

World Bank-financed Yunnan Honghe  
Prefecture Urban Transport Project

Resettlement Action Plan of the World  
Bank-financed Yunnan Honghe Prefecture  
Urban Transport Project  
(Jianshui County Subproject)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Draft)

Jianshui County Government  
Management Office of the World Bank-financed Yunnan Honghe  
Prefecture Urban Transport Project (Jianshui County Subproject)  
September, 2013

## Letter of Commitment

The World Bank-financed Yunnan Honghe Prefecture Urban Transport Project (Jianshui County Subproject) (hereinafter, the “Subproject”) involves land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement. In order to protect the basic rights and interests of the affected persons (APs), and improve or at least restore the production level and living standard of the APs after resettlement, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with the Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), and the applicable state and local laws and regulations as a basis for the implementation of LA, HD and resettlement.

The Jianshui County Government has reviewed this RAP, and agrees to implement the Subproject in accordance herewith, make resettlement funds available timely and fully, and reasonably compensate and properly resettle the APs. The Management Office of the Subproject (Jianshui PMO) is hereby instructed to implement and manage the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Subproject properly.

Jianshui County Government

(Official seal)

County head (or deputy county head in charge):

\_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

## Foreword

### I. Purpose of preparing this resettlement action plan

- 1 The resettlement action plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of "developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project, their standard of living is improved or at least restored after the completion of the project".

### II. Definitions of terms

#### Displaced persons

- 2 Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, "Displaced Persons" may be classified in one of the following three groups:
  - a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
  - b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Action Plan; and
  - c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
- 3 Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date<sup>①</sup> established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

#### Compensation and resettlement measures

- 4 To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, a Resettlement Action Plan or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:
  - (a) The Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
    - (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
    - (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
    - (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>②</sup>, for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
  - (b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

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<sup>①</sup> Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

<sup>②</sup> "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

- (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement;  
and
  - (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Action Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
- (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
  - (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a)(iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- 5 Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and property demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced persons shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, lease, sell or purchase their properties; and any person that moves in after this date shall not qualify as a displaced person.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet

## Units

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



# 1 Basic Information of the Subproject

## 1.1 Background of the Subproject

The Jianshui County Government has applied for a loan of US\$50 million with the Bank for the Subproject in order to improve the urban transport infrastructure of Jianshui County and promote the development of local pillar industries, thereby driving fast yet stable local economic and social development, and social harmony.

The Jianshui County Government and Institutional Organization Commission established the leading group and management office of the Subproject on April 26, 2012 to start preparation for the Subproject.

A loan of US\$50 million has been applied for with the World Bank for the Subproject.

## 1.2 Components

The Subproject consists of four components: 1) core urban area integrated transport improvement; 2) public transit priority; 3) urban road network improvement; and 4) institutional strengthening (see Table 1-1)**Error! Reference source not found.**, in which components 2 and 3 involve LA and HD.

Table 1-1 Introduction to the Components

Project	Component	Scope of construction	Resettlement impacts
The Subproject	1. Core urban area integrated transport improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1) Three road corridors, i.e., Jianshui Avenue, Chaoyang North Road and Yinghui Road;</li> <li>● 2) Channalization of 30 road junctions, including 10 on Jianshui Avenue, 5 on Yinghui Road and 7 on Chaoyang North Road;</li> <li>● 3) Integrating the traffic management geographic information system, traffic signal control system, video monitoring system, traffic information management system, communication system, and traffic guide system into a whole, giving play to the overall efficiency of the systems, and establishing a scientific, efficient intelligent traffic management command system with data collection and processing, decision-making, organizational coordination, and command capabilities;</li> <li>● 4) Improving road safety design, education and law enforcement: including safety islands and pedestrian crossing facilities for 11 key road junctions, 27 taxi stops, 63 request stops, 10 electronic parking monitoring systems, etc., construction of bus lanes and 20 bus stops on Jianshui Avenue</li> </ul>	Involving neither LA nor HD
	2. Public transit priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1) Bus route optimization: provision of 11-15 new bus routes in the old urban area, 4-7 between the central area and the railway station area; 3-6 between the central area and the Yangjie area, 5-8 in the railway station area, and 4-6 in the Yangjie area;</li> <li>● 2) Establishing an intelligent bus dispatching management system, a route management subsystem, a vehicle and equipment management subsystem, a bus IC card charging subsystem, and an intelligent platform management subsystem;</li> <li>● 3) Bus procurement: 112 small buses, 17 medium buses and 41 large buses</li> <li>● 4) Construction of bus terminals: Railway Station Bus Terminal and Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal</li> </ul>	25 mu of land acquired for the Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal, 22.6 mu for the Railway Station Bus Terminal
	3. Urban road network improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● South Ring Road (from Huili Road in the north to Qingshan Road in the south): total length 6,710.673m, boundary width 27m</li> </ul>	Acquiring 226.73 mu of collective land and occupying 47.58 mu of state-owned land permanently;

			demolishing rural residential houses totaling 8,456m <sup>2</sup> and non-residential houses totaling 2267 m <sup>2</sup>
4. Institutional strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support, framework for research and implementation on walk, electric cycling and car parking, analysis and research of traffic accident data, training and learning tours of different topics</li> </ul>		Involving neither LA nor HD

### 1.3 Progress of Subproject Preparation and Resettlement

The Subproject was approved by the state for inclusion in the state program for World Bank loan utilization in 2011. The preparatory work, feasibility study and domestic approval procedures were started in the first half of 2012, it is planned to enter the procurement and comprehensive construction stages in the second half of 2013, and the Subproject is expected to be completed in 2015.

The National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) at Hohai University was appointed by the Jianshui PMO to participate fully in the preparation of the RAP of the Subproject as the consulting agency. From late August to early September 2012 and in late May 2013, the RAP preparation team conducted a socioeconomic survey in the subproject area, and conducted extensive public consultation with the APs. The first draft of the RAP was completed in November 2012 and submitted to the Bank for review, and the revised version was completed in September 2013.

According to the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12), the cut-off date for resettlement impact identification is August 20, 2013 (the same as the date of the DMS). Population that flows in after this date will no longer be qualified as APs, no house should be constructed, expanded or reconstructed, and the use of any house or land should not be altered, no land should be leased, and no house should be leased or sold. Any resulting change in impacts will not be recognized.

### 1.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

At the planning and design stage, the proposed options and measures to mitigate resettlement impacts are as shown in Table 1-2:

Table 1-2 Comparison of Options, and Measures to Mitigate Resettlement Impacts and Their Effects

Sub-component	Option 1		Option 2		Preferred option and mitigation effects	
	Design	Resettlement impacts	Design	Resettlement impacts	Preferr ed option	Mitigation effects
South Ring Road	Boundary line width 40m	Acquiring 396.95 mu of collective land, affecting 556 households with 2.164 persons; demolishing houses totaling 37,553.4m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 92 households with 398 persons	Boundary line width 27m	Acquiring 226.73 mu of collective land and occupying 47.58 mu of state-owned land permanently, affecting 333 households with 1,287 persons; demolishing rural residential houses totaling 8,456m <sup>2</sup> and non-residential houses totaling 2267 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 39 households with 151 persons	Option 2	Avoiding the acquisition of 170.22 mu of cultivated land, affecting 223 less households with 859 persons ;and the demolition of houses totaling 26,830.4m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 53 less households with 247 persons

When resettlement is inevitable at the resettlement planning and implementation stages, the following measures will be taken to minimize construction impacts:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local socioeconomic profile and future development, and develop a feasible RAP suited to local conditions to ensure that the APs do not suffer losses as a result of the Subproject;
- Encourage public participation and accept public supervision; and
- Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient, smooth feedback mechanism, and minimize the cycle of information processing to ensure that all issues arising from subproject implementation are addressed timely.

### **1.5 Identification of Related Projects**

Related project refers to a project that is directly associated with the Subproject in function or benefit, namely an extended project constructed using funds other than Bank lending within the range of the Subproject during the preparation and implementation of the Subproject. It has been found that the Subproject has no related project.

## 2 Impacts of the Subproject

### 2.1 DMS

The detailed measurement survey (DMS) aims to provide reference data for subproject design optimization and a basis for the preparation of the RAP by collecting all-round information on the affected population, LA and HD impacts, and social and economic development.

During the DMS and socioeconomic survey, a survey team composed of staff members from NRRCR (consulting agency), the design agency, and affected town government and villages was established under the coordination of the Jianshui PMO.

From late August to early September 2012 and in late May 2013, the RAP preparation team conducted the DMS and socioeconomic survey, covering impacts of LA and HD, socioeconomic profile, and expected resettlement modes, in which the socioeconomic survey covered 20% of the AHs. During the survey, the team also solicited comments on LA, HD and resettlement, and conducted extensive consultation. See Table 2-1 **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 2-1 Information on the DMS

Town	Village/ community	Subcomponent	Time	Survey method	Composition of survey team
Lin'an	Hongmiao Community	South Ring Road	Late Aug. 2012	DMS; socioeconomic survey on 20% of AHs	Jianshui PMO, NRRCR, town government, affected villages
	Chongwen Community	South Ring Road	Late Aug. 2012		
	Yongshan Community	South Ring Road, Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal	Late Aug. 2012		
	Ganhe Village	South Ring Road	Late May 2013		
	Fengjia Village	Railway Station Bus Terminal	Late May 2013		

Note: The other subcomponents do not involve resettlement.

### 2.2 Physical Indicators Affected by the Subproject

According to the DMS, the main types of impacts of the Subproject are: (1) permanent land acquisition / occupation; (2) demolition of rural residential houses and attachments; (3) demolition of houses on state-owned land; and (4) demolition of traffic infrastructure and ground attachments.

#### 2.2.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

28 groups of 5 villages/communities in one town, Lin'an Town will be affected by LA. 276.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently, including 254.87 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 92.23%; 1.38 mu of garden land, accounting for 0.50%; 11.73 mu of construction land, accounting for 4.24%; and 8.35 mu of fishponds, accounting for 3.02%, affecting 333 households with 1,287 persons. See Table 2-2 and Note:1, The involved 2 mu construction land of Group2 of Chongwen Community is a part of the 10 mu land leased to Honghe hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Medicine.2, 8.7mu housing land of the second class (Chongwen and Hongmiao community)and 3.03 mu housing land of the third class(Ganhe village) will be acquired by the Subproject as construction land.

Table 2-3 **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 2-2 Summary of Permanently Acquired Collective Land (by Group)

County	Town	Village/ community	Group	Permanently occupied land (mu)				Subtotal	AHs	Affected population
				Cultivated land	Garden land	Construction land	Fishponds			
Jianshui	Lin'an	Chongwen	7	9.56	0	0	0	9.56	13	48

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hui	n	Community	10	7.29	0	0	0	7.29	8	32
			14	5.82	0	0	0	5.82	6	25
16	5.39	0	0	0	5.39	5	20			
17	9.5	0	0	0	9.5	12	46			
18	6.52	0	0	0	6.52	8	31			
19	7.45	0	0	0	7.45	9	35			
22	7.03	0	1.32	0	8.35	10	37			
23	6.92	0	2	0	8.92	9	33			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65.48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>307</b>			
Hongmiao Community	3	14.46	0	1.78	0	16.24	15	37		
	4	12.64	0	2.29	0	14.93	12	51		
	5	13.52	0	0	5.25	18.77	13	45		
	10	6.6	0	3.07	0	9.67	8	33		
	13	11.1	0	0	0	11.1	11	45		
	14	10.1	0	0	0	10.1	10	42		
	16	0	0	0	3.1	3.1	3	14		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>68.42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>83.91</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>267</b>		
Yongshan Community	9	10.71	0	0	0	10.71	10	39		
	10	6.58	0.4	0	0	6.98	8	33		
	11	10.15	0	0	0	10.15	13	42		
	12	10.78	0	0	0	10.78	14	60		
	13	9.94	0	0	0	9.94	11	39		
	14	11.08	0	0	0	11.08	18	80		
	15	9.24	0	0	0	9.24	30	128		
	16	7.5	0.42	0	0	7.92	7	21		
	18	13.36	0.56	0	0	13.92	20	101		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89.34</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90.72</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>543</b>		
Fengjia Village	3	20	0	0	0	20	33	100		
	6	2.6	0	0	0	2.6	3	17		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>117</b>		
Ganhe Village	Hewan	9.03	0	1.27	0	10.3	14	53		
<b>Total</b>			<b>254.87</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>276.33</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1287</b>	
<b>Percent (%)</b>			<b>92.23</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>100</b>			

Note:1, The involved 2 mu construction land of Group2 of Chongwen Community is a part of the 10 mu land leased to Honghe hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Machine.2, 8.7mu housing land of the second class (Chongwen and Hongmiao community)and 3.03 mu housing land of the third class(Ganhe village) will be acquired by the Subproject as construction land.

Table 2-3 Summary of Permanently Acquired Collective Land (by Subcomponent)

Sub-component	Permanently occupied land (mu)				Total	AHs	Affected population	Remarks
	Cultivated land	Garden land	Construction land	Fishponds				
South Ring Road	207.83	0.82	11.73	8.35	228.73	259	989	
Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal	25	0	0	0	25	38	181	Group 14 and 18 of Yongshan Community

Railway Station Bus Terminal	22.6	0	0	0	22.6	36	117	Group 3 and 6 of Fengjia Village
<b>Total</b>	255.43	0.82	11.73	8.35	276.33	333	1287	

## 2.2.2 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The Subproject will permanently occupy 47.58 mu of state-owned land. See Table 2-4 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-4 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

Sub-component	Proprietor	Land area (mu)
South Ring Road	Lujiang Nursery of Forestry bureau	2.43
South Ring Road	Construction Bureau (existing road)	45.15
total		47.58

## 2.2.3 Temporary Land Occupation

Since the Subproject will be constructed in sections, and construction machinery, stockyards and temporary sheds will be located within the boundary line, and will not occupy additional land, so no temporary land occupation is involved.

## 2.2.4 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

All residential houses demolished for the Subproject are rural ones, caused by the transit corridor works. Rural residential houses totaling 8,452 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Subproject, including 3,516m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, accounting for 41.58%; 2,400m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure, accounting for 28.38%; 1,640m<sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure, accounting for 19.39%; and 900 m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure, accounting for 10.64%, affecting 37 households with 148 persons (see Table 2-5) **Error! Reference source not found.** Most of the rural residential houses to be demolished are located in Chongwen Community, Ganhe Village and Hongmiao Community, where Hongmiao Community will be affected most seriously (24 households with 97 persons).

Table 2-5 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Sub-component	Town	Village / community	Group	HHs	AHs	Total area of residential houses to be demolished (m2)					
						Subtotal	Frame structure	Masonry concrete structure	Masonry timber structure	Earth timber structure	Simple structure
South Ring Road	Lin'an	Chongwen Community	22	5	21	792	0	487	145	100	60
		Ganhe Village	Hewan	8	30	1210	0	150	450	610	0
		Hongmiao Community	3	4	17	730	0	480	130	0	120
			4	7	27	1164	0	554	450	0	160
			10	13	53	4560	0	1845	1225	930	560
Subtotal		24	97	6454	0	2879	1805	930	840		
Total				37	148	8456	0	3516	2400	1640	900
Percent (%)				\	\	100	0	41.58 %	28.38 %	19.39 %	10.64 %

The Jianshui PMO acknowledges that before the cut-off date for resettlement impact identification, there is no illegal building within the subproject area; population that flows in after this date will no longer be qualified as APs, no house should be constructed, expanded or reconstructed, and the use of any house or land should not be altered, no land should be leased, and no house should be leased or sold, and any resulting change in impacts will not be recognized.

### 2.2.5 Demolition of Non-residential Properties

Two non-residential properties will be demolished for the South Ring Road subcomponent, including Hujiang Nursery affiliated to the Jianshui County Forestry Bureau on state-owned land, and Honghe Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Machine on collective land.

the Subproject will acquire 600 m<sup>2</sup> 3-storied building in masonry concrete structure owned by Hujiang Nursery affiliated to the Jianshui County Forestry Bureau in Hongmiao Community, and used mainly to store productive tools. See Table 2-6 **Error! Reference source not found..**

This nursery would raise seedlings of eucalyptus, etc. in March, and sell them during June-September of each year. It would grow vegetables, corn and other crops in other periods. During the seedling raising period of each year, the nursery would hire 3-10 casual laborers and pay them monthly. The employment will be terminated after all seedlings have been sold, thereby resulting in no unemployment or the temporary loss of wage income.

Honghe Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Machine is a private hospital on collective land in Ganhe Village, and will be partly demolished for the South Ring Road subcomponent.

Table 2-6 Summary of Demolished Non-residential Properties

Sub-component	Proprietor	structure	Masonry concrete structure (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected persons	Remarks
South Ring Road	Lujiang Nursery of Forestry bureau	Masonry concrete	600	0	An occupied 3-storied building in masonry concrete structure, used mainly to store productive tools, affecting no one
South Ring Road	Honghe hospitals of traditional Chinese and Western medicine	Masonry concrete	1667	3	One-third of the Outpatient Building will be demolished by the Subproject; the hospital built on the collective construction land leased from Group 23 of Chongwen Community; the remaining buildings can be kept in operation, the rest land can meet the needs of expansion of the hospital. The hospital's staff includes 48 doctors, 71 nurses, and 40 other employees; the affected persons are the 3 investors of the hospital.
	Total		2667	3	

### 2.2.6 Affected Population

The Subproject will affect 360 households with 1,388 persons permanently in total, in which 333 households with 1,287 persons will be affected by LA, 37 households with 148 persons by HD, and 12 households with 50 persons by both LA and HD, 2

units with 3 persons will be affected by entities and public institutes demolition. See Table 2-7 **Error! Reference source not found.**

The Subproject involves no ethnic minority.

Table 2-7 Summary of the Affected Population

Town	Village / community	Permanently affected									
		LA		HD		Both LA and HD		Entities and public institutes		Total	
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Lin'an	Chongwen Community	80	307	5	21	2	10	0	0	83	318
	Hongmiao Community	72	267	24	97	6	26	1	0	91	338
	Yongshan Community	131	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	543
	Ganhe Village	14	53	8	30	4	14	1	3	19	72
	Fengjia Village	36	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	117
Total		333	1287	37	148	12	50	2	3	360	1388

### 2.2.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Subproject, vulnerable groups include poor households, minimum living security (MLS) households and the disabled, which are identified as follows:

1. Poor households mean households with per capita annual income below the poverty line (2,300 yuan, based on prices in 2010).

2. MLS households mean households with per capita monthly income below the MLS standards of Jianshui County (310 yuan for urban residents and 160 yuan for rural residents) and receiving MLS benefits from the government.

3. The disabled mean persons mentally or physically disordered, and wholly or partly losing the ability to do anything normally.

According to the preliminary survey at the preparation stage, 12 households with 25 persons fall into the above 3 vulnerable groups, all being rural residents, accounting for 1.8% of the population affected permanently by the Subproject. See Table 2-8 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Sub-component	Town	Village / community	HHs	Where			Vulnerable population	Household population			Type of impact	
				Poor households	MLS households	Disabled		Subtotal	Male	Female	LA	HD
South Ring Road	Lin'an	Chongwen Community	3	1	2	0	6	6	2	4	3	0
		Hongmiao Community	3	1	2	0	6	6	3	3	1	2
		Yongshan Community	4	1	2	1	7	7	4	3	4	0
		Ganhe Village	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
		Fengjia Village	1	0	1	0	4	4	2	2	1	0
Total			12	3	7	2	25	25	12	13	10	2
Percent (%)			100	25	58.33	16.67	\	\	\	\	\	\

The LA and HD activities of the Subproject may expose the above vulnerable



groups further to livelihood risks. First, LA may make their income sources more unstable and their future livelihood restoration more difficult, because they lack skills required for nonagricultural employment. Second, during resettlement for HD, they may be unable to afford to purchase larger houses planned by the government due to small former housing sizes and low income levels, and be faced with difficulty in resettlement. Based on public consultation, these affected vulnerable groups expect the government to give them special assistance during LA and HD, including extra subsidies allowed by policies. The Jianshui PMO will give priority to them in land reallocation, skills training, employment, income generation, endowment insurance, medical assistance and other livelihood restoration activities, as well as housing site and resettlement housing selection.

The procedure for vulnerable group identification at the resettlement implementation stage is as follows:

1. APs file applications themselves or the village/community committee proposes a list, and evidentiary materials are provided, such as MLS certificate, disability certificate, income certificate and household register.
2. The town government reviews the list, and discloses it in the township for not less than 10 days; the list will be submitted to the Jianshui PMO if there is no objection;
3. The Jianshui PMO will finally approve the list to finally identify the vulnerable groups in the affected population.

### 2.2.8 Affected Transport Infrastructure and Attachments

The transport infrastructure and ground attachments attached by the Subproject mainly include power facilities, telecom facilities, wells and cellars, simple sheds, scattered commercial trees, which are owned by Jianshui County Power Company, the Jianshui County Telecom Office, affected villages/communities, individuals, etc. See Table 2-9 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2-9 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Town	Village / community	Power facilities	Telecom facilities	Wells and cellars	Simple sheds (m <sup>2</sup> )	scattered commercial trees
Lin'an	Chongwen Community	35	20	37	74	54
	Hongmiao Community	85	70	34	68	46
	Yongshan Community	40	35	50	77	86
	Fengjia Village	10	2	13	29	20
	Ganhe Village	18	2	11	18	37
Total		188	129	145	266	243

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County

**Jianshui County** is a historically and cultural well-known city of China, located in southern Yunnan and north of the middle Honghe River, bordered by Mile County, Kaiyuan City and Gejiu City on the east, Yuanyang County on the south, Shiping County on the west, and Tonghai and Huaning Counties on the north, with a land area of 3,759 km<sup>2</sup>. The county governs 8 towns, 6 Xiangs, 11 communities, 142 villages and 1,562 village groups. In 2011, the county had 159,845 households with 535,300 persons, including 271,200 males and 264,100 females, an agricultural population of 450,100 and a nonagricultural population of 85,200. There are such ethnic minorities as Yi, Hui, Hani, Dai and Miao in the county, and minority population accounts for 39.5% of gross population.

In 2011, the county's GDP was 7.3 billion yuan, up 12.6% year on year, in which the output value of primary industries was 1.6 billion yuan, up 6.6%, that of secondary industries 2.8 billion yuan, up 13.4%, and that of tertiary industries 2.9 billion yuan, up 15.3%. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 21.9: 38.4: 39.7, and per capita GDP was 14,047 yuan, up 11.2%. The county's fiscal revenue was 902 million yuan, in which local general budgetary revenue was 600 million yuan, up 26.02%, and local general fiscal expenditure 1.643 billion yuan. Social fixed asset investment reached 7.5 billion yuan, up 21%, and social retail sales of consumer goods 1.932 billion yuan, up 15%. Per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 14,003 yuan, up 26.8%; and per capita net income of farmers 4,836 yuan, up 16%. See Table 3-1 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Jianshui County (2011)

Indicator		Jianshui County	
Population	Population (0,000)	53.53	
	Males (0,000)	27.12	
	Females (0,000)	26.41	
	Nonagricultural population (0,000)	8.52	
Cultivated land	Sown area of crops (0,000 mu)	93.79	
	Sown area of food crops (0,000 mu)	53.8	
	Food output (0,000 tons)	21.24	
Output value	GDP (00 million yuan)		73.02
	Primary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	16
		Percent (%)	21.9
	Secondary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	28
		Percent (%)	38.4
	Tertiary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	29
		Percent (%)	39.7
Per capita GDP (yuan)		14047	
Income	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	14003	
	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	4836	

#### 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Town

**Lin'an Town** is the political, economic, cultural and traffic center of Jianshui County, and one of the 10 best-known towns in Yunnan Province, with a land area of 358 km<sup>2</sup>, a registered population of 153,678, an agricultural population of 105,381 and a minority population of 39,440 (26.2% of gross population). The town governs 19 villages, 10 communities, 111 natural villages and 262 village groups.

In 2012, the town's GDP was 1.61336 billion yuan, up 47.17% year on year, in which gross industrial output value was 1.06157 billion yuan, up 43.90%, and gross agricultural output value 551.79 million yuan, up 23%. The town's fiscal revenue was 267.38 million yuan, sown area 149,879 mu, including a sown area of food crops of 96,369 mu. The town had 7,513 enterprises, including 129 private enterprises and 7,382 individual enterprises, with 32,400 employees in total. Per capita net income of farmers was 7,528 yuan. See Table 3-2 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Lin'an Town (2012)

Indicator		Lin'an Town
Population	Households	54733
	Population	153678
	Males	75960
	Females	77718
	Agricultural population	74108
	Nonagricultural population	79570
Cultivated land	Sown area (mu)	149879
	Food crops (mu)	96369
	Fruit (mu)	10772
	Vegetables (mu)	40500
	Food and soybean output (ton)	35974
Agriculture	Output value (0,000 yuan)	28813
Township enterprises	Total number	7513
	Employees	32400
	Total output value (0,000 yuan)	217314
Income	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	7528

### 3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities

The RAP preparation agency collected detailed socioeconomic information of Chongwen Community, Hongmiao Community, Yongshan Community, Fengjia Village and Ganhe Village. See Table 3-3 **Error! Reference source not found.**

The average per capita net income of farmers of the above affected villages/communities is 6,697 yuan, ranging from 8,025 yuan (Yongshan Community) to 4,784 yuan (Fengjia Village). Among these villages/communities, agricultural income accounts for 23% in Chongwen Community, 25% in Hongmiao Community, 16% in Yongshan Community, 43% in Fengjia Village, and 46% in Ganhe Village. Like most parts of China, the reliance of residents in these villages/communities on land-based income is dropping gradually, and nonagricultural operations are an increasingly income source for them. In Lin'an Town, most young people work or do business outside, and the already limited cultivated land is managed by old people and women mainly. Among the 5 affected villages/communities, Chongwen, Hongmiao and Yongshan Communities are located in the outskirts, with a small per capita cultivated area, where agriculture accounts for a small portion of gross household income; in Fengjia and Ganhe Villages, agriculture accounts for 30-40% of gross household income, and this figure is dropping year by year.

It can be seen that thanks to convenient traffic, the 5 affected villages/communities have close economic connections with urban areas and a developed nonagricultural economy. The proportion of agriculture to overall income is dropping gradually, and local residents' living standard is generally higher than the local average.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

Town	Village / community	Population				Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Gross rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Where												Income from labor outflow		Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)	Proportion of agricultural income to rural gross income (%)
		HHs	Population	Agricultural population	Labor force				(1) Income from farming, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline operations and fishery (0,000 yuan)						(2) Industry	(3) Construction	(4) Transport	(5) Commerce	(6) Services	(7) Other	Labor outflow	Income (0,000 yuan)		
									Subtotal	Crop cultivation	Forest and fruit cultivation	Stock breeding	Aquaculture	Household sideline operations										
Lin'an	Chongwen Community	3033	7910	780	3591	2958	0.37	10328	3901	1539		1730	252	380	1194	1705	747	1864	874	781	793	1286	7528	23
	Hongmiao Community	2211	6338	1167	3807	2247	0.37	7132	1988	1320		600	12	56	372	186	112	1245	873	99	856	480	7178	25
	Yongshan Community	3273	7951	815	4790	860	0.11	9880	1678	580	41	922	135		1399	1614	1564	1247	1000	1267	500	254	8025	16
	Fengjia Village	1307	4475	4213	2590	3491	0.78	2784	1792	1238	52	885	17	35	635	306	385	93.7	66	80	420	416	4784	43
	Ganhe Village	1429	4425	4384	2735	3336	0.75	3449	1580	1380	150	220	180	150	110	321	180	210	280	68	525	450	5970	46

### 3.4 Socioeconomic Sampling Survey

The RAP preparation agency conducted a sampling survey on the AHs at a sampling rate of 20%. In the Subproject, 333 households with 1,287 persons will be affected by LA and 37 households with 148 persons by HD. Through layered sampling, 92 households affected by LA were sampled from the 5 villages/communities affected by LA, accounting for 27.63% of all households affected by LA, and 15 households affected by HD were sampled from the 3 villages/communities affected by HD, accounting for 40.54% of all households affected by HD.

#### 3.4.1 Households Affected by LA

##### 1. Basic information

The 92 sample households have a total population of 313 and an average population of 3.4 per household, including 172 females, accounting for 54.95%, and 104 laborers, accounting for 33.2%. All the 313 samples are of rural status in household registration. Most men work or do business outside, and women mostly do housework and farm work at home.

##### (1) Age and gender analysis

Among the 313 samples, 161 are aged 18 years or below, accounting for 19.49%; 207 aged 18-60 years, accounting for 66.13%, and 45 aged over 60 years, accounting for 14.38%. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

##### (2) Educational level

Among the adult samples, 38 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 15.08%; 145 have received junior high school education, accounting for 57.54%; and 69 have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 27.38%. See **Error! Reference source not found.****Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 3-4 Demographics of the Population Affected by LA

Item	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
≤18 years	28	19.86	33	19.19	61	19.49
18-60 years	95	67.38	112	65.12	207	66.13
≥60 years	18	12.76	27	15.69	45	14.38
Subtotal	141	100	172	100	313	100
Educational level						
Primary school or below	14	12.39	24	17.27	38	15.08
Junior high school	62	54.87	83	59.71	145	57.54
Senior high school or above	37	32.74	32	23.02	69	27.38
Subtotal	113	100	139	100	252	100
Labor force	109	52.9	104	48.8	213	100

##### 2. Land resources

The 92 sample households have a total contracted land area of 110.4 mu, averaging 1.2 mu per household or 0.35 mu per capita. An average person has 0.32 mu of cultivated land, 0.01 mu of fishpond and 0.02 mu of garden land. The main crops are cash crops, such as vegetables, melons, fruit and oil crops. The sample households will lose 0.58 mu of land on average in the Subproject, including 0.57 mu of cultivated land and 0.01 mu of garden land. See Table 3-5**Error! Reference**

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Table 3-5 Land Use Statistics of the Affected Population

Item		Amount	Percent (%)	Average per household (mu)	Per capita (mu)	Average loss per household (mu)
Contracted land area (mu)	Cultivated land (mu)	101.2	88	1.1	0.32	0.57
	Fishpond (mu)	2.76	2.4	0.03	0.01	0
	Garden land (mu)	6.44	5.6	0.07	0.02	0.01
	Total	110.4	100	1.2	0.35	0.58

### 3. Household properties

Among the 92 sample households, an average household has 1.25 TV sets, 2.12 mobile phones, 1.09 motorcycles, 1.85 bicycles, 0.75 VCD, 0.43 refrigerator, 0.76 hi-fi, and 0.75 air-conditioner.

### 4. Household income and expenditure

The 92 sample households with 313 persons have per capita annual income of 6,509.36 yuan, in which employment and business income is 3,998.8 yuan, accounting for 61.43%, agricultural income 1,722.3 yuan, accounting for 26.46%, and other income 788.26 yuan, accounting for 12.11%;

The per capita annual expenditure of the sample households is 4,180 yuan, in which agricultural expenses are 817 yuan, accounting for 19.55%, nonproductive expenses 2,863 yuan, accounting for 68.49%, and other expenses 500 yuan, accounting for 11.96%. See Table 3-6 **Error! Reference source not found.**  
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Table 3-6 Income and Expenditure of Households Affected by LA

Item		Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Employment and business income	3998.8	61.43
	Agricultural income	1722.3	26.46
	Other income	788.26	12.11
	Total	6509.36	100.00
Annual household expenditure	Agricultural expenses	817	19.55
	Nonproductive expenses	2863	68.49
	Other expenses	500	11.96
	Total	4180	100.00
Per capita net income <sup>i</sup>		5692.36	/

It can be seen that employment and business income accounts for over 60% of gross income among the sample households, and is a main income source. The low proportion of other income indicates a lower level of reliance on land-based income.

#### 3.4.2 Households Affected by HD

##### 1. Basic information

The 15 sample households affected by HD have 58 persons in total, including 24 males and 34 females, accounting for 41.38% and 58.62% respectively.

##### (1) Age structure

Among the 58 samples, 9 are aged 18 years or below, accounting for 15.52%, including 4 males, accounting for 16.67% of all males, and 5 females, accounting for 14.71% of all females; 43 are aged 18-60 years, accounting for 74.14%, including 17

<sup>i</sup> Net income = gross income – productive expenses

males, accounting for 70.83% of all males, and 26 females, accounting for 76.47% of all females; and 6 aged above 60 years, accounting for 10.34%, including 3 males, accounting for 12.5% of all males, and 3 females, accounting for 8.82% of all females. The overall age structure of the sample households is rational. See Table 3-7.

## (2) Educational level

Among the adult samples, 6 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 12.24%; 30 have received junior high school education, accounting for 61.22%; and 13 have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 26.53%. See Table 3-7 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-7 Statistics of the Population and Labor Affected by HD

Item	Males		Females		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)
Age						
≤18 years	4	16.67	5	14.71	9	15.52
18-60 years	17	70.83	26	76.47	43	74.14
≥60 years	3	12.5	3	8.82	6	10.34
Subtotal	24	100	34	100	58	100
Educational level						
Primary school or below	2	10	4	13.79	6	12.24
Junior high school	12	60	18	62.07	30	61.22
Senior high school or above	6	30	7	24.14	13	26.53
Subtotal	20	100	29	100	49	100
Labor force	19	43.18	25	56.82	44	100

## 2. Residential conditions

The houses of the 15 sample households are in masonry and timber concrete structures mainly, with a total area of 2,954 m<sup>2</sup>, in which houses in masonry concrete structure account for 79% and those in masonry timber structure account for 21%. Average housing size is 197 m<sup>2</sup> per household or 51 m<sup>2</sup> per capita. The average age of their houses is 8.5 years, ranging from two years to 28 years. The main fuels are electricity and LNG. All houses are provided with indoor cable TV, lighting power and telephones. The main source of drinking water is tap water. See Table 3-8 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-8 Living Conditions of the Population Affected by HD

House	Structure	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber
	Housing size (m <sup>2</sup> )	2334	620
Percent (%)	79	21	
Average per household (m <sup>2</sup> )	197		
Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> )	51		
Average age	8.5		
Indoor cable TV	98%		
Lighting power	Available		
Telephone (mobile phone)	Available		
Drinking water	Mode of supply	Tap water	
	Percent (%)	100	

## 3. Living environment

Among the 15 sample households, average distance from the nearest highway is

0.7km, that from the nearest postal office 1.5km, that from the nearest mall 0.5km, that from the nearest kindergarten, primary school or high school 0.7-1.4km, that from the nearest hospital 1.1km and that from the nearest cinema 3.2km. See Table 3-9 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3-9 Living Environment of Households Affected by HD (Km)

Living environment	Average distance
From the nearest highway (Km)	0.7
From the nearest postal office (Km)	1.5
From the nearest store/mall (Km)	0.5
From the nearest kindergarten (Km)	0.7
From the nearest primary school (Km)	1
From the nearest high school (Km)	1.4
From the nearest hospital (Km)	1.1
From the nearest cinema (Km)	1.8

It can be seen that most of the houses of the sample households were built in the 1990s, and are characterized by poor structure, old decoration and inadequate traffic infrastructure. The Subproject will bring an opportunity for the households affected by HD to improve their residential conditions and living environment.



## 4 Resettlement Policy Framework

In order to implement the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Subproject practically, protect the lawful rights and interests of affected persons and entities, and facilitate the implementation of the Subproject, the policies of the Subproject have been formulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Yunnan Province and Jianshui County on LA and HD, as well as the Bank's operational policy OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

The resettlement work of the Subproject will be conducted in strict conformity with the policies in the RAP, and any change during implementation has to be approved by the Bank.

### 4.1 Policies and Regulations on Resettlement

Table 4-1 RPF of the Subproject

Level	Policy document	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC	August 28, 2004
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	December 27, 1998
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)	October 21, 2004
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)	November 3, 2004
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)	August 31, 2006
	Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security the Guidelines on Doing a Good Job in Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers forwarded by the General Office of the State Council (SCO [2006] No.29)	April 10, 2006
	Measures for Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	January 1, 2002
	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management	June 26, 2010
	Notice on Improving the Policy of Fiscal Discounting for Small-amount Secured Loans to Promote the Business Startup and Employment of Women (MOF [2009] No.72)	July 27, 2009
	Real Right Law of the PRC (Decree No.590 of the State Council)	January 21, 2011
	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Acquisition and Appraisal of Houses on State-owned Land (HC [2011] No.77)	June 7, 2011
	Regulations on Minimum Living Security for Urban Residents (Decree No.271 of the State Council)	October 1, 1999
Yunnan Province	Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province (Decree No.31 of the 9 <sup>th</sup> People's Congress of Yunnan Province)	September 24, 1999
	Measures for the Implementation of Land Administration of Yunnan Province	August 24, 2004
	Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province (YPG [2008] No.149)	October 30, 2008
	Opinions of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Strengthening Farmland Protection and Promoting Scientific Urbanization (YPG [2011] No.185)	August 30, 2011
	Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (YLRD [2009] No.23)	July 1, 2009
	Notice of Yunnan Provincial Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226)	November 18, 2008
	Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Implementation of New-type Social Endowment Insurance of Yunnan Province (Interim) (YPG [2009] No.193)	December 7, 2009
	Notice of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Forwarding the Measures for the Implementation of Small-amount Secured Loans for Encouraging Business Startup and Promoting Employment (YPGO [2010] No.163)	November 4, 2010
Honghe Prefecture	Notice of the Honghe Prefecture Government on Issuing the Measures for the Implementation of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents of Honghe Prefecture (Interim) (HPG [2011] No.70)	July 1, 2011
	Notice on Issuing the Opinions on the Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Honghe Prefecture (HPG [2011] No.95)	January 1, 2011

Level	Policy document	Effective date
Jianshui County	Notice on Issuing the Measures for Compensation for the Acquisition of Construction Land for the Yumeng Railway Jianshui Central Station Project in Jianshui County (JCM [2009] No.73)	November 24, 2009
	Notice on Issuing the Measures of Jianshui County for Compensation and Resettlement for Urban House Demolition (Interim)	May 1, 2010
	Notice of the Jianshui County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for House Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned Land (JCG [2012] No.1)	March 1, 2012
	Notice on Issuing the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (JCG [2010] No.58)	January 1, 2010
World Bank	Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002
	Bank Procedure BP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and appendixes	January 1, 2002

## 4.2 Key Provisions of the RPF

### 4.2.1 Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement has been described clearly in OP4.12 as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
  - Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
  - Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Required measures:
- The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
  - consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
  - provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
  - If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
  - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
  - Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
  - provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
  - Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
  - Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with

land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area,16 or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

- Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction17 of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.
- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.
- In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).
- Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.
- Without the above measures, the rights of the displaced persons cannot be protected.

#### **4.2.2 Applicable Provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC**

Article 47:

In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement subsidy shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement subsidies for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement subsidy per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to acquisition.

The standards for land compensation and resettlement subsidies for land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for cultivated land acquired.

The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land acquired shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In acquiring vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land should pay new vegetable field development and construction fund.

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

In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement subsidies for land acquired according to the social and economic development level.

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

Article 12 Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local people's governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local people's governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. Compensation rates and resettlement measures for large and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.

Article 13 Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local people's governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local people's governments shall reserve necessary cultivated land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.

Article 14 Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite

materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

#### 4.2.4 Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (Interim)

The Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (YLRD [2009] No.23) came into effect on July 1, 2009. See Table 4-2 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 4-2 Uniform AAOV Rates of Jianshui County

Item	AAOV (yuan/mu)	Multiple	Average rate of compensation (yuan/mu)	Range
Tier-1 areas	2823	18	50811	Lin'an Town
Tier-2 areas	1744	18	31396	Xizhuang, Qujiang, Nanzhuang and Xidian Towns
Tier-3 areas	1423	18	25612	Qinglong Xiang, Puxiong Xiang, Potou Xiang, Panjiang Xiang, Guanting Town, Chake Town, Dianwei Xiang

Benchmark date: January 1, 2009

### 4.3 Resettlement Policies of the Subproject

#### 4.3.1 Policies on the Acquisition of Collective Land

The compensation rates and resettlement principles for LA, LA procedures, and supervision mechanism in the Subproject are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Measures for the Acquisition of and Compensation for Houses on State-owned Land, Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province, Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management, Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province (YPG [2008] No.149), Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (YLRD [2009] No.23), and applicable policies of Jianshui County. The compensation rates for LA in the subproject area will not be less than those specified in the above policies. See Table 5-1.

For the distribution of LA compensation fees, the village/community committee will propose a preliminary program, and organize a village/community congress to deliberate and adopt such program. The adopted program will be submitted to the town government for approval and implementation after disclosure together with detailed rules for implementation and minutes. The housing land compensation rates are based on the land benchmark prices of Jianshui County which released in 2013 May.

Compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments will be verified based on land area and quantities registered by each rural collective economic organization, and paid to their proprietors after announcement.

#### **4.3.2 Policies on the Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land**

The state-owned farmland (nursery) occupied for the Subproject will be compensated for at the compensation rate for acquired rural collective land.

#### **4.3.3 Policies on the Demolition of Residential Houses**

For the rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject, the compensation rates and resettlement programs have been drafted in consultation with the AHs, and in accordance with the applicable state, provincial and municipal policies.

The rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for at replacement cost based on house structure according to the Notice of the Jianshui County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for House Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned Land (JCG [2012] No.1). The AHs will also receive transition and moving subsidies (see Table 5-6).

The following 3 resettlement modes for the demolition of rural residential houses will apply:

An AH may choose cash compensation or property swap at a size ratio of 1:1.15. The Jianshui County Government has fixed the following benchmark rates for HD on the basis of market appraisal:

1. In case of cash compensation, the acquired house will be compensated for based on its actual building area:

(1) 2,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for frame structure, 2,300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 2,200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure with tile roof, 1,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure with earth roof and 80-150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure;

(2) 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick enclosing walls, 80 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth enclosing walls and 120 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for rubble foundations;

(3) Other structures and fruit trees will be compensated for at cost;

(4) If the floor area of a demolished house is less than 50 m<sup>2</sup>, it will be subject to cash compensation only.

2. In case of property swap, the price difference between the compensation for the acquired house and the value of the house for swap will be settled.

3. For demolished rural houses, an AH may select cash compensation, property swap or non-local self-construction.

(1) Allocation of housing land:

1) If the floor area of a demolished house is more than 50 m<sup>2</sup> but less than 100 m<sup>2</sup>, 100 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be allocated for non-local self-construction;

2) If the floor area of a demolished house is more than 100 m<sup>2</sup> but less than 150 m<sup>2</sup>, 150 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be allocated for non-local self-construction;

3) If the floor area of a demolished house is more than 150 m<sup>2</sup>, 200 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be allocated for non-local self-construction.

(2) In case of non-local self-construction, the Jianshui County Government has fixed the following benchmark compensation rates based on a comprehensive survey:

1) 1,200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for frame structure, 1,150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 1,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure with tile roof, 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure with earth roof and 80-150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure;

2) 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick enclosing walls, 80 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for earth enclosing walls and 120 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for rubble foundations;

3) Other structures and fruit trees will be compensated for at cost.

With the option of rebuilding their new house on another housing land by their selves, the compensation rate will be determined by consultation on the basis of above benchmark price of HD. If they cannot reach an agreement of compensation, the AHs can apply to make a market assessment for the demolished houses.

The price of the land acquired and allocated are both accordance with the standard land price (678yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for the second class of housing land, 456 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for the third class of housing land), the different area between the acquired housing land and allocated housing land will be settled with the benchmark price.

The rural residents who choose the option of allocation of housing land and rebuild new house by their selves, should raise the application and construct their house in three years.

After signing the demolition agreement, the acquired house should be transferred to the implementation agency of HD in time, who will be in charge of dealing with the demolition.

#### **4.3.4 Policies on the Demolition of Non-residential Properties**

##### **➤ Compensation for non-residential properties on state-owned land**

A 600 m<sup>2</sup> 3-storied building in masonry concrete structure of the nursery affiliated to the county forestry bureau demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for in cash. The nursery may construct a new building on its remaining land. The final amount of compensation will be agreed on between the Jianshui PMO and the forestry bureau.

##### **➤ Compensation for non-residential properties on collective land**

The Subproject will demolish 1667 m<sup>2</sup> of house of the Honghe Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Medicine, which is one-third of the total house of the hospital. The remaining buildings can be kept in operation, and the rest land can meet the needs of expansion of the hospital. The investors of the hospital will be compensated with the value of market assessment, and the construction land of Group 23, Chongwen Community will be compensated with the price of land acquisition. The Group will obtain a new construction land near by the road with a equal area to the acquired land, and they can develop and operate this land as the land use planning. So the operation of the hospital will not be impacted, and the incomes of land lease for Group 23, Chongwen Community will keep the same as before.

#### **4.3.5 Supporting Policies for Vulnerable Groups**

The main vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject are poor households, MLS households and the disabled.

The supporting policies under the Subproject for vulnerable groups include:

##### **1. Rural MLS policy**

According to the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for the Minimum Living

Security System for Rural Residents, all rural residents engaged in farming, having permanent registered rural residence, and with per capita annual income lower than the rural MLS standard within the administrative area of Jianshui County may apply for rural MLS assistance. The MLS standard for rural residents in Jianshui County is 720 yuan per capita per annum, namely 60 yuan per capita per month. The rural MLS system provides assistance to eligible residents at different levels.

- 1) Difficult households that have no ability to work, no income source, and no legal supporter;
- 2) Old people, the disabled or the sick without the ability to work; and
- 3) Households impoverished due to disaster, sickness or for any other reason.

## 2. Rural medical assistance policy

According to the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for the Management of Medical Assistance for Poor Rural Residents, subjects of rural medical assistance are members of rural destitute households verified by the town government:

- 1) Old people, disabled and underage (orphans) who have no ability to work, no income source, and no legal supporter; and
- 2) Rural destitute households whose main labor is sick all the year round or disabled;
- 3) Eligible disabled ex-servicemen, dependents of martyrs, etc.; and
- 4) Other eligible members of rural destitute households.

Standards of assistance:

- 1) Before the implementation of new-type rural cooperative medical care, subsidies for medical care will be provided to destitute rural residents, with a single amount of not more than 1,000 yuan and an annual accumulated amount of not more than 2,000 yuan.
- 2) If an individual spends over 10,000 yuan for any special major disease, a special subsidy may be granted.

## 3. Rural endowment insurance policy

For seriously disabled persons eligible for urban and rural endowment insurance, the government will pay endowment insurance premiums at not less than 100 yuan per annum; for moderately and slightly disabled persons, the government will pay endowment insurance premiums at not less than 50 yuan.

## 4. Supporting policy under the Subproject

In addition to the above compensation policies for LA, the vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject are also entitled to the following supporting policy:

- 1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with job opportunities and skills training so that they will have stable income sources.
- 2) During project construction, unskilled jobs will be first be made available to laborers in vulnerable households.
- 3) The poor households, MLS households and the disabled affected by the Subproject will receive an extra subsidy of 3,000 yuan per household.

### **4.3.6 Compensation Policies for Transport Infrastructure and Attachments**

All public facilities affected by the Subproject will be relocated or restored to the “former function, size and standard” under the budget of the Subproject through consultation with competent authorities. For ground attachments, compensation will be paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost.



## 5 Compensation Rates

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

### 5.1 Compensation Rates for Acquired Rural Collective Land

According to the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (YLRD [2009] No.23), the Subproject is subject to location-based composite land price rates for LA. See Table 5-1 **Error! Reference source not found..** The Jianshui County Government has submitted the updated uniform AAOV rates to the Yunnan Provincial Government (higher than the existing rates by about CNY 3,000/mu). If the adjusted compensation rates are approved and promulgated by the Yunnan Provincial Government during subproject implementation, these rates will apply to the Subproject.

Table 5-1 Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Collective Land in the Subproject Area

Item	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)		
	Location-based land price	Compensation rate for young crops	Total
Vegetable land	50811	960	51771
Irrigated land	50811	800	51611
Rain-fed field	36342	800	37142
Non-irrigated land	14940	800	15740
Aquaculture water surface	50811	800	51611
Garden land	50811	\	50811
Housing land	452226(Chongwen and Hongmiao Community, the second class, 678yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	\	452226(Chongwen and Hongmiao Community, the second class, 678yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
	304125(Gnahe village, 456yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	\	304125(Gnahe village, 456yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
Barren hills and slopes	400	\	400

Note: The housing land compensation rates are based on the land benchmark prices of Jianshui County which released in 2013 May.

See Table 5-2 **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 5-2 Tax and Fee Rates for the Acquisition of Collective Land

No.	Item	Tax rate	Policy basis
1	Land reclamation costs	10500 yuan/mu	Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Prices Bureau and Finance Department on Farmland Reclamation Costs (YPB [2010] No.150)
2	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	9333.38 yuan/mu	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48), Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Collection Levels of Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land in Some Areas (CZ [2009] No.24)
3	Land quality compensation fees	186667.6 yuan/mu	Interim Measures of Yunnan Province for the Administration of the Collection and Use of Quality Compensation Fees for Cultivated Land in Dam Areas (HLRB [2012] No.57)
4	Farmland occupation tax	17333.42 yuan/mu	Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province (Decree No.149 of the Yunnan Provincial

			Government, October 30, 2008)
6	Basic pensions for LEFs	20000 yuan/mu	Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Yunnan Province (YPG [2008] No.226)
6	LA management costs	2.1% of total LA costs	Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Planning Commission and Finance Department on Adjusting Management Cost Rates for Land Acquisition (YPF [2003] No.46)

According to the Uniform AAOV Rates and Location-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Yunnan Province (YLRD [2009] No.23), the compensation rates for LA of the Subproject will be based on local uniform AAOV rates, allowing the APs to share the benefits of the Subproject, and restore production level and living standard more effectively after LA.

### 5.2 Compensation Rates for Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

The state-owned farmland of the nursery affiliated to the county forestry bureau occupied for the Subproject will be compensated for at the compensation rate for rural collective land (50,811 yuan/mu). The occupation of existing land will no need to compensate as the Subproject is a urban land construction project.

### 5.3 Compensation Rates for Demolished Residential Houses Compensation rates for the demolition of rural residential houses

The rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for at full replacement cost according to the Notice of the Jianshui County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for House Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned Land (JCG [2012] No.1), and based on the practical situation of the subproject area. In addition to compensation for HD, the AHs will also receive a moving subsidy, a transition subsidy and an early moving reward.

1. An AH may choose cash compensation or property swap at a size ratio of 1:1.15. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses (for Cash Compensation and Property Swap)

Item	Structure	Unit	Compensation rate	Remarks
Houses	Frame	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2760	These rates have been adjusted to the size ratio of 1:1.15 (Included the compensation of housing land). Based on appraised prices, but not less than the benchmark rates fixed in the Subproject
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2645	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2530	
	Earth timber structure with earth roof	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2070	
	Earth timber structure with tile roof	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2300	
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	92-172.5	
Enclosing walls	Brick enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	230	
	Earth enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	92	
	Rubble foundations	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	138	
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan per household	1200	One-time payment
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	60	One-time payment
	Early moving reward	yuan	3% of compensation for demolished house	\

2. In case of non-local reconstruction, the compensation rates are as shown in Table

**5-4Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 5-4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses (for Non-local Self-construction)

Item	Structure	Unit	Compensation rate	Housing land	Remarks
Houses	Frame	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1200	Compensated with the benchmark price of house construction land, 678yuan /m <sup>2</sup> for the second class land(Chongwen, Hongmiao),456 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for the third class land(Ganhe);, and the government offers 100-200 m <sup>2</sup> of housing land per household for house construction	Based on appraised prices, but not less than the benchmark rates fixed in the Subproject
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1150		
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1100		
	Earth timber structure with tile roof	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1000		
	Earth timber structure with earth roof	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	900		
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	80-150		
Enclosing walls	Brick enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	200		
	Earth enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	80		
	Rubble foundations	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	120		
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan per household	1200	One-time payment	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	60	One-time payment	
	Early moving reward	yuan	3% of compensation for demolished house	\	

**5.4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Non-residential Properties**

Compensation Rates for Demolished Non-residential Houses on State-owned Land

The only non-residential property to be demolished for the Subproject is a 600 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure owned by Huijiang Nursery affiliated to the Jianshui County Forestry Bureau in Hongmiao Community. This nursery would raise seedlings of eucalyptus, etc. in March, and sell them during June-September of each year. During the seedling raising period of each year, the nursery would hire 3-10 casual laborers and pay them monthly. The employment will be terminated after all seedlings have been sold, thereby resulting in no unemployment or the temporary loss of wage income. The compensation rates for non-residential properties demolished for the Subproject are fixed at full replacement cost, and based on the practical situation of the subproject area. See Table 5-5**Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 5-5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Non-residential Houses on State-owned Land

Item	Structure	Unit	Compensation rate	Remarks
Houses	Frame	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2760	Based on appraised prices, but not less than the benchmark
	Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2645	
	Masonry timber	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2530	
	Earth timber structure with earth roof	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2070	
	Earth timber structure with	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2300	

	tile roof			rates fixed in the Subproject
	Simple structure	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	92-172.5	
Enclosing walls	Brick enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	230	
	Earth enclosing walls	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	92	
	Rubble foundations	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	138	

### 5.5 Subsidies for Vulnerable Groups

In the Subproject, 12 households with 25 persons fall into vulnerable groups. Through consultation with the county civil affairs bureau, it is decided that the poor households, MLS households and the disabled affected by the Subproject will receive an extra subsidy of 3,000 yuan per household for production and livelihood restoration. In addition to the above subsidy, the vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject will have priority in receiving urban and rural MLS, low-rent housing, social assistance, small-amount secured loans for women, and medical assistance for urban and rural residents, etc. See Section 6.4 for details.

### 5.6 Compensation Rates for Transport Infrastructure and Attachments

The ground attachments affected by the Subproject include telegraph poles, communication poles, commercial trees, wells, etc. All public facilities affected by the Subproject will be relocated or restored to the “former function, size and standard” under the budget of the Subproject through consultation with competent authorities. For ground attachments, compensation will be paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost. See Table 5-6 **Error! Reference source not found.** and Table 5-7 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 5-6 Compensation Rates for Affected Special Water Resources Facilities

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Remarks
Wells	yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	120	Referring to masonry, brick or cement well curbs

Table 5-7 Compensation Rates for Affected Commercial Trees

Tree species		Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Scattered commercial trees	Less than 2 years	yuan each	15
	2-3 years	yuan each	70
	Over 3 years and not bearing fruit	yuan each	70
	Over 3 years and bearing fruit	yuan each	150

## **6 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs for the APs**

### **6.1 Impacts of Collective Land Acquisition and Resettlement Programs**

276.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 254.87 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 92.23%; 1.38 mu of garden land, accounting for 0.50%; 11.73 mu of construction land, accounting for 4.24%; and 8.35 mu of fishponds, accounting for 3.02%, affecting 333 households with 1,287 persons in Chongwen Community, Hongmiao Community, Yongshan Community, Fengjia Village and Ganhe Village, Lin'an Town. A detailed analysis of LA impacts is outlined below.

#### **6.1.1 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition**

330 households with 1,273 persons in 26 groups of 5 villages (Chongwen, Hongmiao, Yongshan, Fengjia and Ganhe, Wenlan Town) will be affected by the permanent acquisition of 254.87 mu of cultivated land ( a few households will be involved in cultivated land acquisition ).

Among the 5 villages/communities affected by LA, Yongshan Community has the highest land loss rate of 11.91%, and Ganhe Village has the lowest land loss rate of 2.77%. Among the 28 groups of the 5 affected villages/communities, 8 have land loss rates of less than 5%, 7 have land loss rates of 5%-10%, 8 have land loss rates of 10%-15%, 4 have land loss rates of 15%-20%, and one have land loss rates of over 20%. See Table 6-1.

Among the 330 households affected by LA, 14.24% have land loss rates of less than 5%, 26.36% have land loss rates of 5-10%, 29.39% have land loss rates of 10-15%, and 7.58% have land loss rates of 15-20%, and 22.42% have land loss rates of over 20%. It can be seen that most of the AHs are not affected seriously by LA except in Group 3 of Fengjia Village. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

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Table 6-1 Impact Analysis of LA

Village/ community	No.	Group	Before LA				Affected by LA			After LA		Impact of LA			Income loss (yuan)			
			Number of HHS	Populati on	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivate d area (mu)	Affected HHS	Affected populati on	Cultivate d area (mu)	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivat ed area (mu)	Percent of HHS (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual income loss (yuan)	Average loss per household (yuan)	Per capita loss (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
Chongwen Community	1	7	115	432	312	0.72	13	48	9.56	302.44	0.70	11.30	11.11	3.06	19120	1470.77	398.33	5.29
	2	10	243	625	250	0.4	8	32	7.29	242.71	0.39	3.29	5.12	2.92	14580	1822.50	455.63	6.05
	3	14	65	212	48	0.23	6	25	5.82	42.18	0.20	9.23	11.79	12.13	11640	1940.00	465.60	6.18
	4	16	75	283	107.5	0.38	5	20	5.39	102.11	0.36	6.67	7.07	5.01	10780	2156.00	539.00	7.16
	5	17	56	213	124	0.58	12	46	9.5	114.5	0.54	21.43	21.60	7.66	19000	1583.33	413.04	5.49
	6	18	75	232	116	0.5	8	31	6.52	109.48	0.47	10.67	13.36	5.62	13040	1630.00	420.65	5.59
	7	19	128	478	92	0.19	9	35	7.45	84.55	0.18	7.03	7.32	8.10	14900	1655.56	425.71	5.66
	8	22	110	410	160	0.39	10	37	7.03	152.97	0.37	9.09	9.02	4.39	14060	1406.00	380.00	5.05
	9	23	95	352	135	0.38	9	33	6.92	128.08	0.36	9.47	9.38	5.13	13840	1537.78	419.39	5.57
	Subtotal		962	3237	1344.5	0.42	80	307	65.48	1279.02	0.40	8.32	9.48	4.87	130960	1637.00	426.58	5.67
Hongmiao Community	1	3	168	350	140.01	0.4	15	37	14.46	125.55	0.36	8.93	10.57	10.33	28920	1928.00	781.62	10.89
	2	4	85	250	100	0.4	12	51	12.64	87.36	0.35	14.12	20.40	12.64	25280	2106.67	495.69	6.91
	3	5	63	180	72	0.4	13	45	13.52	58.48	0.32	20.63	25.00	18.78	27040	2080.00	600.89	8.37
	4	10	150	400	160	0.4	8	33	6.6	153.4	0.38	5.33	8.25	4.13	13200	1650.00	400.00	5.57
	5	13	200	400	160	0.4	11	45	11.1	148.9	0.37	5.50	11.25	6.94	22200	2018.18	493.33	6.87
	6	14	78	200	80	0.4	10	42	10.1	69.9	0.35	12.82	21.00	12.63	20200	2020.00	480.95	6.70
		Subtotal		744	1780	712.01	0.4	69	253	68.42	643.59	0.36	9.27	14.21	9.61	136840	1983.19	540.87
Yongshan Community	1	9	175	554	80	0.14	10	39	10.71	69.29	0.13	5.71	7.04	13.39	21420	2142.00	549.23	6.84
	2	10	202	623	75	0.12	8	33	6.58	68.42	0.11	3.96	5.30	8.77	13160	1645.00	398.79	4.97
	3	11	125	391	90	0.23	13	42	10.15	79.85	0.20	10.40	10.74	11.28	20300	1561.54	483.33	6.02
	4	12	146	473	76	0.16	14	60	10.78	65.22	0.14	9.59	12.68	14.18	21560	1540.00	359.33	4.48
	5	13	85	293	60	0.2	11	39	9.94	50.06	0.17	12.94	13.31	16.57	19880	1807.27	509.74	6.35
	6	14	85	342	66	0.19	18	80	11.08	54.92	0.16	21.18	23.39	16.79	22160	1231.11	277.00	3.45

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	7	15	145	465	64	0.14	30	128	9.24	54.76	0.12	20.69	27.53	14.44	18480	616.00	144.38	1.80
	8	16	155	506	167	0.33	7	21	7.5	159.5	0.32	4.52	4.15	4.49	15000	2142.86	714.29	8.90
	9	18	77	257	72	0.28	20	101	13.36	58.64	0.23	25.97	39.30	18.56	26720	1336.00	264.55	3.30
	Subtotal		1195	3904	750	0.19	131	543	89.34	660.66	0.17	10.96	13.91	11.91	178680	1363.97	329.06	4.10
Fengjia Village	1	3	104	402	85	0.21	33	100	20	65	0.16	31.73	24.88	23.53	40000	1212.12	400.00	8.36
	2	6	270	876	155	0.18	3	17	2.6	152.4	0.17	1.11	1.94	1.68	5200	1733.33	305.88	6.39
	Subtotal		374	1278	240	0.19	36	117	22.6	217.4	0.17	9.63	9.15	9.42	45200	1255.56	386.32	8.08
Ganhe Village	1	Hewan	149	536	326	0.61	14	53	9.03	316.97	0.59	9.40	9.89	2.77	18060	1290.00	340.75	5.71
Total			3424	10735	3372.51	0.31	330	1273	254.87	3117.64	0.29	9.64	11.86	7.56	509740	1544.67	400.42	6.67

Table 6-2 Land Loss Rates of AHs

Village/ community	Land loss rate										Total	
	<5%		5%~10%		10%~15%		15%~20%		≥20%			
	HHs	Popula tion	HHs	Popula tion	HHs	Popula tion	HHs	Popula tion	HHs	Popula tion	HHs	Popul ation
Chongwen Community	23	85	50	194	7	28	0	0	0	0	80	307
Hongmiao Community	8	24	13	55	33	122	15	52	0	0	69	253
Yongshan Community	9	36	10	46	57	235	10	44	45	182	131	543
Fengjia Village	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	86	36	117
Ganhe Village	0	0	14	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	53
Total	47	176	87	348	97	385	25	96	74	268	330	1273
Percent (%)	14.24	13.83	26.36	27.34	29.39	30.24	7.58	7.54	22.42	21.05	100	100

Since the subproject area is located in the outskirts and has a developed nonagricultural economy, agriculture is no longer the a major income source. It is found that the average annual lost agricultural income of the affected population is 1,545 yuan. Among the households affected by LA, 107 have annual lost agricultural income of less than 1,500 yuan, accounting for 32.42%; 205 have annual lost agricultural income of 1,500-2,500 yuan, accounting for 62.12%; and 18 have annual lost agricultural income of 2,500-3,500 yuan, accounting for 5.45%. See

Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Agricultural Income Loss Rates of AHs

Village/ community	Lost agricultural income, L								HHs	Average loss (yuan)
	L<1,500		1,500≤L<2,500		2,500≤L<3,500		L≥3,500		Subtotal	
	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)		
Chongwen Community	9	11.25	71	88.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	1637
Hongmiao Community	0	0.00	51	73.91	18	26.09	0	0	69	1983
Yongshan Community	48	36.64	83	40.49	0	0.00	0	0	131	1364
Fengjia Village	36	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	36	1256
Ganhe Village	14	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	14	1290
Total	107	32.42	205	62.12	18	5.45	0	0	330	1545

Based on an analysis of land and agricultural income losses, the Subproject will not have major negative impacts on the affected village groups and will not damage the existing production system destructively. However, some households are still faced with the adverse impact of losing most of agricultural income. Diversified resettlement and income restoration measures have been developed, as detailed below.

### 6.1.2 Resettlement Programs for Collective Land Acquisition

Although 274.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the



Subproject, including 254.87 mu of cultivated land, agricultural income accounts for 6-20% of household income only in the subproject area because the affected villages/communities have small per capita cultivated areas (0.11-0.80 mu), and secondary and tertiary industries are the main income sources, including construction, decoration, catering and other services. Although LA will affect the agricultural income of the AHs greatly (average annual loss 1.545 yuan per annum), its impact on the overall income of the AHs is relatively minor (all not more than 15%).

It is learned that almost all AHs support the Subproject because it will improve local traffic conditions, and provide access to the new logistics and industrial parks near the railway station. In addition, they expect reasonable cash compensation, and will use compensation fees for social insurance, individual business, house improvement, transport, skills training, etc.

The following compensation and restoration programs for LA have been developed in accordance with the applicable policies, and based on local conditions and the APs' expectations.

### 1. Cash compensation and allocation

The groups and AHs affected by LA in the 5 affected villages/communities in the Subproject will receive cash compensation at 50,811 yuan/mu (excluding compensation for young crops).

LA compensation fees will be distributed through consultation at a village meeting, and the distribution program of each village will be implemented after approval by the town government. Since all the 5 affected villages/communities have been affected by LA in other projects, traditional practices on the distribution of LA compensation fees have been developed.

In prior projects involving LA, LA compensation fees are distributed in the same way in the 5 affected villages/communities, i.e., all LA compensation fees are distributed to AHs without being withheld by the village collective and without land reallocation. The process is as follows: land measurement → entering into agreements with AHs → disbursement of LA compensation fees to the town government → transfer to the village/community committee → transfer to affected groups → payment to AHs.

### 2. Resettlement on returned land

According to local practices on LA, 3% of land should be returned to each group affected by the acquisition of collective land for production and livelihood restoration. For the 274.33mu of land acquired for the Subproject, 8.23 mu of land for resettlement will be returned at 3%. Since the land area returned at a time is small, the common practice is to retain land returned at different times up to a size available for development and utilization before handing over to different groups. See Table 6-4 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 6-4 Land Areas to be Returned in the Affected Groups

Village/ community	Group	Permanently occupied cultivated land (mu)	Returned land area (mu)
Chongwen Community	7	9.56	0.29
	10	7.29	0.22
	14	5.82	0.17
	16	5.39	0.16
	17	9.5	0.29
	18	6.52	0.20
	19	7.45	0.22
	22	8.35	0.25
	23	6.92	0.21
	Subtotal	66.8	2.00
Hongmiao	3	16.24	0.49

Community	4	14.93	0.45
	5	18.77	0.56
	10	9.67	0.29
	13	11.1	0.33
	14	10.1	0.30
	16	3.1	0.09
	Subtotal	83.91	2.52
Yongshan Community	9	10.71	0.32
	10	6.98	0.21
	11	10.15	0.30
	12	10.78	0.32
	13	9.94	0.30
	14	11.08	0.33
	15	9.24	0.28
	16	7.92	0.24
	18	13.92	0.42
Subtotal	90.72	2.72	
Fengjia Village	3	20	0.60
	6	2.6	0.08
	Subtotal	22.6	0.68
Ganhe Village	Hewan Group	10.3	0.31
Total		303.94	8.23

It is learned that each group will use the returned land for development and construction in the three modes mainly: (1) allocating the land directly to all households averagely, to be further reallocated among households; (2) using the land for collective development using collective funds or bank loans, such as constructing hotels, commercial housing and bazaars; and (3) renting the land to organizations or individuals for a certain period.

### 3. Agricultural development

Since most of the AHs still have some land and agricultural resources, agricultural development is also an important way for them to restore livelihoods. The Jianshui PMO has identified the following measures through consultation, as shown in Table 6-5 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 6-5 Agricultural Resettlement Measures of the Affected Villages

County	Town	Village/ community	Mode of agricultural development	Agency responsible
Jianshui	Lin'an	Chongwen Community	Constructing vegetable and melon bases, and developing stockbreeding	Lin'an Town Government
		Hongmiao Community	Developing the cultivation of lotus root, etc., and stockbreeding	Lin'an Town Government
		Yongshan Community	Constructing some greenhouses, and expanding bazaars	Lin'an Town Government
		Fengjia Village	Expanding the cultivation of high-grade fruit, such as pomegranate, citrus and grape	Lin'an Town Government
		Ganhe Village	Developing the breeding of pigs, local chicken, etc.	Lin'an Town Government

### 4. Social security

Since the prevailing Measures for the Implementation of New-type Social

Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents of Honghe Prefecture are more preferential than the Notice on Issuing the Opinions on the Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Honghe Prefecture, and the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers, new-type social endowment insurance for urban and rural residents actually applies in the subproject area, and basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs) has not been practiced yet.

According to the Notice of the Honghe Prefecture Government on Issuing the Measures for the Implementation of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents of Honghe Prefecture (Interim (HPG [2011] No.70), the farmers affected by LA in the Subproject may participate in new-type social endowment insurance for urban and rural residents as follows:

(1) Insured

All rural residents and urban unemployed residents with registered residence in Honghe Prefecture, having attained 16 years (excluding students at school) and having not participated in basic endowment insurance for urban employees may be insured voluntarily.

(2) Fund raising

The new-type endowment insurance fund for urban and rural residents consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy.

**Individual contribution:** There are 5 contribution levels for rural residents, from 100 yuan to 500 yuan, and 10 levels for urban residents, from 100 yuan to 1,000 yuan, to be chosen by the insured voluntarily.

**Collective subsidy:** Eligible village collective economic organizations should subsidize individual contribution at a level resolved at the village congress. Other social groups, and social and economic organizations are encouraged to subsidize individual contribution.

**Government subsidy:** ①When the insured is due to receive pensions, a basic pension of 55 yuan per capita per month will be fully paid from central finance; ②After the insured has made contribution as stipulated, he/she will receive a subsidy of 30 yuan per capita per month from provincial finance; ③For seriously disabled residents, premiums will be fully paid from fully paid from provincial finance at the lowest level of 100 yuan; for moderately and slightly disabled residents, the individual will contribute 50 yuan per month, and the remaining 50 yuan will be paid from prefecture and county finance; ④Seriously disabled residents eligible will receive a pension of 55 yuan per capita per month from provincial finance; and ⑤If the insured chooses a higher contribution level, an incentive subsidy will be paid from prefecture and county finance: 10 yuan for the contribution level of 200 yuan, 20 yuan for 300 yuan, 30 yuan for 400 yuan and 40 yuan for 500-1,000 yuan.

(3) Benefit

Any rural resident having participated in new-type rural social endowment insurance will receive pensions on a monthly basis when attaining 60 years.

Personal pension consists of a basic pension and an individual account pension, and will be paid on a lifelong basis.

Basic pension: 55 yuan per capita per month fully paid from central finance

Individual account pension: balance of individual account /139

Pension received = basic pension + (balance of individual account /139)

It is learned that in 2012, rural residents aged above 60 years in the subproject area will receive a basic pension of at least 60 yuan per month per capita.

#### 4. Skills training

A rural labor shift leading group has been established in Jianshui County to collect and disclose employment information timely. The county labor and social security office is responsible for the skills training and reemployment of LEFs, developing training programs, and adjusting them to employment needs timely. All APs may attend free skills training offered by these agencies, including agricultural and nonagricultural skills training. See Table 6-6 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 6-6 Employment Training Programs in the Subproject Area

County	Town	Number of courses per year	Number of trainees per year	Scope	Agencies responsible	Funding source
Jianshui	Lin'an	3	450	Employment and business skills	County social and social security bureau, Lin'an Town Government	Government budget
		3	300	Vegetable, melon and fruit cultivation skills	County agriculture bureau, bureau, Lin'an Town Government	

#### 5. Employment

##### 1) Social employment

A public employment service system has been established in Jianshui County, composed of the labor market, 10 community workstations, 13 township labor and social security offices, and 4 employment agencies, to provide such services as job referral, vocational guidance, employment training, labor supply and demand information disclosure. Many enterprises in the county would publish recruitment notices in the villages/communities. The AHs expect to receive such jobs with priority.

##### 2) Placement to public welfare jobs

The government will offer public welfare jobs to LEFs with priority. The functional departments of the Jianshui County Government, public institutions, government agencies and enterprises thereunder, and village/community committees would offer some public welfare jobs to the public annually, such as wardens, security guards and cleaners, which will be first made available to the APs of the Subproject, especially laborers in vulnerable households and unskilled middle-aged women.

##### 3) Placement to jobs reserved by enterprises

The local government would agree with newly established or introduced enterprises in the subproject area, where these enterprises would reserve 5%-10% of their jobs for the APs. This program will be implemented from 2013 for at least 3 years, and it is expected that at least 100 jobs will be available to the APs per annum, thereby benefiting at least 300 APs in total.

##### 4) Employment under the Subproject

At the construction and operating stages, the Subproject will offer about 1,000 men-times of unskilled jobs to the APs, including 200 men-times of skilled jobs and 800 men-times of temporary jobs. In addition, at least 50 jobs of subsequent maintenance and environmental sanitation will be available. The APs will have priority in getting the above jobs.

##### 5) Lending, exemption, support and subsidization measures to promote business startup and employment

In order to encourage and promote business startup and employment, the Yunnan Provincial Government has enacted lending, exemption, support and

subsidization measures. Since 2009, governments at all level have provided supporting measures to persons engaged in independent business startup. See *Appendix 1*.

In addition, service industries related to the Subproject, such as raw material supply and catering, will generate more jobs under the multiplier effect. Men and women will receive equal pay for equal work, and their wage level will not be less than the local minimum wage standard. However, the use of child labor is prohibited.

## **6.2 Resettlement Program for the Demolition of Residential Houses**

Rural residential houses totaling 8,456 m<sup>2</sup> (including main and simple structures) will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 37 households with 148 persons. The demolished houses are characterized by unsound supporting facilities, aged structure, and poor day-lighting and ventilation conditions. HD and resettlement activities in the Subproject will provide an opportunity for the AHs to improve residential conditions.

3 resettlement modes for HD are available at the option of the AHs:

An AH may choose cash compensation or property swap at a size ratio of 1:1.15.

1. In case of cash compensation, the acquired house will be compensated for based on its actual building area.
2. In case of property swap, the price difference between the compensation for the acquired house and the value of the house for swap will be settled.
3. For demolished rural houses, an AH may select cash compensation, property swap or non-local self-construction.

It is learned that all households affected by HD are willing to choose the mode of non-local self-construction, and expect the government and village collectives to allocate housing land. The resettlement modes for the 3 affected communities are as follows:

### **1. Chongwen Community**

5 households will be affected by HD in Chongwen Community. Each AH will be allocated 0.3 mu of housing land at the resettlement site for new house construction, as detailed below:

- The resettlement site is located in Group 10 of Chongwen Community, close to the highway and enjoying convenient traffic.
- The resettlement site has a land area of 2 mu and will accommodate 7 AHs. The housing land will be purchased from the village collective at the benchmark compensation rate of 678 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

### **2. Hongmiao Community**

24 households will be affected by HD in Hongmiao Community. Since this community has no unused land for resettlement, each AH will be allocated 0.3 mu of housing land at the resettlement sites in neighboring village groups for new house construction, as detailed below:

- The resettlement sites are located in Groups 3, 5 and 9 of Hongmiao Community, close to highways and enjoying convenient traffic.
- The resettlement sites have a total area of 7 mu, including 2.5 mu in Group 3 to accommodate 8 AHs, 1.5 mu in Group 5 to accommodate 4 AHs, and 4 mu in Group 9 to accommodate 12 AHs. The housing land will be purchased from the village collective at the benchmark compensation rate of 678 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

### **3. Ganhe Village**

8 households will be affected by HD in Ganhe Village. Each AH will be

allocated 0.3 mu of housing land at the resettlement site for new house construction, as detailed below:

- The resettlement site is located in Hewan Group, Ganhe Village.
- The resettlement site has a land area of 3 mu and will accommodate 8 AHs. The housing land will be purchased from the village collective at the benchmark compensation rate of 456 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

The following basic policy applies to the housing site selection and house reconstruction:

- Housing sites will be approved on a “one house per household” basis, where a housing site of 0.3 mu will be allocated to each AH and the floor area of each new house will be 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Each AH may elect to construct a single-storied or two-storied building as the case may be.
- The new resettlement houses will be constructed by the AHs themselves in principle in order to make full use of available materials of former houses and save labor costs; on the basis of consensus of the AHs, the village committee may also appoint a contractor through bidding for unified construction.
- The three supplies and one leveling of the resettlement site, and landscaping, roads, feed and sewer pipes, and other supporting facilities of the resettlement site will be planned and constructed by the government in a unified manner at no expense of the AHs.
- Except reasonable cost prices of water meter, watt-hour meter and digital TV set top box, etc., initial setup and connection costs for water, electricity and cable TV, etc. will not be collected from the AHs.
- All formality handling charges during reconstruction should be exempted.

### **6.3 Resettlement Program for the Demolition of Non-residential Properties**

A 600 m<sup>2</sup> 3-storied building in masonry concrete structure of the nursery affiliated to the county forestry bureau demolished for the Subproject will be compensated for in cash. Since demolition will not affect the production of the nursery materially, it will be subject to one-time cash compensation based on independent appraisal. The nursery may construct a new building on its remaining land.

The Subproject will demolish 1667 m<sup>2</sup> of house of the Honghe Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese Western Machine, which is one-third of the total house of the hospital. The remaining buildings can be kept in operation, and the rest land can meet the needs of expansion of the hospital. The investors of the hospital will be compensated with the value of market assessment (for 4.4 million yuan estimated, excluding decoration cost), and the construction land of Group 23, Chongwen Community will be compensated with the price of land acquisition. The Group will obtain a new construction land near by the road with a equal area to the acquired land, and they can develop and operate this land as the land use planning. So the operation of the hospital will not be impacted, and the incomes of land lease for Group 23, Chongwen Community will keep the same as before.

### **6.4 Women’s Development Measures**

During the resettlement process, women’s rights and interests will be fully protected, and women will be allowed to play an important role in socioeconomic and resettlement activities. The measures to promote women's development under the Subproject include:

#### **1. Increasing the limit of small-amount business startup loan for women**

In order to provide greater support to women's business startup and employment, the Yunnan Provincial Rural Credit Union issued the Notice on Issuing the 2011 Plan on Working Objectives of Small-amount Secured Loans, stipulating that since January 2011, the limit of small-amount business startup loan for startup female entrepreneurs recommended by its agencies may be increased to 80,000 yuan.

## **2. Women's equal rights in participating in the development of resettlement programs**

During resettlement, women will have equal right to receive, manage and use compensation fees, which has been generally accepted by all APs. The Jianshui PMO will enter into an agreement with the financial institution responsible for the disbursement of compensation fees to establish relevant measures.

## **3. Women's equal rights in making decisions on resettlement programs**

During the public consultation process, and at village or village group meetings at which resettlement programs are discussed, women should enjoy equal participation and decision-making rights, and not less than 30% of attendees should be women.

### **6.5 Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups**

12 households with 25 persons fall into the above 3 vulnerable groups, all being rural residents. The restoration measures for them are as follows:

#### **1. Extra subsidy**

The Jianshui PMO will grant an extra subsidy of 3,000 yuan to each vulnerable household in order to help them restore production and livelihoods.

#### **2. Priority in resettlement**

During resettlement, the affected vulnerable households will have priority in choosing allocated land, receiving skills training, participating in endowment insurance, applying for small-amount secured loans for women, being included in the MLS system for urban and rural residents, choosing housing sites and resettlement housing, and receiving low-rent housing.

#### **3. MLS for rural residents**

According to the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for the Minimum Living Security System for Rural Residents, the MLS standard for rural residents in Jianshui County is 720 yuan per capita per annum, namely 60 yuan per capita per month. The rural MLS system provides assistance to eligible residents at different levels.

#### **4. Rural medical assistance**

Urban and rural medical assistance will be provided to the vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject in accordance with the Interim Measures of Jianshui County for the Management of Medical Assistance for Poor Rural Residents (see Section 4.3.5 for details).

### **6.6 Restoration Measures for Transport Infrastructure and Attachments**

The ground attachments affected by the Subproject include telegraph poles, communication poles, commercial trees, wells, etc. All public facilities affected by the Subproject will be relocated or restored to the "former function, size and standard" under the budget of the Subproject through consultation with competent authorities. For ground attachments, compensation will be paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost. Restoration measures for affected traffic infrastructure must be planned and arranged in advance and suited to local conditions, so that such measures are safe, efficient, timely and accurate, and their adverse impact on nearby residents is minimized.

## 7 Organizational Structure and Implementation Schedule

### 7.1 Organizational Structure

In order to organize the preparation and construction of the Subproject, the Jianshui County Government established the Jianshui Project Leading Group as the decision-making and management agency of the Subproject on April 26, 2012. See Figure 7-1.

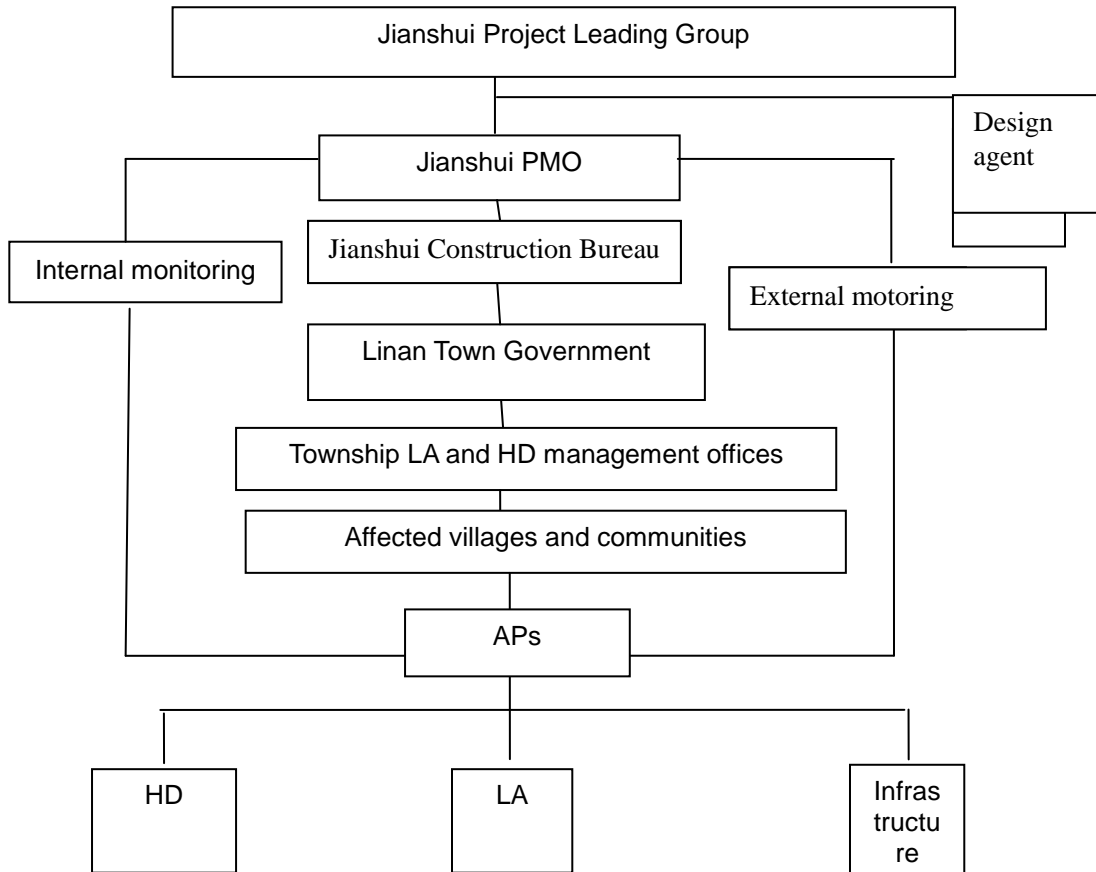


Figure 7-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement Implementation

### 7.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 1. Jianshui Project Leading Group

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

- Coordinating the work of the government agencies concerned at the preparation and implementation stages;
- Making decisions on major issues during project construction and resettlement.

#### 2. Jianshui PMO

Responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency



- Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;
- Reporting the progress of project implementation to the Honghe Prefecture Government and the Bank;
- Organizing bid invitation and procurement;
- Preparing annual financial plans;
- Organizing the preparation of the Resettlement Planning Report;
- Project quality control;
- Coordinating technical assistance, research and training for the affected city;
- Leading and inspecting internal monitoring activities, and preparing resettlement progress reports;
- Appointing an external M&E agency and assisting in external M&E

### **3. Jianshui County Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau**

- Providing industry plans, basic data, texts, topographic maps and other data for design;
- Responsible for project site selection, and handling planning, site selection and land approval formalities;
- Conducting relocation survey, supervision and public participation, and examining relocation programs;
- Organizing an LA and relocation office, and taking charge of project LA, relocation and compensation for APs

### **4. Town LA and HD management office**

The office is headed by the town leader in charge, and composed of officials from the land and resources bureau, and villages. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the project survey and assisting in preparing the RAP;
- Organizing public participation and communicating resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement and ethnic minority development activities in the town;
- Going through the HD formalities;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- Supervising LA, the demolition of properties and attachments, housing reconstruction, and resettlement;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the municipal and county land and resources bureaus, and resettlement offices;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work

### **5. Village committees and village groups**

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

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Selecting resettlement sites and allocating housing sites to APs;

- Organizing the implementation of resettlement activities;
- Disbursing and managing relevant funds;
- Reporting APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of implementation of resettlement;
- Providing assistance to displaced households in difficulties

## 6. Design agency

- At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the subproject area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA and HD, and drawing the relevant drawings.
- At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

## 7. External M&E agency

The Jianshui PMO will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Jianshui PMO and the Bank; and
- Providing technical advice to the Jianshui PMO in data collection and processing.

### 7.2.1 Staffing

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See Table 7-1 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 7-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Jianshui Project Leading Group	2	Government officials
Jianshui PMO	4	Government officials, civil servants
Jianshui County Housing and Urban-Rural Construction Bureau	2-3	Civil servants
Lin'an LA and HD Management Office	6-8	Town and village officials
Village/community committees	3	Officials and AP representatives
Design agency	4	Senior engineers, engineers
External M&E agency	4-6	Resettlement experts

### 7.2.2 Equipment

All municipal, county and township resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

### 7.2.3 Training Program

Purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the Subproject, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the Subproject is fully implemented.

Trainees: There are two types of training:

For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the Subproject on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in highway resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the Subproject.

Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Subproject, and ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The management staff training will be given by the Provincial PMO, and World Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the county PMO under the direction of the Provincial PMO at the project counties.

Scope of training: overview and background of the Subproject, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc.

### 7.3 Implementation Schedule

According to the implementation schedule of the Subproject, the LA, HD and resettlement schedules of the components will be linked up with the construction schedules of the components; the main part of LA, HD and resettlement will begin in March 2014 and end in December 2015.

The basic principles of scheduling are as follows: (1) The LA, HD and resettlement work shall be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction so that the APs have sufficient time to prepare for production resettlement and income restoration; (2) During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Subproject; the range of land acquisition should be published, the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) issued, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction; and (3) all kinds of compensation should be paid directly to the affected proprietors within 3 months from the date of approval of the RAP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

The overall resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted according to the progress of preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement. The times listed in the table are subject to adjustment with actual progress, as shown in Table 7-2 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 7-2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement task	Target	Agency responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Project preparation</b>				
1.1	Establishing the PMO	\	Jianshui County Government	Apr. 2012	
1.2	Appointing an RAP preparation agency	\	Jianshui PMO	Jun. 2012	
<b>2</b>	<b>Announcement</b>				
2.1	LA announcement	28 groups of 5 villages/ communities	County government, Jianshui PMO, land & resources bureau, town government	Mar. 2014	
2.2	Announcement of compensation and resettlement programs for LA	28 groups of 5 villages/	County government, Jianshui PMO, land & resources bureau,	Mar. 2014	

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No.	Resettlement task	Target	Agency responsible	Time	Remarks
		communities	town government		
2.3	DMS	28 groups of 5 villages/communities	Jianshui PMO, town government	Apr. 2014	
2.4	Public consultation	\	Jianshui PMO, town government	Apr. 2014	
<b>3</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
3.1	RIB	28 groups of 5 villages/communities	Jianshui PMO, town government, LA and HD office	Dec. 2013	
3.2	Disclosure of the RP on the Bank's website	\	County government, PMO, Bank	Dec. 2013	
<b>4</b>	<b>RAP and budget</b>				
4.1	RAP and budget approval (compensation rates)	116.9252 million yuan	County government, PMO	Nov. 2013	
4.2	Village-level income restoration programs	5 villages/communities	PMO, village/community committees	Mar. 2014	
<b>5</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
5.1	DMS on LA and HD	28 groups of 5 villages/communities	County government, PMO, LA and HD office	Apr. 2014	
<b>6</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
6.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	5 villages/communities	LA and HD office, AHs	Apr. 2014	
6.2	Household land compensation agreement	333 AHs	LA and HD office, AHs	May 2014	
6.3	House compensation agreement	37 AHs	LA and HD office, AHs	Jun. 2014	
<b>7</b>	<b>House resettlement</b>				
7.1	Selection and approval of housing sites	37 AHs	County government, PMO, village/community committees, AHs	Jun. – Jul. 2014	
7.2	Preparation of housing sites	5 sites	County and town governments, village/community committees	Jul. 2014	
7.3	HD	37 AHs	LA and HD office, AHs	Aug. 2014	
7.4	Building new houses	37 AHs	Village/community committees, AHs	Jul. – Dec. 2014	
7.5	Moving into new houses	37 AHs	AHs	Jan. 2015	
<b>8</b>	<b>Implementation of restoration measures</b>				
8.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to AHs and land reallocation	5 villages/communities	Lin'an, LA and HD office, village/community committees	Jun. – Jul. 2014	
8.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	5 villages/communities	PMO, village/community committees	2014-2015	
8.3	Income restoration through business and employment	333 AHs	Village/community committees, labor force	2014-2015	
8.4	Implementation of training program	333 AHs	Labor and social security bureau	Mar. 2014 – Jun. 2015	
8.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	12 AHs	Civil affairs bureau, labor and social security bureau, PMO	2013-2015	
8.6	Identifying and hiring households for employment under the Subproject	1,300 APs	PMO, labor force, contractor	Jun. 2014 – Dec. 2015	
<b>9</b>	<b>Capacity building of resettlement agencies</b>				
9.1	PMO staff training	10 persons	PMO	Jan. 2014	
9.2	Training of county, town and village officials	50 persons	PMO	Mar. – May 2014	
<b>10</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>				
10.1	Baseline survey	One report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2014	
10.2	Establishing an internal M&E agency	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Jan. 2014	
10.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Jan. 2014	

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No.	Resettlement task	Target	Agency responsible	Time	Remarks
10.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly (as required)	PMO, IA	From Mar. 2014	
10.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Mar. 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Sep. 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
10.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Mar. 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
				Mar. 2016	4 <sup>th</sup> report
10.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	IA, PMO	Sep. 2016	
<b>11</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>12</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>13</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
13.1	- Disbursement to the IA	Initial funds		Mar. 2014	
13.2	- Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	May 2014	
13.3	- Disbursement to AHs	Most funds	IA, village/community committees	Jun. 2014	
<b>14</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
14.1	Construction of the Subproject		Winning bidder	Oct. 2014	

## 8 Budget and Funding Sources

### 8.1 Budget

In the general budget, direct resettlement costs include compensation fees for permanent LA, HD and ground attachments, as well as administrative costs, training costs, taxes and contingencies, etc.

The general budget of the Subproject is 116.9252 million yuan, including compensation fees for the permanent acquisition of collective land / permanent occupation of state-owned land of 18.4211 million yuan (15.76% of the general budget), compensation fees for HD of 18.0557 million yuan (15.44% of the general budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 250,500 yuan (0.21% of the general budget), subsidies for vulnerable groups of 36,000 yuan (0.03% of the general budget), opening and operation fees of the resettlement office of 1.4706 million yuan ( 1.26% of the general budget), resettlement planning and M&E costs of 1.103 million yuan (0.94% of the general budget), training costs of 367,600 yuan (0.31% of the general budget), taxes of 65.5252 million yuan (56.04% of the general budget), and contingencies of 11.6925 million yuan (10% of the general budget). In the general budget, the resettlement budget for the South Ring Road subcomponent is 101.0239 million yuan, accounting for 86.40%, that for the Railway Station Bus Terminal subcomponent 8.3552 million yuan, accounting for 7.15%, and that for the Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal subcomponent 7.5461 million yuan, accounting for 6.45%.

The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject, as shown in Table 8-1 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	South Ring Road		Railway Station Bus Terminal		Zero Kilometer Bus Terminal		Total		Percent (%)
				Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	
1	<b>Basic resettlement costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	3430.95	\	129.33	\	116.35	\	3676.63	<b>31.44%</b>
1.1	<b>Compensation fees for permanent LA</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	1600.55	\	127.03	\	114.83	\	1842.41	<b>15.76%</b>
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	50811	207.83	1056.01	25	127.03	22.6	114.83	255.43	1297.87	<b>11.10%</b>
1.1.2	Garden land	mu	50811	0.82	4.17	0	0	0	0	0.82	4.17	<b>0.04%</b>
1.1.3	Housing land	mu		11.73	485.59		0		0		485.59	<b>4.15%</b>
1.1.3.1	The second class	Mu	452226	8.7	393.44	0	0	0	0	8.7	393.44	<b>3.36%</b>
1.1.3.2	The third class	mu	304125	3.03	92.15	0	0	0	0	3.03	92.15	<b>0.79%</b>
1.1.4	Fishponds	mu	50811	8.35	42.43	0	0	0	0	8.35	42.43	<b>0.36%</b>
1.1.5	Young crop compensation fees	mu	800	217	17.36	25	2	22.6	1.81	264.6	21.17	<b>0.18%</b>
1.1.6	Occupation of state-owned farmland	mu	50811	2.43	12.35	0	0	0	0	2.43	12.35	<b>0.11%</b>
1.2	<b>Compensation fees for HD</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	1805.57	\	0	\	0	\	1805.57	<b>15.44%</b>
1.2.1	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1150	3516	404.34	0	0	0	0	3516	404.34	<b>3.46%</b>
1.2.2	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1100	2400	264	0	0	0	0	2400	264	<b>2.26%</b>
1.2.3	Earth timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1000	1640	164	0	0	0	0	1640	164	<b>1.40%</b>
1.2.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	150	900	13.5	0	0	0	0	900	13.5	<b>0.12%</b>
1.2.5	Masonry concrete structure (non-residential)	m <sup>2</sup>	2645	1667	440.92	0	0	0	0	1667	440.92	<b>3.77%</b>
1.2.6	Three supplies and one leveling costs for housing land	mu	30000	13	39	0	0	0	0	13	39	<b>0.33%</b>

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1.2.7	Moving subsidy	Household	1200	37	4.44	0	0	0	0	37	4.44	<b>0.04%</b>
1.2.8	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup>	60	8456	50.74	0	0	0	0	8456	50.74	<b>0.43%</b>
1.2.9	Early moving reward(3% of compensation fees for rural HD)	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	38.6	\	0	\	0	\	38.6	0.33%
1.2.10	House decoration compensation (30% of the compensation fees of house)	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>386.03</b>		0		0		386.03	<b>3.30%</b>
1.3	Compensation fees for ground attachments	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>21.53</b>	\	<b>2.3</b>	\	<b>1.22</b>	\	25.05	<b>0.21%</b>
1.3.1	Wells, cellars	/	1200	126	15.12	13	1.56	6	0.72	145	17.4	<b>0.15%</b>
1.3.2	Simple sheds	m <sup>2</sup>	150	221	3.32	29	0.44	16	0.24	266	4	<b>0.03%</b>
1.3.3	Scattered fruit trees	/	150	206	3.09	20	0.3	17	0.26	243	3.65	<b>0.03%</b>
1.4	<b>Subsidy for vulnerable groups</b>	Household	<b>3000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
2	<b>Establishing and operating costs of resettlement agencies(2% of basic costs)</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>137.24</b>	\	<b>5.17</b>	\	<b>4.65</b>	\	147.06	1.26%
3	<b>Resettlement planning and monitoring costs(2.5% of basic costs)</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>102.93</b>	\	<b>3.88</b>	\	<b>3.49</b>	\	110.3	0.94%
4	<b>Training costs(0.5% of basic costs)</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>34.31</b>	\	<b>1.29</b>	\	<b>1.16</b>	\	36.76	0.31%
5	<b>Taxes and fees on LA</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>5386.72</b>	\	<b>612.3</b>	\	<b>553.5</b>	\	<b>6552.52</b>	<b>56.04%</b>
5.1	LA management costs (2.1% of basic costs)	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>72.05</b>	\	<b>2.72</b>	\	<b>2.44</b>	\	<b>77.21</b>	0.66%
5.2	Farmland occupation tax	Mu	17333.42	217	376.14	25	43.33	22.6	39.17	264.6	<b>458.64</b>	<b>3.92%</b>
5.3	Land reclamation costs	Mu	10500	217	227.85	25	26.25	22.6	23.73	264.6	<b>277.83</b>	<b>2.38%</b>



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5.4	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	Mu	9333.38	217	202.53	25	23.33	22.6	21.09	264.6	<b>246.95</b>	<b>2.11%</b>
5.5	Compensation fees for farmland quality	Mu	186667.6	217	4050.69	25	466.67	22.6	421.87	264.6	<b>4939.23</b>	<b>42.24%</b>
5.6	Basic pensions for LEFs	mu	20000	228.73	457.46	25	50	22.6	45.2	276.33	<b>552.66</b>	4.73%
6	<b>Contingencies (10% of total costs)</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>1010.24</b>	\	<b>83.55</b>	\	<b>75.46</b>	\	<b>1169.25</b>	10%
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>	\	\	<b>10102.39</b>	\	<b>835.52</b>	\	<b>754.61</b>	\	<b>11692.52</b>	100%
8	<b>Percent</b>	<b>%</b>	\	\	<b>86.40%</b>	\	<b>7.15%</b>	\	<b>6.45%</b>	\	<b>100</b>	

### 8.2 Annual Investment Plan

Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs, as shown in Table 8-2. **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 8-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	7857.84	3367.66	11225.49
Percent (%)	70	30	100

### 8.3 Funding Sources and Disbursement Process

According to the construction plan of the Subproject, the resettlement funds of the Subproject are from fiscal appropriations of the district government, and domestic bank loans.

During the implementation of the Subproject, the Jianshui PMO, and Lin'an LA and HD Office will pay compensation fees for LA and HD directly to the affected entities/households according to the compensation agreements entered into with them. See

**Error! Reference source not found..**

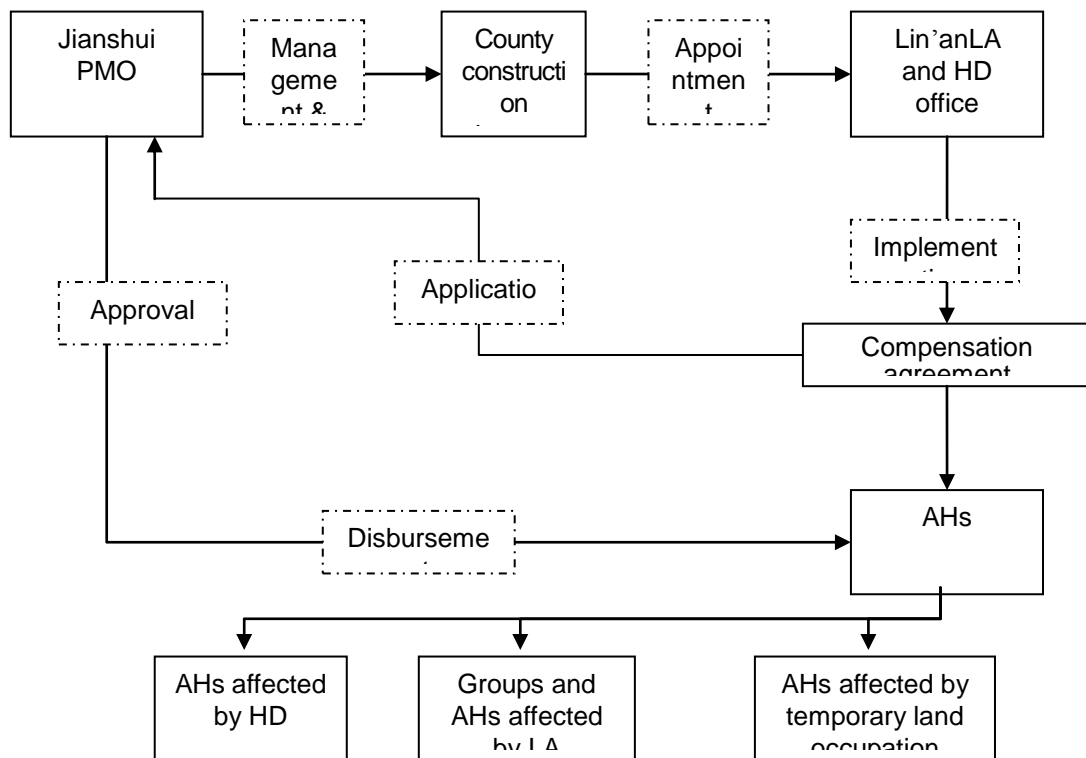


Figure 8-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds

## **9 Public Participation and Consultation**

According to the policies and regulations of the state, Yunnan Province, Honghe Prefecture and Jianshui County on LA, HD and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RAP, and organizing implementation properly.

### **9.1 Means of and Measures for Public Participation**

#### **9.1.1 Means of Participation**

Before the survey, terms of reference were prepared to specify the scope, methods and requirements of survey, listen to comments of local governments, and had local governments assign representatives to the survey team. During the general survey, township, village and group heads, and AP representative were invited to participate, the necessity, benefits and impacts of the Subproject, principles for compensation and resettlement progress were communicated to them, and the survey team discussed possible resettlement sites with them. At the RAP preparation stage, the resettlement planning staff discussed with district and township leaders, listened to their comments, requirements and issues, and selected resettlement sites. During the field survey, local residents and staff of departments concerned were involved in site selection. These consultation activities will be meaningful for the successful implementation of the RAP.

On the basis of effectiveness and feasibility, public participation activities were conducted in the following manners:

#### **(1) Focus group discussion (FGD)**

FGDs covering all affected population were organized at the village groups, including ordinary residents affected by LA and HD, old people, women and disabled persons.

#### **(2) Structured questionnaire survey**

At the preparation and design stages of the Subproject, a structured questionnaire was designed to fully understand the expected resettlement modes of the affected population, with focus on rural reconstruction and resettlement programs. In public consultation activities conducted at the end of August 2012 and in late May 2013, all 37 rural households affected by HD were included in the questionnaire survey.

#### **(3) Discussion meeting and personal interview**

Depending on public participation activity, discussion meetings and personal interviews were organized to collect relevant information.

#### **9.1.2 Measures for Participation and Consultation**

Public participation and consultation activities were conducted in the form of discussion meeting and sampling willingness survey to explain the purpose, scope and importance of the Subproject, and discuss resettlement programs with AP representatives. Through the survey, public opinions will be well considered, and incorporated into house reconstruction and production resettlement programs as where possible without breach of the overall plan so as to satisfy the APs.

At the resettlement implementation stage, the above two forms will be still used to collect resettlement information, investigate expectations of the APs, and further improve resettlement programs. In addition, the APs may reflect grievances, comments and suggestions to village committees, resettlement agencies and M&E agencies, which will be handled according to the established procedures.

In order that the APs and the affected local governments are fully aware of the

RAP, and the compensation and resettlement programs under the Subproject, the state laws and regulations on resettlement, and the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement through public participation (in the form of discussion meeting, etc.) or local news media (e.g., TV) to the APs from the beginning of the Subproject to the whole process of resettlement implementation, so that the APs know the compensation calculation method, compensation measures of physical indicators, resettlement measures, the disbursement and use of resettlement funds, and the rights and preferential policies to which they are entitled. Resettlement information will also be disclosed to the residents of the resettlement communities, so that they know information on LA, land compensation rates and fund uses. This will increase the transparency of the resettlement work, win the support of the APs for resettlement and ensure the successful completion of resettlement.

## 9.2 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since June 2011, under the direction of the consultants, the Jianshui County Government and Jianshui PMO have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities. Extensive public consultation has also been conducted during the DMS.

The specific public participation and consultation activities include:

- From May to December 2012, the Jianshui PMO has led the planning and design agencies to conduct field survey in the subproject area many times, publicize basic project information, and learn the DMS results, and the socioeconomic profile of the affected population.
- The AHs were sampled randomly on site at a rate of 20%. 92 sample households were selected in Chongwen Community, Hongmiao Community, Yongshan Community, Fengjia Village and Ganhe Village affected by LA; 15 sample households were selected from the households affected by HD in the manner of stratified sampling. During the survey, most of the sample households were aware of the construction plan of the Subproject and supported the Subproject, because the Subproject could improve the local traffic conditions and living environment effectively, promote local economic development, create job opportunities, and improve the local residents' income and standard of living.
- During the DMS and socioeconomic survey, the APs' expectations for compensation and resettlement were learned. Their opinions about LA and HD are as follows: The compensation and resettlement policies should be open and transparent, and compensation should be fair and reasonable, and be granted under public supervision; compensation should be based on the applicable laws and regulations; the resettlement process should improve their productive and living conditions.
- During project preparation, the Jianshui PMO led the planning and design agencies to visit the government functional departments concerned, town government many times to seek solutions to some issues in resettlement consultation, and integrate their decisions to provide diversified policy safeguards and measures for resettlement. The key agencies visited include the land and resources bureau, agriculture bureau, stockbreeding bureau, labor and social security bureau, civil affairs bureau, housing and urban-rural construction bureau, etc., and the affected town government.
- FGDs were held in the village groups, involving town leaders in charge, group officials and AH representatives. During this process, the distribution programs of compensation fees of these groups were learned preliminarily, and post-LA development measures and income restoration programs were discussed, and consultation was conducted on resettlement community planning.

See Table 9-1 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 9-1 Main Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Organizer	Time	Participants	Topic	Key opinions and suggestions	Actions and effects
Jianshui PMO	May – Jul. 2012	Design agency, town government, affected village groups, APs	Consultation on site selection and construction plan	LA and HD impacts should be minimized	Optimize the project site and design without breach of the plan to minimize LA and HD impacts
Jianshui PMO	Aug. – Sep. 2012	Design agency, town government, affected village groups, APs	DMS	The DMS should be fair, just and accurate.	Obtain DMS results, which should be accepted by the village groups and APs.
Jianshui PMO	Aug. – Sep. 2012	Staff of implementing agencies, affected village groups, APs	Publicity of project information, and policies on compensation and resettlement	Information should be disclosed; policies should be transparent and fair.	Enhance the understanding of the Project, and provide greater support for the compensation and resettlement policies.
Jianshui PMO	Late Aug. 2012; mid Nov. 2012; late May 2013	Design agency, town government, affected village groups, APs	Socioeconomic survey; resettlement willingness survey; consultation on resettlement programs	<p>1. Representatives of the AHs think the compensation rate of 50,811 yuan/mu of cultivated land is relatively low.</p> <p>2. Representatives of the AHs expect to attend free skills training under the Subproject, and expect that such training be adapted to local conditions, such as grape cultivation, chicken and duck breeding, marketing, etc.;</p> <p>3. Village officials and representatives of the AHs suggest that the government allocate housing sites in a unified manner.</p>	<p>1. The land and resources bureau thinks that this rate is already higher than before and it is inappropriate to further increase it, but promises that any adjustment to such rate will be included in the updated RAP.</p> <p>2. The agriculture bureau would organize training under the Sunshine Project to facilitate employment and labor outflow. The labor and social security bureau would provide free training for single types of work to LEFs.</p> <p>3. The APs agree with the prior resettlement practice of non-local self-construction, where they will purchase housing land from the village collective, and the government will be responsible for the three supplies and one leveling.</p>

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the design agency, Jianshui PMO and Lin'an Town Government will conduct further public participation. See Table 9-2 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 9-2 Public Participation Plan of the Subproject

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Dec. 2013	Jianshui PMO, town government	All APs	RAP disclosure
RAP or RIB	Distribution to APs	Dec. 2013	Jianshui PMO, town government	All APs	RAP or RIB
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Jianshui PMO, town government	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement program for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Jianshui PMO, town government	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination / implementation of income restoration program	Village meeting (many times)	Apr. 2014	Jianshui PMO, town government	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees

### 9.3 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

#### 9.3.1 Participation in Resettlement for HD

##### 1. Compensation rates for houses

House compensation rates concern the AHs' immediate interests. Before HD, the resettlement agencies will consult with the AHs about house compensation rates and enter into agreements with them. The consultation results will be posted after the execution of agreements for public supervision.

##### 2. Resettlement site and mode for HD

At the RAP preparation stage, the departments concerned conducted a survey on resettlement sites and modes. According to the results, most APs prefer the mode of nearby central resettlement. The resettlement agencies and the local governments will provide assistance at all stages of resettlement.

#### 9.3.2 Participation in the Use and Management of Land Compensation Fees

Land compensation fees and compensation fees for other collective assets to be retained by the village as stipulated shall be owned by the village collective, and shall not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual. Compensation fees shall be used by the village collective for dedicated purposes in a unified manner.

#### 9.3.3 Participation in Subproject Construction

Project construction will affect different project areas more or less. In order to ensure that the APs benefit from the Subproject, public participation in project construction is highly encouraged, and convenience in materials and labor use will be provided.

### 9.4 Women's Participation

The implementing agencies and the local governments have attached special importance to the role of women in resettlement implementation, and cared about their personal and household needs from the beginning of the Subproject.

In the subproject area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men, and play a crucial role in economic activities and housework, especially in rural areas, where most women stay at home. Except family responsibility, women play a crucial role in farming and nonagricultural operations. Therefore, in the subproject area, women even show greater enthusiasm about the Subproject than men. They not only participate actively in all stages of resettlement, but also play an outstanding role in the consultation about resettlement sites and modes.

During the general survey, the women representatives of all affected villages were invited to the survey team to ensure communication with the affected women. At the small-scale discussion meetings of all villages, over 30% of attendees were women. They not only showed great support for the Subproject, but were also concerned about the accuracy of DMS results, the rationality of compensation rates, and if compensation fees could be available timely. At the resettlement planning stage, the design agency invited women representatives to discuss the project design, and listened to their comments, requirements and issues about production resettlement, relocation and resettlement housing construction. These consultation activities have positive significance in addressing women's worries about livelihoods and traditional production patterns, and ensuring that women benefit equally from the Subproject. In addition, each resettlement implementation and management agency has at least one female official. Priority will be given to women during resettlement, especially in livelihood restoration and project construction activities, to provide them with more job opportunities.

## **10 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements, and Grievance Redress**

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Operational Guide to the Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement of World Bank Financed Projects in China. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in January 2014, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. According to the construction and resettlement schedule of the Subproject, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to the Bank semiannually.

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

The Jianshui PMO will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities. It will also establish a database of LA, HD and resettlement, and use it to prepare the RAP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

#### **10.1.1 Implementation Procedure**

During implementation, each implementing agency will establish a corresponding resettlement database, collect and record information on the resettlement of APs from the monitoring sample, and report real-time activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

#### **10.1.2 Scope of Monitoring**

1. Compensation fees paid to APs and entities
2. Availability of resettlement housing under cash compensation
3. Construction of resettlement housing under property swap
4. Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement organization
5. Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of APs

#### **10.1.3 Internal Monitoring Reporting**

Each implementing agency will prepare an internal monitoring report semiannually, and submit it to the corresponding component PMO, which will in turn submit it to the Jianshui PMO and the Bank at the end of each year.

### **10.2 Independent External Monitoring**

#### **10.2.1 Purpose and Tasks**

External M&E means the regular M&E of LA, HD and resettlement activities from out of the resettlement organization to see if the objectives of resettlement are met. Through external M&E, opinions and suggestions are proposed on the whole resettlement process, and the restoration of the production level and standard of living of APs, an early warning system is established for the management agencies, and a feedback channel provided for APs.

The external M&E agency will serve as the consultant to the management and implementing agencies of the Subproject, conduct follow-up monitoring on the implementation of the RAP, and give opinions for decision-making.

#### **10.2.2 External M&E Agency**

As required by the Bank, a qualified agency will be appointed as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies,



and implement basic monitoring through resettlement survey and standard of living survey.

### **10.2.3 Procedure and Scope of Monitoring**

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
2. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and record card of affected residents and typical affected entities
3. Design of sampling survey plan and sample size: not less than 15% of households affected by LA, not less than 20% of households affected by and HD; all of entities affected by HD
4. Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored displaced households.

5. Establishing an M&E information system

An M&E information system will be established, where a database will be established for different types of M&E data, in order to provide computer aid for analysis and follow-up monitoring.

6. M&E survey

(1) Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies

(2) Monitoring of resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment to typical displaced households: to monitor the disbursement of compensation fees, income restoration and resettlement quality of residents; and restoration measures for vulnerable groups

(3) Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation

- (4) Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs

7. Compiling monitoring data, and establishing a database

8. Comparative analysis

9. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan

### **10.2.4 Monitoring Indicators**

1. Progress: preparation and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement
2. Quality: effectiveness of resettlement measures and satisfaction of APs
3. Investment: disbursement and use of funds

M&E will be conducted on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey and design institute, and resettlement implementing agencies. After a full understanding has been obtained, M&E will be conducted in the form of key informant interview and rapid rural appraisal. Usually, the external M&E agency will perform the following tasks:

1. Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings at villages and towns. In this way, it will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the willingness of APs to cooperate in the RAP. These activities will be conducted during and after resettlement.

## 2. Collecting opinions from the APs

The external M&E agency will meet township resettlement offices and villagers from time to time to learn opinions collected by them from APs. The external M&E agency will report such opinions to the resettlement offices so as to make resettlement more effective and smooth.

## 3. Other duties

The external M&E agency will give advice on the improvement and implementation of the RAP to the resettlement offices.

### **10.2.5 External Monitoring Reporting**

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on its observations and survey findings, and report independently to the PMO and the Bank.

#### 1. Interval

The baseline survey and M&E will begin in January 2014, and end half a year after the completion of resettlement activities and, production and livelihood restoration. As required by the Bank, external monitoring will be conducted twice a year since the beginning of resettlement. After the completion of resettlement, production and livelihood restoration will be tracked annually for two years; a post-evaluation will be prepared within half a year after income restoration. The above reports will be submitted to the Bank for review as required.

#### 2. Scope

- (1) Baseline survey of APs;
- (2) Progress of LA, HD and resettlement;
- (3) Production resettlement and restoration;
- (4) Property demolition and reconstruction;
- (5) Restoration progress of special facilities;
- (6) Standard of living of APs;
- (7) Availability and utilization of resettlement funds;
- (8) Evaluation of the efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- (9) Support for vulnerable groups;
- (10) Functions of the resettlement implementing agencies;
- (11) Existing issues and suggestions

### **10.2.6 Post-evaluation**

After the completion of the Subproject, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. Successful experience and lessons of land acquisition will be evaluated to provide experience that can be drawn on for future resettlement. Post-evaluation will be conducted by an external independent M&E agency appointed by the PMO. The post-evaluation agency will prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation to establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report for submission to the Bank.

## **10.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

During LA, HD and resettlement, the following measures shall be taken to reduce grievances and appeals: 1) The implementing agencies and the local governments will give extensive publicity to the LA, HD and resettlement policies in such forms as meeting, discussion and door-to-door survey so that the APs can understand the LA, HD and resettlement policies and principles, and compensation rates; 2) Disclose

information on LA and HD losses, resettlement agreements, compensation fee disbursement, the construction progress of resettlement housing, and the resettlement agencies through mass media and bulletin boards to accept public supervision; 3) Strengthen communication and consultation with the APs. The implementing agencies and the local governments will listen to the APs' comments and requirements carefully, conduct honest communication and consultation with them, help them solve difficulties and problems encountered during resettlement, and meet their reasonable requirements where possible.

During preparation and implementation of the RAP, consistent attention will be paid to the participation of the APs and the affected entities, and an appeal mechanism established. If any AP is dissatisfied with any compensation arrangement or thinks that he/she is treated unfairly or unreasonably during resettlement, he/she may seek a solution through the appropriate procedure.

Since the resettlement work is conducted with the participation of APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, to ensure that APs have a channel to file an appeal on any issue concerning land acquisition and resettlement, a four-stage grievance redress mechanism has been established during the preparation and implementation the RAP:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RAP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or demolition implementing agency orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or demolition implementing agency shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the town resettlement office/management agency after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may escalate the appeal to the competent administrative authorities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations after receiving such disposition for arbitration, and the government approving LA and HD shall make a judgment.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the governmental judgment, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such judgment.

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

## 11 Entitlement Matrix

Table 11-1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Application	Entitled persons / groups	Compensation policy	Entitlement to compensation	Compensation rate
Permanent loss of land	Cultivated land within the range of land use; acquiring 276.33 mu of collective land permanently, including 254.87mu of cultivated land, 1.38 mu of garden land, 11.73 mu of construction land, and 8.35 mu of fishponds.	333 households with 1,287 persons in 5 villages/communities	Cash compensation sufficient to maintain existing socioeconomic conditions LA compensation fees will be distributed and used as discussed and adopted at village meetings. Agricultural development; social security; skills training; employment promotion; financial, e.g., small-amount secured lending for women	Providing cash compensation for the village groups and households affected by LA Providing diversified resettlement measures to ensure that the production level and standard of living are restored stably	50,811 yuan/mu for cultivated land within the urban planning area
Loss of residential housing and attachments	Residential houses and attachments within the range of land use or affected by the Subproject; demolishing rural residential houses of 8,456m <sup>2</sup>	Proprietors of houses, including 37 rural households with 148 persons	Compensating for premises at full replacement cost without regard to depreciation, reuse of old building materials Providing moving subsidy and transition subsidy Receiving housing sites for self construction	Urban residential houses: An AH may choose cash compensation or property swap at a size ratio of 1:1.15. In case of property swap, the price difference between the compensation for the acquired house and the value of the house for swap will be settled. An AH may also choose non-local self-construction. Non-residential properties: one-time cash compensation	Rural residential houses: (1) cash compensation or property swap: 2,760 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for frame structure, 2,645 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 2,530 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 2,300 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 92-172.5 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure (2) Non-local self-construction: 1,200 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for frame structure, 1,150 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 1,100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure, 1,000 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure and 80-150 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure. The housing land will be compensated based on the benchmark price of construction land, 678 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for the second class land, 456 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for the third class land; and the local government will allocate 100-200 m <sup>2</sup> housing land for the each AH of HD.

Loss of non-residential housing and attachments	two non-residential properties of 2267m <sup>2</sup>	2 entities with 3 investors will be affected by house demolition	Compensating for premises at full replacement cost without regard to depreciation, reuse of old building materials Providing moving subsidy and transition subsidy The affected entities can rebuild and expense their house on the reset land.	One-time cash compensation;  After compensation with market value, the affected entities can rebuild and expense their house on the rest land.	Bench mark price : 2,645 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups in the affected population	Poor households, MLS households, disabled; 12 with 25 persons in total	Having priority in resettlement, receiving subsidies, relief policies and extra financial support	Priority in resettlement and extra assistance; Having priority in receiving urban and rural MLS, low-rent housing, social assistance, small-amount secured loans for women, and medical assistance for urban and rural residents, etc.	Granting an extra subsidy of 3,000 yuan per household
Ground attachments	All types of ground attachments	Proprietors	Relocated or restored to the “former function, size and standard”, or compensation paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost.	All public facilities affected by the Subproject will be relocated or restored to the “former function, size and standard” under the budget of the Subproject through consultation with competent authorities. For ground attachments, compensation will be paid directly to proprietors at replacement cost.	
All types of impact	Subproject area	All APs / affected entities	/	Appeals of APs on property demolition and resettlement are exempt from costs and management fees.	

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## Appendix 1: Lending, Exemption, Support and Subsidization Policy

Lending, exemption, support and subsidization means the government shall provide lending, tax and fee reduction and exemption, supporting services and financial subsidization measures to startup entrepreneurs since 2009.

### 1. Lending:

Graduates, migrant workers, ex-servicemen and returned students who have the ability to start up a business may apply for a small-amount business startup loan of not more than 50,000 yuan per capita.

According to the Measures for the Implementation of Small-amount Secured Loans of Chuxiong Prefecture, any eligible household affected by the Subproject may apply for a small-amount secured loan to solve financial difficulty in business startup.

#### (1) Eligible borrowers

All unemployed persons, ex-servicemen, returned students and returned farmers registered in Lufeng County who have been self-employed, started up businesses or entered into partnership, and are aged below 60 years for men and 55 years for women, physically healthy, honest and trustworthy, and able to provide a valid business license and a lawful means of guarantee may apply for a small-amount secured loan.

A labor-intensive small enterprise may apply for discount interest for its small-amount secured loan with the approval of the finance, and labor and social security departments.

#### (2) Limit and term of loan, discount interest and recovery

Limit of loan: (1) Any unemployed person engaged in individual business or partnership may apply for a small-amount secured loan of not more than 50,000 yuan per capita based on its business line, personal credit standing and ability to pay; the amount of loans for a partnership shall not exceed 200,000 yuan. (2) If a business started up successfully employs registered unemployed persons, it may apply for a small-amount secured loan of not more than 300,000 yuan based on the actual number of persons employed, business line and ability to pay. (3) A labor-intensive small enterprise that has employed unemployed persons in our prefecture accounting for 30% of its active workforce (15% for an enterprise with an active workforce of over 100) in the current year and entered into a labor contract of not less than one year may apply for a discount interest not more than 2 million yuan on its small-amount secured loan of based on the actual number of registered unemployed persons employed in the previous year, the term of the labor contract, credit standing and business status.

Term of loan: The term of small-amount secured loan for an individual business or partnership shall be two years in principle; if extension is necessary, the applicant shall file a written application with the county labor and social security bureau within one month before the maturity; the loan may be extended for more than one year without discount interest with the approval of the county labor and social security bureau, and the lending bank.

Calculation method of discount interest: fully discounted by the finance

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department

2. Exemption:

Relevant administrative fees and taxes shall be exempted for startup entrepreneurs, who may apply for small-amount business startup loans without guarantee and without interest.

3. Support:

Business startup consulting and training services

Business startup project review

Business startup mentoring

Follow-up services

4. Subsidization:

Anyone who has started up a business successfully for one year shall be granted a subsidy of 1,000-3,000 yuan.

Any entity undertaking business startup support shall be granted a subsidy of 1,600 yuan for each person assisted in successful business startup.

Service process

(1) The entrepreneur files a business startup application with the undertaking agency;

(2) The undertaking agency provides consulting and training services to the applicant, reviews the proposed project preliminarily, and recommends the project to the rural credit cooperative;

(3) The rural credit cooperative reviews the project recommended by the undertaking agency and decides if a small-amount business startup loan will be granted; any granted loan will be withdrawn on schedule;

(4) The undertaking agency recommends a mentor to the entrepreneur and provides follow-up services;

(5) The finance, and labor and social security departments reviews, grants or writes off the successful startup subsidy and any bad loan proposed by the entrepreneur and the undertaking agency.