongning and Jiucheng Community, have finished the land acquisition work (totally 312mu), with related land acquisition agreement being signed and resettlement work in process; the other 2 villages (Beijing Community and Zhongma Community) are still in the stage of negotiating on land acquisition. See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 for details.

Table 2-1 Statistics on Permanent Land Acquisition in the Resettlement Plan

Town	Village/Community	Production Team	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)			Sub-total	Affected Households	Affected Population
			Farmland	Fishpond	House Site			
Shishan	Xihe Village	Yangliuqing	21.255			21.255	26	124
		Xiaoxi I	19.825			19.825	15	71
		Xiaoxi II	15.62			15.62	13	64
		Xiaoxi III	8.95			8.95	4	15
		Daxi II	32.14			32.14	48	216
		Daxi III	3.66			3.66	8	39
		Yongji	12.77			12.77	36	159
	Yongning Village	Baiyi I	18.66			18.66	42	188
		Baiyi II	26.95			26.95	42	187
	Jiucheng Community	Upper Jiucheng I	25.49			25.49	56	254
		Upper Jiucheng II	30.87			30.87	53	233
		Down Jiucheng	19.08		1.58	20.66	25	119
	Beijing Community	Team I	11			11	8	44
		Team II	4.68			4.68	3	16
		Team III	37			37	14	51
		Team IV	20			20	12	47
		Team V	2.5			2.5	/	/
		Team VI	12.42			12.42	/	/
	Zhongma Community	Team I	34.91			34.91	90	329
		Team II	31.23	1		32.23	19	61
Total			464.31	1	1.58	466.89	573	2497

Table 2-2 By-village Statistics on Expropriated Land to Be Expropriated Permanently

Town/ Sub-district	Village/ Community	Affected Households	Affected Population	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)			
				Sub-total	Farmland	Fishpond	House Site
Shishan	Xihe	209	968	189.52	189.52	/	/
Shishan	Yongning	84	375	45.61	45.61	/	/
Shishan	Jiucheng	134	606	77.02	75.44	/	1.58
Total		427	1949	312.15	310.57	/	1.58

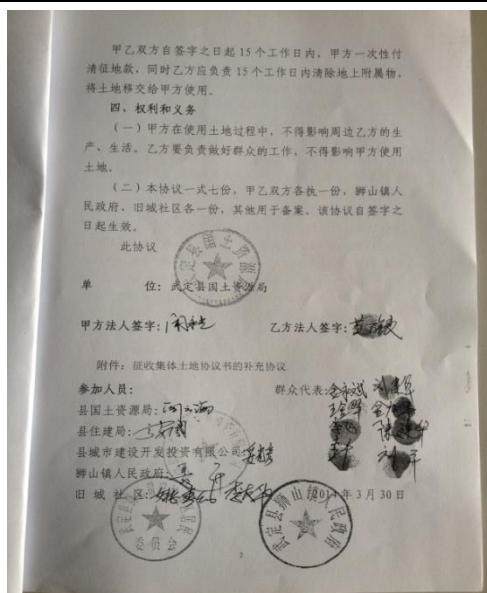


Figure 2-3 Land Acquisition Agreement of Jiucheng Community Team II

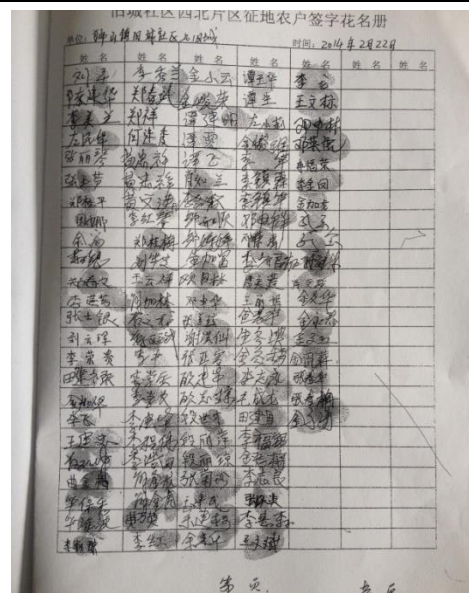


Figure 2-4 List of Signatures by Villagers of Jiucheng Community Team II

2.2.2 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Temporary Land Acquisition

Section construction is applied by the Project. To avoid temporary land occupation, engineering machinery, stockpiles and temporary work sheds are put and built in the area enclosed by red lines in the Project field. Thus no temporary land acquisition is involved.

2.2.3 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Demolition

Houses to be demolished by the Project include rural residents' houses on the collectively-owned land and urban residents' houses on the state-owned land. To be specific, area of houses on the collectively-owned land to be demolished is 820m², including brick-concrete houses (560m², accounting for 68.29%) and simple-structure houses (150m², accounting for 18.29%), owned by 28 people from 7 households (21 people from 5 households of which are also affected by land acquisition); area of houses on the state-owned land to be demolished is 2,969m², all brick-concrete houses, owned by 38 people from 11 households. In addition, 13 stores with area of 1,275m² will be demolished too, with 44 people being affected, just the same with those in the previous monitoring stage. At the present, the demolition work is still in the stage of house surveying and agreement negotiating and no substantial demolition work has been carried out.

Table 2-3 List of Rural Residents' Houses to Be Demolished

Road	Village	Plot	S/N	Householder Name	Family Population	Area of House to be Demolished (m ²)					Remarks
						Small	Brick-concrete	Brick	Soil-wood	Simple	
Mudan Road	Jiucheng Community	Down Jiucheng	1	Yin Mingfa	3	150	150	0	0	0	(1) Households No.3-No.7 are affected also by land acquisition; (2) Houses of households No.6 and No.7 are store-residence buildings, thus the demolition area includes also the store area.
			2	Yang Wenzhong	4	110	0	0	110	0	
			3	Yang Wenke	7	120	120	0	0	0	
			4	Yang Wenlu	5	160	160	0	0	0	
			5	Yang Lihua	3	130	130	0	0	0	
			6	Yang Yulan	3	90	0	0	0	90	
			7	Wu Taoping	3	60	0	0	0	60	
Total					28	820	560	0	110	150	
Percentage (%)					\	100	68.29	0	13.41	18.3	

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-4 List of Urban Residents' Houses to Be Demolished

Road	Community	S/N	Householder Name	Family Population	Area of house to be Demolished (m ²)	Remarks
					Brick-concrete	
Beicheng Avenue	Beijie Community	1	Zhao Wei	2	660	The areas listed here are all legal floor areas and related houses are all in brick-concrete structure. In addition, the area contains also the store areas since these houses are all residence-store houses.
		2	Zhao Zheng'an	5	421	
		3	Zhang Jianming	3	218	
		4	Zhou Huiqiang	2	218	
		5	ZhongWenhua	3	218	
		6	Zhao Zhenghua	4	218	
		7	Yang Jinzhi	3	218	
		8	Yan Biao	5	218	
		9	Zhou Daowen	4	218	
		10	Chen Meiyan	4	218	
		11	Chen Rong	3	144	
Total				38	2969	

Table 2-5 List of Stores to Be Demolished

Town	Road	Community	Householder Name	Affected Population	Area of Store to be Demolished (m²)	Type of Land	Remarks
Shishan	Beicheng Avenue	Beijie Community	Zhao Wei	2	120	State-owned	Stores involved in this Project are all in residence-store structure, thus all the areas listed here are included in the area of houses to be demolished
			Zhao Zheng'an	5	180	State-owned	
			Zhang Jianming	3	100	State-owned	
			Zhou Huiqiang	2	100	State-owned	
			ZhongWenhua	3	100	State-owned	
			Zhao Zhenghua	4	100	State-owned	
			Yang Jinzhi	3	100	State-owned	
			Yan Biao	5	100	State-owned	
			Zhou Daowen	4	100	State-owned	
			Chen Meiyan	4	100	State-owned	
			Chen Rong	3	100	State-owned	
	Mudan Road	Jiucheng Community	Yang Yulan	3	45	Collectively-owned	
			Wu Taoping	3	30	Collectively-owned	
Total				44	1275	/	

2.2.4 Monitoring on Land Attachments and Infrastructure

Totally 8 kinds of land attachments are affected by the Project and no physical demolition work has been carried out. See Table 2-6 for details.

Table 2-6 Land Attachments Affected by the Project (by-village)

Town	Village/Community	Tree		Brick fence (m)	Livestock pens (m ²)	Biogas-generating pit (pcs)	10KV high-voltage power line (pcs *mile)	Low-voltage power line (pcs* mile)	Overhead communication cables and power lines (pcs * mile)	TV Trunk line (poles included) (pcs*mile)
		Tree with DBH (diameter at breast height) 10-20cm (non-fruit)	Tree with DBH (diameter at breast height) 5-10cm (non-fruit)							
Shishan	Xihe	42	55	173.42	0	0	0	0	0	8*0.2
	Yongning	0	0	450	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Jiucheng	0	0	0	240	0	5*0.1	0	0	0
	Beijie	0	0	0	0	0	0	10*0.35	0	0
	Zhongma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12*0.2	0
Total		42	55	623.42	240	1	5*0.1	10*0.35	12*0.2	8*0.2

3 Monitoring on Compensation Standards and Policies

3.1 Monitoring on Compensation for Land Acquisition

According to the *Compensation Standard (Revised) for Land Acquisition of the Fifteen States (Cities) of Yunnan Province* (dated May 26, 2014) by the Land and Resources Department of Yunnan Province and the *General Level of Annual Output Value for Land Acquisition and By-area Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Yunnan Province (trial)* (W Z T [2009] No.102) and the Compensation Standard for Crops and Land Attachments of Wuding County (W Z T [2009] No. 113), released and implemented by the People's Government of Wuding County, compensation standards listed in the following Table 3-1 are applied by the Project.

Table 3-1 Multiples and Standards of Compensation Fund for Collectively-owned Land

Town	Plot Level	Compensation Fee (CNY/Mu)	Uniform Annual Output Value (CNY/Mu)	Multiple of Compensation	Crop Compensation (CNY/Mu)	House Site, Grain-sunning Ground (CNY/Mu)	Fishpond (CNY/Mu)
Shishan	Level I	90000	3000	30	1200	70000	60000

Note: the revised compensation standard for land acquisition after May 2014 of Yunnan Province is still lower than that formulated by the Project, thus, the former compensation standard is applied for land acquisition by the Project.

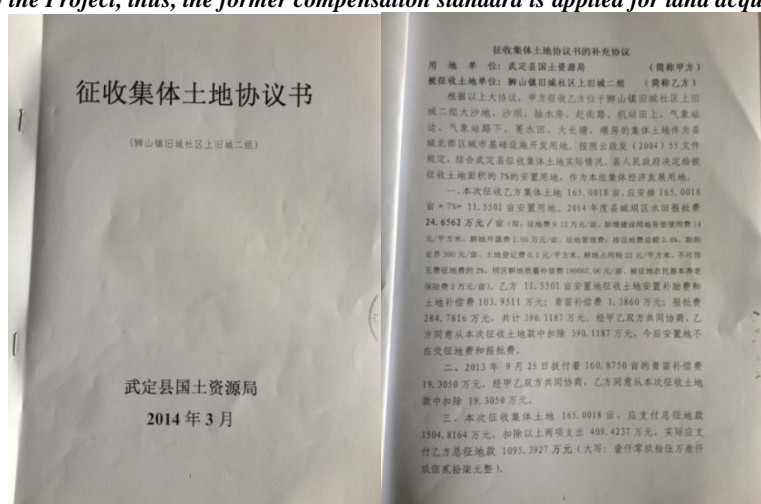


Figure 3-1 Compensation Fee for Land Acquisition Set forth in the Agreement is RMB 91,200/Mu (crop compensation included)

3.2 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

1) Residential Houses

According to the *Notice on Implementation of House Demolition and Resettlement for Shishan Avenue Project Phase II of Wuding Downtown* (W Z T [2011] No. 38), price evaluation is applied for residential houses built on both the state-owned land and the collectively-owned land of Wuding County, with compensation standard being determined based on such evaluated price, analysis on actual price of affected houses (by-type) and reference from compensation standards made to similar houses in previous projects.

According to the resettlement plan, houses demolished by the Project are compensated by three ways: (1) relocation nearby, mainly for reformed houses of public institutions, houses built via jointly raised money and identified stores, being demolished; (2) relocation in other places, mainly for houses built on collectively-owned land in rural areas to be demolished by the Project; (3)

monetary compensation (applicable to all houses being demolished and other auxiliary facilities).

Table 3-2 Compensation Standard for Residents' Houses and Auxiliary Facilities

Affected of Type		Structure		Unit	Base Price (CNY)	Remarks	
Houses on the State-owned Land and Collectively-owned Land	House Compensation	House Site		CNY/m ²	105	The compensation standard for houses shall follow the market evaluation but shall in no case be lower than the base price determined by the Project	
		Brick-concrete Structure		CNY/m ²	850		
		Brick-wood Structure		CNY/m ²	500		
		Soil-wood Structure		CNY/m ²	300		
		Simple Structure		CNY/m ²	260		
	Other Compensation	Relocation Subsidy		CNY	2000	Satisfy needs for twice of relocation	
		Temporary Resettlement Subsidy		CNY/m ² ·Month	5	Based on 12 months temporarily	
		Award on relocation	More than one month earlier		CNY/Household	2000	One month included
			Half a month earlier		CNY/Household	1500	Half a month to one month
			One month earlier		CNY/Household	1000	One week to half a month
Within given time			CNY/Household	500	One-time award		

2) Non-residential Houses

All the non-residential houses to be demolished by the Project are in the residential-store structure, thus the evaluation on such houses are conducted simultaneously with that on residential houses and compensation standards to such houses are determined by related policies and reference from the by-type analysis on such affected houses. See Table 3-3 for details.

Table 3-3 Compensation Standards on Non-residential Houses and Auxiliary Facilities

Affected of Type		Structure	Unit	Base Price (CNY)	Remarks
Demolition of Houses on State-owned Land and Collectively-owned Land	House Compensation	Brick-concrete	CNY/m ²	850	Stores involved in the Project are all in residence-store structure, compensation for relocation and temporary transition are all included in the compensation for house; Wuding County adopts the market evaluation way for house demolition compensation and the final market evaluated price will be no lower than the base price determined by the Project.
		Brick-wood	CNY/m ²	500	
		Soil-wood	CNY/m ²	300	
		Simple structure	CNY/m ²	260	
	Other Compensation	Compensation for production halts or business halts	CNY/m ²	50	

3.3 Compensation for Attachments and Infrastructure

According to the Compensation Standard for Crops and Land Attachments of Wuding County (W Z T [2009] No. 113), the compensation standards for land attachments and infrastructure here are determined by the principle of replacement price. See Table 3-4 for details.

Table 3-4 Compensation Standards for Land Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation Standard
Earthen houses (drying room and livestock pens included)	CNY/m ²	260
Earthen fence	CNY/m ²	290
10kv High-voltage power line (pole included)	CNY/km	80000
Low-voltage power line (pole included)	CNY/km	40000
Overhead communication cable and power line	CNY/km	60000
TV trunk line (pole included)	CNY/km	35000
Trees with DBH 10-20cm (non-fruit)	CNY/tree	60
Trees with DBH 5-10cm (non-fruit)	CNY/tree	30
Biogas-generating pit	CNY/pit	2500

3.4 Other Fees and Charges

See Table 3-5 for details of other fees and charges.

Table 3-5 Standard of Resettlement Fees and Charges of the Project

S/N	Item	Criteria
1	Administrative fees for land acquisition	2.8% of the basic resettlement fees
2	Taxes on farmland acquisition	CNY 14,666.74/mu
3	Farmland reclamation fees	CNY 10,500/mu
4	Payment for use of newly added construction land	CNY 9,333.38/mu
5	Basic pension fund for land-expropriated farmers	CNY 20,000/mu
6	Farmland quality guarantee	CNY 186,666.7/mu

3.5 Fund Allocation and Fund Allocation Channels

Resettlement funds of the Project are allocated by the Finance Bureau of Wuding County to Wuding Urban Construction Company and the latter will then allocate such funds to the affected towns. Later, the towns will allocate such funds to the affected villages (for land acquisition) or the farmers (crop compensation and relocation compensation). Since no house demolition has been actually carried out, the resettlement funds generated by now are land acquisition payments for 3 villages only, totally CNY 27,734,832.00, including CNY 27,369,900 compensation fund for land acquisition and CNY 364,932 compensation for crops.

Table 3-4 Paid Funds as of the Current Monitoring Phase

Name of Sub-items		Infrastructure of Wuding
Expropriated collectively-owned land	Implemented compensation funds (CNY10,000)	2736.99
	Payment progress	100%
Demolition of residential houses	Implemented compensation funds (CNY10,000)	/
	Payment progress	Not start yet
Demolition of non-residential houses	Implemented compensation funds (CNY10,000)	/
	Payment progress	Not start yet
Crops and land attachments	Implemented compensation funds (CNY10,000)	36.4932
	Payment progress	100%
Total fees	Total implemented fees (CNY10,000)	2773.4832

The figure displays four documents related to land compensation payments in Wuding County:

- Top Left:** A remittance voucher from the China Agricultural Development Bank, dated 2014. It details a payment of 2,000,000.00 RMB to the Wuding County Land Management Bureau.
- Top Right:** Another remittance voucher from the same bank, dated 2014, for a payment of 2,000,000.00 RMB to the Wuding County Land Management Bureau.
- Bottom Left:** A 'Yunnan Provincial Rural Land Compensation Receipt' (No. 01778191) dated 2014. It lists compensation amounts for various land parcels, totaling 2,000,000.00 RMB.
- Bottom Right:** A second 'Yunnan Provincial Rural Land Compensation Receipt' (No. 01778196) dated 2014, also totaling 2,000,000.00 RMB.

Figure 3-2 Payment Vouchers of Land Compensation of Wuding County (some)

4 Monitoring on Resettlement

4.1 Monitoring on Resettlement of People Affected by Land Acquisition

Since different villages (communities) have different social and economic development levels and land acquisition of the Project has different impacts to different villages, the resettlement and income recovery proposals to different land-expropriated farmers are different and shall be made comprehensively based on the impact level, actual features of the affected village and wishes of the affected population.

Therefore, after sufficient negotiation between the villager committee and the representatives of land-expropriated farmers at the stage of social and economic survey, different resettlement and income recovery proposals are formulated. See the following paragraphs for details:

4.1.1 Monetary Compensation and Fund Allocation

Monetary compensation will be made to totally 573 households affected by land acquisition, at the standard of CNY 90,000/mu for farmland, CNY 1,200/mu for crop and CNY 60,000/mu for fishpond, within the designated area to be expropriated.

Except that the crop compensation will be allocated directly to the affected households, different villages/communities/teams will have different ways for allocation of land compensation funds, mainly the following two approaches: (1) the village committee will keep a small portion (no higher than 20% of the total land compensation) as the non-profit fund of the village and such fund can be used for special purpose only (mainly infrastructure construction of the village, subsidy to poverty-stricken villagers and public welfares) upon the report by such committee and approval by the superior town government and Wuding People's Government, the remaining portion will be fully and equally allocated among all villagers registered in the household authorities; (2) the village committee will keep a small portion (no higher than 20% of the total land compensation) as the non-profit fund of the village and such fund can be used for special purpose only (mainly infrastructure construction of the village, subsidy to poverty-stricken villagers and public welfares) upon the report by such committee and approval by the superior town government and Wuding People's Government, the remaining portion will be allocated directly to the population affected by land acquisition.

4.1.2 Resettlement Based on Land Returning

According to practices of land acquisition and demolition of Wuding County downtown in recent years, the resettlement land shall be 7% of the total area of land expropriated, that is, 7% land shall be reserved for each mu of expropriated collectively-owned land and such reserved land will be used for production and life recovery and development of land-expropriated population so that to solve life and employment problems of the same. The Project here will expropriate about 466.89mu collectively-owned land and thus 32.68mu of resettlement land shall be reserved.

Table 4-1 Proposed Land to be Returned to the Affected Villages/Teams

County	Town	Village/community	Production Team	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)	Area of Land to be Returned (mu)
Wuding	Shishan	Xihe	Yangliuqing	21.26	1.49
			Xiaoxi I	19.83	1.39
			Xiaoxi II	15.62	1.09
			Xiaoxi III	8.95	0.63
			Daxi II	32.14	2.25
			Daxi III	3.66	0.26
			Qingzhenshi Team I	36.54	2.56
			Qingzhenshi Team II	38.76	2.71
			Yongji	12.77	0.89
		Yongning	Baiyi I	18.66	1.31
			Baiyi II	26.95	1.89
		Jiucheng	Upper Jiucheng I	25.49	1.78
			Upper Jiucheng II	30.87	2.16
			Down Jiucheng	19.08	1.34
		Beijie	Team I	11.00	0.77
			Team II	4.68	0.33
			Team III	37.00	2.59
			Team IV	20.00	1.40
			Team V	2.50	0.18
			Team VI	12.42	0.87
		Zhongma	Team I	34.91	2.44
			Team II	31.23	2.19
Total				464.31	32.5

According to the resettlement plan, the resettlement land of the returned land will be distributed in two means: 1) equally distribute by the affected team among affected households; villagers desiring to build new houses can negotiate with villagers getting such returned land for adjustment and then build houses; the new houses shall be built into the store-residence multi-floor buildings, with the ground floor being used as store for own business or rent to others; 2) keep as collectively-owned assets of the village and develop jointly by the committee, such as build commodities houses or building material markets on such land and then distribute the earnings from such land among all villagers.

However, the land-returning-based resettlement measured cannot be implemented before the completion of road networks and functional dividing of land plots.

4.1.3 Agricultural Resettlement Measures

According to the resettlement plan, the per capita farmland area of Wuding County before and after land acquisition this time has little changes. Therefore, agricultural development measure is one of approaches pushing forward the recovery of life and production of land-expropriated farmers. The ADB Office in Wuding County defines following agricultural resettlement measures for the Project after discussion with local governments:

1. Land adjustment and land use right transferring

(1) Land adjustment

Among villages/teams affected by land acquisition of the Project, those paying the resettlement subsidy directly to households affected by land acquisition will carry out no land adjustment; while those distributing the

resettlement subsidy fully and equally among all villagers registered in household authority, unless otherwise all or overwhelming most of the collectively-owned land of the village is expropriated by the Project, the remaining land can be re-adjusted among the villagers, so that the households directly affected by land acquisition of the Project can continue agricultural production and thus reduce losses of agricultural income. Furthermore, all the unexpropriated farmland of Jiucheng Community will be controlled comprehensively by the community as “free disposed land”, such land can be rent and the rent earnings can be distributed among all villagers at the end of each year.

(2) Land use right transferring

Wuding County has two means of land use right transferring: (1) farmers can rent farmlands within their own village, or neighboring village or other villages within the county at their free will; (2) the village can rent the remaining land upon discussion on the village meeting and distribute the rent earnings among all villagers. Among households affected by land acquisition of the Project, land-expropriated farmers desiring farmland for agricultural activities can get such farmland for production via land use right transferring according to the Regulations on Rural Land Contract and Use Right Transferring (Order No. 47 by the Ministry of Agriculture).

2. Crop Farming

According to the *Twelfth Five-year Plan for Agricultural and Rural Economic Development of Wuding County* and the *Agricultural Development Plan and Development Measures of Wuding County in the ADB Loan Chuxiong Central Urban Infrastructure Construction Project*, Wuding County will, while stabilize the farming area of grains, work actively to optimize structure of crop varieties, enhance per unit area yield and quality of grains, develop high-quality rice, forest fruits, edible fungi and other characteristic efficient crop farming industries and improve the proportion of high-quality agricultural products.

3. Livestock and Poultry Farming

As a special agricultural activity of the area covered by the Project, the livestock and poultry farming industry show nice economic performance and fit greatly the local climate, natural resources and production experience. Such industry has nice development prospect and plays a rather critical role for the income recovery of population affected by the Project. Therefore, the development plan and improvement measures of livestock and poultry farming industry have attracted great attention during the resettlement process of the Project.

4.1.4 Employment-based Resettlement

To implement more proactive employment policies, encourage and push forward active business establishment by labors, stimulate employment through business establishment and facilitate the economic and social development of Yunnan Province in a quick and health way, Yunnan Province formulates the “loan, exemption, assistance and financial aid” measures (interim) according to the *Notice by the People’s Bank of China, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security as to Further Improve the Petty Guaranteed Loan Management for the Purpose to Push Forward Actively Employment by Business Establishment* (Y F [2008] No. 238) and the *Several Opinions of the People’s Government of Yunnan Province to Encourage Employment by Business Establishment* (Y Z F [2009] No.1) as well as other related policies and actual situation of Yunnan Province. According to such

measures, the people's government and related organizations at all levels will (from 2009) provide loan, tax reduction and exemption, business establishment assistance and financial aids for the first-time business establishment of labors.

4.1.5 Skill Training

According to the resettlement plan, skill training proposals for Wuding farmers losing farmland or relocating due to the ADB loaned Project are formulated, in addition to the monetary compensation made to such farmer, for the purpose to provide opportunities of skill training to some of those farmers with basic cultural competences. Totally 4 times of training will be provided, with 500 participants per time (totally 2,000 participants). Employment training to land-losing farmers will be strengthened so that to enhance the employment competence of the same. Contents of such trainings include four aspects: 1) Provide employment information for free and provide employment training for free, especially employment training to land-losing farmers at the age of 18-35 years old; 2) Create more jobs and expand channels of employment. Bring out feasible function items and encourage administrative villages or villagers to join in construction of functional items such as farmers market, commodity trading market, hotel and restaurants and arrange preferentially land-losing farmers for business so that to provide relatively stable jobs and income sources; 3) Implement assistance items and encourage business establishments by farmers.

4.1.6 Social Security Measures

1. Pension Security of Land-losing Farmers

It is defined by the *Implementation Measures of Basic Pension Securities of Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuding County* (file No. 11 of 2010) that the objects to be covered by the social security plan is land-expropriated farmers within the administrative area of the county (including farmers losing all land, farmers losing primary land and farmers losing some land). Here, the land-expropriated farmers refer to the registered member, of a certain collective economic organization within the administrative area of the county, who contracts and operates the farmland owned by such collective economic organization but his/her contracted land is expropriated. According to the Rural Land Contract Law of the People's Republic of China, the objects to be covered by such pension security plan are registered land-losing farmers (people with permanent residence registered in the village are included too) enjoying the land contract rights and reaching 16 years old at the time of land acquisition by the land and resources authorities. For people younger than 16 years old, compensation shall be made according to the compensation standard for land acquisition and they shall cover corresponding social security as new labor hand when they reach 16 years old; for students reaching 16 years old and enjoying land contract rights, they can join in (upon their free will) the basic pension security plan for land-losing farmers according to the approaches described here.

In addition, people with land being expropriated after the implementation of the approaches described here shall cover the basic pension security for land-losing farmers according to such approaches, while people with land being expropriated before the implementation of such approaches can join in the pension security plan for rural residents according to their actual situation and based on their free will.

Estimate of security level of pension

According to related policies, land-losing farmers at the age of 16 to 59 years old shall pay 15 years of basic pension premium (CNY 50,940, government subsidy

included), while land-losing farmers older than 60 years old pay 10 years of basic pension premium (CNY 33,960, government subsidy included). Calculations show that if a person affected by the Project joins in the pension plan of Wuding County for land-losing farmers, he/she shall pay premium of CNY 16,300 to CNY 20,367 (60% to 80% premium levels) in one time according to the aforesaid policies if he/she has reached 60 years old. The average area of land expropriated by the Project per household is 0.73mu, if calculated based on 20% to 80% different extent of land losing, the average area of farmland losing of each household is 0.14mu to 0.49mu, and the average compensation each household gets is CNY 12,600 to CNY 44,100, that is, each household can undertake one-time pension payment for 0.62 to 2.71 persons. If join in the pension plan for land-losing farmers, one can get pension of CNY 209.00 per month, which is totally sufficient to cover the average agricultural income loss of CNY 17.5 to CNY 61.3 per household per month due to 20%-80% farmland losing.

2. New Type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural/urban Residents

According to the *Pilot Implementation Measures of New Type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural/urban Residents of Wuding County*, farmers losing some of their lands due to the Project will join in the new type social endowment insurance for rural residents subject to following stipulations:

(1) Scope of insurance coverage

All urban/rural residents reaching 16 years old (students excluded) and failing to join in the basic endowment insurance for urban employees but enjoying registered permanent residence in Wuding County can join the basic endowment insurance upon their free will from the committee of village or the social security office of the town where he/she is living in. Students, active servicemen, persons subjected to reeducation through labor and persons serving sentences cannot join in such insurance.

(2) Fund Raising

Funds of the new type rural social endowment insurance are made up of payment by the insured, subsidy from the collective organization and subsidy from the government.

Payment by the insured: Payment by rural residents for such insurance consists of five levels: CNY 100 to CNY500, while payment by urban residents consists of ten levels: CNY 100 to CNY 1,000. The insured can prefer the payment level at his free will following the principle of more payment (per time), more gaining, more payment (more years), more gaining. After settling the payment, the insured will enjoy payment subsidy from the province, the state and the county. The endowment insurance premium is paid by year, without prepayment or delayed payment.

Subsidy from the collective organization: if capable, the collective economic organization of the village shall provide subsidy for the payment by the insured, with subsidy amount determined democratically by the meeting of villager representatives. Assistance from other social institutions, social economic organizations, social public welfare institutions and individuals for the insurance premium payment of land-losing farmers are encouraged.

Subsidy from the government: China central government and the people's government from Yunnan Province, Chuxiong State and Wuding County will

provide subsidy for the person covered by the new type rural social endowment insurance.

(3) Pension benefits

Rural residents joining in the new type rural social endowment insurance plan and settle the premium as required can get the pension after they reaching 60 years old. The pension of the new type rural social endowment insurance is made up of the basic pension and individual account pension and is available for lifetime.

The individual pension consists of the basic pension and the individual account pension.

The individual pension=basic pension(CNY60/month) + (balance of the individual account/139)

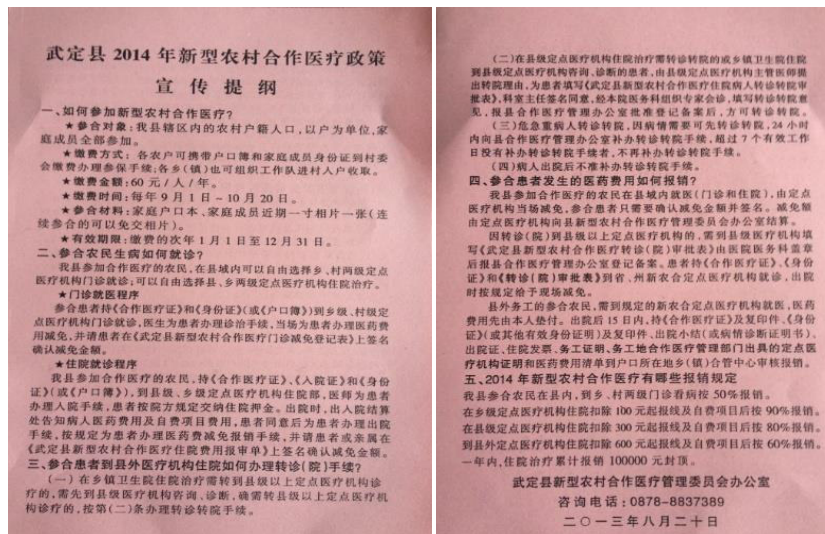


Figure 4-2 Pamphlet of Wuding County on the New Rural Co-operative Medical System

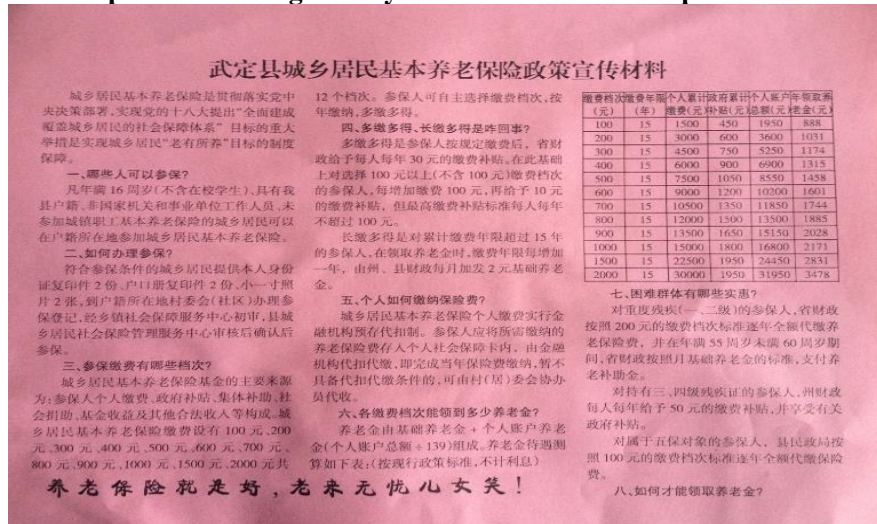


Figure 4-3 Pamphlet of Wuding County on the New Rural and Urban Residents Endowment Policies

3. Minimum Living Expenses of the Land-losing Farmers

Besides the abovementioned two resettlement measures for land acquisition, Wuding County provides also the minimum living expenses, at the rate of CNY 244/person/month, to all affected people, regardless of age. The farmers preferring such minimum living expenses can join in the pension plan for land-losing farmers at their free will. It is founded by the investigation team that the minimum living expense policy is widely welcomed by land-losing farmers since it is a

policy available to all farmers regardless of age, while the pension plan requires certain payment by the farmers. Thus, this minimum living expenses policy meets local actual situation. Several vouchers of living expenses payment are shown below.



Figure 4-4 Bankbook and Handling Voucher of Minimum Living Expenses Received by A Land-losing Farmer of Wuding County

4.2 Monitoring on Resettlement of People Affected by Demolition

Totally 820m² (simple houses included) of rural residential houses will be demolished by the Project, with 28 people from 7 households being affected; 2,969m² of urban residential houses will be demolished, with 38 people from 11 households being affected. Resettlement approaches for demolition of rural/urban residential houses in the Project include: 1. monetary compensation; 2. Relocation in other place. As of the monitoring phase, no physical demolition work is carried out. The following paragraphs explain the resettlement proposals in the resettlement plan.

4.2.1 Monetary Compensation

According to the *Notice on Implementation of House Demolition and Resettlement for Shishan Avenue Project Phase II of Wuding Downtown* (W Z T [2011] No. 38), monetary compensation can be adopted for all the houses and other auxiliary facilities demolished in the Project.

- (1) For houses on the state-owned land: floor area and use of the houses being demolished shall be subject to those indicated on the ownership certificate of the same house, and compensation will be determined based on the nature of house property right.
- (2) For houses on the collectively-owned land, compensation will be made according to the appraisal price of the house.

For houses carrying ownership certificate, the principle of “house and land integration” shall be followed and compensation shall be made subject to the appraisal price made based on the area indicated in the land use certificate and the house ownership certificate.

For houses carrying legal property right or built upon the approval of the land and resources authority of the planning authority, compensation shall be made subject to the appraisal price made based on the approved area; or the actual area shall be followed if such houses failing to reach the approved area; or the approved area shall be followed even such houses have gone beyond the approved area.

No depreciation is taken into consideration for price appraisal of the house to be

demolished in the Project and the compensation amount shall be no lower than the base price determined by the Project. The compensation fund will be settled fully to the affected household and such household can build or purchase resettlement houses after getting such compensation.

4.2.2 Resettlement in Other Place

According to the *Notice on Implementation of House Demolition and Resettlement for Shishan Avenue Project Phase II of Wuding Downtown* (W Z T [2011] No. 38), attachments on the land of the house to be demolished shall be compensated subject to legally evaluated value; area of the residence site shall be compensated in other place according to “one resettlement for one expropriated”. Passageway in front of the house gate and private plot will not be included in the area of residence area, and they can be expropriated upon certain economic compensation, subject to the property right situation. Meanwhile, the resettlement houses will be built independently by the farmer but following the principle of “uniform planning and uniform components”.

Land area and floor area of the resettlement houses of each household is subject to following provisions:

- For households with all land area being expropriated, if the land area is between 30-100m², they can choose resettlement house type A (100.4m²), type E (114.75m²) and type F2 (76.32m²); or if the land area is between 101-150m², the resettlement standard of 150m² will be applied; or if the land area is greater than 151m² (included), the resettlement standard of 200m² will be applied. When the land area of resettlement house is greater than that of the demolished house: if within 20m² greater, the relocated household shall pay for that more land at the rate of CNY1,000/m², or if more than 20m² greater, the relocated household shall pay at the rate of CNY 1,200/m² (21-30m²), or CNY 1,400/m² (31-40m²), or CNY 1,600/m² (41-50m²), or CNY 1,800/m² (51-60m²), or CNY 2,000/m² (61-70m²).
- For households with some of their land area being expropriated: no residence site will be arranged if the expropriated area is smaller than 30m² but a monetary compensation will be made at the rate of CNY 2,000/m²; for households with more than 200m² of their current residence site being expropriated, 2 plots with resettlement standard of 100m² will be provided at the maximum, the part beyond 200m² will be compensated by money at the rate of CNY 2,000/m².
- For households with family members greater than 8 and the resettlement house area smaller than 200m², the householder can, by raising an application, and showing the evidence provided by local public security authority and the community where he/she is living in, buy one plot of resettlement land (type D and type F1 excluded) with area of 100m² at the price of CNY 2,000/m².
- The government is responsible for investment on the “three get-throughs and on leveling” and basic components of the resettlement site and the relocated households will undertake no related cost; the resettlement houses shall be planned and designed uniformly and built by the households independently. See Figure 5-2 for the design sketch of the resettlement houses.
- According to the survey on resettlement choice, 11 affected households of the Beijie Community and 7 households of the Jiucheng Community choose resettlement in foreign place. However, the final choice of the affected households at the time of official demolition and relocation will prevail.

Basic information of the proposed resettlement community for the northern area of Shishan Town:

The norther area is a comprehensive service area integrating functions of administrative office, trading service, tourism development and resettlement residences. The total land area is 296.66 hectare (roughly 30,000km²), including 263.66 hectares for urban construction and 33 hectares for non-urban-construction. Resident population here reaches 30,000.

4.3 Monitoring on Demolition and Resettlement of Stores

It is stipulated in the *Notice on Implementation of House Demolition and Resettlement for Shishan Avenue Project Phase II of Wuding Downtown* (W Z T [2011] No. 38) that “money-based resettlement and resettlement in the northwest area of Wuding downtown can be applied for demolished civil residence-store houses”. Final resettlement way, namely, money-based resettlement or resettlement in other place, depends on the choice of the affected households. If the affected household chooses resettlement in other place, they can get the frontage stores at the northern area via their current stores according to related policies; or if return resettlement is preferred, the store will be returned to the former address, but the owner cannot choose resettlement site for residential house but just choose a high-rise apartment as residence. In addition, when implementing the Project, a compensation for business halt or production halt will be made to the affected store owner at the rate of CNY 50/m².

Totally 13 stores will be demolished in the Project, with 44 people being affected and the total demolition area is 1,275m². All the stores to be demolished are in the residence-store structure and the area of demolition is included in the area of residential house demolition. Resettlement proposals for stores set forth in the resettlement plan are as follows:

Table 4-2 Resettlement Proposals for Affected Stores

Town	Road	Community	Householder Name	Affected Population	Area of Store to be Demolished (m ²)	Nature of Land	Resettlement	Remarks
Shishan	Beicheng Avenue	Beijie	Zhao Wei	2	120	State-owned	(1) Resettlement in other place: the northwestern area of downtown (2) Return resettlement: the swimming pool area	Stores involved in the Project are all in the residential-store houses, thus all the area listed there are included in the ara of demolished residential house.
			Zhao Zheng'an	5	180	State-owned		
			Zhang Jianming	3	100	State-owned		
			Zhou Huiqiang	2	100	State-owned		
			ZhongWenhua	3	100	State-owned		
			Zhao Zhenghua	4	100	State-owned		
			Yang Jinzhi	3	100	State-owned		
			Yan Biao	5	100	State-owned		
			Zhou Daowen	4	100	State-owned		
			Chen Meiyan	4	100	State-owned		
			Chen Rong	3	100	State-owned		
	Mudan	Jiucheng	Yang Yulan	3	45	Collectively-owned		
			Wu Taoping	3	30	Collectively-owned		
Total				44	1275	/		

4.4 Measures for Women's Development

Sufficient respect will be shown to the rights and interests of women during the resettlement process of the Project and great attention will be paid to the important role of women in the social and economic activities and resettlement process. Measures taken by the Project to facilitate women's development include mainly:

1. Special fund supporting the business establishment by women

To facilitate business establishments by and employment of women, strengthen guidance and service concerning business establishment and realize the target of "wealth creating from business establishment", the Women's Federation and the Bureau of Finance, of Chuxiong Prefecture have jointly issued the *Notice as to Set up the Special Fund Supporting Business Establishment by and Employment of Women of Chuxiong*. Since certain farmland will be expropriated by the Project, the women may have more time and efforts to establish business. Furthermore, women enjoy priority in applying for fund to support their employment and development.

2. Women enjoy equal rights in speaking and decision-making on the resettlement proposals

To safeguard the equal rights and interests of women in resettlement activities, it is greatly important to play the role of women. The Project has, at the time of public consultation, villager meetings on discussion of resettlement proposals and villager group meeting, given equal rights to women to speak their ideas and make decisions. The proportion of women in villager meetings is no less than 30%; women staffs are a must in the resettlement office.

3. The compensation agreement shall be signed by both the husband and the wife

To guarantee that both men and women in the affected households enjoy equal rights to know the compensation standards and equal rights to dispose the compensation payment, the Project requires that, after informal discussion and interviewing with local villagers, no compensation fund can be granted to the affected households unless both the husband and the wife sign on related instruments.

4.5 Assistance Measures to Disadvantaged Groups

According to the resettlement plan, 0.06% of the primary budgeted cost for resettlement of the Project, equal to CNY 150,600, will be used to set up the assistance fund for disadvantaged groups so that to assist the disadvantaged groups involved in the Project. Certain assistance will be provided to such groups in addition to living and production recovery measures, so that to improve their living and production situation. Such measures include mainly:

(1) Give priority to the disadvantaged groups to enjoy resettlement measures

Priority will be given to the disadvantaged households affected by land acquisition during the resettlement process, to be specific:

The households with land being expropriated:

- Provide land use right transferring information firstly, helping them get land for production and development;
- Provide skill trainings firstly, public-welfare job of the government firstly and reserved jobs of the enterprise using such land, if such households have

capable labor hands; provide petty guaranteed loan to such households if required conditions are satisfied;

- Handle firstly the endowment insurance for land-losing farmers and the new type rural social endowment insurance.

The households with houses to be demolished:

It is stipulated in the *Notice on Implementation of House Demolition and Resettlement for Shishan Avenue Project Phase II of Wuding Downtown* (W Z T [2011] No. 38) that “exceptional poverty subsidy will be granted: each urban households enjoying the minimum living guarantee will enjoy the one-time CNY 1,000 exceptional poverty subsidy; each household, if any of the following types, can enjoy the one-time CNY 2,000 exceptional poverty subsidy by showing related effective evidences and certificates: households enjoying the five guarantees, elderly person without family members and living with the assistance by the Civil Affair authorities, families of “martyrs”.

(2) Include the disadvantaged groups into the minimum living guarantee system firstly

According to the minimum living guarantee policy of Wuding County for urban and rural residents, disadvantaged groups affected by the Project will be included into the corresponding minimum living guarantee system in time if they satisfy related requirements. It will be guaranteed that the per capita income of affected and relocated rural households is no less than CNY 1,668/year while the urban households no less than CNY 283/month/person, by providing the minimum living guarantee to the same.

(3) Provide urban and rural medical assistance to disadvantaged groups satisfying related requirements

For disadvantaged groups satisfying related requirements, medical assistance will be provided in time according to the Implementation Measures of Urban Medical Assistance of Wuding County (W F D [2008] No.2) and the Implementation Measures of Rural Medical Assistance of Wuding County (W F D [2008] No.1), so that to solve the medical treatment difficulties of the disadvantaged groups.

Since the construction institution hasn't arrived at the Project site yet, no substantial assistance measures have been taken. We will make report in future monitoring phases.

4.6 Monitoring on Recovery of Infrastructure

According to the resettlement plan, affected special facilities and land ground attachments will be restored or rebuilt by the owner against the compensation made by the Project Owner and special facilities can be directly restored or rebuilt by the Project Owner too. Restoration of the relocated facilities shall be subject to earlier planning and arrangement and local situation shall be taken into consideration during actual operation so that to realize safe, efficient, timely and correct construction and minimize adverse influences to the residents nearby. Affected municipal public facilities shall be demolished by the demolishing organization according to corresponding construction drawings such that no construction schedule of the Project will be impaired and the relocation work can be minimized. Affected pipelines shall be relocated first and then demolished by the demolishing organization on the premise that the normal life of residents nearby (residents not to be relocated included).

5 Public Participation and Grievance Channels

5.1 Public Participation

Public participation, survey and negotiation are realized by ways of meetings and interviewing survey by the Project during the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement process. The 5 villages (communities) affected by the Project have for many times held meetings of villager (community residents) representatives to publicize policies on land acquisition and demolition; they have also organized residents to participate in the meeting on land acquisition and demolition measures and improved measures of work based on opinions and suggestions of such residents. In addition, the resettlement work team has held the internal initiative meeting to summarize the resettlement measures so that to push forward smoothly the resettlement. See the attachments hereto to learn the public participated informal discussion on the preliminary design proposals of the urban road and auxiliary facilities sub-project and the Wulong River regulation sub-project of Wuding County.

Table 5-1 Monitoring Phase II on ADB Loaned Chuxiong Infrastructure Project---Public Participation

Date	Site	Organizer	Participants	Population	Contents of the Meeting
March 17, 2015	Xihe Village, Shishan, Wuding	Wuding Urban Investment Co., Ltd	Project Owner, Wuding Urban Investment Co., Ltd, leader and villager representatives of Xihe Village	45	Report on the progress in land requisition and house demolition
June 23, 2015	Xihe Village, Shishan, Wuding	Wuding Urban Investment Co., Ltd	Project Owner, Wuding Urban Investment Co., Ltd, leader and villager representatives of Xihe Village	34	Discussion on the proposals for land requisition and house demolition

5.2 Grievance Channels

Grievance channels, telephone and time for feedback are specifically designated in the RAP and these channels, telephone and time keep unchanged during the implementation period of the Project. No repeated introduction will be made here.

Table 5-2 Contact Information of the Resettlement Office for the Project

ADB loaned Wuding Urban Environmental Improvement Project the Resettlement Office of Wuding	TuoGuangyan	Chief Engineer	Male		13578458766
	GuMingtao	Staff	Male	Daily office work	18183789059

6 Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions

6.1 General Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions

Since the resettlement work has a wide coverage and requires coordination and cooperation of all related departments, Chuxiong Prefecture and Wuding County will respectively set up necessary resettlement institutions so that to plan, coordinate and monitor the resettlement activities and guarantee the smooth implementation of the urban environmental improvement project of Wuding County. Therefore, the traffic department, the land and resources department, the finance department, etc, will join in and assist the implementation of resettlement activities, together with 1-2 major leaders from each town and village affected by the Project. Institutions responsible for land acquisition and demolition of the Project include:

- Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Chuxiong Prefecture
- Office of the Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Chuxiong Prefecture
- Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County
- Office of the Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County
- Office for Resettlement of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County
- The People's Government of Shishan Town
- Village committee (residents committee) of affected villages (communities)
- Design organization of the Project
- External independent monitoring and appraisal agency
- Other institutions: the bureau of land and resources, the demolition office, the women's federation, the labor and social security bureau.

See Table 6-1 to know the major members and their duties.

Table 6-1 Contact Information of the Resettlement Institutions

Resettlement Institutions	Contact	Telephone	Office Address	Remarks
Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Chuxiong Prefecture	BaoYonggang	13987859633	the Bureau of Finance of the Prefecture	
Office of the Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Chuxiong Prefecture	Li Shiyang	13908789337	the Bureau of Finance of the Prefecture	
Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County	Zhu Jianquan	13368783809	Room 407, the Disabled Federation Building, Wuding County	
Office of the Leading Group of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County	TuoGuangyan	13578458766	Room 401, the Disabled Federation Building, Wuding County	

Resettlement Institutions	Contact	Telephone	Office Address	Remarks
Office for Resettlement of ADB Loaned Urban Environmental Improvement Project of Wuding County	GuMingtao	18183789059	Room 411, the Disabled Federation Building, Wuding County	
The People's Government of Shishan Town	Nie Kai	13987835873	Government of Shishan Town	
Xihe Village Committee	Liao Junsong	13308789168	Xihe Village Committee	
Yongning Village Committee	DuanJiayong		Yongning Village Committee	
Jiucheng Community	Yao Chunxian	15887752987	Jiucheng Community	
Beijie Community	Li Chunrong	15912909226	Beijie Community	
Zhongma Community	Li Jianjun	15887783637	Zhongma Community	
Design Institution of the Project	Xu Zheng	15368067102	The Traffic Planning and Design Institute of Yunnan Province	
External independent monitoring and appraisal agency				
Land and Resources Bureau of Wuding County	Yan Yunhai	15288596166	Land and Resources Bureau	
Demolition Office				
Women's Federation	Zhang Fenglian	13769282627	Room 715, the Governmental Building, No.1 Zhongshan Road, Wuding County	
Labor and Social Security Bureau	Wang Hongyu	13578495157	Room 102, Building of the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	

6.2 Monitoring on Capability and Duty Performance of the Institutions

Monitoring on the Project field shows that the Owner of the Project has played active role in coordinating the work among different departments and resettlement institutions at all levels are cooperating well, which guarantees the normal execution and promotion of the resettlement activities.

7 Conclusions of Resettlement Monitoring

Contents of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loaned Chuxiong Infrastructure Construction Project Wuding Urban Environmental Improvement Sub-project (the Project) include: (1) River regulation and flood control---Wulong River; (2) Urban development---roads and auxiliary facilities; (3) Urban environmental health and sustainable development---solid waste management of the downtown area; (4) Capability development. The river regulation and flood control works involve in regulation of the 2500m riverway of the Wulong River, and the urban development works concerns the construction of 8 urban roads with total length of 9.45km. Up to the present, proposals for the Project, conservation of water and soil measures and environmental impact evaluation, permission notes for site location, preliminary reviewing on land and land use claim, feasibility report and preliminary design are finished and approved. The construction commencement ceremony was held on November 4, 2015 and official construction started in December 2015. At the present, surface soil removing and bridge pile construction for Beicheng Avenue are in process. Bidding for other road sections is expected to be carried out in January 2016. Overall commencement will be realized in the first quarter of 2016 and the Project is expected to be finished in 2017.

Up to the present, no material progress is made in land requisition and house demolition when compared to those in the previous monitoring phase. Land acquisition of 3 villages (communities) involved in the Project is finished and the endowment insurance work of land-losing farmers is carried out smoothly; the demolition work is still in the stage of house surveying and negotiating and no substantial demolition is carried out. The compensation standards of Wuding County are the same with those shown in the updated resettlement plan. Employment-based resettlement, skill training and social security work are carried out to guarantee effectively the life of land-losing farmers.

Extensive and diversified public participation are realized in the Project, including formal meetings, door-to-door interviewing and questionnaire; related information is announced clearly in time; channels for complaints and grievances are kept unobstructed and responsible institutions and staffs for these complaints and grievances are always available.

Powerful organizations and institutions with experienced workers are set up by the government, which strengthens the coordination and work efficiency of all related departments. Meanwhile, the government has attached great attention to training to related workers and requires them to study attentively the non-volunteer resettlement policies of the Asian Development Bank and related laws and regulations of China.

Since the resettlement work is still in the beginning stage and the resettlement communities of the Project is in the stage of resettlement planning, focus of monitoring in future phases shall focus on the unfinished land acquisition and demolition and the construction and development of the resettlement communities.

8 External Monitoring on Minority Development

8.1 The Minority Development Plan

According to the resettlement plan, 20.73% of the people affected by the Project are minorities, and corresponding resettlement plans are formulated based on sufficient negotiation with the same, which guarantees that the resettlement and recovery needs of them can be satisfied. In addition, during the stage of resettlement plan formulating, the living habits and traditional culture of minorities are fully taken into consideration by ways of public participation and negotiation. Measures include mainly:

- (1) Minorities affected by the Project can get land resources required to recover the life and production by way of land use right transferring; to promote income recovery of the land-expropriated minorities, the Project provides agricultural resettlement measures, including crop farming and livestock (poultry) farming. For minorities accepting employment-based resettlement, non-technical jobs from local industrial enterprises and the Project will be provided firstly and skill training will be provided for free; for minorities desiring business establishment, petty guaranteed loan will be provided to solve fund issues if related requirements are satisfied.
- (2) Needs of the minorities will be taken into consideration sufficiently when planning and building the resettlement communities. Rooms for public activities will be reserved in such community and clearing for sacrifice and religious activities will be reserved too. Square, kindergarten, places and facilities for other activities will be reserved.
- (3) Living habits of the minority will be taken into consideration for house design and external decoration of the resettlement community, charms of the minority will be indicated in the house decoration.

8.2 Conclusion of Monitoring on Minority Development

Since most of the development proposals for the minorities in the resettlement plan are for the implementation stage of the Project and the construction institution hasn't arrived at the Project site yet, the measures for development of the minorities as of the current monitoring phase can be implemented only by policy publicizing and public participation and the actual implementation effects of such policies will be reported in the future monitoring phases.