



External Resettlement Monitoring Report

Project Number: 45507-003
February 2015

PRC: Yunnan Chuxiong Urban Environment Improvement Project - External Resettlement Monitoring Report (No. 1) for Chuxiong City Road Component

Prepared by Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd

For Chuxiong Prefecture Project Management Office

This External Resettlement Monitoring Report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Asian Development Bank

**Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture Urban Environmental
Improvement Project the Road Engineering Sub-project**

Resettlement External Monitoring Report
(Phase I)

Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co. Ltd

February 2015

Table of Contents

Preface.....	2
1. Overview	3
1.1 Basic Information of the Project	3
1.2 Construction Progress of the Project.....	3
1.3 Progress of Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement	3
1.4 Targets of Resettlement Monitoring	3
1.5 Summary of the Monitoring and Evaluation Work	4
2. Monitoring on Impacts of the Project	5
2.1 Monitoring on General Physical Impacts of the Project.....	5
2.2 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Permanent Land Acquisition	5
2.2 Temporary Land Acquisition	6
2.3 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Demolition	7
2.4 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Demolition of Enterprises and Public Institutions.....	7
2.5 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Infrastructure.....	8
2.6 Monitoring on Population Affected by the Project.....	8
3. Monitoring on Compensation Standards and Compensation Funds.....	9
3.1 Monitoring on Compensation Policies.....	9
3.1.1 Applied Policies	9
3.2 Monitoring on Compensation Standards	10
3.2.1 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition	10
3.2.2 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Demolished Residential Houses	11
3.2.3 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Demolition of Enterprises.....	12
3.3 Monitoring on Fund Appropriation and Fund Appropriation Channels.....	12
4. Implementation Measures and Progress of Resettlement.....	14
4.1 Resettlement for Permanent Land Acquisition.....	14
4.1.1 Resettlement Measures for Permanent Land Acquisition.....	14
4.1.2 Progress of Resettlement for Land Acquisition	15
4.1.3 Sample Survey on Villages Affected by Land Acquisition	18
4.2 Monitoring on Resettlement for House Demolition.....	21
4.2.1 Resettlement Measures for House Demolition	21
4.2.2 Progress of Resettlement for House Demolition	22
4.3 Monitoring on the Resettlement Progress of Enterprises and Public Institutions	22
4.4 Assistance to Disadvantaged Groups.....	23
4.5 Monitoring on the Recovery of Infrastructure	23
4.6 Monitoring on the Recovery of Temporarily Expropriated Land	23
5. Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions.....	24
5.1 General Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions	24
5.2 Monitoring on Exact Resettlement Action Institutions.....	24
5.3 Measures to Strengthen Capability of Institutions.....	25
6. Public Participation and Grievance Channels.....	27
6.1 Public Participation.....	27
6.2 Grievance Channels	28
7. Conclusions, Problems and Suggestions.....	30
7.1 Conclusions of Monitoring and Evaluation	30
7.2 Work Arrangements for the Next Step	30
8. Attachments	32
Attachment I: Sample Agreement of Land Acquisition	32
Attachment II: Standard of Expenses for the Basic Endowment Insurance of Land-losing Farmers and Raising of Such Expenses	32
Attachment 3: Benefits of the Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-losing Farmers	33

Preface

The loaned project 3115-RPC: the Office of Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loaned Project of Chuxiong Prefecture (the Project) has, as the Project Owner, entrusted officially Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd to undertake the independent external monitoring work on resettlement, after the Project getting approved by ADB. Later, Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd has, after setting up the monitoring and evaluation team, formulating the outline of monitoring and evaluation work, preparing the questionnaire form and the annual work plan, and by ways of field investigation, data analysis and information feedback, finished preparation of this report. RAP of the Project, resettlement policies of ADB and related policies, rules and regulations of Chinese government on resettlement are applied here as the standards for monitoring and evaluation.

The urban infrastructure and environmental improvement project (roads) of Chuxiong Prefecture is one of the sub-projects of the central urban infrastructure construction and improvement project of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture with loan from the Asian Development Bank. The monitoring team has carried out field investigation for the Project and thus fully learned the implementation of the Project, progress of land acquisition and demolition work, compensation for land acquisition and demolition and allocation of compensation funds, resettlement proposals. The team has also extensively listened to the opinions and suggestions of affected population on the resettlement results, checked seriously the resettlement action plan (RAP) and changes of life and production of the affected population before and after the resettlement, and finally made objective and fair evaluation on the effects of resettlement actions up to now. Data and other related information set forth herein come from mainly following four sources: (1) documents provided by the Office of ADB Loaned Project of Chuxiong, such as the resettlement action plan (the updated contents), survey data on physical impacts of the Project, organizational structure and staffing of the resettlement institutions, etc; (2) Documents provided by related functional departments, such as documents concerning policies, work summaries and statistical information, etc; (3) Information provided by towns and villages affected by the Project, such as basic information of the affected towns/villages and statistical reports, etc; (4) data and information obtained by the resettlement monitoring team by ways of field investigation and door-to-door interviewing with the affected households.

Acknowledgements will be given to the Asian Development Bank, the government of Yunnan Province, the government of Chuxiong Prefecture, governments of related counties and cities involved in the Projects, implementing agencies of the Project, the Project Office and the implementing agencies and other stakeholders of the Project for their actively assistance and great support to the evaluation work of the monitoring team during the preparatory, field investigation and report preparation stages.

Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd

February 2015

1. Overview

1.1 Basic Information of the Project

The urban infrastructure and environmental improvement project (roads) of Chuxiong Prefecture is one of the sub-projects of the central urban infrastructure construction and improvement project of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture with loan from the Asian Development Bank. The Project consists of four roads to be newly built in the southeast area of Chuxiong Prefecture. Construction contents of the Project include the road engineering and auxiliary rainwater and sewage pipelines, bridges, culverts, traffic engineering, safety facilities, roadway lighting and greening.

1.2 Construction Progress of the Project

As of the current monitoring phase, the Project hasn't started yet. Approval to the preliminary design of the Project was obtained in December 2014 and reviewing on the construction drawings of the first batch of construction items is finished in Jan 2015. Bidding documents are expected to be prepared and submitted to the Asian Development Bank in Feb 2015 and the first civil contract is expected to be concluded in May 2015.

1.3 Progress of Land Acquisition, Demolition and Resettlement

Up to February 2015, 27% of land acquisition involved in the Project has been actually finished while the demolition work hasn't started yet. Totally 177.81mu of various lands have been expropriated permanently, including 157.81mu of farmland, 20mu other land .with 137households, 612 people being affected. As for resettlement, compensation funds for land acquisition of Zhongcun team 1, 2 and 3 of Fumin Community with land expropriated have been allocated to the village and compensation funds for crops and ground attachments are now being allocated to exact households. Resettlement work of other channels is carried out in order.

1.4 Targets of Resettlement Monitoring

For the purpose to effectively eliminate or relieve impacts of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement by the Project to residents, enterprise and public institutions located in the Project area and guarantee the smooth implementation of the Project, a *Resettlement Acton Plan* is prepared for each corresponding sub-project of the ADB Loaned Urban Infrasturcture Construction Project of Chuxiong Prefecture of Yunnan Province. For the purpose of smooth implementation of the aforesaid RAPs and realization of satisfactory resettlement, external monitoring on resettlement will be carried out by the independent resettlement monitoring institution, in addition to the direct implementation of compensation measures by the local implementing unit of the Project, so that to:

- (1) Monitor and evaluate the execution and implementation of RAP by the Owner;
- (2) Check whether the livelihood and living standard of affected population have been improved or recovered to the former level after land acquisition and resettlement of the Project, based on field investigation;
- (3) If not, find out the reasons and raise rectifying measures to realize satisfactory resettlement;
- (4) Provide the external monitoring report on the resettlement of the Project;
- (5) Organize trainings to the Owner on resettlement at irregular intervals according to the implementation of the Project, and
- (6) Carry out other work related to the external monitoring, management and training

on resettlement.

1.5 Summary of the Monitoring and Evaluation Work

Sichuan Fontal Strategic Consulting Co., Ltd, entrusted by the ADB Project Office of Chuxiong Prefecture with the external independent monitoring and evaluation service on the Project, has prepared the *Outline of External Monitoring and Evaluation Work on Resettlement* which defines the scope, contents, monitoring indicators, working methods and time schedule of the external monitoring and evaluation service this time.

Later, the monitoring team arrived at the Project site to collect base information. Considering features of the Project, the monitoring team has, with purpose, monitored the implementation progress of resettlement in an overall way. Besides informal discussion with leaders of the affected towns and villages, door-to-door sample (percentage: 17 %) interviewing is carried out this time among affected population with land expropriated, with the purpose to check the changes in life and production of the affected population and the compensation standards and allocation of compensation funds and finally confirm whether the assistance targets outlined in the RAP have been realized. Meanwhile, public participation of affected population in the early stage of land acquisition is learned, problems are identified in time and reported to related resettlement institutions and corresponding suggestions are raised for improvements.

2. Monitoring on Impacts of the Project

2.1 Monitoring on General Physical Impacts of the Project¹

As of February 2015, totally 592.08mu of collectively-owned land will be expropriated according to the plan, including 459.46mu of farmland and 132.62mu of other land, with 1,974 people from 434 households being affected directly; 10.5mu of state-owned land will be occupied temporarily, with no people being affected; total area of rural residential houses planned to be demolished is 32,725m², including 13182m² of brick-concrete structure houses (accounting for 40.28%), 8,245m² of brick-wood structure houses (25.19%), 11,298m² of earth-wood structure houses (34.52%), with 435 people from 112 households being affected (including 1070 people from 214 households being affected also by land acquisition). 4 enterprises and public institutions will be demolished by the Project, covering total area of 1,350m², with 140 people being affected. Furthermore, some ground attachments, such as tombs, trees and telegraph poles, will be affected by the Project too. 3 communities of 1 town of Chuxiong Prefecture are involved in the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work of the Project.

2.2 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Permanent Land Acquisition

15 villager teams from 3 communities of Lucheng Town will be actually affected by land acquisition of the Project. As of the current monitoring phase, the total area of land to be expropriated permanently is 592.08 mu, including farmland (459.46 mu) and other land (132.62mu), with totally 1974 people being affected. See Table 2-1 for the detailed by-village quantity of land to be permanently expropriated.

As of January 2015, actually 177.81 mu of land has been actually expropriated, including farmland 157.81mu and 20mu other lands, with totally 612 people from 137 households being affected. Area of expropriated land accounts for 22 % of the total area of land to be expropriated. See Table 2-2 for the detailed by-village quantity of land which has been permanently expropriated.

¹Note: updating of the resettlement action plan (RAP) is finished in January 2015 and there is no difference in the amount of actually physical impacts between the updated RAP and the former RAP.

Table 2-1 List of Collectively-owned Land Planned to be Permanently Expropriated by the Project

Town	Village/ Community	Production Team	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)				Sub-total	Affected Households	Affected Population	
			Farmland	Fishpond	House Land	Unused Land				
Lucheng	Qinglong	Xuyang Team I	25.9				25.9	22	99	
		Xuyang Team II	34.2				34.2	28	128	
		Xuyang Team III	42.5				42.5	39	175	
		Heiniba	58.7	25	15	7.92	106.6	59	266	
		Yangjitun	58		14.9		72.9	65	282	
	Sub-total		219.3	25	29.9	7.92	282	213	950	
	Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	41.63				41.63	34	153	
		Zhongcun Team II	55.62				55.62	48	216	
		Zhongcun Team III	60.56		20		80.56	55	243	
		Xiacun	35.74	15	22.5		73.24	42	216	
	Sub-total		193.6	15	42.5		251	179	828	
	Dadong	Xiaodong Team I	2.96				2.96	2	10	
		Xiaodong Team II	5.99				5.99	3	16	
		Dadong	17.85		8.44		26.29	21	95	
		Huangtupo		1.03			1.03	1	6	
		Longtan'ao	19.81	2.03	0.8		22.64	15	69	
	Sub-total		46.61	3.1	9.24		58.9	42	196	
	Total			459	43	81.64	7.92	592	434	1974

Source: the Resettlement Department of Chuxiong Urban Investment Co., Lt

Table 2-2 List of Collectively-owned Land Expropriated by the Project

Village/ Community	Production Team	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)				Sub-total	Affected Households	Affected Population
		Farmland	Fishpond	House Site	Unused Land			
Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	41.63				41.63	34	153
	Zhongcun Team II	55.62				55.62	48	216
	Zhongcun Team III	60.56		20		80.56	55	243
Total		157.81		20		177.81	137	612

Source: the Resettlement Department of Chuxiong Urban Investment Co., Ltd

2.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

Some state-owned roads and greening belts will be occupied temporarily to stack materials and set up work sheds for the construction of the Project, however, no population will be affected here. Totally 10.5mu of land will be used temporarily according to the Project plan. Anyway, since construction of the Project hasn't started yet, no actual temporary land acquisition has taken place as of the current monitoring phase.

Table 2-3 List of Temporary Land Expropriated by the Project

Affected Land	Village	Community	NO.10 road	No.11 road	No.17 road	No.49 road	Total
Temporary Land	Lucheng	Qionglong	2	1.5	1	1.5	6
		Fuming		1	2	0.5	3.5
		Dadong		1			1
Total			2	3.5	3	2	10.5

2.3 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Demolition

4 villages of the Qinglong Community and Fumin Community will be affected by the demolition of residential houses of the Project. All the houses planned to be demolished are rural residential houses, with total area of 32,725m², including 13,182m² of brick-concrete structure houses (accounting for 40.28%), 8245m² of brick-wood structure houses (25.19%), 11,298m² of earth-wood structure houses (34.52%), with 435 people from 112 households being affected. See Table 2-3 for details about rural residential houses to be demolished by the Project.

As of the current monitoring phase, demolition work involved in the Project hasn't started yet.

Table 2-4 List of Rural Residential Houses Planned to be Demolished by the Project

Town	Village	Sub-village	Houses to be Demolished (m ²)				Affected Population		
			Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	Sub-total	Households	Population	
Lucheng	Qinglong	Heiniba	1587	458	3575	5620	13	48	
		Yangjitun	356	2773	2767	5896	20	83	
	Sub-total		1943	3231	6342	11516	33	131	
	Fumin	Zhongcun Team III	2517	1696	2281	6494	25	95	
		Xiacun	6587	3173	2562	12322	45	164	
	Sub-total		9104	4869	4843	18816	70	259	
	Dadong	Dadong	2135	145	113	2393	9	45	
	Sub-total		2135	145	113	2393	9	45	
	Total			13182	8245	11298	32725	112	435

Source: the resettlement authority of Lucheng Town

2.4 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Demolition of Enterprises and Public Institutions

4 enterprises and public institutions will be demolished by the Project, covering total demolition area of 1,350m², with 140 people being affected. See Table 2-5 for detailed information of demolished enterprises. As of the current monitoring phase, demolition of these enterprises hasn't started yet.

Table 2-5 List of Enterprises Planned To Be Demolished by the Project

Town	Sub-project	Enterprise	Nature	Area of Demolition (m ²)		Affected population	Degree of Impact
				Brick-concrete	Sub-total		
Lucheng	Road No. 11	Xincheng Company	Enterprise	400	400	30	Partially demolished
		Dongyan Company	Enterprise	450	450	0	Partially demolished
		Sengui Fungus	Enterprise	300	300	40	Partially demolished
		Baicaoling Pharmacy	Enterprise	200	200	70	Partially demolished
Total				1350	1350	140	

2.5 Monitoring on Physical Indicators of Infrastructure

Special facilities affected by the Project include mainly the power lines and communication cables, etc. As of the current monitoring phase, the Project is still in the early stage of land acquisition and statistical data provided by related authorities is incomplete, we will focus on such data in the report of the coming monitoring phase.

2.6 Monitoring on Population Affected by the Project

The Project will affect totally 2270 people from 478 households and 4 enterprises, including 1695 people from 362 households affected only by acquisition of collectively-owned land, 156 people from 40 households affected only by house demolition, 279 people from 72 households affected by both land acquisition and house demolition and 140 people from 4 enterprises to be demolished. See Table 2-6 for more details of population affected by the Project.

Major disadvantaged groups affected by the Project are disabled households, households enjoying five guarantees and households enjoying minimum living guarantee. 29 disadvantaged households are affected by the Project, with total population of 32 people, in which, 4 households are affected by both land acquisition and demolition, with the remaining 25 households being affected by land acquisition only. See Table 2-7 for more details about disadvantaged groups affected by the Project.

Few minority households and minority people are affected by the Project. Investigation shows that not greater than 10 minority people are affected by the Project and most of these minority people get married with Han people and their living habits are harmonized to Han people. Thus, no separate survey and analysis will be made on such minority people.

Table 2-5 List of Population Affected by the Project

S/N	Type	Sub-total	
		Household	Person
1	Affected villagers	474	2130
	-Land acquisition only	362	1695
	-House demolition only	40	156
	-Both land acquisition and house demolition	72	279
2	Demolished enterprises	4	140
	Total	478	2270

Table 2-6 Statistics on Disadvantaged Population Affected by the Project

Town	Village	Households Enjoying Minimum Living Guarantee		Households Enjoying Five Guarantees		Disabled Households		Total	
		Households	Person	Households	Person	Households	Person	Households	Person
Lucheng	Qinglong	5	5	0	0	3	3	8	8
	Fumin	0	0	3	4	7	9	10	13
	Dadong	5	5	0	0	6	6	11	11
	Total	10	10	3	4	16	18	29	32

3. Monitoring on Compensation Standards and Compensation Funds

3.1 Monitoring on Compensation Policies

Standards of compensation for land acquisition and demolition shall be subject strictly to related laws and policies of the central and local governments and the Resettlement Action Plan for the Road Sub-project of Chuxiong Urban Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project.

As of the current monitoring phase, the applied standards of compensation for land acquisition are the same with those stipulated in the resettlement action plan.

3.1.1 Applied Policies

Main policies applied for land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of the Project include:

- **Security policies of the Asian Development Bank**
 - *Statements on Security Policies* dated June 2009
 - *Sex and Contents of Resettlement Issues* dated February 2003
 - *Business Guideline F2 Non-voluntary Resettlement*
- **Laws, regulations and policies of China**
 - *Rules of Acquisition and Compensation for Houses on the State-owned Land* (order No. 590 of the State Council)(Jan 21, 2011)
 - *Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from Jan 1, 1999 and revised on Aug 28, 2004);
 - *Notice by the Ministry of Land and Resources As To Further Improve Management on Land Acquisition* (the Ministry of Land and Resources, June 26, 2010);
 - *Regulations on the Preliminary Reviewing of Land Used for Construction Items* (order No. 27 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (Nov 1, 2004)
 - *Notice to Further Make Perfect the Management System of Rural Residence Land and Safeguard Rights and Interests of Farmers* (Mar 2, 2011)

- Guidelines of the State Council on the Pilot Implementation of New Type Rural Social Endowment *Insurance* (GF [2009] No. 32)
- **Policies of Yunnan Province and local governments**
 - Opinions of the People’s Government of Yunnan Province As To Strengthen Farmland Protection and Facilitate Scientific Urbanization (YZF[2011] No. 185)
 - *General Level of Annual Output Value for Land Acquisition and By-area Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Yunnan Province (trial)* (the Department of Land and Resources of Yunnan Province, May 21, 2009)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Further Strengthen Minimum Living Guarantee to Exceptionally Poverty-stricken Rural Residents* (CZT[2007] No.49)
 - *Notice by the Women’s Federation and the Finance Bureau of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Set Up Special Fund To Support Business Establishments by and Employment of Women of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CFL[2010]No. 19)
 - *Interim Procedures of Basic Endowment Insurance to Land-expropriated Farmers of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture* (YFD 622) (Sep 5, 2009)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Update the Replacement Price of Various Types of Houses of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT[2010] No.182)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Regulations on Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT [2010] No. 183)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Regulations on Compensation for Demolition of Houses on the Collectively-owned Land of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT [2010] No. 184)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Regulations on Resettlement of Farmers Losing Land for Urban Construction of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT[2010] No. 185)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Implementation Plan of Resettlement of Farmers Losing Land in the Southeast New Town* (CZT [2010] No.187)
 - *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Regulations on Basic Old-age Pension of Land-losing Farmers of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT [2010] No. 186)

3.2 Monitoring on Compensation Standards

3.2.1 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition of the Project involves in Qinglong Community, Fumin Community and Dadong Community under the administration of Lucheng Town. Major documents applied for reference of compensation for land acquisition is the *Notice of the People’s Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Issue the Regulations on Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT [2010] No. 183). According to this document, lands to be expropriated by the Project are all land type I, with detailed compensation standards as follows:

1. Farmland: CNY 80,000/mu (rice land and vegetable land) or CNY 40,000/mu (dry

land)

2. Forest land (compensation for woods excluded): CNY 8,000/mu.
3. Unused land: CNY 6,000/mu.

Standards of Compensation for Crops:

1. Farmland: CNY 1,500/mu (rice land and vegetable land), or CNY 1,000/mu (dry land).
2. Fishpond: CNY 2,000/ton (fishing expenses and loss compensation fee)
3. Gardens:
 - 1) Fruit garden: CNY 2,000/mu if seedling stage, CNY 4,000/mu if the tree is not of the non-productive age but has grown for more than one year), CNY 6,000/mu if productive age and CNY 8,000/mu if full productive age. In which, for grape gardens: CNY 2,000/mu if the tree has grown for less than one year, or CNY 4,000/mu if grown for one to two years, or CNY 12,000/mu if grown for more than two years.
 - 2) Mulberry garden: CNY 5,000/mu if the tree has grown for less than one year, or CNY 10,000/mu if grown for one to two years, or CNY 15,000/mu if grown for more than two years.
4. Forest land: CNY 1,500/mu if seedling age, or CNY 3,000/mu if young and middle age, or CNY 4,000/mu if mature timber.

Source: the resettlement authorities involved.

As of the current monitoring phase, the actually applied standards of compensation for land acquisition are the same with those stipulated in the RAP.

3.2.2 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Demolished Residential Houses

House demolition of the Project involves in Qinglong Community and Fumin Community under the administration of Lucheng Town. Major documents applied for reference of compensation for house demolition is the *Notice of the People's Government of Chuxiong Prefecture As To Update the Replacement Price of Various Types of Houses of Chuxiong Prefecture* (CZT[2010] No.182). According to this document, detailed compensation standards for residential houses to be demolished by the Project are:

Table 3-1 Table of Replacement Compensation for House Demolition of the Project

Type of Impacts		Structure		Unit	Base Price (CNY)	Remarks	
Houses on the state-owned land and collectively-owned land	House compensation	Residence land		CNY/m ²	60	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		CNY/m ²	1091.5		
		Brick-wood		CNY/m ²	497		
		Earth-wood		CNY/m ²	448.8		
	Other compensation	Subsidy for moving		CNY/m ²	4	The subsidy can be repeated if twice of moving; subsidy of CNY 600 will be provided for each house with area smaller than 150m ² .	
		Temporary resettlement subsidy		CNY/m ² •month	3	The term is from the day of house keys being submitted to the day of the resettlement house keys being granted	
		Award for moving	Sign the agreement within 20 days		CNY/household	4000	In addition: make vacant and submit the house
			Sign the agreement within 30 days		CNY/household	2000	In addition: make vacant and submit the house
			Sign the agreement within 40 days		CNY/household	1000	In addition: make vacant and submit the house

3.2.3 Monitoring on Compensation Standards for Demolition of Enterprises

Houses of enterprises involved in the Project are all compensated according to the market-based evaluation price and compensation for land occupied by such houses is made by way of buy-back of state-owned land. Up to now, none of the 4 enterprises affected by demolition of the Project has entered the procedures of market evaluation.

3.3 Monitoring on Fund Appropriation and Fund Appropriation Channels

A special account is set up in the Finance Bureau of Chuxiong Prefecture for the resettlement fund of the Project so that to control funds including the income from charge for the use right of state-owned land and income from basic old-age pension for land-losing farmers. Funds in this account can be used only for designated purposes and supervision from the auditing authority, monitoring authority and the society is welcomed. Chuxiong Urban Investment Co., Ltd, the executive agency of the Project, is fully responsible to coordinate the land acquisition and demolition work of the Project and appropriate the confirmed resettlement fund to the special resettlement fund account of the government of Lucheng Town. In which, the compensation fees for land

will be paid directly to the affected villages, the crop compensation fees paid to the affected individuals, compensation for infrastructure and attachments paid to related units or individuals. See Chart 3-1 for the flow of resettlement fund appropriation and Chart 3-2 for resettlement fund appropriation channels, of the Project:

Chart 3-1 Appropriation Flow of Resettlement Fund

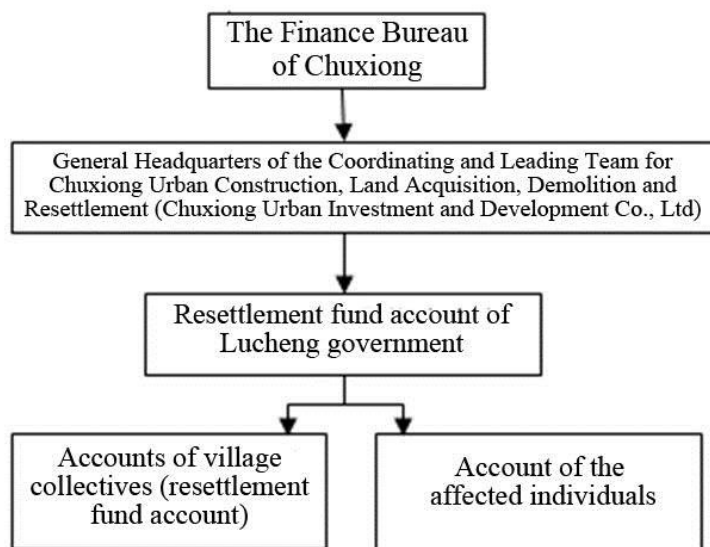
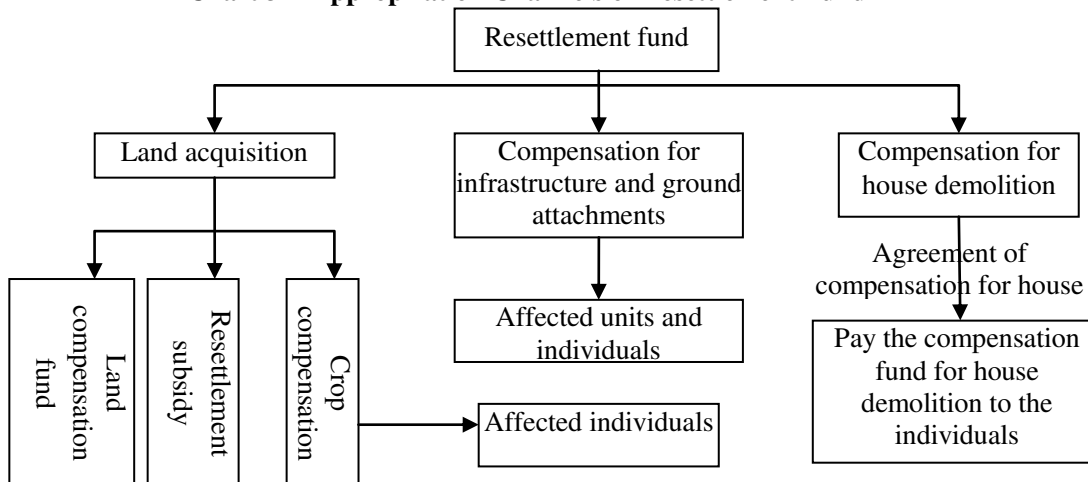


Chart 3-2 Appropriation Channels of Resettlement Fund



As of the current monitoring phase, CNY 13,061,515 yuan of resettlement funds have been appropriated by the Project, which will be used mainly as compensation for land acquisition. See Table 3-2 for details of appropriated funds.

Table 3-2: Appropriated Compensation Funds for Land Acquisition and Demolition of the Project

Village/ community	Production Team	Finished Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)	Amount of Appropriated Funds (CNY10,000)
Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	41. 63	339, 2845
	Zhongcun Team II	55. 62	453, 3030
	Zhongcun Team III	80. 56	513, 5640
Sub-total		177. 81	1306, 1515

Source: the resettlement authorities involved.

4. Implementation Measures and Progress of Resettlement

4.1 Resettlement for Permanent Land Acquisition

4.1.1 Resettlement Measures for Permanent Land Acquisition

About 27 % of the acquisition of collectively-owned land involved in the Project has been finished and related compensation work is being carried out in order. Monetary compensation, social security measures and non-agricultural development measures, etc, are taken by the Project for comprehensive resettlement so that to guarantee that the living level of affected residents can be recovered and enhanced. Details are as follows:

Monetary compensation: Monetary compensation will be provided to villages and farmers affected by land acquisition of the Project, in which, the compensation standard is CNY 80,000/mu for farmland (compensation for crops excluded), CNY 80,000/mu for fishpond and CNY 6,000/mu for unused land. Among the compensation fee for land acquisition, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy will be managed by the village collective and be used mainly for construction of infrastructure of the village collective organization, providing assistance to poverty-stricken groups and grant public welfare, etc. Compensation for crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the land-losing farmers.

Land return resettlement: 10% of the total area of land acquisition will be returned to the affected community as the land for livelihood recovery. Such land will be used to build stores or trading markets for renting by the village collective and the earnings from renting will be distributed among all affected population. See Table 4-1 for statistics on land returned by the Project.

Agricultural resettlement: The compensation funds will be used as investment on crop, fish, poultry and livelihood farming, such as construction of greenhouses and expanding farming scale, etc. Meanwhile, trainings on agricultural production skills will be provided mainly to middle-aged farmers engaged in farming business so that to enhance the output of land.

Land use right transferring: Some communities will reclaim the use right of remaining land after land acquisition and contract such use right to the affected households willing to carry out farming business. Meanwhile, the land-losing households can contract the land use right of other villages for farming, according to the national policies on land use right transferring.

Resettlement based on social security: According to the *Trial Procedures for Basic Endowment to Land-losing Farmers of Yunnan Province* and other related regulations, residents who have been registered in the rural collective economic organization within the area affected by the Project and losing all or some of the lands on which he/she enjoys the use right (the per capita land area is smaller than 0.3mu after land acquisition) after land acquisition by the government legally can join in the new type rural social endowment insurance when he/she reaches 16 years old. See the attachments for conditions, ways and benefits of the new type rural social endowment insurance.

Employment-based resettlement: The local government will, by ways of instructing, creating business in the community, business investment attracting and providing public-service jobs, increase jobs actively so that to facilitate employments of land-losing farmers. For example, near to the Road No.17 involved in the Project, Chuxiong Cigarettes Factory covering land area of 992mu is set up and jobs are provided from each October to the next April, with monthly wage no less than CNY

2,000/month.

Other measures: Besides of abovementioned resettlement measures, the resettlement authority of Chuxiong has carried out a series of technical consulting service and employment-oriented trainings on professional skills, to the affected population. Job fairs are organized at regular intervals too. With these efforts, the employment rate of land-losing farmers is enhanced and their economic income is increased. The means of livelihood is recovered generally and the long-term livelihood guarantee is realized. Furthermore, under the instruction of government, the “three firstlys” are realized: the land user will arrange proper jobs to land-losing farmers, municipal, public institutions, sanitary jobs, greening and other public-service jobs will be provided to land-losing farmers firstly, jobs for construction of related projects will be provided to land-losing farmers firstly. Preferential policies concerning business establishing will be provided to land-losing farmers who desire to establish business and satisfy related requirements.

Table 4-1 List of Land Returned by the Project

Town	Village/ Community	Production Team	Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)	Area of Returned Land (mu)	Way of Resettlement
Lucheng	Qinglong	Xuyang Team I	25.9	2.59	Used to build the resettlement houses and develop the collective economy
		Xuyang Team II	34.2	3.42	
		Xuyang Team III	42.5	4.25	
		Heiniba	106.62	10.662	
		Yangjitun	72.9	7.29	
	Sub-total		282.12	28.212	
	Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	41.63	4.163	
		Zhongcun Team II	55.62	5.562	
		Zhongcun Team III	80.56	8.056	
		Xiacun	73.24	7.324	
	Sub-total		251.05	25.105	
	Dadong	Xiaodong Team I	2.96	0.296	
		Xiaodong Team II	5.99	0.599	
		Dadong	26.29	2.629	
		Huangtupo	1.03	0.103	
		Longtan'ao	22.64	2.264	
	Sub-total		58.91	5.891	

4.1.2 Progress of Resettlement for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition involved in the Project started in October 2014. By now, affected villages of Fumin Community have concluded the land acquisition agreement with the Land and Resources Bureau of Chuxiong and the land acquisition work is finished. Land compensation fund is paid to the village committee, while compensation for crops and ground attachments has been confirmed and is being paid to the affected households. See the attachments for the sample agreement.

Besides economic compensation for lands, other diversified resettlement measures for land acquisition are carried out in order. For example, Dadong Community has, since 2014, transferred use right of totally 342.7mu land, gaining land administrative fees of CNY 102,800; later, by using the geographical advantages, the community has

attracted investment actively and obtained totally CNY 128,500 fund assistance from enterprises out of the community. What's more, under the great support of the party committee and government, the community set up a community-based construction engineering corporation with level III qualification, with registered capital of CNY 10 million; the corporation now has 20 shareholders and total capital of CNY 4 million, with the annual profit expected to reach CNY 400,000. A lot of jobs are provided to land-losing farmers by the corporation. To further expand sources of income, the "two committees" of the community have actively organized skill trainings by contacting the work training authority and technical experts, to provide trainings on household service, cooking, repairing and computer, etc, to land-losing farmers, at the frequency of averagely 5 times per year. Totally over 700 person-times are realized, with total investment of CNY 25,000, which has effectively solved the employment difficulties of farmers.

Fumin Community and Qinglong Community have carried out diversified resettlement activities for land-losing farmers too, trying to help land-losing farmers recover living and production level and enhance their income. Table 4-2 lists the skill trainings carried out in the three affected communities in the latest years and Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-8 shows the skill trainings organized by these communities to land-losing farmers.

Table 4-2 List of Trainings to Land-losing Farmers

Training Organized by	Contents of Training	Time of Training	Number of Trainee
Dadong Community	Training on labor health	Jun 20, 2014	36
Dadong Community	Special training to land-losing farmers on property management	Aug 15, 2014	87
Dadong Community	Training on labor health	Aug 26, 2014	48
Dadong Community	Professional skill training to land-losing farmers	Aug 29, 2013	27
Dadong Community	Professional skill training to land-losing farmers (12 phases)	Oct 8, 2012	1176
Qinglong Community	Training on water and electricity installation skills	Oct 9, 2014	48
Qinglong Community	Professional skill training to land-losing farmers	Jul 10, 2014	22
Qinglong Community	Training on water and electricity installation skills (phase II)	Dec 9, 2014	58
Qinglong Community	Training on cooking skills	Oct 9, 2013	90
Qinglong Community	Training on cooking skills	Oct 10, 2012	90
Fumin Community	Training on the Labor Law and the Insurance Law	May 26, 2014	80
Fumin Community	Training on business establishing and wealth-making to the youth	Oct 20, 2014	100



Picture 4-1 Training by Dadong Committee of Lucheng on Property Management to Land-losing Farmers



Picture 4-2: Training by Dadong Committee of Lucheng on Computer



Picture 4-3: Skill training by Dadong Committee of Lucheng to Land-losing Farmers



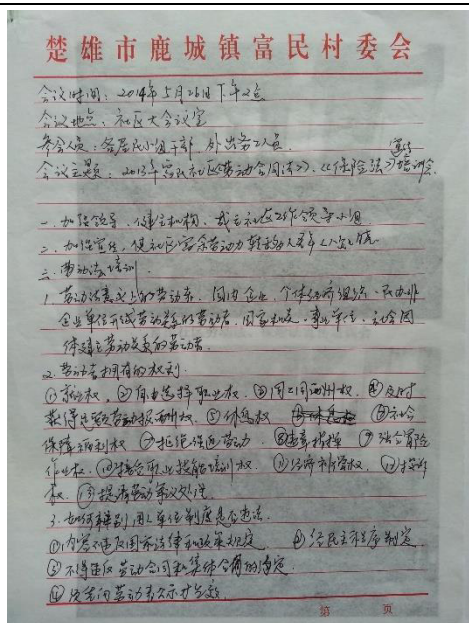
Picture 4-4: Training by Dadong Committee of Lucheng on Overseas Service to Land-losing Farmers



Picture 4-5: Fumin Community Opens the Training Class on Wealth-making Skills



Picture 4-6: Land-losing Farmers of Fumin Community Obtained the Certificate of Occupational Training.



Picture 4-7: Fumin Community Carried out Training on the Labor Law and the Insurance Law



Picture 4-8: Training Session of Fumin Community

4.1.3 Sample Survey on Villages Affected by Land Acquisition

The key point of monitoring of the current phase is to carry out sample survey on the affected villages where land acquisition work is finished and carry out household survey to different types of affected population. Scope of the sample survey this time is the Zhongcun Team 1, 2 and 3 of Fumin Community where the land acquisition work is finished and the sampling percentage is 10%. Special attention is paid to the number of disadvantaged groups among these affected households.

Table 4-3 Sample Survey on Villages Affected by Land Acquisition of the Project

Village/Community	Production Team	Number of Households Affected by Land Acquisition	Number of Households Surveyed This Time	Proportion of Survey (100%)	Number of Disadvantaged Households Surveyed
Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	34	5	15%	2
	Zhongcun Team II	48	5	10%	2
	Zhongcun Team III	55	5	10%	0
Sub-total		137	15	10%	4

The investigation team has, by the way of household investigation, checked the information and amount of lost land of the affected people (See Table 4-4 for details). It is clear in the table and the average percentage of land acquisition is 5% by the Project. Among the surveyed households, 2 have totally lost their lands and 1 has less than 0.3mu per capital remaining land after land acquisition. Land of these households is used mainly to plant rice. However, it is reported universally by the informant that since the land is located in hilly and mountainous region and with small area and relatively big slope, the land is uneven, which greatly hindered the income from farming and the income from agriculture accounts for little portion in the total income of the household. Early before land acquisition this time, main labor hands of these families are working as migrant workers in other places and these is almost no households living on income from agriculture only. Therefore, land acquisition of the Project has

little influence on the economic income of affected households.

Furthermore, all the people affected by the Project and satisfying related requirements have covered the new type rural cooperative medical system, or being included in the system of minimum living guarantee if related requirements are satisfied. The implementation of diversified resettlement measures has effectively pushed forward the life and production recovery of affected people and the interviewed representatives of affected households are highly satisfied about the resettlement solutions.

Table 4-4 List of Land Resources Losing of Farmers of Fumin Community Affected by Land Acquisition of the Project

Affected Community	Affected Villages	Householder Name	Family Members	Female Members	Agricultural Members	Former Area of Farmland of the Family (mu)	Land Expropriated (mu)	Per Capita Farmland After Land Acquisition (mu)	Percentage of Land Acquisition (%)	Main Crops	Loss from Land-losing (CNY/year)
Fumin	Zhongcun Team I	Du Zhitang	7	3	0	5	4	0.1	80%	Rice	10000.0
		Li Ruyu	5	3	0	5	3	0.4	60%	Rice	7500.0
		Huang Jinliang	1	0	0	1	1	0.0	100%	Rice	2500.0
		Duan Wenyan	6	2	0	6	4	0.3	67%	Rice	10000.0
		Du Chunxi	4	4	0	4	2	0.5	50%	Rice	5000.0
	Zhongcun Team II	Yang Chunfu	4	2	0	1	1	0.0	100%	Rice	2500.0
		Yang Yongcheng	6	3	0	3.5	2	0.3	57%	Rice	5000.0
		Li Rufeng	5	2	0	3.5	1	0.5	29%	Rice	2500.0
		Li Zigao	5	3	0	3.5	0.6	0.6	17%	Rice	1500.0
		Li Zicong	6	4	0	5	2	0.5	40%	Rice	5000.0
	Zhongcun Team III	Chen Guofu	8	4	6	5	2	0.4	40%	Rice	5000.0
		Li Faxiu	5	3	3	3	1	0.4	33%	Rice	2500.0
		Chen Dehai	9	4	5	8	4	0.4	50%	Rice	10000.0
		Chen Guoquan	1	0	1	3	1	2.0	33%	Rice	2500.0
		Chen Dechang	3	1	2	2	1	0.3	50%	Rice	2500.0

The monitoring team investigated also the family income before and after land acquisition of these households and such investigation results will be monitored in future phases until the completion of the Project. By the way of investigation, the changes in life and production of the affected households before and after land acquisition will be learned so that to determine whether the assistance targets stipulated in the settlement action plan (RAP) have been realized among the people affected by the Project. Comparative analysis on such investigation data will be included in the monitoring report in details after completion of land acquisition.

4.2 Monitoring on Resettlement for House Demolition

4.2.1 Resettlement Measures for House Demolition

(1) Standard of Resettlement Land

For the households affected by HD, resettlement site(housing land) is allocated based on the number of persons affected by HD, i.e. 40m² per person, 120m² per land parcel. The homestead for housing comes from the 10% land returned by the local government. The “three supplies and one leveling” and supporting facilities and infrastructure will be provided by the government. The households affected by HD will be provided with the homestead free of charge. Depending on the number of persons from one household, each household will be provided with 1 to 2 land parcels as homestead. If one’s entitlement is less than the area of one land parcel, the AH will pay for the balance; if one’s entitlement is more than the area of one land parcel, the AH can choose to sell the spare.

(2) Resettlement Site

The resettlement site for demolished households of the Project will be located on the returned land within corresponding administrative village (community) subject to the wishes of affected villagers.

(3) Resettlement Land

The resettlement land (returned village collective land included) will be provided by appropriating state-owned land. Related selling formalities for state-owned land shall be handled as required if the nature of such land shall be changed.

The price (appropriation price) of resettlement land is the average compensation for land requisition and demolition and the cost of approval. According to the prevailing land requisition policy of the city, the price of resettlement land at the Southeast New Town is RMB 70,000/mu. For villagers affected by the Project, the purchase cost of resettlement land will be paid with fund of the village collective and the demolished household will get residential land for free at the rate of 30m²/person.

(4) Resettlement Program

Five-storied buildings with a floor area of 100 m² will be constructed by households to be resettled themselves or jointly or through a contractor on the basis of unified planning, design, appearance, floor height and foundation (five unifications).

The prerequisites to housing plot resettlement include: 1) housing plot will be provided per household depending on the number of affected persons in the household (40m² per person). 120m² is one housing plot. A household to be resettled must have three or more members to get one housing plot; if six or more members of a household are to be resettled, an additional housing site may be purchased. Households with less than 3 members are also provided with options for housing plot resettlement, including: a. purchase from others to make up a 120m²; b. build jointly with other APs to own some storeys of the house; c. elderly persons of no family that are unwilling to build houses are provided with low-rent housing or nursing home options to address housing issue, and cash compensation to improve their living standard. 2) The household to be

resettled must pay a deposit at 10% of the investment in housing construction to the Lucheng Town Government to ensure that the requirements of “five unifications” are met; the deposit will be refunded after such requirements are met. 3) the resettlement buildings must be constructed by households to be resettled themselves or jointly or through a contractor in accordance with the requirements of “five unifications”, otherwise will be regarded as illegal buildings and removed.

Supporting policy: 1) Design, and “three supplies and one leveling” costs of a resettlement community will be borne by the government; 2) The government will provide water and power supply facilities, and roads up to the boundary of the resettlement community; and 3) Construction costs of water and power supply facilities, and roads within the resettlement community will be borne by households to be resettled.

A lot of resettlement communities will be planned and built in the Project, details are as follows:

Table 4-5 List of Centralized Resettlement Site for Demolition by the Project

Community	Name of Resettlement Site	Land Area (mu)	Households Resettled	People Resettled	Road Nearby
Qinglong	Yangjitun	216.68	183	767	Road No. 11
	Xuyang Team II	63.305	67	304	Road No. 9
	Xuyang Team III	48.887	45	181	Road No. 9
	Xuyang Team I	55.558	69	217	Road No. 9
Fumin	Lishuitang	36.54	60	203	Road No. 17

4.2.2 Progress of Resettlement for House Demolition

The demolition of residential houses affected by the Project hasn’t started yet as of the current monitoring phase. We will focus on the progress of rural house demolition in the report of the next monitoring phase.

4.3 Monitoring on the Resettlement Progress of Enterprises and Public Institutions

The demolition of residential houses affected by the Project hasn’t started yet as of the current monitoring phase. We will focus on the progress of rural house demolition in the report of the next monitoring phase. Picture 4-9 to Picture 4-12 show the 4 enterprises to be demolished by the Project.



Picture 4-9: Baicaoqing Pharmacy



Picture 4-10: Dongyan Company



Picture 4-11: Sengui Fungus Industry



Picture 4-12: Xincheng Company

4.4 Assistance to Disadvantaged Groups

For affected people choosing resettlement by urban buildings, money, affordable houses and senior's room (those choosing resettlement by land excluded), the government will provide living subsidy for 10 years at the rate of CNY200/person/month. People entitled to enjoy such subsidy shall be subject to those confirmed at the time of moving and resettlement and the starting and ending time of subsidy will be determined according to actual situation at the time of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement.

Dadong Community has provided assistance to unemployed members of poverty-stricken families, especially disabled family with the only child, in 2014, and provided solutions for these families to go out of poverty. More than 200 people of poverty-stricken families are helped. At the same time, publicity of social security plan and health insurance is strengthened and the payment work is facilitated, which further expands the coverage of endowment insurance and health insurance. The community staffs have visited the retired people to check their families, life and body health and door-to-door service is provided to those in actual difficulties. Up to the end of 2014, the community has visited totally 47 retired people and poverty-stricken communist party members and granted consolation money of CNY 24,100. The community has 215 households living upon the minimum living gurantee and totally CNY 45,000 consolation money is granted to them; 150pcs of senior citizen's cards are issued; and averagely 5 times of visits to elderly person on no family or living alone are made every year.

4.5 Monitoring on the Recovery of Infrastructure

As of the current monitoring phase, some infrastructure facilities are being demolished. The recovery of infrastructure will be reflected in the report of the next monitoring phase.

4.6 Monitoring on the Recovery of Temporarily Expropriated Land

As of the current monitoring phase, the Project hasn't actually carried out and thus no temporary land occupying takes place. Attention will be paid to the progress and recovery of temporary land acquisition in the report of the next monitoring phase.

5. Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions

5.1 General Monitoring on Resettlement Institutions

Whether the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work involved in the Project can be implemented strictly following the RAP depends greatly on the availability of a powerful resettlement institution. Knowledge gained by the external monitoring team on the Project field shows that the People's Government of Chuxiong has set up an effective system for resettlement management from the upper to the bottom, all under the charge of leaders experienced of resettlement work. An effective set of rules and regulations is set up too.

5.2 Monitoring on Exact Resettlement Action Institutions

To strengthen the management of the Project, the People's Government of Chuxiong has, subject to actual work needs, issued the *Notice by the People's Government of Chuxiong to Adjust and Enlarge the ADB Loaned Construction Project* (CSZT [2014] No.57) in 2014 which determines the upper-to-bottom management mode of the resettlement institutions. See Chart 5-1 for more details about the constituents and Table 5-1 about duties of each constituent.

Chart 5-1 Structure of Organization for the Project

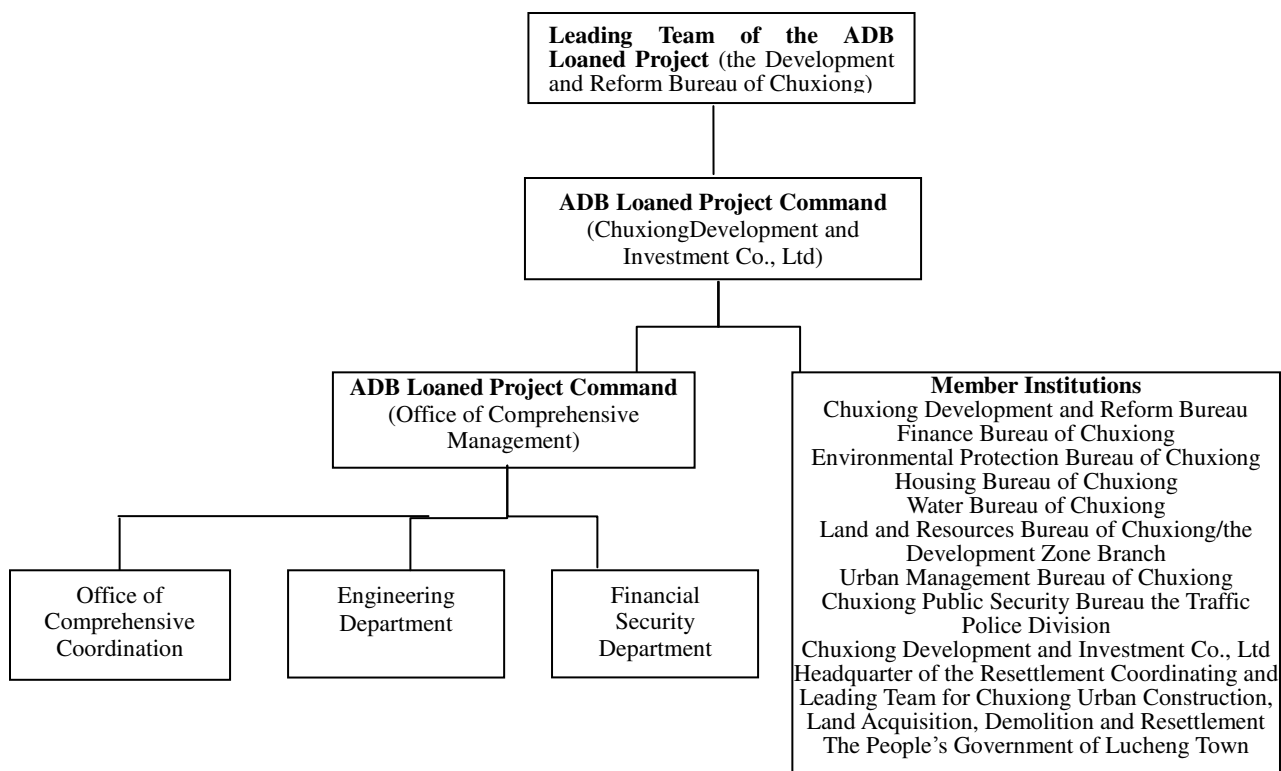


Table 5-1 Organizations for the Project and Their Duties

Organization	Main Duties	Acted by/Title	Lead by
Leading Team of the ADB Loaned Construction Project	Organize to hold meetings concerning the ADB loaned construction project; facilitate and check effects and implementation of decisions made by the leading team and related work meetings; prepared significant reporting materials concerning the Project.	Mayor of the people's government of Chuxiong Prefecture/director	Yang Zhonghua
Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project	Responsible for coordination, monitoring, management, arrangements, organizing and implementation of the Project	Chuxiong Development and Investment Co., Ltd/director	Sun Congxiang
The government of Lucheng Town	Responsible for ideological work to residents and villagers involved in the Project and resettlement of land-losing farmers; coordinate in land acquisition and demolition work.	Chief of the people's government of Lucheng Town/director	Sheng Xiwen
Village Committees	Participate in the survey on social, economic situation and impact of the Project; organize for public negotiation, publicize policies on land acquisition and demolition; organize agricultural and non-agricultural production and resettlement activities; report the opinions and suggestions of affected residents/villagers to the superior authority; provide assistance to poverty-stricken households involved in the Project	Directors of the village committees	Several

5.3 Measures to Strengthen Capability of Institutions

While setting up complete resettlement institutions, training to villagers/residents/staffs involved in the resettlement work is a must for the purpose of smooth implementation of the resettlement work. The training plan will be mad and implemented by the ADB Office of Chuxiong and the leading team of the ADB Loaned Project of Chuxiong. Following measures will be taken to make perfect the capability of resettlement institutions:

- A. Clearly define the scope of responsibility and duty of resettlement institutions at all levels; the resettlement institutions are made up various professional staffs and administrative officers, such staffs and officers shall possess related professional skills and management capability;
- B. Provide training to major staffs of resettlement institutions at regular intervals so that they can understand the resettlement policies of China and related requirements of the Asian Development Bank and thus their business skills and business handling capability can be enhanced;
- C. Provide sufficient guarantee in aspects of funds and equipments;
- D. Set up database and strengthen information feedback so that to guarantee unobstructed communication of information; the leading team is to made decisions on major issues if any;
- E. Strengthen the report system and the internal monitoring, solve identified problems if any, in time;
- F. Set up the external monitoring and evaluation mechanism, as well as the early warning system.

As of the current monitoring phase, the resettlement institutions of the Project have

carried out several times of trainings. See Table 5-2 for more details.

Table 5-1 Business Training Schedule of the Resettlement Institutions

S/N	Training Organized by	Contents of Training	Trainee	Time of Training
1	Office of the leading team for ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Study the experience of other provinces on resettlement work of ADB loaned projects	Members of the Project Team, leaders of related departments	2013--2014
2	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Resettlement policies and principles of the Asian Development Bank	Members of the Project Team, leaders of related departments	December 2013
3	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Procedures and policies of resettlement work of the ADB loaned projects	Resettlement office of sub-districts (towns) and village-level resettlement teams	December 2013
4	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Land acquisition and demolition policies of China and the difference of such policies with those of the Asian Development Bank	Members of the Project Team, leaders of related departments, staffs	January 2014
5	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Computer operation and data processing	Members of the Project Team, leaders of related departments, staffs	March 2014
6	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Policies and practices of resettlement work	Resettlement office of sub-districts (towns) and village-level resettlement teams	January 2014
7	Command for construction of the ADB loaned Project of Chuxiong	Lessons from resettlement work of similar projects	Staffs of the Project Office	January 2015

6. Public Participation and Grievance Channels

6.1 Public Participation

Public participation of the Project is reflected as: a) Public participation in the preparatory stage of the Project; b) Public participation in the implementation stage of the Project. Standards determining quality of public participation include: 1) Knowledge of the public about policies concerning land acquisition, demolition and resettlement; the more knowledge and the earlier understanding, of the public, indicate the higher public participation degree; 2) the voice of the public on policies concerning land acquisition, demolition and resettlement; the more voice of the public proves the higher degree of public participation. Contents for and ways of public participation are as follows: 1) negotiate; 2) announcements (publicize related policies via media and announcements); 3) participate in survey on physical losses and survey on social and economic conditions; 4) discuss on compensation standards; 5) choose the resettlement houses; 6) discuss different resettlement modes and make free choice; 7) choose employment ways; 8) make comments on the final use of the compensation fund for land acquisition.

Lucheng Town, the place where the Project is located, is near to Chuxiong downtown, and residents here show relatively strong consciousness about their rights and interests and they are brave and good at safeguarding and struggling for their rights and interests. Thus, the Project has witnessed greatly high public participation. It is learned by the monitoring team that at the early stage of the Project, Dadong Community, Qinglong Community and Fumin Community of Lucheng Town where the Project is located have used the internet, newspaper and other media tools to publicize the significance and function of the Project. Besides the motivation meeting for land acquisition and demolition, the compensation standards and compensation fund appropriation are all announced at the entry of the affected villages so that to make such information known to all affected people.

As of the current monitoring phase, public participation is represented mainly as the participation of affected people in the early preparatory stage of the Project. In the early stage of land acquisition, the affected communities have all for many times held the motivation meetings to publicize the procedures, amount and time of land acquisition and demolition, the compensation standards and the allocation proposals and final use of the compensation funds, the recovery of life and production, the employment-based resettlement, the selection and distribution of resettlement houses and other contents attracting extensive attention. These meetings have, while enabling the affected people to understand the Project sufficiently, collected and sorted out opinions and suggestions of the affected people on land acquisition, demolition and compensation. Picture 6-1 and Picture 6-2 are the sign-in records of the motivation meetings on land acquisition of the Project.

complaint-receiving day of the village (community) and one of the village (community) committee general secretary, director, deputy secretary and deputy director will be assigned to work in the complaint station. Next, the visiting and interviewing system of division-level leaders to the general publics will be strictly implemented. A visiting work team made up of the division-level member of the party committee leaders of the town and the general secretary, director, deputy secretary and deputy director of the village (community) committee will visit the place where difficulties, problems, conflicts and complaints are gathered so that to listen to voices of the public and help solve problems and difficulties of the public. Furthermore, the complaint authorities have also publicized their contact information for the public to report problems via telephone and e-mail, etc and such reported problems will be replied and solved in time.

- 3) **Report to the external independent monitoring institution:** The external independent monitoring team will, during the implementation process of the Project, go to the construction site once per half a year to carry out detailed investigation among the affected villages and individuals. Thanks to the special identity of the external independent monitoring institution, many first-line leaders and affected people trust more in such institution and prefer to report their problems to the same. The monitoring team can, during the door-to-door interviewing, collect the complaints and report such complaints to the Project headquarters and local government and take such complaints as the focus for future tracking report in the coming monitoring phases.
- 4) **File a lawsuit:** The affected people can, if the above measures are turned out ineffective to solve his/her problems, apply to the competent administration authority for arbitration according to the *Administrative Litigation Act of the People's Republic of China*, or file a civil lawsuit at the civil court according to the civil procedures if he/she is unsatisfactory at the arbitrament after receiving such arbitrament.
- 5) **Start the accountability system of the Asian Development Bank:** The affected people can, if he/she is unsatisfactory at the solution to his/her problems, login in the website of the Asian Development Bank to call directly related departments of the Asian Development Bank to handle. Website of the Asian Development Bank: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

7. Conclusions, Problems and Suggestions

7.1 Conclusions of Monitoring and Evaluation

Civil works of the Project haven't started yet. Land acquisition and demolition involved in the Project are basically carried out in order according to the schedule and procedures. Up to the field survey by the external resettlement monitoring team in January 2015, 27% of the proposed land to be expropriated by the Project is expropriated, while the demolition of residential houses and enterprises hasn't started yet. At the same time, resettlement of the affected people is being carried out in order. Implementation effects prove that, thanks to the careful early preparation for resettlement, the resettlement action plan is prepared rather feasibly, compensation standards are made reasonably and resettlement measures are practical, together with the extensive public participation and active work of the resettlement authorities, all the resettlement actions are implemented strictly according to the resettlement action plan and no severe problems appear. Conclusions of monitoring are as follows:

- 1) According to the memorandum of the Asian Development Bank on the Project, the resettlement action plan of the Project was updated at the 2015, which re-defines contents and the scope and amount of impacts of the Project. Therefore, as of the current monitoring phase, the actual scope and amount of physical impacts of the Projects are the same with those stipulated in the RAP.
- 2) The household survey conducted among villages where land acquisition is finished shows that the standards of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement are no less than those stipulated in the resettlement action plan. The documents following which the actual compensation is made have no difference with those listed in the RAP.
- 3) Although the demolition work of the Project hasn't started yet, the government of Chuxiong Prefecture and the government of Lucheng Town have both finished planning of the resettlement house. It can be seen from such planning that the resettlement houses have not only improved the living conditions of the affected people, but also help increase income of the same and better recover the life and production of the same, by building the commercial houses. Thus, most of the affected people are satisfied about the resettlement plan.
- 4) 100% of the affected households of the Project have covered the social endowment insurance and the health insurance. For disadvantaged groups of the Project, corresponding special policies are released to help enhance their living standards.
- 5) As of the current monitoring phase, land compensation fees involved in the Project has been paid in time and no deduction or misappropriation by local government is identified. Thanks to the timely appropriation of compensation fees in full amount and the scientific consideration of compensations, the resettlement work is carried out smoothly and is widely praised by the local governments and affected people.
- 6) Resettlement organizations at all levels, especially that of the Lucheng government, have conducted a great deal of careful work for resettlement and their work is greatly effective. The nice management is an organizational guarantee for the smooth running of the Project.

7.2 Work Arrangements for the Next Step

The monitoring team will attach great emphasis to following issues in the report of the coming monitoring phase:

- Engineering progress of the Project;
- Progress of land acquisition, demolition, compensation and resettlement;
- Appropriation and payment of the resettlement fund for land acquisition and demolition;
- Track the recovery of life and production of land-losing households, the interim transition issues of the affected households and the construction progress of the resettlement houses;
- Public participation, grievance and complaints concerning the Project.

8. Attachments

Attachment I: Sample Agreement of Land Acquisition

国家建设征用土地申请书（土地）

2014年10月10日

征地区位		楚雄市国土资源局		用途	17号路盖还用地	
被征地单位		楚雄镇富民社区中村一组				
项目		面积(亩)	单价(元/亩)	金额(元)	备注	
征 地 补 偿 费	集 体 所 有	水田	50.11	80000	4008000.00	
		水利				
		设施				
		用地				
		灌溉沟渠	1.78	80000	142400.00	
		旱地				
		宅基地				
		机耕路				
		坟地				
		菜地				
	林地					
	合计	51.89		4151200.00		
附 属 物 补 偿 费	青苗补 偿费	水田、菜地	50.11	1500	75165.00	
		旱地				
	附着物 补偿费	果园	幼果树			
			未挂果			
			已挂果			
		林木	速生期			
			一年以内			
			一年至二年			
	林木 补偿	一年以上				
		幼苗期				
	中幼林					
	成材林					
	合计	50.11		75165.00		

总计金额：4226365.00（大写）：（肆佰贰拾贰万陆仟叁佰陆拾伍元整）

被征地村（组）民小组意见	村（组）委会意见	乡（镇）政府意见	市国土资源局意见
同意征用，本组及 社委会、社委会 社委会	同意征用 马云 马云	同意征用 2014.10.27	同意征用 2014.10.27

Attachment II: Standard of Expenses for the Basic Endowment Insurance of Land-losing Farmers and Raising of Such Expenses

- The standard of payment for basic endowment insurance of land-losing farmers is no less than the minimum living guarantee of urban residents of the current year released by the civil authority of Chuxiong Prefecture. Land-losing farmers at the age of 16-60 years old shall pay 15 years of basic endowment insurance charges in one time, while those older than 61 years old pay 10 years.
- Base percentage of payment for basic endowment insurance of land-losing farmers: Funds for the basic endowment insurance is contributed by the farmer, village collective and the government. Payment by the farmer and subsidy from the village collective is no greater than 60% of the total and the part to be paid by the government is no less than 40% of the total. The village (community) will decide the exact payment amount by the farmer and the collective. However, the subsidy from village collective shall in no case be lower than 15% of the total payment amount, while the part to be paid by the farmer shall be no greater than 45% of the total.
- Funds for basic endowment insurance of land-losing farmers will be raised by ways of payment by the farmer, subsidy from the village collective and subsidy from the

government.

- 1) The part to be paid by the farmer will be paid by such farmer;
- 2) The subsidy by the collective will be allocated from the compensation for land acquisition and other income sources of the collective.
- 3) The subsidy by the government will be arranged uniformly by the received basic endowment guarantee for land-losing farmers and the gap (if any) will be made up from earnings from the land sold by the government.

From the very implementation day of this regulation, the people's government of Chuxiong Prefecture will, when providing land for related projects, charge the basic endowment guarantee for land-losing farmers from the land user at the rate of CNY 20,000/mu in one time and such charges will be saved in a special account of the finance authority to set up the basic endowment fund for land-losing farmers and such fund will be served as the source of subsidy by the government. The people's government of Chuxiong Prefecture will set up also the regulation fund system for the basic endowment guarantee to land-losing farmers. Such regulation fund will be extracted from the net income on land sold at the rate of 5% and will be used to make up the gap of basic endowment guarantee funds and treatment adjustment. In case of gap then, income of the finance authority from sold of the state-owned land will be used.

4. Payment by the farmer, subsidy from the collective and subsidy from the government for the basic endowment insurance to land-losing farmers will be made together. The payment made by the farmer and subsidy from the collective will be credited into the basic endowment guarantee account of the farmer, while subsidy from the government will be credited into the basic endowment regulation account.

Attachment 3: Benefits of the Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-losing Farmers

- (1) The conditions to get the old-age pension: any person reaching 60 years old and having paid the basic endowment guarantee in full amount according to related regulations can get the old-age pension according to the standard corresponding to the amount he/she has paid, until the death of such person.
- (2) Granting of the basic old-age pension shall be subject to that stipulated by the rural social endowment insurance;
- (3) The standard of old-age pension shall be no less than the minimum living guarantee of urban residents of the current year released by the civil authority.
- (4) People who have handled the rural social endowment insurance before setting up the basic endowment insurance system to land-losing farmers can kept his/her former account unchanged. When the person reaching the conditions to get the pension, his/her pension standards shall be the same with those the land-losing farmers can get.
- (5) The guarantee period to get the basic pension is 10 years, that is, if the insured is still alive after the expiration of this 10-year guarantee period, he can get the basic pension according to the original standards; or if the insured died before the expiration of such 10-year guarantee period, balance in his account will be returned to his/her legal heir or appointed beneficiary in one time (capital and interest included), or will be included in the regulation account if he/she has no legal heir or appointed beneficiary.
- (6) If the insured of the basic endowment insurance to land-losing farmers died before he/she reaching the age to get the benefit, all the balance in his account (capital and

interest) will be fully returned to his/her legal heir or appointed beneficiary, or will be included in the regulation account if he/she has no legal heir or appointed beneficiary.