

# **Yunnan Kunming Changshui Green Airport Development Project**

## **Resettlement Policy Framework**

**Guangzhou Greenworld Engineering Technology Consulting  
Co., Ltd.  
Hohai University**

**July 2025**



**关于云南昆明长水绿色机场发展项目  
环境和社会相关工作的承诺函**

**Letter of Commitment on Environmental  
and Social Related Work of Yunnan  
Kunming Changshui Green Airport  
Development Project**



云南省人民政府已通过中华人民共和国财政部向亚洲基础设施投资银行（以下简称“亚投行”）申请贷款，用于实施云南昆明长水绿色机场发展项目（以下简称“本项目”）。

The People's Government of Yunnan Province has applied for a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to implement the Yunnan Kunming Changshui Green Airport Development Project (the Project).

按照亚投行关于“环境和社会政策”的要求，云南机场集团有限责任公司编制了本项目的《环境和社会管理计划》（含噪声管理框架及社会性别行动计划）、《环境和社会行动计划》、《利益相关方参与计划》、《移民安置计划》、《移民安置计划框架》五个行动计划。为了更好地完成本项目，五个行动计划包括了征地拆迁、移民安置、环保措施等方面的实施和监测工作。

In accordance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy, Yunnan Airport Group Co., Ltd. (YAG) has prepared 5 action plans for the Project: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP, including Noise Management Framework and Social and Gender Action Plan), Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Plan (RP), and Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). In order to better complete the Project, the 5 action plans include the implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and demolition, resettlement, environmental protection measures, etc.

云南机场集团有限责任公司和云南滇中新区管理委员会对以下内容予以承诺:

YAG and Yunnan Dianzhong New Area Management Committee make the following commitments:

一、云南机场集团有限责任公司和云南滇中新区管理委员会已经就五个计划，召集相关单位进行充分讨论并确认，同意本项目的《环境和社会管理计划》（含噪声管理框架及社会性别行动计划）、《环境和社会行动计划》、《利益相关方参与计划》、《移民安置计划》、《移民安置计划框架》五个行动计划的内容，并将按照 5 个行动计划的内容在相应

的时间内完成实施工作，确保上述行动计划的预算资金包含在项目的总预算内，按时提供。

I. YAG and Yunnan Dianzhong New Area Management Committee have convened relevant organizations for discussion and agreed on the contents of the 5 action plans of the Project, i.e. ESMP (including Noise Management Framework and Social and Gender Action Plan), ESAP, SEP, RP, and RPF, and will complete the implementation within the corresponding time in accordance with the 5 action plans, and as well as ensure that the budget funds of the above action plans are included in the total budget of the Project and provided on time.

二、云南机场集团有限责任公司为本项目的执行机构，负责本项目的准备、实施和后续管理，承担项目相关的环境与社会管理的总体责任。在本项目实施过程中，按照亚投行的环境与社会政策要求执行，接受亚投行的监督检查，并按照亚投行的要求提交相关监测数据、报告等资料。

II. YAG is the PIA of the Project, responsible for the preparation, implementation and follow-up management of the Project, and undertakes the overall responsibility for the environmental and social management related to the Project. It will follow the requirements in AIIB's environmental and social policies, accept the supervision and inspection of the AIIB, and



submit relevant monitoring data, reports, and other materials according to the requirements of the AIIB during the implementation of the Project.

三、云南滇中新区管理委员会负责本项目的移民安置和环保噪声涉及的居民点、学校及医院降噪措施的具体实施工作。在本项目实施过程中，按照亚投行的环境与社会政策要求执行，提供环境与社会方面的相关资料，并配合亚投行及相关环境与社会监测机构进行环境与社会实施工作的监督与检查。

III. Yunnan Dianzhong New Area Management Committee is responsible for the implementation of the resettlement, environmental protection of the Project, and noise reduction measures for residential points, schools and hospitals effected by the noise. It will follow the requirements in AIIB's environmental and social policies, provide relevant environmental and social information, and cooperate with the AIIB and the competent environmental and social monitoring agencies to supervise and inspect the environmental and social implementation during the implementation of the Project.

云南机场集团有限责任公司  
Yunnan Airport Group Co., Ltd.

云南滇中新区管理委员会  
Yunnan Dianzhong New Area  
Management Committee



签字 (盖章)   
Signature (Seal) 

签字 (盖章)   
Signature (Seal) 

日期  
Date 2023. 4. 3

日期  
Date 2023. 4. 3

# Foreword

## I. Purpose of preparing this RPF

1 This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of the PRC, local regulations, and AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement” for the purpose of directing the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities of the Project, determining the principles and policies of resettlement, legal and policy framework, income and restoration measures, organizational structure, implementation process, public participation and information disclosure, grievance redress, and M&E requirements, so that the living standard of the affected persons (APs) is improved or at least restored after LAR. Besides, the RPF will also ensure that the living standards of the noise-displaced people are restored to the level before the relocation.

## II. Scope of application of this RPF

2 This RPF applies to all LAR activities that arise or may arise from the Project, including: 1) potential LAR activities before the Project is approved by AIIB, details of which have not been determined; 2) LAR activities out of the LAR impacts arising from detailed design, optimization or adjustment or otherwise; 3) noise reduction arising from the Project's noise impacts.

In addition, an abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) has been prepared for the LAR impacts that have been identified within the current project design, as detailed in Appendix 1; resettlement due diligence has been conducted on the LAR activities completed before the Project is approved by AIIB, as detailed in Appendix 2.

## III. Definitions of terms

3 **Involuntary resettlement:** Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (displacement, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

4 **Land acquisition:** Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

5 **Replacement cost:** Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of

housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

**6 Vulnerable groups:** Vulnerable groups refer to groups or individuals who: a) may be further adversely affected by the Project's E&S impacts; and b) may be more restricted in the ability to claim or utilize the project benefits, due to factors beyond their control. These groups or individuals are more likely to be excluded from the mainstream consultation process, or able to fully participate, and may need specific measures or assistance or both.

**7 Cut-off date:** In the Project, the cut-off date refers to the date on which the LA and HD announcement is posted. After this date, the displaced persons should not build, expand or rebuild any house, not change the use of housing and land, not lease land, not lease, buy or sell housing, and any population influx after this date is not eligible for resettlement.

**8 Noise displaced persons:** The increase of flights is expected to heighten noise levels of the affected communities. Noise displacement is a noise reduction measure. Noise displaced persons refer to persons displaced due to noise impacts. In the Project, noise displacement refers to the displacement of villages, schools and hospitals within a noise contour of 85 dB in response to noise risks after the baseline and operation stage noise assessment, and full consultation with the APs.

# Executive Summary

## 1. Project introduction

Kunming Changshui International Airport is located near Dabanqiao Town, Guandu District, Kunming Municipality, Yunnan Province, completed and put into operation in June 2012, establishing an airline network providing access to the whole country and four continents. To accelerate the construction of the radiation hub oriented to South and Southeast Asia, promote the balanced regional and leapfrog development of Yunnan Province, and realize the national revitalization strategy through civil aviation, the National Development and Reform Commission approved the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project in May 2021. This project consists of 3 components: 1) east area, including East Runway #2, a freight station and aprons, as well as apron around Terminal #2; 2) central area, including Terminal #2 (buildings and equipment), and some civil works of the general transport center (GTC) within the airport responsibility area and landside working area; and 3) west area, including the new runway and new aircraft maintenance area in the west of the airport, and other site preparations for future expansion.

To support the sustainable and green development of the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project, and regional interconnection, AIIB has provided a loan of \$500 million to the PRC for the Project. The Project consists of 4 components: 1) East Flight Area Construction; 2) Works around Terminal Area T2; 3) Green Airport Construction; and 4) Technical Support and Capacity Building. The Project will be implemented from July 2023 to June 2028.

## 2. Identification of associated projects

According to the definition of “associated projects” and 3 identification principles in AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, the associated projects of the Project are defined as Terminal #2 and the east freight area.

## 3. Purpose of this RPF

The purpose of this RPF is to determine the resettlement principles and policies of resettlement, legal and policy framework, income restoration measures, organizational structure, implementation process, public participation and information disclosure, grievance redress, and M&E requirements to direct LAR activities of the Project and associated projects, and ensure that the APs’ living standard is not reduced or even improved after LAR.

## 4. Scope of application of this RPF

This RPF applies to: 1) potential nonresidential building demolition before the Project is approved by AIIB, details of which have not been determined, such as the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch to be displaced, and the 498.59 mu of state-owned land to be withdrawn; 2) LAR activities out of the LAR impacts arising from detailed design, optimization or adjustment or otherwise; 3) potential noise displacement arising from the Project’s operation stage noise, such as Changpo and Ganhaizi Villages that may be subject to displacement due to operation stage noise, and Huaqing Village and Fuxing Primary School that may be subject to displacement due to cumulative noise.

## 5. Key points of this RPF

This report consists of 3 key parts: 1) An RPF has been prepared for potential land occupation, HD (implementation period and range uncertain) and noise displacement impacts of the Project and associated projects; 2) An ARAP has been prepared for the 213.82 mu of collective land to be acquired for the Project according to AIIB’s ESF, as detailed in Appendix 1; 3) A resettlement due diligence report (DDR) has been prepared for LA compensation completed in 2008, and the

7,285.38 mu of state-owned land allocated to YAG in 2015, as detailed in Appendix 2.

## **6. Identification of LAR impacts (including associated projects)**

1) State-owned land: 7,783.97 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently (including 902.06 mu for the associated projects), in which 7,285.38 mu has been allocated<sup>1</sup> and the remaining 498.59 mu is about to be withdrawn<sup>2</sup>.

2) Collective land: 213.82 mu of collective land will be occupied permanently (including 67.36 mu for the associated projects), including 180.28 of non-contracted collective woodland and 33.55 mu of contracted woodland, affecting 3 households with 13 persons.

3) Temporary land occupation: The construction camp, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earth stockyards will be on existing unused land of the airport, not involving additional temporary land occupation.

4) HD: nonresidential building demolition for the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch

5) Noise displacement: Based on the noise assessment results in the EIA, i) Changpo and Ganhaizi Villages may be subject to displacement due to noise of East Runway #2, in which Ganhaizi Village is to be relocated for Phase 1 airport construction; ii) Huaqing Village and Fuxing Primary School may be subject to displacement due to cumulative noise. Whether noise displacement will be implemented will be subject to consultation with the APs after the baseline and operation stage noise assessment; the current impacts are estimated in the feasibility study, and there is no detail for implementation time yet.

## **7. Policies, laws and entitlements**

The Project's resettlement policies have been formulated in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and Yunnan Province, as well as AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement". A comprehensive legal framework has been established below.

1) The laws and policies applicable to LAR arising from the Project include AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31), Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Order No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources), Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Accelerating the Fixation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (MNRO [2019] No.53), Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Strictly Controlling Uses of Farmland (MNR [2021] No.166), Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (MNR [2021] No.2), Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Levy Levels of Compensation for Using Additional Construction Land in Some Regions (CZ [2009] No.24), 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),

---

<sup>1</sup> This state-owned land has been allocated by the Yunnan Provincial Government to YAG, and YAG has the right to use it.

<sup>2</sup> The right to use 498.59 mu of state-owned land belongs to China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch, and will be transferred to YAG after being withdrawn by the DZNA Management Committee.

as well as the applicable policies of Yunnan Province, Kunming Municipality and the project county / district.

2) The laws and policies applicable to noise displacement arising from the Project include AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", the Law of the PRC on Noise Pollution Prevention and Control (Order No.104 of the President), Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), and the policies on compensation and resettlement for HD and ground attachments in Yunnan Province, Kunming Municipality and the project county / district.

## **8. Resettlement strategy**

### **1) Compensation and resettlement strategies for persons affected by LAR**

Compensation: a) Grant monetary compensation to the APs at land or house replacement cost; b) Provide persons affected by HD / displacement with resettlement sites with equivalent employment and production opportunities, and sufficient housing; c) Compensate for irrecoverable assets with full replacement cost quickly; c) Pay compensation fully to the APs losing land or other assets without deduction for any reason; d) Pay compensation directly where possible with minimum intermediate links.

Training and employment: a) Provide free skills training to all APs to promote their production and livelihood restoration; b) Make jobs first available to the APs, including skilled and unskilled jobs.

Social security: Provide social security to the APs, including basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs), minimum living security (MLS), etc.

Assistance for women and vulnerable groups: a) Make jobs and training first available to them; b) Provide them equal access to LA and HD compensation; c) Provide assistance and pay special attention to them in production and livelihood development measures.

Other: a) Support and encourage the APs to participate, and express their needs and expectations, collect their opinions during resettlement implementation, and determine compensation and resettlement programs through consultation; b) Disclose project information in an understandable language and acceptable forms, and at convenient places, including the RAP, RPF, etc.; c) Provide infrastructure and community services to the APs as necessary.

### **2) Compensation and resettlement strategies for noise displaced persons**

Consultation: a) Collect expected resettlement modes from noise displaced persons by means of FGD, visit and questionnaire survey, and identify them through adequate consultation; b) Determine the compensation and resettlement program through consultation.

Compensation: a) The noise displaced persons may choose monetary compensation or property swap voluntarily. In case of monetary compensation, a third party valuation agency will determine compensation amounts at replacement cost according to the legal and policy framework for noise displacement. In case of property swap, determine the property swap method and resettlement site according to the legal and policy framework for noise displacement. b) Pay compensation directly where possible with minimum intermediate links. c) After noise displacement is completed, the ownership of the vacated houses will belong to the DZNA Management Committee, and the remaining home sites on the rural collective land will still be owned by the original village collective.

Other: Take special assistance measures for noise displaced persons without a house or with

housing difficulties.

## **9. Organizational setup**

YAG is the project implementation agency (PIA), the Project Management Office thereunder is the project implementation office (PIO), and Kunming Changshui International Airport Co., Ltd. (KCIAC) is the project implementation unit (PIU). YAG is responsible for project preparation, implementation and subsequent management, and assumes overall responsibility for E&S management under the Project. The DZNA Management Committee is responsible for the implementation of noise reduction measures for settlements, schools and hospitals involved in the Project's resettlement and environmental noise.

## **10. Public participation and information disclosure**

All APs (with 30% being women) have been informed of the construction scope of the Project and the key points of the RAP through public participation and information disclosure by various means, such as meeting, interview, FGD and media publicity. The RAP will be disclosed to the APs on the official website of YAG to involve them in the Project, and their opinions will be well incorporated into the RAP. In addition, public participation and information disclosure will be further conducted at the implementation stage.

## **11. Grievance redress**

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to grievances of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Project may be from LA, ground attachment compensation, noise impacts, etc. Correspondingly, YAG, KCIAC, the DZNA Management Committee, and affected sub-district offices and community committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The GRM includes 4 stages from community committees to competent authorities. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

In addition, AIIB has established a project-affected people's mechanism (PPM) to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of feedback from project-affected people. For more information, visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

## **12. Resettlement budget**

The Project's resettlement budget includes LA and HD compensation, noise displacement compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, taxes and fees, contingencies, etc. The Project's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principle: All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the Project. The DZNA Management Committee will disburse funds to the sub-district finance offices at the specified rates for payment to the affected communities and persons.

## **13. M&E**

M&E covers all LAR and noise displacement activities arising from the Project. In order to ensure successful resettlement implementation, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by YAG, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB quarterly in Year 1 and semiannually from Year 2, depending on the evaluation results of the implementation of E&S measures. YAG will appoint an independent

agency to conduct external M&E, and submit M&E reports to the YAG and AIIB semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the budget of the capacity building component.

## Contents

<b>A. Project Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>B. Impacts of the Project</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>C. Objectives and Principles</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>D. Legal and Policy Framework</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>E. Resettlement and Income Restoration</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>F. Organizational Structure Implementation Process</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>G. Financial Arrangements and Management</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>H. Public Participation and Information Disclosure</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>I. GRM</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>J. M&amp;E</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendix 1: ARAP</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Resettlement Due Diligence Report</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Key Laws and Policies</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Summary of Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments</b> .....	<b>81</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Interview Minutes</b> .....	<b>83</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Fieldwork Photos</b> .....	<b>85</b>

## List of Tables

Table A- 1 Scope of Construction of the Project and Associated Projects .....	1
Table A-4 Scope of Application of this RPF .....	3
Table A-2 Identification of LAR Documents Prepared for the Project and Associated Projects	4
Table A-3 Identification of Direct and Cumulative Possible Noise IP of the Project .....	5
Table B- 1 Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at the Preparation Stage .....	7
Table B-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Communities .....	8
Table D- 1 Summary of Tax and Fee Rates .....	13
Table D-2 AAOV Rates of Kunming Municipality by District / County .....	14
Table D- 3 Applicable Resettlement Laws and Policies (including noise displacement) .....	15

Table D-4 Gaps between PRC Policies and AIIB Safeguard Policies, and Gap-filling Measures	18
Table D-5 Entitlement Matrix .....	20
Table E-1 Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland .....	23
Table E-2 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Trees .....	24
Table E-3 Summary of Benchmark Land Prices of Kunming Municipality .....	24
Table E-4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses .....	26
Table E-5 Compensation Rates for Nonresidential Buildings .....	28
Table F-1 Resettlement Training Schedule .....	35
Table F-2 Resettlement Training Plan .....	36
Table F-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule .....	38
Table H-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage and Key Findings .....	41
Table H-2 Public Participation Plan .....	42
Table I-1 Grievance Registration Form .....	46
Table I-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress .....	46
Table J-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD .....	48
Table J-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Use .....	49
Table J-3 Sample Monitoring Form .....	49
Table J-4 Resettlement M&E Reporting Schedule for Noise Displacement .....	51

### **List of Figures**

Figure A-1 Location Map and Plan of the Project (colored parts financed by AIIB) .....	2
Figure B-1 Current Situation of the aircraft maintenance station and Available Unused Land .	8
Figure B-2 Location Map of the Affected Communities .....	9
Figure E-1 Photos of Resettlement Residential Areas .....	29
Figure F-1 Organizational Chart .....	35
Figure I-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart .....	45

## Abbreviations

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DZNA	Yunnan Dianzhong New Area
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HD	House Demolition
KAEZ	Kunming Airport Economic Zone
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PIU	Project Implementation Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIO	Project Implementation Office
PPM	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PRC	People's Republic of China
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
YAG	Yunnan Airport Group Co., Ltd.

## Units

Currency unit = Yuan (CNY)

1.00 yuan = \$0.15

1 hectare = 15 mu

## A. Project Introduction

1 Kunming Changshui International Airport is located near Dabanqiao Town, Guandu District, Kunming Municipality, Yunnan Province, completed and put into operation in June 2012, establishing an airline network providing access to the whole country and four continents. To accelerate the construction of the radiation hub oriented to South and Southeast Asia, promote the balanced regional and leapfrog development of Yunnan Province, and realize the national revitalization strategy through civil aviation, the National Development and Reform Commission approved the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project in May 2021. This project consists of 3 components: 1) east area, including East Runway #2, a freight station and aprons, as well as apron around Terminal #2; 2) central area, including Terminal #2 (buildings and equipment), and some civil works of the general transport center (GTC) within the airport responsibility area and landside working area; and 3) west area, including the new runway and new aircraft maintenance area in the west of the airport, and other site preparations for future expansion.

To support the sustainable and green development of the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project, and regional interconnection, AIIB has provided a loan of \$500 million to the PRC for the Project. The Project consists of 4 components: 1) East Flight Area Construction; 2) Works around Terminal Area T2; 3) Green Airport Construction; and 4) Technical Support and Capacity Building. The Project will be implemented from July 2023 to June 2028. See **Table A-1**

2 According to the definition in AIIB’s ESF, an “associated facility” means an activity not included in the project description in the project management agreement, but is inherently connected to the project as identified by AIIB in consultation the client. The key principles for identification are: (a) being directly and substantially related to the project; (b) being implemented or planned along with the project; and (c) being feasibly necessary for the project, and would not be constructed or expanded without the project. The Project’s associated facilities are identified as Terminal #2 and the east freight area.

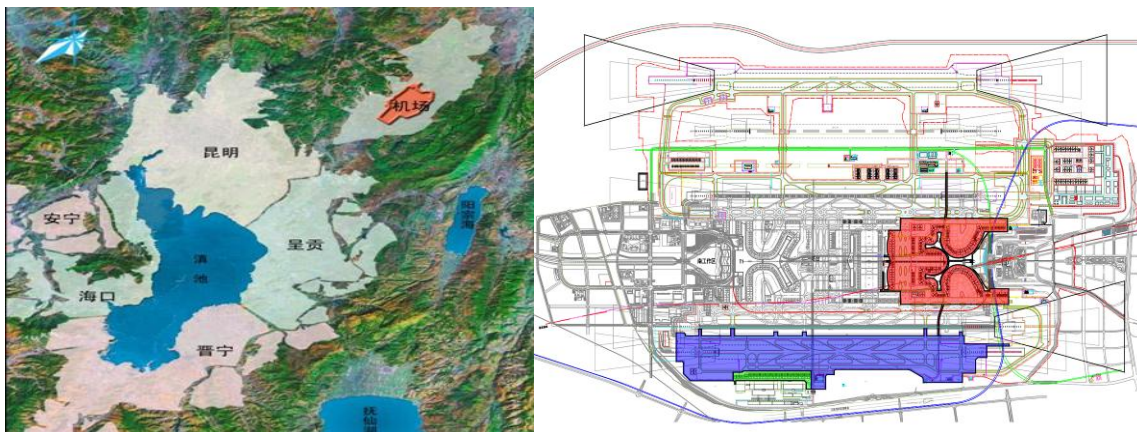
2.1 The apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions) serves Terminal #2 mainly and is directly associated with Terminal #2, and they would be constructed concurrently. If Terminal #2 does not exist, the apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions) would not be constructed or expanded, meeting the above 3 definition criteria for associated facilities.

2.2 The normal operation of the east freight area requires the support of the east area freight apron (16 gate positions), and is directly associated with the east area freight apron (16 gate positions), and they would be constructed concurrently. If the east freight area does not exist, the east area freight apron (16 gate positions) would not be constructed or expanded, meeting the above 3 definition criteria for associated facilities.

**Table A-1 Scope of Construction of the Project and Associated Projects**

Project	Component	Scope of construction
The Project	East Flight Area Construction	1) East Runway #2, and related vertical and horizontal slip systems
		2) East area freight apron (16 gate positions)
		3) Air traffic control (ATC) and navigation system, instrument landing system (ILS), navigation lighting, power supply and drainage systems, and fire station
		4) Smart runway, including installing sensors and a monitoring system on the top and bottom of East Runway #2
	Works around Terminal Area T2	1) Including 78 gate positions around Terminal #2, including substrate management, civil works and pavements; flight area passages and bridges, including the northeast, northwest, west and east passages
2) Lighting, drainage, power supply, fire-fighting system and other supporting infrastructure for the T2 air side		
Green Airport	New energy vehicles, charging piles on aprons, ground air-conditioning works,	

	Construction	400Hz ground power supply units and automatic noise monitoring equipment;
	Technical Support and Capacity Building	1) Support for project implementation, including environmental and noise M&E, social and resettlement M&E, and other necessary support to improve the quality and efficiency of project implementation 2) Institutional capacity building, including: i) developing an YAG decarbonization roadmap and an action plan; ii) strengthening YAG's capacity of ESG information disclosure, and green and sustainable development; and iii) strengthening regional interconnection capacity building, such as aviation summits with South and Southeast Asian countries, and regional optimum route maps of international transit airports
Associated projects	Terminal #2	Building area of Terminal #2: 730,000 m <sup>2</sup> , T2 pipe gallery 33,000 m <sup>2</sup> , in a large-bay, double-fork six-finger gallery layout
	East freight area	The freight area is on the south half segment east of East Runway #2, between East Runway #2 and National Highway 320. The depots are arranged linearly along the runway and right opposite to the apron, meeting the freight demand of 1 million tons. The air side is west of the depots, connected to the terminal via an underpass; the land side is on the east, with a passage connecting the south and north working areas.



**Figure A-1 Location Map and Plan of the Project (colored parts financed by AIIB)**

3 According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, the Project may involve involuntary resettlement, but it includes a plan or a series of activities to which this RPF applies upon AIIB approval, details of which have not been determined. Since the Project is still at the preparation stage: 1) Details of potential involuntary resettlement have not been determined; 2) The detailed design will be further improved, and the scope, location and scale of construction may still vary due to the detailed design, optimization, adjustment, etc., and 3) Noise displacement may occur due to noise impacts at the operation stage. LAR activities out of the design LAR impacts may occur under the above three items, so this RPF has been prepared based on the LAR impacts.

4 According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, except this RPF, an ARAP and a DDR should be prepared: (see **Table A-2**)

4.1 State-owned land: 7,783.97 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently (including 902.06 mu for the associated projects), in which 7,285.38 mu has been allocated<sup>3</sup> and the remaining 498.59 mu is about to be withdrawn. A DDR should be prepared for the allocated state-owned land as required in AIIB's MOU, as detailed in Appendix 2. Since details of state-owned land withdrawal are unclear, it is included in this RPF.

4.2 Collective land: 213.82 mu of collective land will be occupied permanently

<sup>3</sup> The acquisition of this land and compensation were completed in 2008-2009, and the land was allocated to YAG in 2015, i.e., LA and HD had been completed before Project approval by AIIB.

(including 67.36 mu for the associated projects), for which an ARAP has been prepared, as detailed in Appendix 1.

4.3 HD: nonresidential building demolition for the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch, which is included this RPF because resettlement details have not been determined

4.4 Noise displacement: Based on the noise assessment results (March 2023), i) Changpo and Ganhaizi Villages may be subject to displacement due to noise of East Runway #2; ii) Huaqing Village and Fuxing Primary School may be subject to displacement due to cumulative noise. This is included this RPF because resettlement details have not been determined.

4.5 **Potential changes to LAR impacts:** Since the Project is still at the preparation, the detailed design will be further improved, and the scope, location and scale of construction may still vary due to the detailed design, optimization, adjustment, etc., LAR activities out of the design LAR impacts that may occur are included in this RPF.

5 This RPF applies to: 1) potential LAR impacts before the Project is approved by AIB, details of which have not been determined, such as the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch to be demolished, and the 498.59 mu of state-owned land to be withdrawn; 2) LAR activities out of the design LAR impacts due to the detailed design, optimization, adjustment, etc.; and 3) potential noise displacement due to project noise impacts. See **Table A-4**.

**Table A-2 Scope of Application of this RPF**

City	County / district	Sub-district	Community	Village / entity	Remarks
Kunming	DZNA	Dabanqiao	Changshui Community	Ganhaizi Village, Changpo Village	Noise displacement range of East Runway #2 (RPF)
		Changshui	Huaqing Community	Huaqing Village	Displacement range of airport cumulative noise (RPF)
			Fuxing Community	Fuxing Primary School	Displacement range of airport cumulative noise (RPF)
		/	/	China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch	Aircraft maintenance station to be demolished and 498.59 mu of state-owned land to be withdrawn (RPF)

6 This RPF aims to determine the principles and policies of resettlement, legal and policy framework, income and restoration measures, organizational structure, implementation process, public participation and information disclosure, grievance redress, and M&E requirements, so that the living standard of the affected persons (APs) is improved or at least restored after LAR.

**Table A-3 Identification of LAR Documents Prepared for the Project and Associated Projects<sup>4</sup>**

Project	No.	Component	Description	State-owned land occupation		LA		Subtotal /mu	HD /m <sup>2</sup>	Temporary land occupation	Document
				Area /mu	Current status	Area /mu	Current status				
The Project	I	East Flight Area Construction	East Runway #2, and related vertical and horizontal slip systems	4058.43	Allocated to YAG in 2015 <sup>5</sup>	0	/	4058.43	0	0	DDR
			East area freight apron (16 gate positions)	272.72	See the DDR in <b>Appendix 2.</b>	0	/	272.72	0	0	DDR
			Air traffic control (ATC) and navigation system, instrument landing system (ILS), etc.	No LAR impact							
	II	Works around Terminal Area T2	Apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions), and flight area passages and bridges	2550.76	2,052.17 mu of state-owned land was allocated to YAG in 2015. 498.59 mu of state-owned land is to be withdrawn, currently owned by China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd., to be compensated after third party valuation. This has been included in this RPF.	146.46	To be acquired See the RAP in <b>Appendix 1.</b>	2697.22	The aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. will be compensated after third party valuation. This has been included in this RPF.	0	DDR, RPF, RAP
			Lighting, drainage, power supply, fire-fighting system and other supporting infrastructure for the T2 air side	No LAR impact							
	III	Green Airport Construction	New energy vehicles, charging piles on aprons, ground air-conditioning works, 400Hz ground power supply units and automatic noise monitoring equipment;	No LAR impact							

<sup>4</sup> Source: PIO, March 2023. See Table 1 in the ARAP (Appendix 1) for the detailed land classification.

<sup>5</sup> YAG is the abbreviation of Yunnan Airport Group Co., Ltd.

	IV	Technical Support and Capacity Building	Support for project implementation, including environmental and noise M&E, social and resettlement M&E, and other necessary support	No LAR impact						None	
			Institutional capacity building: i) developing an YAG decarbonization roadmap and an action plan; ii) strengthening YAG's capacity of ESG information disclosure, and green and sustainable development; and iii) strengthening regional interconnection capacity building	No LAR impact						None	
Associated projects	V	east freight area		661.47	Allocated to YAG in 2015	0	/	661.47	0	0	DDR
	VI	Terminal #2		240.59	See the DDR in <b>Appendix 2.</b>	67.36	To be acquired See the RAP in <b>Appendix 1.</b>	307.95	0	0	DDR, RAP
The Project and associated projects	VII	Potential changes to LAR impacts		Since the Project is still at the preparation stage, the detailed design will be further improved, and the scope, location and scale of construction may still vary due to the detailed design, optimization, adjustment, etc., and LAR activities out of the design LAR impacts may occur.						RPF	
	VIII	Potential noise displacement		Based on the noise assessment results in the EIA, i) Changpo and Ganhaizi Villages may be subject to displacement due to noise of East Runway #2, in which Ganhaizi Village is to be relocated for Phase 1 airport construction; ii) Huaqing Village and Fuxing Primary School may be subject to displacement due to cumulative noise. Since noise displacement will occur at the operation stage, it has been included in this RPF.						RPF	

**Table A-4 Identification of Direct and Cumulative Potential Noise-displaced Population of the Project**

District	Community	Village / entity	Village households	Area	Remarks
DZNA	Changshui Community	Changpo Village	303	To be verified later, implementation time not determined	Noise impacts of East Runway #2
		Ganhaizi Village	125		Noise impacts of East Runway #2, outstanding issue of noise displacement
	Huaqing Community	Huaqing Village	162		Cumulative airport noise impacts
	Fuxing Community	Fuxing Primary School	/		Cumulative airport noise impacts

Note: The identified affected population here is an estimate for reference. The final noise-displaced population should be determined after consultation with the APs at the implementation stage based on the noise impact monitoring results. The current impacts are estimated in the feasibility study, and there is no detail for implementation time yet.

## B. Impacts of the Project

7 Principles for project design and site selection. Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles:

- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland;
- Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing national and local roads; and
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas

8 At the design stage, the measures to reduce LAR impacts are as follows:

- Reducing 2.8148 hectares of unused land within the terminal area during feasibility study and land pre-approval;
- Reducing 32.6323 hectares of freight area development land during feasibility study;
- Reducing 1.0721 hectares of slope land through land layout optimization

**Table B-1 Measures to Reduce LAR Impacts at the Preparation Stage**

Work	Option 1	Option 2	Preferred option	LAR impact avoided
Freight apron	Original design in the feasibility study, using 29.6897 hectares of land actually	Optimized design, using 21.8788 hectares of land actually	Option 2	Reducing the occupation of 7.8109 hectares of land

9 According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project submitted by Civil Aviation Airport Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd. in September 2022, and the DMS (see **Table A-2**):

- State-owned land: 6,881.91 mu of state-owned land will be occupied for the Project, in which 6,383.32 mu was allocated to YAG in 2015, and 498.59 mu is to be withdrawn, currently owned by China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch.

902.06 mu of state-owned land is occupied for the associated projects, and was allocated to YAG in 2015.

- Collective land<sup>6</sup>: 146.46 mu of collective land owned by Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community will be acquired for the Project. Since such land is mostly non-contracted collective woodland (shrubs and arbors), only Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community and one household with 4 persons will be affected.

67.36 mu of collective land owned by Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community will be acquired for the associated projects. Since such land is mostly non-contracted collective woodland, only Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community and two household with 9 persons will be affected.

- Temporary land occupation: The construction camp, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earth stockyards will be on existing unused land of the airport, not involving additional temporary land occupation.

<sup>6</sup> See Table 1 in the ARAP (Appendix 1) for the detailed land classification.

- HD: The Project does not involve the demolition of residential houses, and only involves the demolition of a nonresidential building, namely the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch. The associated projects do not involve HD.
- Noise displacement: Based on the noise assessment results in the EIA, i) Changpo and Ganhaizi Villages may be subject to displacement due to noise of East Runway #2, in which Ganhaizi Village is to be relocated for Phase 1 airport construction; ii) Huaqing Village and Fuxing Primary School may be subject to displacement due to cumulative noise. Whether noise displacement will be implemented will be subject to consultation with the APs in accordance with the Noise Management Framework after the baseline and operation stage noise assessment. See **Table A-2**.



**Figure B-1 Current Situation of the aircraft maintenance station and Available Unused Land**

10 Survey method and scope: Based on the above LAR impacts, the taskforce conducted a survey on the project area (Wuxi, Fuxing and Huaqing Communities, Changshui Sub-district, and Changshui Community, Dabanqiao Sub-district), and the entities / persons affected by the Project during February 7-15, 2023, including 11 FGDs, 42 key informant interviews and a questionnaire with a sample size of 400. See the SEP.

11 The socioeconomic profile of the affected communities is as follows:

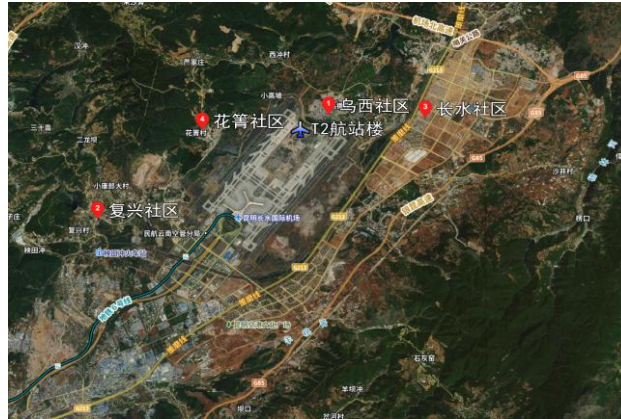
**Table B-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Communities<sup>7</sup>**

Community	Land area / km <sup>2</sup>	Groups	Registered population	Cultivated area / mu	Per capita annual income /yuan	Main income sources	Economic evaluation <sup>8</sup>
Wuxi Community	12.5	Wusazhuang, Xichong, Getenggou	1768	8070	12000	Cultivation, stockbreeding, airport employment	Below average
Fuxing Community	25	Xiaokanglangda, Xiaokanglangxiao, Erlongba, Fuxing, Xinqiao, Yangtianchong, Ganluochong	2155	1985.66	10500	Farming, forestry, stockbreeding, employment, startup	Below average
Changshui Community	8.06	Huaqing, Zhusha, Yanjiazhuang	2976	/	11341	Farming, forestry, stockbreeding,	Below average

<sup>7</sup> Source: affected communities, March 2023

<sup>8</sup> The per capita disposable income of rural residents of Kunming Municipality in 2022 was 19,507 yuan (source: Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development 2022 of Kunming Municipality).

						employment, startup	
Huaqing Community	10.5	Huaqing, Zhusha, Yanjiazhuang	1057	4800	9000	Cultivation, stockbreeding, airport employment mainly; agritainment, homestay, etc.	Below average



**Figure B-2 Location Map of the Affected Communities**

12 The survey shows that the APs' main needs are as follows:

Type of impact	Main needs
LA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Receiving sufficient monetary compensation according to policies</li> <li>2) Making jobs generated by the Project first available to the APs, especially women and vulnerable groups</li> <li>3) Paying compensation timely with minimum intermediate links</li> <li>4) Conducting LA after LA compensation is paid up</li> <li>5) Conducting adequate consultation and information disclosure, such as compensation rates, resettlement programs and affected area</li> </ol>
HD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Demolishing the existing aircraft maintenance station after the new one is completed</li> <li>2) Conducting adequate consultation on the compensation program</li> <li>3) Determining the site of the new aircraft maintenance station through consultation</li> <li>4) Paying HD compensation timely with minimum intermediate links</li> </ol>
Noise displacement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Conducting adequate consultation with the APs</li> <li>2) Letting the APs determine whether they are displaced or not</li> <li>3) Disclosing relevant information timely and adequately, such as the range of noise displacement and resettlement program</li> <li>4) Determining the resettlement site through consultation</li> </ol>

## C. Objectives and Principles

13 This RPF sets the principles and policies of resettlement, legal and policy framework, income restoration measures, organizational structure, implementation process, public participation and information disclosure, grievance redress, and M&E requirements to direct compensation, resettlement and restoration.

14 This RPF has been prepared according to ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement” in the ESF issued by AIIB in May 2021, with the following overall objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;
- To minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, to assist displaced persons 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;
- To learn and address gender-related risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement;
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced; and
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

15 According to AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, this RPF’s principles and objectives are as follows:

- **Livelihood restoration.** The APs’ livelihoods should be restored at least in the following ways:

a) Where feasible, where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based or where land is collectively owned, a land-based resettlement strategy should be applied; or monetary compensation is offered at the replacement cost of land, including transition cost, provided basic livelihoods are not affected by land loss;

b) The APs’ lost assets should be replaced with assets of equivalent or higher value;

c) Assets that cannot be restored should be fully compensated for;

d) Capacity building should be implemented to increase the access of the APs to livelihood resources; equal assistance should be provided to all APs to improve or restore livelihoods in a manner suited to their respective needs, such as skills training, access to credit, and job opportunities; existing agricultural activities should be improved, including transaction costs and compensation. Opportunities to provide extra income and services through benefit sharing should be reviewed based on the nature and objectives of the project.

- **Resettlement assistance.** Necessary assistance should be provided to the APs losing houses and land due to the project, including (if applicable):

a) If resettlement occurs, the APs should at least have the same title to the land and other assets of the resettlement site; sufficient houses, and similar employment and production opportunities should be available at the resettlement site so that the APs are integrated into their community economically and socially, and the project benefits should be extended to their community to rationalize the resettlement process;

b) Transitional support and development assistance should be provided, such as housing and development facilities, credit support, training or job opportunities;

- c) Necessary infrastructure and community services should be provided;
- d) Special assistance should be provided for livelihoods of women-headed and vulnerable households.

➤ **Improvement of living standard.** The living standard of the poor, and other vulnerable groups losing houses and land due to the project (including women, children and the disabled) should be improved at least to the minimum standard stipulated by the state, including the social security system for rural areas, by providing lawful and affordable land and resources to them; in urban areas, appropriate income sources, and lawful and affordable housing should be provided to them.

➤ **Compensation and entitlements.** Before any resettlement impact or economic change occurs under the project, compensation should be paid and other resettlement entitlements offered. Where the state laws and property right system do not recognize women's right to hold or exchange properties, the gender issue should be considered when compensation is fixed and paid, and other entitlements are provided so that women receive a tenure where possible, including provisions for livelihood problems at the implementation stage.

16 According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, LAR impacts include permanent or temporary impacts arising from economic losses due to LA or temporary land occupation, so the noise displaced persons also comply with the definition of displaced persons in EES2, and the above principles and objectives also apply to them.

## D. Legal and Policy Framework

17 The legal and policy framework directing the Project's LAR activities and potential noise displacement consists of AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", and the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the state, Province, Kunming Municipality and the project county / district.

18 According to the applicable PRC laws and regulations, the general procedure of LA and HD is: determining and disclosing the range of LA and HD, conducting a DMS, drafting a compensation program, disclosing DMS results, disclosing the compensation program, signing compensation and resettlement agreements, paying compensation, implementing LA and HD, and providing clear land.

19 According to the applicable PRC laws and regulations, and past experience, the general procedure of noise displacement is: conducting noise measurement, determining and disclosing the range of noise displacement, identifying noise displaced persons, conducting house valuation, drafting a compensation program, disclosing house valuation results and compensation program, signing compensation and resettlement agreements, paying compensation, implementing noise displacement, and handing over houses.

20 A sound legal and policy framework has been established for the Project's LAR activities, including:

**20.1 LA compensation and resettlement:** as per AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (September 1, 2021), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

**20.2 Compensation and resettlement for state-owned land occupation:** as per AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Implementation Measures of Yunnan Province for the Transfer of the Right to Use Urban State-owned Land, Notice on Disclosing Results of Land Grading and Benchmark Land Prices in the Kunming Urban Center

**20.3 Compensation and resettlement for temporary land occupation:** as per AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

**20.4 Compensation and resettlement for residential house demolition (urban and rural):** as per AIIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), Measures of Yunnan Province for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.195 of the Yunnan Provincial Government), Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.104), Notice of the General Office of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on Collective Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.103), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures

for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

**20.5 Compensation and resettlement for nonresidential building demolition (enterprises, public institutions, stores):** as per AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), Measures of Yunnan Province for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.195 of the Yunnan Provincial Government), Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.104), Notice of the General Office of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on Collective Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.103), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

**20.6 Compensation and resettlement for infrastructure and other special facilities:** as per AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

**20.7 Policies and standards for other taxes and fees:** as per Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province, Measures of Yunnan Province on the Levy and Use of Land Reclamation costs (YPGO [2009] No.34), Program of Yunnan Province for Applicable Amounts of Farmland Occupation Tax (Draft), 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 Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Levy Levels of Compensation for Using Additional Construction Land in Some Regions (CZ [2009] No.24), Interim Regulations of Yunnan Province on the Unified Use of Land Acquisition Management Fees, Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Planning Commission and Finance Department on Adjusting Rates of Land Acquisition Management Fees (YPPCP [2003] No.46), Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Government in Issuing the Interim Measures of Yunnan Province for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226), Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Reforming and Improving Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPGO [2019] No.1)

See **Table D-1**.

**Table D-1 Summary of Tax and Fee Rates**

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Land reclamation costs	Based on the local AAOV and land quality, being 6 times the AAOV for ordinary dry land, 7 times for paddy fields, and 8 times for basic farmland  There are three AAOV rates, as detailed in <b>Table D-2</b>	Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province, Measures of Yunnan Province on the Levy and Use of Land Reclamation costs (YPGO [2009] No.34)
2	Farmland	30 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Program of Yunnan Province for Applicable Amounts of

	occupation tax		Farmland Occupation Tax (Draft)
3	Compensation for additional construction land	64 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	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 Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Levy Levels of Compensation for Using Additional Construction Land in Some Regions (CZ [2009] No.24)
4	LA management fees	1.50 yuan/ m <sup>2</sup> of state-owned land allocated, or 2.1%-2.8% of compensation for acquired collective land	Interim Regulations of Yunnan Province on the Unified Use of Land Acquisition Management Fees, Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Planning Commission and Finance Department on Adjusting Rates of Land Acquisition Management Fees (YPPCP [2003] No.46).
5	Social security costs	20000 yuan/mu	Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Government in Issuing the Interim Measures of Yunnan Province for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226), Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Reforming and Improving Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPGO [2019] No.1)

**Table D-2 AAOV Rates of Kunming Municipality by District / County**

Tier	AAOV rate	Counties, districts and cities
1	2400	Panlong, Wuhua, Guandu and Xishan Districts; Anning City; Chenggong County
2	1800	Dongchuan District; Shilin, Jinning and Yiliang Counties
3	1500	Fumin, Luquan, Songming and Xundian Counties

21 According to state laws and policies, if the takeoff and landing noise of civil aircrafts causes serious pollution, the local government shall organize competent authorities to investigate noise pollution, and develop an integrated noise pollution management program that includes economic, technical and management measures. However, there is no policy on noise displacement. Since noise displacement involves HD only, it is usually implemented according to the applicable laws and policies of the state, Yunnan Province, Kunming Municipality and the project county / district on compensation and resettlement for HD and ground attachments. In addition, AIB's ESS2 applies to permanent or temporary, and total or partial personal and/or economic losses arising from land-related transactions and non-land-related economic losses under the Project, so AIB's ESS2 also applies to noise displacement. On this basis, a sound legal and policy framework has been established for the Project's potential noise displacement, as detailed below:

21.1 **Compensation and resettlement for noise displacement:** as per AIB's ESF—ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), Law of the PRC on Noise Pollution Prevention and Control (Order No.104 of the President), Measures of Yunnan Province for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.195 of the Yunnan Provincial Government), Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province, Measures of Yunnan Province for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.195 of the Yunnan Provincial Government), Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.104), Notice of the General Office of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on Collective Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.103), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), and Notice on Issuing the

Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)

22 The laws, regulations and policies applicable to this RPF are as detailed in **Table D-3**.

**Table D-3 Applicable Resettlement Laws and Policies (including noise displacement)**

Level	Policy document	Applicable to noise displacement?	Effective date
State	Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended)	√	2020-1-1
	Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council)	√	2021-9-1
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)		2004-10-21
	Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)		2004-11-3
	Notice of the State Council on Intensifying Land Control (SC [2006] No.31)		2006-8-31
	Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition (Order No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)		2002-1-1
	Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council)	√	2011-1-21
	Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Accelerating the Fixation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (MNRO [2019] No.53)		2019-12-9
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Strictly Controlling Uses of Farmland (MNR [2021] No.166)		2021-11-27
	Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (MNR [2021] No.2)		2021-11-4
	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Levy Levels of Compensation for Using Additional Construction Land in Some Regions (CZ [2009] No.24)		2009-5-19
	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)		2006-11-7
	Law of the PRC on Noise Pollution Prevention and Control (Order No.104 of the President)	√	2022-6-5
	Yunnan Province	Measures of Yunnan Province for House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.195 of the Yunnan Provincial Government)	√
Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173)			2020-1-1
Implementation Measures of Yunnan Province for the Transfer of the Right to Use Urban State-owned Land			1993-3-16
Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Reforming and Improving Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2019] No.1)			2019-1-3
Measures of Yunnan Province on the Levy and Use of Land Reclamation costs (YPGO [2009] No.34)			2012-3-22
Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Planning Commission and Finance Department on Adjusting Rates of Land Acquisition Management Fees (YPPCP [2003] No.46)			2003-10-16
Interim Regulations of Yunnan Province on the Unified Use of Land Acquisition Management Fees			1988-10-14
Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province		√	1999-9-24
Program of Yunnan Province for Applicable Amounts of Farmland Occupation Tax (Draft)			2019-9-1
Kunming	Notice of the General Office of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing	√	2015-6-30

Municipality	the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on Collective Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.103)		
	Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.104)	√	2015-6-19
	Notice on Disclosing Results of Land Grading and Benchmark Land Prices in the Kunming Urban Center		2019-12-20
	Notice of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Social Security Contribution Standard of Kunming Municipality for Land-expropriated Farmers (KMG [2020] No.40)		2021-1-1
DZNA	Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22)	√	2022-6-30
	Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48)	√	2022-12-8
AIIB	AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”	√	2019-2

## 23 Main Differences between AIIB Policy and PRC Laws

### 1) Compensation for land

Difference: AIIB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on AAOV, but may be unrelated to costs of income restoration.

Solution: An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Monetary compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

### 2) Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups

Difference: AIIB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RAP.

### 3) Consultation and disclosure

Difference: AIIB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.

Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). YAG agrees to disclose the RPF and RAP to the APs as required by AIIB.

### 4) Lack of legal title

Difference: AIIB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land

and houses.

Solution: For an AIIB-financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance.

#### **5) Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Difference: AIIB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.

Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems will be established for all AIIB-financed projects, and this has been included in the RPF and RAP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RAP.

#### **6) Noise displaced persons**

Difference: AIIB's ESS2 applies to permanent or temporary, and total or partial personal and/or economic losses arising from land-related transactions and non-land-related economic losses under the Project, so AIIB's ESS2 also applies to noise displacement. There is no policy on noise displacement in China, which is implemented according to the applicable laws and policies on compensation and resettlement for HD and ground attachments.

Solution: Potential noise displacement under the Project will be based on AIIB's ESF—ESS2, and an RPF, an SEP and a noise management framework have been prepared to ensure that the noise displaced persons will be entitled to adequate consultation and proper resettlement.

**Table D-4** Gaps between PRC Policies and AIIB Safeguard Policies, and Gap-filling Measures

<b>AIIB's social safeguard policy</b>	<b>Gap from PRC laws and local practices</b>	<b>Gap-filling measure</b>
<p><b>Compensation for land:</b>            Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or monetary compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. Provide displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is displacement, secured tenure to displacement land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</p>	<p>For acquired collective land, the provincial government should develop and publish uniform AAOV rates and composite land prices.            SC [2004] No.28: 1) 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; 2) Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; 3) Out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; 4) Farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement.            MLR [2004] No.238 and relevant provincial regulations: 1) developing agricultural production; 2) reemploying the APs; 3) using the land as part of construction land; and 4) offering replacement land            The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified valuation procedure.</p>	<p>An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Monetary compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.</p>
<p><b>Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups:</b>            Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.            Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups include five-guarantee and MLS households. Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of vulnerable groups, including: a) For old people, the sick, widows, the disabled and other people who are unable to work or have no income source, or families short of labor, rural collective economic organizations will provide production and living support (food, clothing, fuel, education, etc.); b) For those eligible for MLS, an MLS subsidy will be granted monthly; c) Other assistance: In addition to subsidies under the medical insurance system for urban and rural residents, emergency cash assistance will be provided to those suffering from severe diseases; women's federations will provide assistance in cash or kind to women-headed households; village committees will make endowment insurance for LEFs first available to those affected by LA.</p>	<p>Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RAP.</p>
<p><b>Consultation and disclosure:</b>            Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income</p>	<p>There are similar requirements for consultation and participation in the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), and Regulations on House</p>	<p>Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). YAG agrees to disclose the RPF and RAP to the APs as required by AIIB.</p>

<p>and livelihood status.  Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project valuation, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.  Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.  Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.</p>	<p>Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council). The applicable provincial regulations and policies require that consultation, participation and information disclosure be conducted during land use and resettlement.</p> <p>Although the local government has conducted public participation and consultation activities, only some government procedure documents are recorded. All activities should be recorded properly.  The local government has established a grievance redress mechanism, where farmers may file appeals to the village collective or directly through the legal system.  According to the plan of the local government, needs of affected vulnerable groups may be identified and evaluated under the social security system. In practice, all local government agencies pay attention to such needs.</p>	
<p><b>Lack of legal title:</b>  Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</p>	<p>According to the Regulations on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No.590 of the State Council), illegal and temporary buildings constructed after approval should not be compensated for. Any uncertified / unauthorized house (not eligible for compensation at replacement cost), and the socioeconomic profile and vulnerability of such household will be appraised by the local government to determine the necessity of assistance, and ensure that its living standard is restored or does not worsen.</p>	<p>For an AIIB-financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance. This issue is not expected to occur in the Project.</p>
<p><b>Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting:</b>  Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.</p>	<p>No M&amp;E results are required except for large water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs.  The local government is responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation process, but no monitoring report is disclosed.  Except for large water resources projects, no document like an RAP required by AIIB is required. For other projects, the natural resources bureau should prepare a note on construction land, a farmland conversion plan, a farmland replenishment plan, and an LA and land supply plan, which are equivalent to resettlement planning documents.</p>	<p>Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems will be established for all AIIB-financed projects, and this has been included in the RPF and RAP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RAP.</p>
<p><b>Noise displacement:</b>  AIIB's ESS2 applies to permanent or temporary, and total or partial personal and/or economic losses arising from land-related transactions and non-land-related economic losses under the Project, so AIIB's ESS2 also applies to noise displacement.</p>	<p>According to the Law of the PRC on Noise Pollution Prevention and Control (Order No.104 of the President), if the takeoff and landing noise of civil aircrafts causes serious pollution, the local government shall organize competent authorities to investigate noise pollution, and develop an integrated noise pollution management program that includes economic, technical and management measures. However, there is no policy on noise displacement, so it is usually implemented according to the applicable laws and policies of the state, province, municipality and county / district on compensation and resettlement for HD and ground attachments.</p>	<p>Potential noise displacement under the Project will be based on AIIB's ESF—ESS2, and an RPF, an SEP and a noise management framework have been prepared to ensure that the noise displaced persons will be entitled to adequate consultation and proper resettlement.</p>

**Table D-5 Entitlement Matrix**

Entitled entities / persons	Type of impact	Affected entities / persons	Compensation or resettlement measures	Entitlements	Remarks
Persons affected by LAR	LA	Affected village collectives / persons	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be fully paid to each affected village, which will hold a village congress to discuss distribution, and ensure the APs' livelihood restoration or improvement.	As per the policies identified in paragraph 20.1 of this RPF
			Compensation for young crops and other ground attachments	Compensation for young crops and other ground attachments will be paid to the AHs fully and directly to ensure their livelihood restoration or improvement; the AHs may dispose of affected young crops and other ground attachments themselves.	
			Employment	Jobs generated by the Project and relevant training will be first made available to the AHs.	
			Social security	If an LEF is eligible for local social security for LEFs, he/she will be included in social security system for LEFs timely, and receive a subsidy.	
	Temporary land occupation	Affected entities / persons	Compensation for temporary land occupation	Each affected entity / individual will receive (?) full compensation for temporary land occupation, and have the land restored to the original condition after use, and may dispose of affected young crops and other ground attachments themselves.	As per the policies identified in paragraph 20.3 of this RPF
	Demolition of infrastructure and special facilities	Affected entities / persons	Restoration / compensation	The expropriator will provide compensation according to the applicable provisions, and any affected facility will be restored by the proprietor or expropriator to the original standard and scale.	As per the policies identified in paragraph 20.6 of this RPF
	Demolition of residential houses	Affected persons	Property swap / monetary compensation	1) House compensation will be based on replacement cost appraised on the date of house expropriation, and the AH may choose monetary compensation or property swap or both;  2) In case of monetary compensation, full compensation will be paid to the AH directly at replacement cost.  3) In case of property swap, the resettlement site will be determined in full consultation with the AH.	As per the policies identified in paragraph 20.4 of this RPF
			Decoration compensation, transition subsidy, moving subsidy and moving reward	Decoration compensation, a transition subsidy, a moving subsidy and a moving reward will be paid to each AH directly.	

Demolition of nonresidential building	Affected entities / persons	Property swap / monetary compensation	<p>1) House compensation will be based on replacement cost appraised on the date of house expropriation, and the AH may choose monetary compensation or property swap or both;</p> <p>2) In case of monetary compensation, full compensation will be paid to the AH directly at replacement cost.</p> <p>3) In case of property swap, the resettlement site will be determined in full consultation with the AH.</p>	As per the policies identified in paragraph 20.5 of this RPF
		Decoration compensation, compensation for losses from production or business suspension, moving subsidy and moving reward	Decoration compensation, compensation for losses from production or business suspension, a moving subsidy and a moving reward will be paid directly to each affected entity or individual.	
		Skills training and job referral	Any worker losing income due to HD will receive skills training and monetary compensation equivalent to the salary loss of at least 3 years.	
Vulnerable groups	Affected vulnerable groups	<p>1) They should have equal access to LA and HD compensation.</p> <p>2) Jobs generated by the Project should be made first available to them.</p> <p>3) Production and livelihood restoration measures should be made first available to them.</p> <p>4) Special assistance measures should be taken for houseless households, households with housing difficulty, persons subject to support for the extremely poor, martyr dependents, disabled persons, MLS households, etc.</p>	Also as per the Social Management Plan	
Women	Affected women	<p>1) They should enjoy the same participation right as men at community meetings and congresses.</p> <p>2) Their opinions should be considered in the public opinion survey on LA and HD.</p> <p>3) They should share LA and HD compensation equally.</p> <p>4) Jobs generated by the Project, local employment training and job referral should be made first available to them.</p> <p>5) LA compensation should be paid to AHs after signature by couples to ensure women's rights of information and participation.</p>	Also as per the Gender Action Plan	
Minority residents	Affected minority	<p>1) They should enjoy priority in employment and skills training.</p>	Also as per the Social Management Plan	

		residents	<p>2) They should enjoy priority in receiving employment information and selecting jobs.</p> <p>3) They should attend project consultation meetings to express their opinions, suggestions and needs.</p> <p>4) Relevant policies should be translated into minority languages for easier understanding, and AIIB and local policies explained in detail (if involved).</p> <p>5) Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups in minority areas, especially the poor.</p>	
Noise displaced persons	Noise displacement	Noise displaced persons	<p>1) They should choose noise displacement voluntarily.</p> <p>2) In case of noise displacement, they should be entitled to monetary compensation or property swap.</p> <p>3) After noise displacement is completed, the ownership of the vacated houses will belong to the DZNA Management Committee, and the remaining home sites on the rural collective land will still be owned by the original village collective.</p> <p>4) Special assistance measures should be taken for houseless households, households with housing difficulty, etc.</p>	As per the policies identified in paragraph 21.1 of this RPF
Persons affected by LAR, and noise displaced persons	Grievance redress	APs filing grievances	<p>1) All charges and fees involved in LAR grievances filed by APs will be exempted.</p> <p>2) The APs have the right to receive information on the GRM and contacts, and express their opinions and suggestions freely in existing GRMs.</p> <p>3) The APs have access to independent and fair review opportunities provided by AIIB's PPM.</p>	ESSs
	Consultation	All APs	All compensation and resettlement measures will be determined after full consultation with the APs; the APs have the right to express their needs for, and opinions and suggestions on compensation and resettlement freely; their needs, opinions and suggestions should be considered and accepted, and realized where conditions permit.	Refer also to the SEP.
	Information disclosure	All APs	The APs have the right to receive all information related to the Project, especially to resettlement, such as the RAP and RPF.	ESSs
	M&E	All APs	LAR and noise displacement arising from the Project will be subject to M&E according to AIIB's policy requirements; internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted semiannually to AIIB for review. During monitoring, all APs have the right to present opinions and suggestions to the third party M&E agencies.	ESSs
	Illegal buildings	APs with illegal buildings	Illegal buildings have the same rights as lawful buildings, and all compensation and resettlement measures also apply to illegal buildings.	ESSs

## E. Resettlement and Income Restoration

24 The DZNA Management Committee is responsible for the implementation of noise reduction measures for settlements, schools and hospitals involved in the Project’s resettlement and environmental noise, such as the Noise Management Framework, RAP and RPF. YAG is responsible for project preparation, implementation and subsequent management, and assumes overall responsibility for E&S management under the Project, such as RAP and RPF preparation, and DMS.

25 According to AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, the APs should be consulted about their rights, choices and further participation processes during resettlement. **The following entitlements and restoration measures have been drafted through adequate consultation with the APs in compliance with AIIB’s policies, and the applicable laws and policies of the PRC.**

**—The following compensation and resettlement measures apply to persons affected by LAR impacts—**

**26 The village collectives and persons affected by LA will be entitled to the following compensation and restoration measures:**

26.1 **Land compensation and resettlement subsidy:** The compensation rate is based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (September 1, 2021), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), and Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48). According to the above policies, the local LA compensation rate is 65,500 yuan/mu, as detailed in **Table E-1**.

This rate is based on replacement cost. In Kunming Municipality, AAOVs are divided into 3 tiers, being 2,400 yuan/mu for Tier 1, 1,800 yuan/mu for Tier 2 and 1,500 yuan/mu for Tier 3. The second round of land contracting in the project area is from 1998 to 2028, with 6 years remaining. The rate of 65,500 yuan/mu is 27 times the Tier-1 AAOV of 2,400 yuan/mu, so the LA compensation is higher than the remaining land output.

**Table E-1 Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland**

DZNA area tier	Block comprehensive land price (yuan/mu)			Social security costs	Range	
	Land price, yuan/mu	Land compensation (40%)	Resettlement subsidy (60%)		Sub-district	Community
3	65500	26200	39300	As per the rate issued by the provincial labor and social security department	Changshui	Wuxi, Huaqing and Fuxing Communities
3	65500	26200	39300		Dabanqiao	Changshui Community

26.2 **Compensation for young crops and other ground attachments:** The compensation rates for young crops and other ground attachments are based on the Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22),

and Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48). The compensation rate for any missing item will be reported for approval. According to the above policies, the compensation rate for young crops on cultivated and garden land is 5,086 yuan/mu, that for trees on woodland 20,000 yuan/mu and that for shrub forests 10,000 yuan/mu. Compensation rates for other ground attachments are set out in **Appendix 4**.

Woodland compensation is estimated using the market and cost methods at replacement cost, including seedling, land use, water, electricity, fertilizer, pesticide, labor, management fees, taxes and other costs, plus a normal profit margin, and is sufficient for replacement.

**Table E-2 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Trees**

Compensation rates for young crops (yuan/mu)		Compensation rates for trees (yuan/mu)	
Garden land	Cultivated land	Shrub forests	Woodland
5086	5086	10000	20000

26.3 All AHs will not be entitled to land reallocation after monetary compensation. If the village collective distributes land compensation, all AHs are entitled to distribution; if the village collective uses land compensation for project investment, all AHs have the right to benefit from such project.

26.4 **Employment measures:** 1) Jobs generated by the Project will be made first available to the AHs, especially women and vulnerable groups; 2) Free skills training will be offered to all APs with basic literacy at least twice a year. Such training will be tailored to their actual needs through consultation, and at least two members (one male and one female if possible) of each AH will be trained.

26.5 **Subsidies of basic endowment insurance for LEFs:** 1) According to the Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Government in Issuing the Interim Measures of Yunnan Province for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226), Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Reforming and Improving Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPGO [2019] No.1), and Notice of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Social Security Contribution Standard of Kunming Municipality for Land-expropriated Farmers (KMG [2020] No.40), eligible LEFs may cover basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or basic endowment insurance for urban employees voluntarily, and receive subsidies; 2) According to the latest standard effective from January 1, 2021, a social security contribution for LEFs will be levied at 20,000 yuan/mu of land used for construction projects in Kunming to subsidize basic endowment insurance for LEFs.

27 **Entities / persons affected by state-owned land occupation will be entitled to monetary compensation:** The compensation rates are based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Order No.743 of the State Council), Implementation Measures of Yunnan Province for the Transfer of the Right to Use Urban State-owned Land, and Notice on Disclosing Results of Land Grading and Benchmark Land Prices in the Kunming Urban Center. The benchmark land prices of Kunming are set out in **Table E-3**. The DZNA Management Committee will withdraw the land to use state-owned land, and then allocate such land to YAG.

**Table E-3 Summary of Benchmark Land Prices of Kunming Municipality**

Use	Unit	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Restricted
Commercial service	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	9925	8114	6579	5096	3689	2560	1484	
	0,000 yuan/mu	661.67	540.93	438.6	339.73	245.93	170.67	98.93	

Residence		yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	6897	5601	4416	3397	2418	1703	1034	
		0,000 yuan/mu	459.8	373.4	294.4	226.47	161.2	113.53	68.93	
Industry		yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	498	442	397	312	262			657
		0,000 yuan/mu	33.2	29.47	26.47	20.8	17.47			43.8
Public administration and services	I	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	3630	2969	2437	1921	1284	854	465	
	II	0,000 yuan/mu	242	197.93	162.47	128.07	85.6	56.93	31	
	III	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	3412	2790	2291	1805	1207	802	437	
		0,000 yuan/mu	227.47	186	152.73	120.33	80.47	53.47	29.13	
	IV	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	3170	2592	2128	1677	1121	745	406	
		0,000 yuan/mu	211.33	172.8	111.8	111.8	74.73	49.67	27.07	
	V	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	3052	2496	2049	1615	1080	718	391	
		0,000 yuan/mu	203.47	166.4	136.6	107.67	72	47.87	26.07	

(Note: Class I public administration and service land includes educational and healthcare land; Class II public administration and service land includes social welfare and sports land; Class III public administration and service land includes land used by organizations, press land, scientific research land and cultural facility land; Class IV public service land includes public facility land, parks and green spaces.)

## **28 Entities / persons affected by temporary land occupation will be entitled to the following compensation and restoration measures:**

28.1 **Compensation for temporary land occupation:** The compensation rates are based on the Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48). According to the above policies, temporarily used land is compensated for at 5,000 yuan/mu/year, and the period of use usually does not exceed two years.

28.2 Entities / persons affected by temporary land occupation reserve the right to dispose of ground attachments after receiving compensation. In particular, they may transplant trees and fruit, or sell them at market price.

28.3 Entities / persons affected by temporary land occupation have the right to restore the temporarily used land to the original condition, which will be implemented by the contractor after the completion of construction.

## **29 Persons affected by the demolition of residential houses (urban and rural) will be entitled to the following compensation and resettlement measures:**

29.1 **Urban residential houses:** An AH may choose monetary compensation or property swap or both. 1) In case of monetary compensation, compensation is based on the valuation result, but the appraised value should not be lower than the market price of similar houses on the date of the HD announcement; 2) In case of property swap, the expropriator should select and provide a resettlement house in consultation with the AH, and settle the price difference of the expropriated house and the resettlement house. **In whichever mode, the AH will receive full compensation for the value of the expropriated house, which will not be lower than the market price of similar houses on the date of the HD announcement. In addition, the AH will receive a transition subsidy, a moving subsidy and a moving reward.**

The value of an urban house will be appraised by a third party. According to the applicable policy, the appraised value will be determined based on market price and cost estimate, and will not be less than the replacement cost of similar houses on the date of the HD announcement. In addition, property swap will be conducted on a 1:1 basis.

Therefore, compensation for urban residential houses complies with the replacement cost principle. The compensation received by the AH is sufficient to buy or build a house meeting the acceptable minimum community quality and safety standard.

**29.1.1 Valuation:** Such valuation will be conducted by a qualified agency selected or accepted by the AH, including the values of the expropriated house, the right to use state-owned land within its range and the house decoration.

**29.1.2 Transition subsidy:** During the transition period, 1) in case of monetary compensation, the transition subsidy is paid at a time for 3 months; 2) in case of property swap, the expropriator pays the transition subsidy based on the transition period specified in the agreement until the resettlement house is handed over. For a house exceeding the transition period specified in the agreement, the transition subsidy will be paid at double the specified rate from the first month after the transition period to 3 months after the handover of the resettlement house. If the building area of the house is less than 55 m<sup>2</sup>, the transition subsidy is based on 55 m<sup>2</sup>.

**29.1.3 Moving subsidy:** 2,000 yuan per household in case of monetary compensation, or 3,000 yuan per household in case of property swap or monetary compensation plus property swap

**29.1.4 Moving reward:** If the AH signs an HD compensation and resettlement agreement, is displaced and hands over the expropriated house within the period specified in the HD compensation program, a moving reward of up to 30,000 yuan per household, and a size reward of up to 300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> will be granted.

**29.2 Rural residential houses:** A house on rural housing land with legal title to be expropriated is subject to monetary compensation at replacement cost only, and the AH may buy a resettlement house voluntarily. The resettlement house will be determined through consultation between the expropriator and AH. If the AH has 3 or less registered members on the date of the HD announcement, a per capita building area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> will apply. If the AH has over 3 registered members, a total building area of up to 300 m<sup>2</sup> will apply. The resettlement house will be bought at the compensation rate for demolished residential houses on rural housing land, and the excess of the construction cost of the resettlement house over the HD compensation will be borne by the project owner, and included in LA and HD costs. **The AH will receive rural residential house compensation, decoration compensation, a transition subsidy, a moving subsidy and a moving reward.**

According to the applicable policy, the appraised value will be determined based on market price and cost estimate, and will not be less than the replacement cost of similar houses on the date of the HD announcement. In addition, the expropriator may choose to buy a resettlement house voluntarily, and the portion by which the construction cost of the resettlement house exceeds the compensation for the expropriated house will be borne by the project developer, and included in LA and HD costs. Therefore, compensation for urban residential houses complies with the replacement cost principle. The compensation received by the AH is sufficient to buy or build a house meeting the acceptable minimum community quality and safety standard.

**29.2.1 Value compensation:** Only one house can be identified for each AH. In case of monetary compensation, the HD compensation is based on a floor area of up to 150 m<sup>2</sup> and up to 4 floors; a floor area of over 150 m<sup>2</sup> will be counted as 150 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table E-4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses**

Type	Frame structure, yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Masonry concrete structure, yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Remarks
Single house up to 150 m <sup>2</sup>	2800	2500 yuan	For a house with a floor area of up to 150 m <sup>2</sup> and up to 4 floors
Single house over	1500	1300	For a house with a floor area of

150 m <sup>2</sup>		over 150 m <sup>2</sup> and over 4 floors
--------------------	--	---

(Note: For a house with a floor area of up to 150 m<sup>2</sup> and up to 4 floors, the non-constructed part within 4 floors will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (based on masonry concrete structure, after deducting construction cost) based on the building area of the ground floor.)

**29.2.2 Decoration compensation:** 1) exterior walls with ceramic tiles or granitic plaster, wooden interior walls or wainscots, granite or marble floor, 600\*600 or above floor tiles, wooden floor, wooden or plasterboard ceiling, aluminum alloy doors and windows or solid steel windows: 300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; 2) exterior walls with mosaic tiles, interior walls with second fly ash latex paint or wallpapers, aluminum composite panel ceiling, floor with floor tiles, solid wood doors with pockets, steel windows and burglarproof cages: 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; 3) unplastered exterior walls, interior walls scraped (painted) in white or painted wainscots, terrazzo floor, plaster corner lines, wooden doors, iron windows: 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; 4) If the above criteria are exceeded or new decorative materials are used, compensation will be appraised at replacement cost.

**29.2.3 Moving subsidy:** 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (based on the size specified in the agreement)

**29.2.4 Transition subsidy:** 15 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>/month. 1) In case of monetary compensation, if the AH signs an HD compensation and resettlement agreement, and hands over the house by the specified time, the transition subsidy will be paid at a time at 300 m<sup>2</sup> per household for 3 months; 2) In case of property swap, if the AH signs an HD compensation and resettlement agreement, and hands over the house by the specified time, a transition subsidy will be paid quarterly; if the resettlement house is unavailable after 30 months, the transition subsidy will be paid at double the specified rate from the first month after the transition period to 3 months after the handover of the resettlement house.

**29.2.5 Moving reward:** If the AH signs an HD compensation and resettlement agreement, and hands over the house by the specified time, a moving reward will be paid in stages.

- Stage 1 (within 30 days from the date of the HD announcement): 3 0,000 yuan per capita
- Stage 2 (within 30 days from the end of Stage 1): 2 0,000 yuan per capita
- Stage 2 (within 60 days from the end of Stage 2): 10,000 yuan per capita

If the AH has signed an HD compensation and resettlement agreement, but fails to hand over the house on time, the moving reward will be deducted by 1,000 yuan per day.

### **30 Entities / persons affected by the demolition of nonresidential buildings (including enterprises, public institutions and stores) will be entitled to the following compensation and resettlement measures:**

**30.1 Urban nonresidential buildings:** For an urban nonresidential building, the proprietor may choose monetary compensation or property swap or both. **In whichever mode, the proprietor will receive full compensation for the value of the expropriated building, which will not be lower than the market price of similar buildings on the date of the HD announcement. In addition, the proprietor will receive compensation for losses from production or business suspension, a moving subsidy and a moving reward. The compensation for an urban nonresidential building is not less than market prices of similar buildings, and is full replacement cost.**

**30.1.1 Valuation:** Such valuation will be conducted by a qualified agency selected or accepted by the proprietor, including the values of the expropriated house, the right to use state-owned land within its range and the house decoration. If the expropriator or proprietor has a doubt about the valuation report, it may apply for review or rechecking.

**30.1.2 Compensation for losses from production or business suspension:** 1)

Such compensation is determined by both parties through consultation, failing which, through valuation by a qualified agency. If production (business operation) has stopped before the release of the HD announcement or such building is converted from a residential house, compensation for losses from production or business suspension will not be paid; 2) In case of monetary compensation, compensation for losses from production or business suspension for commercial or service industries will be paid for 3 months, and that for industry for 6 months, both at a time. In case of property swap, compensation for losses from production or business suspension will be paid for the actual transition period; 3) An expropriated nonresidential building eligible for compensation for losses from production or business suspension should meet the following conditions: a) The proprietor provides a valid land or building ownership certificate, a business license, a tax registration certificate and other relevant certificates; b) Production (business operation) continues before the release of the HD announcement; and c) Losses from production or business suspension are incurred due to HD.

**30.1.3 Moving subsidy:** Relocation and installation costs of machinery, materials, etc. will be determined by both parties through consultation, failing which, through valuation by a qualified agency.

**30.1.4 Moving reward:** A moving reward of up to 4% of the value of the expropriated nonresidential building will be paid, but will not be paid if the period specified in the HD compensation program is exceeded.

**30.2 Rural nonresidential buildings:** Nonresidential buildings and other auxiliary facilities constructed lawfully by rural collective economic organizations or villagers will be subject to one-time monetary compensation based on the actual building area. Such compensation includes value compensation, decoration compensation, a moving subsidy, compensation for losses from production or business suspension, and a moving reward. For any nonresidential building whose compensation rate is not specified or any special building (structure) and decoration, compensation will be based on field evaluation. Such valuation will be conducted by a qualified agency selected or accepted by the proprietor. If the expropriator or proprietor has a doubt about the valuation report, it may apply for review or rechecking. The compensation for a rural nonresidential building is not less than market prices of similar buildings, and is full replacement cost.

**30.2.1 Value compensation:** based on the actual building area, compensation rates set out in **Table E-5**

**Table E-5 Compensation Rates for Nonresidential Buildings**

Structure	Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Steel frame (with enclosure)	Simple
Compensation rate (yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	1000	800	600	400	400	200

**30.2.2 Decoration compensation:** by reference to compensation rates for residential house decoration or through valuation

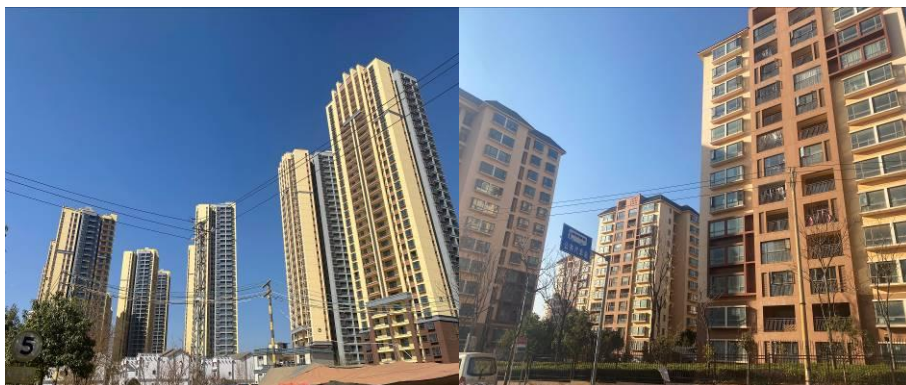
**30.2.3 Moving reward:** 2% of the HD compensation for each building

**30.2.4 Moving subsidy:** Relocation and installation costs of machinery, materials, etc. of enterprises within the HD range will be determined through valuation by a qualified agency.

**30.2.5 Compensation for losses from production or business suspension:** determined through valuation by a qualified agency

For residential houses and nonresidential building affected, in case of property swap, some resettlement residential areas are available in DZNA (Yuntian Garden, Yunxiang Garden, Baoxiang Garden, etc.) can be selected, with at least 6,000 houses available. These resettlement residential areas are provided with a full range of public and commercial service facilities, and are 7km away from Kunming Changshui International Airport, and 3.4km to

11.9km away from the original villages. Resettlement residential areas will be selected by the DZNA Management Committee and AHs through consultation.



**Figure E- 1 Photos of Resettlement Residential Areas**

**31 Entities or persons affected by the displacement of other infrastructure and special facilities will be entitled to the following compensation and resettlement measures:** Other infrastructure and special facilities will be reconstructed by proprietors or the DZNA Management Committee to the original standard and size after compensation; other ground attachments will be compensated for according to the applicable provisions.

**32 Persons losing employment income due to LAR impacts will be entitled to the following compensation and resettlement measures:**

- Jobs generated by the Project should be made first available to them, and jobs with the same salaries should be provided if possible.
- Monetary compensation equivalent to the salary loss of at least 3 years should be paid.
- A transition subsidy and free employment training should be provided.

**33 Vulnerable groups affected by LAR should be entitled to the following assistance measures:**

- They should have equal access to LA and HD compensation.
- Jobs generated by the Project should be made first available to them.
- Production and livelihood restoration measures should be made first available to them.
- Special assistance measures should be taken for houseless households, households with housing difficulty, persons subject to support for the extremely poor, martyr dependents, disabled persons, MLS households, etc.

**34 Minority residents affected by LAR should be entitled to the following rights protection measures:**

- They should enjoy priority in employment and skills training.
- They should enjoy priority in receiving employment information and selecting jobs.
- They should attend project consultation meetings to express their opinions, suggestions and needs.
- Relevant policies should be translated into minority languages for easier understanding, and AIB and local policies explained in detail (if involved).
- Special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups in minority areas, especially the poor.

**35 Women affected by LAR should be entitled to the following rights protection measures:**

- They should enjoy the same participation right as men at community meetings and congresses.
- Their opinions should be considered in the public opinion survey on LA and HD.
- They should share LA and HD compensation equally.
- Jobs generated by the Project, local employment training and job referral should be made first available to them.
- LA compensation should be paid after signature by couples to ensure women's rights of information and participation.

**—The following compensation and resettlement measures apply to noise displaced persons—**

**36 Entities or persons affected by noise displacement will be entitled to the following compensation and resettlement measures:**

- Noise monitoring and disclosure: Conduct noise monitoring, and identify and disclose affected communities within a noise contour of 80-85 dB around the airport.
- Consultation and participation: Collect displacement preferences, suggestions and needs of noise-affected persons by means of visit, FGD and questionnaire survey. Consultation should be continuous, and run through noise-displaced population identification, DMS, RAP and resettlement program preparation, house expropriation, and subsequent livelihood restoration, detailed consultation and public participation. See the SEP.
- Identification of noise displaced persons: Identify noise displaced persons based on displacement preferences collected.
- Preparation and review of resettlement plan for noise displacement: Develop a resettlement plan for noise displacement according to AIIB's requirements, and submit it to AIIB for review.
- Disclosure and implementation of the resettlement plan for noise displacement: It will be disclosed after AIIB review to ensure that the noise-displaced persons receive accurate information. If there is no objection, it will be implemented by the DZNA Management Committee.
- Compensation and resettlement: The compensation and resettlement program should be fully consulted with the noise-displaced persons by means of FGD, questionnaire survey, etc. The noise-displaced persons may choose monetary compensation or property swap or both. In case of monetary compensation, the compensation amount will be determined through appraisal by a third party according to the Noise Management Framework. The appraised value of an expropriated house will be determined based on market price and cost estimate, and will not be less than the replacement cost of similar houses on the date of the HD announcement. In case of property swap, the resettlement site will be determined in full consultation with each AH according to the Noise Management Framework.
- House appraisal and disclosure: The DZNA Management Committee will assist the noise-displaced persons in selecting a third party appraisal agency to appraise houses, and appraisal results will be disclosed and confirmed by the noise-displaced persons.
- Compensation and resettlement agreement signing: The DZNA Management Committee will sign compensation and resettlement agreements with the noise-displaced persons after full consultation.
- Compensation payment: The DZNA Management Committee will pay compensation to the noise-displaced persons or provide resettlement houses according to compensation and resettlement agreements.
- House handover: The noise displaced persons hand over their houses on schedule.
- Ownership: After noise displacement is completed, the ownership of the vacated houses will belong to the DZNA Management Committee, and the remaining home sites on

the rural collective land will still be owned by the original village collective.

➤ M&E: An independent third party external M&E agency will be appointed for noise displacement M&E. After the Closing Date, the RPF will continue to be developed, implemented, monitored and reported on semi-annual basis to the relevant stakeholders, until the actions under RPF have been completed.

➤ Special assistance: Special assistance measures will be taken for houseless households, households with housing difficulty, etc.

## F. Organizational Structure Implementation Process

37 To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. As the PIA, YAG is responsible for project preparation, implementation and subsequent management, and assumes overall responsibility for E&S management under the Project. The DZNA Management Committee is responsible for the implementation of noise reduction measures for settlements, schools and hospitals involved in the Project's resettlement and environmental noise.

- Yunnan Provincial Government (PIE)
- YAG (PIA)
- KCIAC (PIU)
- PIO(PIO)
- DZNA Management Committee
- Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch
- DZNA Natural Resources Bureau
- Sub-district offices
- Communities committees
- Affected entities
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

38 Yunnan Provincial Government (PIE): coordinating YAG and the DZNA Management Committee to ensure smooth communication

39 YAG (PIA): responsible for project preparation, implementation and subsequent management, and assuming overall responsibility for E&S management under the Project; responsible for overall project coordination, bidding and procurement direction, financial statistics, implementation supervision, etc. to ensure the successful implementation of the Project; conducting day-to-day management, directing the PIU for project preparation, implementation and post-evaluation, and supervising and managing project planning, finance, procurement, training and files; acting on AIB's ESF, accepting AIB's supervision and inspection, and submitting monitoring data as required by AIB; appointing an external M&E agency to monitor and evaluate project resettlement; accepting and handling grievances arising from resettlement

40 KCIAC (PIU) and the PIO are responsible specifically for project management and implementation, including:

- Implementing major decisions made by YAG;
- Responsible for overall project management, coordination, supervision and direction;
- Contacting the competent state, provincial and municipal authorities, and coordinating with AIB and the consulting agency;
- Implementing legal documents signed with AIB, and reporting project progress to YAG and AIB;
- Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare the RAP;

- Coordinating the design agency with other agencies at the preparation stage;
- Coordinating the progress of project construction and resettlement;
- Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan;
- Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies;
- Tracking the disbursement of resettlement funds;
- Handling grievances and appeals from APs;
- Assisting in external monitoring activities;
- Collecting and compiling data required for internal monitoring reporting, and managing resettlement files
- Appoint a social and resettlement focal point separately to coordinate the ESMP/RPF related activities

#### 41 DZNA Management Committee:

- Implementing noise reduction measures for settlements, schools and hospitals involved in the Project's resettlement and environmental noise (including noise displacement)
- Providing E&S information during project implementation, and assisting AIIB and the E&S monitoring agencies in E&S implementation supervision and inspection;
- Developing LAR policies in coordination with agencies concerned;
- Coordinating work of resettlement agencies;
- Raising resettlement funds;
- Disbursing resettlement funds;
- Accepting and handling grievances arising from resettlement;
- Implementing employment measures
- Mobilize enough resources to be responsible for the specific implementation of the RPF /ARAP and related plans

#### 42 DZNA Natural Resources Bureau:

- Paying land taxes and fees
- Handling land approval

#### 43 Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch

- Implementing resettlement
- Taking full charge of LAR affairs (including endowment insurance for LEFs)
- Participating in the DMS
- Supervising resettlement implementation
- Coordinating resettlement work
- Accepting and handling grievances arising from resettlement;
- Implementing noise displacement

#### 44 Sub-district offices

- Participating in the DMS
- Participating in the calculation of compensation for AHs
- Participating in compensation payment
- Participating in the handling of grievances and appeals from APs
- Responsible for the implementation of employment measures for APs

#### 45 Community committees

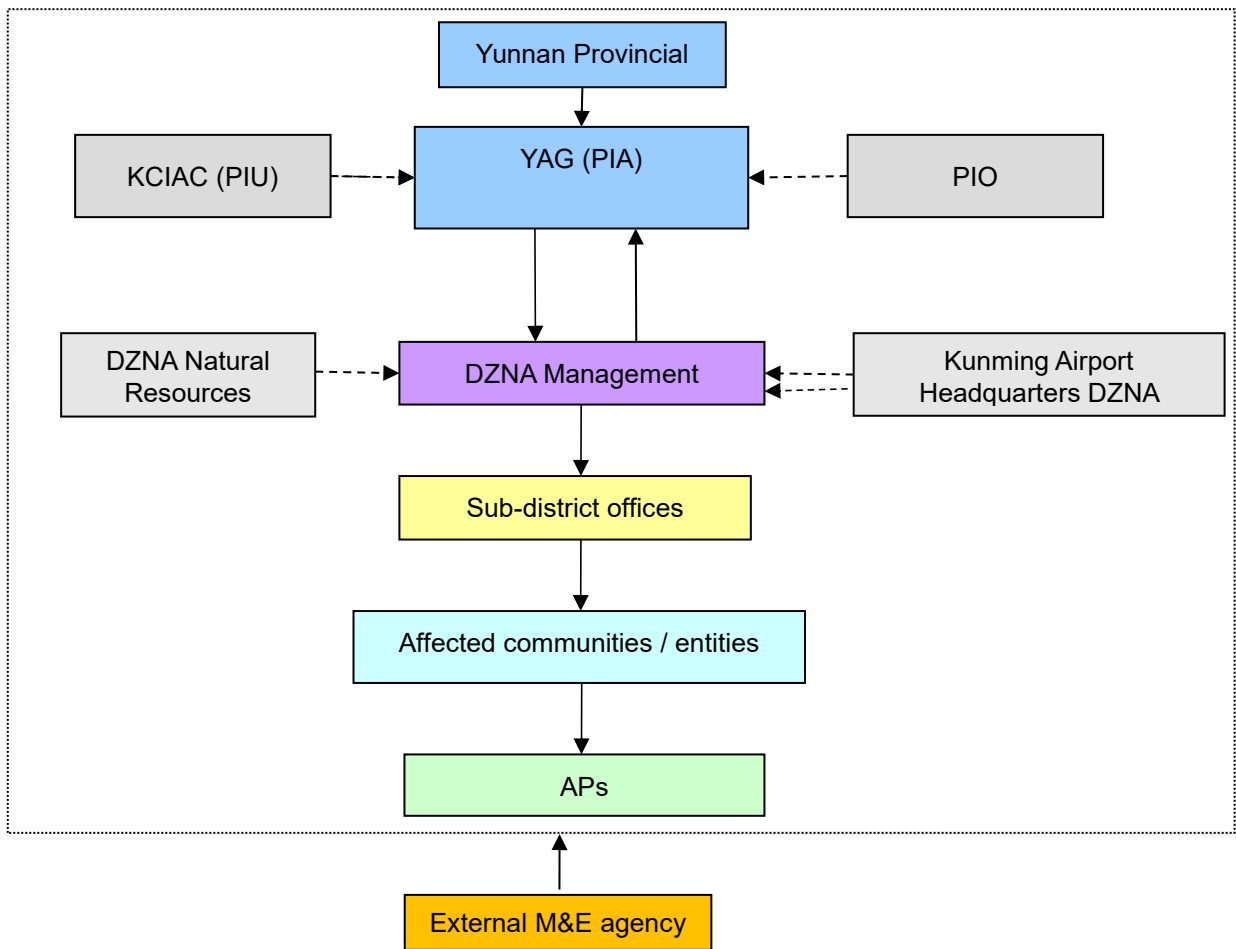
- Participating in the DMS
- Participating in the calculation of compensation for AHs
- Participating in compensation payment
- Participating in the handling of grievances and appeals from APs

#### 46 Design agency

- Reducing LAR impacts by optimizing the project design
- Determining the range of LAR impacts

47 External M&E agency: YAG will appoint a qualified agency experienced in projects financed by international financial organizations as the external M&E agency. During resettlement planning and implementation, the external M&E agency will conduct external M&E on resettlement, and submit M&E reports to YAG and AIIB. 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 AIIB through YAG; and
- Providing technical advice to YAG in data collection and processing.



**Figure F-1 Organizational Chart**

48 Training for resettlement agencies: In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a detailed program, as detailed in **Table F-1**. Training will be given in such forms as workshop, training course, visit of similar projects and field training, and will cover:

- AIIB’s resettlement principles and policies
- Differences between AIIB policies and PRC laws
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Resettlement implementation progress control
- Resettlement M&E

**Table F-1 Resettlement Training Schedule**

Time	Venue	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
May 2023	Kunming	Seminar	Resettlement staff	Operational training on resettlement	1.5
Aug. 2023	Kunming	Learning	Backbone	Resettlement learning tour of	5

		tour	resettlement staff	AIB-financed projects	
Oct. 2023	Kunming	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	1.5
Dec. 2023	Places of other AIB projects	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement staff	Resettlement learning tour of AIB-financed projects	5

49 In addition, the following measures will be taken to improve capacity:

- Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;
- Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;
- Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

50 Equipment: All resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

51 Staffing: In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 1-6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, property demolition and resettlement. See **Table F-2**.

**Table F-2 Resettlement Training Plan**

Agency	Workforce	Composition
PIO	2	Staff members
DZNA Management Committee	2	Staff members
Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch	8 or more	Civil servants
Sub-district offices	6-8	Administrative staff
Affected community committees	2	Community officials
External M&E agency	Some	Resettlement experts

52 ES training and capacity building: For the smooth implementation of the resettlement work, the YAG will train the staff implementing the ESMP. In the implementation process of ESMP, there will be 3 training sessions, including one expert lecture, 53 one visit and learn from other good resettlement practice projects, and one on-site training for technical and management personnel.

#### RPF implementation procedure

53 According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, the implementation procedure is as follows:

- Identifying the Project's resettlement impacts;
- Proposing to prepare a full RAP or ARAP based on the identified resettlement impacts;
- Preparing a full RAP or ARAP after acceptance by AIIB;
- Submitting the completed full RAP or ARAP to AIIB review and disclosure;
- Conducting M&E

54 According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, an RAP should be prepared for involuntary resettlement activities arising from a project. When the affected population exceeds 200, a complete RAP should be prepared and submitted to AIIB for review. When the affected population does not exceed 200, the APs are not physically displaced, and less than 10% of their means of production are lost, such impacts are deemed “slight”, and an APAP should be prepared and submitted to AIIB.

- A complete RAP should include:
  - A general description of the Project;
  - Identification of potential impacts of the Project;
  - Objectives (the main objectives of the RAP);
  - Socioeconomic profile;
  - Legal framework;
  - Eligibility: determining the criteria of APs, and determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance;
  - Valuation of and compensation for losses;
  - Resettlement measures;
  - Resettlement site selection, preparation and rearrangement;
  - Public participation and consultation, where the APs and the related communities must be included;
  - Integration with host population, and measures to mitigate impacts of resettlement on host communities;
  - Public participation and information disclosure;
  - Grievance redress procedure
  - Organizational structure and responsibilities;
  - Implementation schedule;
  - Budget;

- M&E
- An ARAP shall include:
- A census survey of APs and valuation of assets;
  - A description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
  - Public participation and information disclosure;
  - Grievance redress procedure
  - Organizational structure and responsibilities;
  - Implementation schedule;
  - Budget;
  - M&E

55 Based on the above AIIB and PRC policy requirements, the following resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared, and may be adjusted based on project implementation progress. See **Table F-3**. Since the starting time of noise displacement is uncertain, the Noise Management Framework will apply. However, before the beginning of noise displacement, an RAP should be prepared and submitted to AIIB for review according to ESS2.

**Table F-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Activity	Time	Progress
1	RPF preparation		
1.1	Establishing the PIO	Nov. 2022	Completed
1.2	Appointing the RPF preparation agency	Nov. 2022	Completed
1.3	Conducting the DMS	Mar. 2023	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RPF	Apr. 2023	Completed
2	Information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Mar. – Apr. 2023	Completed
2.2	Disclosing the draft RPF to APs	Apr. 2023	Completed
2.3	Disclosing the revised RPF to APs if necessary	Apr. 2023	N/A
2.4	Disclosing the RPF on AIIB's website	Apr. 2023	Completed
3	Approving the RPF	May 2023	Completed
4	Identification and assessment IP, M&E		
4.1	Identification and assessment IP	Dec. 2026	To be completed
4.2	Prepare RAP or others	Jun. 2027	To be completed
4.3	Baseline survey	Sep. 2024	Completed
4.4	Internal monitoring	Dec. 2024 – Dec. 2030	Ongoing
4.5	External M&E	Sep. 2024 – Dec. 2030	Ongoing

## G. Financial Arrangements and Management

56 The DZNA Management Committee will assume all costs of LAR and noise displacement under the Project. Any RAP consistent with this RPF should include an estimated budget. Whether identified as APs or not during resettlement planning, and whether sufficient funds are available or not, all persons adversely affected by LA and HD will be entitled to compensation or other appropriate mitigation measures. For this reason, such budget should include contingencies, which is usually 10% or more of the estimated resettlement budget.

57 The compensation rates in this RPF provide a basis for compensation calculation in the RAP. Compensation should be fully paid to the persons or collectives losing land or other assets without deduction for any reason. The RAP should describe how compensation will be paid to the affected persons and entities. A basic principle is that funds must flow as directly as possible with minimum intermediate links.

58 The resettlement budget will be included in the total costs of the Project, and includes LA and HD compensation, noise displacement compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, taxes and fees, contingencies, etc. The Project's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principle: All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the Project. The DZNA Management Committee will disburse funds to the sub-district finance offices at the specified rates for payment to the affected communities and persons.

59 The nonresidential houses and 498.59 mu of state-owned land of the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch have not been appraised by a third party, and the resettlement budget cannot be estimated. Such funds will be disbursed by the DZNA Management Committee.

60 The DZNA Management Committee will also be responsible for noise displacement under the Project. Based on the noise displacement budget in the ESIA, the resettlement budget for noise displacement is 930.46 million yuan, including 196.88 million yuan for the relocation of Ganhaizi Village (last phase), and 733.58 million yuan for the relocation of Huaqing Village, Changpo Village and Fuxing Primary School (current phase). Such funds will be disbursed by the DZNA Management Committee to the township / sub-district finance offices for further payment to the affected entities / individuals. However, the current impacts are estimated in the feasibility study, and there is no detail for implementation time yet.

**Table G-1 Resettlement Budget for Noise Displacement**

Village / entity	Households	Area	Unit price (yuan)	Estimated resettlement budget (0,000 yuan)	Remarks
Ganhaizi Village	125	/	3500	19688	Previous phase
Huaqing Village	162	/	3500	25515	Current phase
Changpo Village	303	/	3500	47723	Current phase
Fuxing Primary School		300	4000	120	Current phase
Total	590	300	/	93046	/

Note: ① The numbers of displaced households and estimated amounts are for reference only. The noise-displaced AHs will be determined after full consultation with the AHs after the beginning of noise

displacement, and the AHs may choose to move or not freely. In addition, actual compensation amounts for affected houses will be determined through third party appraisal. The current impacts are estimated in the feasibility study, and there is no detail for implementation time yet.7.②If the actual relocation cost exceeds the estimated value, the Dianzhong New Area Management Committee needs to pay as the actual cost.

## H. Public Participation and Information Disclosure

61 The APs will participate in the whole process, especially in the DMS, resettlement measure formulation and resettlement implementation.

62 The RAP must describe measures taken or to be taken, involve the APs in the proposed resettlement arrangements, and develop their awareness to participate in activities to improve or restore livelihoods and living standards. To ensure that the APs' opinions and suggestions are fully considered, public participation should precede project design and the implementation of mitigation measures. Public participation must run through the whole process of RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring.

63 During RPF preparation, YAG, KCIAC and the DZNA Management Committee should also disclose the RPF and RAP to all APs and the public (APs not less than 10% and women not less than 30%) at certain places, and in certain languages and manners. The draft RPF and RAP should be disclosed one month before AIIB appraisal. After approval by AIIB, the RPF and RAP must be disclosed again.

64 See **Table H-1** for the public participation activities at the preparation stage, **Table H-2** for a brief public participation plan, and the stakeholder engagement program in the SEP for the detailed public participation plan

**Table H-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage and Key Findings**

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	#	Key findings	Organizer
1	Jan. 2023	Design optimization	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, Civil Aviation Airport Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd., taskforce, APs	15	1) Reducing 32.6323 hectares of freight area development land during feasibility study; 2) Reducing 1.0721 hectares of slope land through land layout optimization	PIA
3	Feb. 2023	Preliminary DMS	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, Civil Aviation Airport Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd., taskforce, APs	13	Most of the land used for the project is owned by YAG, and most of the additional land is collective woodland, with little impact on nearby residents.	PIA
4	Feb. 2023	LA policies and compensation rates	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, DZNA Natural Resources Bureau, sub-district offices, taskforce, APs	15	The LA policies and compensation rates have been disclosed in the project area.	PIA
5	Feb. 2023	HD policies and compensation rates	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, taskforce, APs	15	HD involves the aircraft maintenance station of China Eastern Technology Co., Ltd. Yunnan Branch, which will be reconstructed within the airport.	PIA
6	Feb. 2023	Socioeconomic survey and	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices,	18	Local residents deal with nonagricultural operations mainly,	PIA

		DMS	taskforce, APs		and the proportion of agricultural income is low, there almost no household relies entirely on farming.	
7	Jan. – Mar. 2023	Resettlement modes	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, taskforce, APs	20	Monetary compensation is the preferred choice of all APs. Women request both monetary compensation and job opportunities.	PIA
8	Jan. – Mar. 2023	Resettlement policies	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, taskforce, APs	15	The APs are being consulted on resettlement policies.	PIA
9	Mar. 2023	Noise impacts and control measures	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, taskforce, noise affected persons	18	Installing soundproof windows, and consulting with APs adequately if noise displacement occurs due to excessive noise impacts	PIA

**Table H-2 Public Participation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
Disclosing the RPF, RAP, ESMP (including the Noise Management Framework and Social Gender Action Plan), ESAP and SEP	Sub-district / community bulletin board	Apr. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices	All APs	Disclosing the draft RAP at sub-district and community bulletin boards and offices
Disclosing the RPF, RAP, ESMP (including the Noise Management Framework and Social Gender Action Plan), ESAP and SEP	Website	Apr. 2023	AiIB	All APs	Disclosing AiIB safeguard documents online
M&E	Community FGD, resident interview, etc.	Dec. 2026	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices	All APs	Collecting data of noise impacts from affected communities and APs via sub-district and community bulletin boards and offices

65 During project implementation, and the preparation of the SIA Report, RPF and RAP, social gender factors should be considered, and a certain proportion of participants should be women.

- Each community committee should have at least one female member, and women should enjoy the same participation right as men at community meetings and congresses.
- Women's opinions should be considered in the public opinion survey on LA and HD.
- Women should share LA and HD compensation equally.
- Jobs generated by the Project, local employment training and job referral should be

made first available to them.

- Not less than 30% of participants in public participation activities at the preparation stage should be women.
- LA compensation should be paid after signature by couples to ensure women's rights of information and participation.
- At the operation stage, each project implementation agency (PIU, contractor, etc.) should have at least one female member.
- Women's needs and daily routines should be considered in information disclosure.
- Information disclosure should be conducted in manners acceptable for women based on their literacy.

## I. GRM

66 Since resettlement is implemented involving the APs, no substantial dispute will arise. However, to ensure that the APs can file grievances about all aspects of LAR, the following grievance redress procedure must be established:

- Stage 1 (5 days): If an AP is dissatisfied with the compensation and resettlement program, or any safety or environmental aspect at construction or operation stage, he/she may file a written or oral grievance to the community committee or contractor. In case of an oral grievance, the community committee or contractor should keep a written record. The community committee or contractor will: 1) stop the relevant activity (e.g., construction with noise impact on nearby residents) immediately; 2) not restore such activity before the grievance is closed; 3) notify KCIAC of the grievance received and the proposed solution; 4) give a definite reply to the AP within two days; and 5) close the grievance within 5 days after receipt where possible.
- Stage 2 (15 days): If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file a grievance to the sub-district office or KCIAC orally, by telephone or in writing, which will call the original grievance record, hold a meeting with the main stakeholders (including the respondent and AP) to develop a solution accepted by all, including key steps. The respondent should implement such solution immediately, and close the grievance within 15 days. All measures and results should be recorded.
- Stage 3 (15 days): If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file a grievance to the DZNA Management Committee or YAG orally, by telephone or in writing, which will hold a stakeholder consultation meeting within two weeks (including the AP, respondent, local natural resources bureau, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agriculture and rural affairs bureau, etc.) to develop a solution accepted by all, including key steps. The respondent should implement such solution immediately, and close the grievance within 15 days. All measures and results should be recorded. At the end of Stage 3, YAG will notify the outcome to AIIB.
- Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit to a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC.

67 In addition, AIIB has established a PPM to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of feedback from project-affected people. For more information, visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

Scope and mode of reply:

- **Scope of reply**

- i) Brief description of grievance;
- ii) Investigation results;

iii) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RPF;

iv) Disposition and basis

➤ **Modes of reply**

i) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.

ii) For any common grievance, a community meeting will be held or a notice given to the community committee.

In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the PIO.

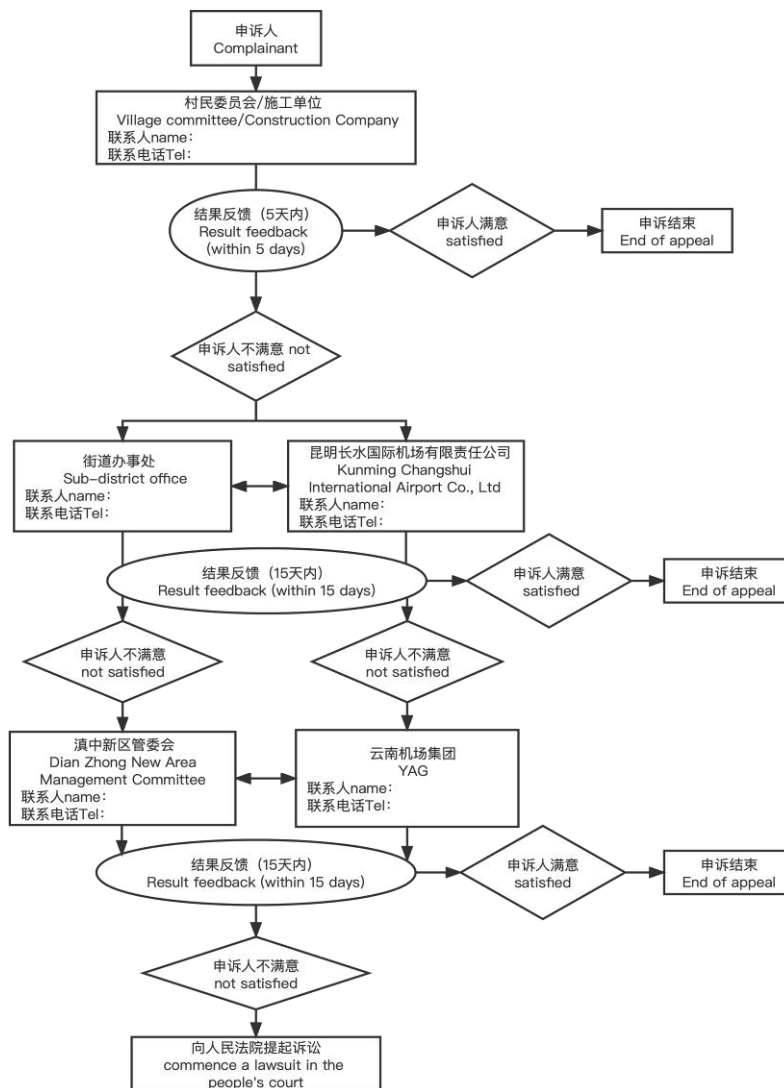


Figure I-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

68 Recording and feedback of grievances and appeals: During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to KCIAC and YAG monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

69 To record grievances and their handlings, a registration form has been prepared, as shown in **Table I-1**.

**Table I-1 Grievance Registration Form**

Appellant	Time	Location	Feedback of accepting agency	PMO's advice	External M&E agency's advice	Progress	AIB's opinion
Appeal							
Expected solution							
Proposed solution							
Actual handling							
Person responsible (signature)							
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.							

70 Contact information for grievance redress: The resettlement agencies will assign dedicated staff members to collect and handle grievances and appeals from the APs. See **Table I-2**.

**Table I-2 Contact Information for Grievance Redress**

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
YAG (PIA)	Attendant	Wujiaba, Chuncheng Road, Guandu District, Kunming	0871—6709733 5
KCIAC (PIU)	Attendant	Kunming Changshui International Airport, Guandu District, Kunming	0871-96566
DZNA Management Committee	Li Guangsheng	1# Building, Airport Business Plaza, No.1 Dianxing Street, KAEZ, Guandu District, Kunming	13759118170
Changshui Sub-district Office	Yao Baocun	Yincheng Garden, Kunming International Printing and Packaging Industry Base (Phase 1), Dabanqiao Sub-district, Guandu District, Kunming	15877968026
Dabanqiao Sub-district	Yu Xintong	Yincheng Garden, Kunming International	13987605269

Office		Printing and Packaging Industry Base (Phase 1), Dabanqiao Sub-district, Guandu District, Kunming	
Wuxi Community	Ding Yongxing	West of the crossing of Xiaogaopo and Wuxi Highways, Guandu District, Kunming	15911728825
Huaqing Community	Weng Baohua	West of Lichang Highway, Huaqing Group of Huaqing Community, Dabanqiao Sub-district, Guandu District, Kunming	13669720969
Fuxing Community	Jiang Jianbiao	South of the crossing of Yangxiao Road and Jinhun Avenue, Guandu District, Kunming	13577083321
Changshui Community	Liu Suojin	South of the crossing of Yunqiao Road and National Highway 320, Guandu District, Kunming	13888833122

Note: Each agency has a well-staffed and experienced grievance redress team. The contacts above are the key contacts for grievance redress of the above agencies.

## J. M&E

71 YAG will conduct internal and external supervision and monitoring on RAP and noise displacement implementation, and record results in quarterly reports for submission to AIIB.

72 Internal monitoring will be conducted from the bottom up through a normative and smooth information management system between YAG, KCIAC, the PIO and other resettlement agencies to track resettlement progress, fund use, etc.

73 Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (LA, state-owned land occupation, displacement of entities, etc.), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RAP and reasons for deviations;
- LAR progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA and HD progress, and progress of other resettlement activities (see **Table J-1** for the reporting format);
- Resettlement budget and implementation: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation, supervision and auditing of fund use (see **Table J-2** for the reporting format);
- Production resettlement and employment of APs: main modes of resettlement, number of APs resettled, employment of APs, effectiveness of resettlement, etc.;
- Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of AIIB Mission; and
- Existing issues and solutions.

**Table J-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD**

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting date: \_\_\_\_\_ (MM/DD/YY)

Resettlement activity	Unit	Planned	Completed	Completed in total	Total percentage
Nonresidential buildings	m <sup>2</sup>				
Land compensation	0,000 yuan				
HD compensation payment	0,000 yuan				
Store restoration	m <sup>2</sup>				
Reconstruction of nonresidential buildings	m <sup>2</sup>				

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person responsible: \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

**Table J-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Use**

\_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ Town (Sub-district) \_\_\_\_\_ Village (Community) Date: \_\_\_\_\_ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected agency	Brief description	Qty. (unit)	Amount needed (yuan)	Amount of compensation available in the reporting period (yuan)	Total amount of compensation available (yuan)	Percentage
Entities						
Infrastructure						

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person responsible: \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

74 Internal monitoring method:

- Normative statistical reporting system: YAG and the PIU will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds and LAR. Such forms will be submitted monthly. See **Table J-3**.
- Regular or irregular reporting: Information on issues arising from resettlement will be exchanged in various forms between the resettlement agencies and the external M&E agency.
- Regular meeting: During resettlement implementation, YAG and the PIU will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.
- Inspection: YAG will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the PIU and resettlement agencies, handle resettlement issues on site, and verify the progress of resettlement and the implementation of resettlement policies.
- Exchange of information with the external M&E agency: YAG and the PIU will keep routine contact with the external M&E agency, and take findings and opinions of the external M&E agency as a reference for internal monitoring.

**Table J-3 Sample Monitoring Form**

No.	Item		RAP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	%
1	State-owned land	Area (mu)					
2	Temporary land occupation	Area (mu)					
		AHs					
		APs					

No.	Item		RAP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	%
3	Entities	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )					
		Number					
		APs					
4	HD	Residential (m <sup>2</sup> )					
		Nonresidential (m <sup>2</sup> )					
5	Resettlement funds (yuan)						

75 Reporting interval: Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB semiannually. Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to the PIU, which will compile relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to AIIB as required above.

76 External M&E: YAG will appoint an independent agency experienced in projects financed by international financial organizations as the external M&E agency, which will conduct external M&E on resettlement semiannually. The external M&E agency may be a university, research institution, NGO or independent consulting firm with relevant experience, but it should have competent and experienced staff, and their terms of reference should be accepted by AIIB.

77 Scope and procedure of external M&E:

➤ Periodic M&E: During the implementation of the RAP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Compensation for and resettlement of affected entities;
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- Whether APs have benefited from the Project

➤ Public consultation: The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

➤ Grievance redress: The external M&E agency will visit the affected sub-districts and communities periodically, and inquire the resettlement agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effective.

78 Reporting interval: The external M&E agency will compile relevant data and information, and submit an external M&E report to AIIB and YAG semiannually. After the Closing Date, the RPF

will continue to be implemented, and semi-annual M&E to the relevant stakeholders, until the actions under RPF have been completed. See **Table J-4**. See Appendix 1 for the M&E reporting schedule for the ARAP.

**Table J-4 Resettlement M&E Reporting Schedule for Noise Displacement**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Resettlement report</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Dec. 2027
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Dec. 2027
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jul. 2028
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Dec. 2028

Note: The above schedule is a reference for noise displacement monitoring only. The cut-off point of M&E should be after the completion of noise displacement, when the noise-affected persons will have been resettled properly. If the noise relocation is not completed after the AIIB project closure in 2028, YAG still needs to hire a third-party monitoring unit for M&E, and the costs incurred in M&E should be undertaken by YAG. The third-party monitoring unit needs to submit semi-annual reports for review by YAG.

79 Post-resettlement evaluation: After the completion of the Project, YAG (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-resettlement evaluation to evaluate the Project's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LAR as a reference for future work. A post-resettlement evaluation report will be submitted to AIIB.

**AIIB-financed Project**

**Yunnan Kunming Changshui Green  
Airport Development Project  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**

**YAG**

**March 2023**

1. **Project overview:** Kunming Changshui International Airport is located near Dabanqiao Town, Guandu District, Kunming Municipality, Yunnan Province, completed and put into operation in June 2012, establishing an airline network providing access to the whole country and four continents. To accelerate the construction of the radiation hub oriented to South and Southeast Asia, promote the balanced regional and leapfrog development of Yunnan Province, and realize the national revitalization strategy through civil aviation, the National Development and Reform Commission approved the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project in May 2021. This project consists of 3 components: 1) east area, including East Runway #2, a freight station and aprons, as well as apron around Terminal #2; 2) central area, including Terminal #2 (buildings and equipment), and some civil works of the general transport center (GTC) within the airport responsibility area and landside working area; and 3) west area, including the new runway and new aircraft maintenance area in the west of the airport, and other site preparations for future expansion.

To support the sustainable and green development of the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project, and regional interconnection, AIIB has provided a loan of \$500 million to the PRC for the Project. The Project consists of 4 components: 1) East Flight Area Construction; 2) Works around Terminal Area T2; 3) Green Airport Construction; and 4) Technical Support and Capacity Building. The Project will be implemented from July 2023 to June 2028. See **Table A-1 in the RPF**.

2. **Identification of associated projects:** According to the RPF, the Project's associated projects are defined as: 1) Terminal #2; and 2) the east freight area. See **paragraph 2 of the RPF**.

3. **Purpose and scope of this ARAP:** According to AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, an RAP should be prepared for LAR activities arising from a project. When the affected population does not exceed 200, the APs are not physically displaced, and less than 10% of their means of production are lost, such impacts are deemed “slight”, and an ARAP should be prepared and submitted to AIIB. 213.82 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project and associated projects, including 4.9 mu of ordinary farmland, 180.28 mu of woodland, 5.16 mu of unused farmland and 23.48 mu of collective construction land, mostly in Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community, affecting 3 households with 13 persons, with income losses of below 4%. Therefore, an ARAP has been prepared to **direct LA compensation and resettlement for the Project and associated projects, ensure that the APs have sufficient opportunities to replace their lost assets, and improve or at least restore their income level and living standard. This ARAP applies to LAR activities that have occurred or been identified within the design of the Project and associated projects.**

4. **Identification of LA impacts:** 1) 146.46 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, affecting Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community and one household with 4 persons, including 1.68 mu of cultivated land (excluding basic farmland), accounting for 1.15%; 0.46 mu of garden land, accounting for 0.31%; and 0.16 mu of other farmland, accounting for 0.11%; 116.08 mu of woodland (shrubs and arbors), accounting for 79.25%; 5.16 mu of grassland, accounting for 3.52%; and 22.92 mu of collective construction land, accounting for 15.65%. 2) 67.36 mu of collective land will be acquired for the associated

projects, affecting Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community and two household with 9 persons, including 2.37 mu of cultivated land (excluding basic farmland), accounting for 3.52%; 0.23 mu of other farmland, accounting for 0.34%; 64.2 mu of woodland, accounting for 95.31%; and 0.56 mu of collective construction land, accounting for 0.83%. The above woodland, grassland and collective construction land (including rural roads and water facility land) has not been contracted to households, and does not involve household compensation. See **Table 1**.

**Table 1 Trees Affected by the Project and Associated Projects**

Project	Component	District	Sub-district	Community	Proprietor	Shrubs (mu)	Arbors (mu)
The Project	Apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions)	DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	Wusazhuang Group	20.68	95.4
Associated projects	Terminal #2	DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	Wusazhuang Group	0.56	63.64
<b>Total</b>						<b>21.24</b>	<b>159.04</b>



**Figure 1 Woodland to be Acquired**

**5. Socioeconomic profile of APs and loss analysis:** LA for the Project and associated projects will affect 3 households with 13 persons in Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community.

- **Income loss analysis:** In Kunming Municipality, AAOVs are divided into 3 tiers, being 2,400 yuan/mu for Tier 1, 1,800 yuan/mu for Tier 2 and 1,500 yuan/mu for Tier 3. Based on the highest AAOV, the AAOV of the 4.05 mu of cultivated land acquired for the Project and associated projects is 9,720 yuan, equivalent to an average loss of 3,270 yuan per household or 747.69 yuan per capita. According to the Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development 2022 of Kunming Municipality, the per capita disposable income of rural residents of Kunming Municipality in 2022 was 19,507 yuan, so the average income loss rate is 3.83%. See **Table 4**.
- **Socioeconomic profile:** Among the 13 APs, 1) In terms of gender and ethnic composition, there are 7 males and 6 females, all being Han people, excluding any

minority or vulnerable person; 2) In terms of age structure, 3 are aged 16 years or less, 8 aged 17-60 years and two aged above 60 years; 3) In terms of educational level, two have received primary school or below education, 4 have received junior high school education, 6 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, and one has received junior college education; 5) In terms of land resources, the 3 AHs have 14.59 mu of cultivated land in total, 1.12 mu per capita or 4.86 mu per household; the main crops are corn, melon, cabbage and other vegetables; 6) In terms of income, the average annual household income is 55,508.62 yuan, mainly including employment and salary income; 7) In terms of expenditure, the average annual household expenditure is 45,832.66 yuan, mostly nonproductive expenses.

**Table2 Age and Education Level Distribution**

Aged	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
<16years	2	28.57%	1	16.67%	3	23.08%
16-60years	4	57.14%	4	66.67%	8	61.54%
>60years	1	14.29%	1	16.67%	2	15.38%
Subtotal	7	100.00%	6	100.00%	13	100.00%
Education level						
Primary school or below	1	14.29%	1	16.67%	2	15.38%
Junior high school	2	28.57%	2	33.33%	4	30.77%
Senior high school/Secondary technical school	3	42.86%	3	50.00%	6	46.15%
Junior college or above	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	1	7.69%
Subtotal	7	100.00%	6	100.00%	13	100.00%

**Table 3 Summary of LA Impacts<sup>9</sup>**

Project	Component	Division			LA area							Affected	
		District	Sub-district	Community	Farmland					Collective construction land	Total	AHs	APs
					Cultivated land	Garden land	Other farmland	Woodland	Grassland				
The Project	Apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions)	DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	1.68	0.46	0.16	116.08	5.16	22.92	146.46	1	4
				Subtotal	1.68	0.46	0.16	116.08	5.16	22.92	146.46	1	4
				Percent	1.15%	0.31%	0.11%	79.25%	3.52%	15.65%	100.00%	/	/
Associated projects	Terminal #2	DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	2.37	0.00	0.23	64.20	0.00	0.56	67.36	2	3
				Subtotal	2.37	0.00	0.23	64.20	0.00	0.56	67.36	2	3
				Percent	3.52%	0.00%	0.34%	95.31%	0.00%	0.83%	100.00%	/	/
Total					4.05	0.46	0.39	180.28	5.16	23.48	213.82	3	13
Percent					1.89%	0.22%	0.18%	84.31%	2.41%	10.98%	100.00%	/	/

**Table 4 LA Impact Analysis**

County / district	Sub-district	Community	Before LA				Affected by LA				Per capita cultivated area after LA (mu)	LA impacts			Income loss (yuan)			
			Population		Cultivated area (mu)	cultivated area (mu)	Per capita	Population		Cultivated area (mu)		Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Per capita annual disposable income (yuan)	Annual loss <sup>10</sup> (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%) <sup>11</sup>
			HHs	Population				AHs	APs									
DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	542	1768	7000	3.96	3	13	4.05	3.96	0.55%	0.73%	0.057%	9720 <sup>11</sup>	3240	747.69	3.83%	
		<b>Total</b>	/	/	/	/	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.05</b>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	

<sup>9</sup> Source: PIO, March 2023

<sup>10</sup> Annual loss = AAOV \* LA area (mu)

<sup>11</sup> The per capita disposable income of rural residents of Kunming Municipality in 2022 was 19,507 yuan, and that of urban residents 52,523 yuan (source: Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development 2022 of Kunming Municipality).

<sup>11</sup> Local AAOV rates include: Tier 1—2,400 yuan/mu, Tier 2—1,800 yuan/mu and Tier 3—1,500 yuan/mu, equivalent to 9,720 yuan per annum at the highest AAOV.

6. **Expected resettlement modes of APs:** 1) Monetary compensation is the resettlement mode expected by and available to every AH. The AHs think that since farming is labor-consuming and unprofitable, they will use compensation for business or get employed nearby. In addition, eligible LEFs may cover endowment insurance voluntarily. Therefore, 100% of the AHs prefer nonagricultural resettlement; 2) If possible, the APs expect that jobs generated by the Project and nonagricultural skills training be made first available to them to promote their production and livelihood restoration.

**Table 5 Expected Resettlement Modes**

District	Sub-district	Community	Affected population			Resettlement mode (HHs)			
			AHs	APs	Females	Monetary compensation	Agricultural resettlement	Nonagricultural resettlement	Social security
DZNA	Changshui	Wuxi	3	13	6	3	0	3	3
Total			3	13	6	3	0	3	3

7. **Livelihoods and expected resettlement modes of affected women:** 1) The affected women enjoy the same rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and election. Most of the female laborers interviewed think that they have the same autonomy in production and management as men, and can choose to get employed or do business freely. 2) Women have the same concerns as those of men: a) Compensation should be strictly based on the applicable state laws and regulations, and paid timely; b) LA compensation should be paid directly to the AHs; and c) The compensation for affected trees to be received by the village collective should be used or distributed under a rational program adopted at a village meeting; 3) Women have the following needs that are different from those of men: a) Women expect both monetary compensation and employment; b) Women also expect to participate in village-level management; and c) Women expect that compensation should be received with the signature of couples.

8. **Relocation of trees:** 1) The shrubs and arbors affected by the Project are owned by Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community, mostly growing naturally, used for water and soil conservation, and not for sale, with no income and no directly affected person; 2) Monetary compensation is the preferred choice of the collective of Wusazhuang Group of Wuxi Community, which expects the expropriator / government to relocate and dispose of trees, expects to receive full compensation before relocation, and expects that relocation should be notified one month in advance.

9. **Objectives and principles of income restoration:** This ARAP will be implemented under the direction of the RPF, and in compliance with the objectives and principles specified in AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, including: (a) to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible; (b) to minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (c) where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, to assist displaced persons 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; (d) to learn and address gender-related risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement; (e) to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced; and; (e) to conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

10. **Legal and policy framework:** The legal and policy framework for the Project in the RPF also applies to this ARAP. LAR activities will be conducted in accordance with AIIB's ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020), Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (September 1, 2021), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), and Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48). **If the local government promulgates any new policy during resettlement implementation, such policy will apply to all AHs.**

11. For the differences between the AIIB policy and PRC laws, gap-filling measures are given in the RPF, and will apply to this ARAP. See **paragraph 21 of the RPF**.

12. **Income and restoration measures:** To ensure that the persons affected by LA have sufficient opportunities to replace their lost assets, and improve or at least restore their income level and living standard, this ARAP proposes the following restoration measures in consultation with the APs:

➤ **Monetary compensation:** 1) Monetary compensation will be provided to the affected village collective and households according to the Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173), Guiding Opinions on Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Kunming Airport Economic Zone (Dabanqiao Sub-district) (Trial) (KAEZ [2022] No.22), Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Demolition for the Kunming Changshui Integrated Transport Hub Project (DZZF [2022] No.48), etc..

2) Monetary compensation includes land, young crop and ground attachment compensation. According to DZZF [2022] No.48, LA compensation includes land compensation and resettlement subsidy, being 65,500 yuan/mu; the compensation rate for young crops on cultivated and garden land is 5,086 yuan/mu, that for trees on woodland 20,000 yuan/mu and that for shrub forests 10,000 yuan/mu. Compensation rates for other ground attachments are set out in **Appendix 4**.

3) Monetary compensation will be paid by the DZNA Management Committee to the affected village collective, and a village meeting will be held to determine the distribution program.

4) In past LA activities, Wuxi Community has two distribution methods: i) Young crop compensation for cultivated and garden land is paid directly to the AHs, and tree compensation for collective woodland to the village collective; a village meeting is held to determine the distribution program; ii) A village meeting is held to determine the distribution program of resettlement subsidy and land compensation, and the AHs will not be entitled to land reallocation.

**Table 6 Summary of Block Comprehensive Land Prices, Young Crop Compensation and Tree Compensation**

Block comprehensive land price (yuan/mu)			Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)		Tree compensation (yuan/mu)	
Land price, yuan/mu	Land compensation (40%)	Resettlement subsidy (60%)	Garden land	Cultivated land	Shrub forests	Woodland
65500	26200	39300	5086	5086	10000	20000

➤ **Employment measures:** 1) Jobs generated by the Project will be made first available to the AHs, especially women and vulnerable groups; 2) Free skills training will be offered to all APs with basic literacy at least twice a year. Such training will be tailored to their actual needs through consultation, and at least two members (one male and one female if possible) of each AH will be trained.

➤ **Subsidies of basic endowment insurance for LEFs:** 1) According to the Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Government in Issuing the Interim Measures of Yunnan Province for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226), Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial Government on Reforming and Improving Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPGO [2019] No.1), and Notice of the Kunming Municipal Government on Issuing the Social Security Contribution Standard of Kunming Municipality for Land-expropriated Farmers (KMG [2020] No.40), eligible LEFs may cover basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or basic endowment insurance for urban employees voluntarily, and receive subsidies; 2) According to the latest standard effective from January 1, 2021, a social security contribution for LEFs will be levied at 20,000 yuan/mu of land used for construction projects in Kunming to subsidize basic endowment insurance for LEFs, as detailed in **Appendix 3**. The total social security contribution for the Project and associated projects is 98,000 yuan. The actual number of insured LEFs and costs will be confirmed at the implementation stage and subject to M&E.

➤ **Special entitlements of women:** 1) Jobs generated by the Project will be first

made available to women, including skilled and unskilled jobs; 2) Skills training will be first made available to women; 3) The affected women will receive relevant information, and participate in public consultation and resettlement; 4) Compensation agreements must be signed by couples; and 5) Women’s opinions on the Project will be considered first.

➤ **Special entitlements of vulnerable groups:** Vulnerable groups affected by the Project will enjoy the following entitlements: 1) Jobs generated by the Project will be first made available to them, including skilled and unskilled jobs; 2) Skills training will be first made available to them; 3) Their opinions on the Project will be considered first; and 4) They will receive assistance from the local government.

13. **Information disclosure and public participation:** According to paragraphs 19 and 20 of ESS1, information disclosure will be conducted in a timely, convenient, gender-sensitive, inclusive and culturally appropriate manner, and in a language that is understood by the APs and other stakeholders with special needs (related to disability, literacy and/or language), including AIB safeguard documents (RPF, RAP, DDR, etc.) and E&S information. In addition, all APs are encouraged to participate in consultation, and express opinions and expectations actively during resettlement implementation. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, YAG, KCIAC, the DZNA Management Committee, affected sub-district offices and community committees will conduct further public participation, as detailed in **Table 7**.

**Table 7 Public Participation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
Disclosing resettlement policies and rates	Sub-district / community bulletin board	Apr. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices	All APs	Disclosing the draft RAP at sub-district and community bulletin boards and offices
RAP disclosure	Website	Apr. 2023	AIB	All APs	Disclosing the RAP online
HD announcement	Community bulletin board	Jun. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices	All APs	Disclosing the HD range, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Community bulletin board	Jun. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices	All APs	Compensation and mode of payment
Determination of project area	Meeting	Jun. – Sep. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, Civil Aviation Airport Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd.	All APs	Determining the project area, and discussing compensation policies
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	Oct. – Nov. 2023	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, Civil Aviation Airport	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of

			Planning, Design and Research Institute Co., Ltd.		occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
M&E	Resident participation	Dec. 2023 – Dec. 2026	YAG, Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch, sub-district offices, external M&E agency, sub-district and community officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment of compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration

14. **Grievance redress:** A GRM has been established in the RPF according to ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement” to receive and handle grievances of the APs about the Project. The GRM has 4 stages, from the community committee / contractor, to the sub-district office / KCIAC, to the DZNA Management Committee / YAG, and finally to the court. Relevant contact information is provided to the APs. In addition, the PPM established by AIIB provides an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of feedback from project-affected people. The grievance redress requirements and procedure in the RPF also apply to this ARAP. See **paragraphs 66-70 of the RPF** for the detailed GRM and contact information.

15. **Organizational structure for resettlement:** To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The Yunnan Provincial Government will coordinate YAG and the DZNA Management Committee to ensure smooth communication. YAG is responsible for project preparation, implementation and subsequent management, assumes overall responsibility for E&S management under the Project, and submits relevant monitoring data and reports according to AIIB’s ESF. The DZNA Management Committee is responsible for the implementation of noise reduction measures for settlements, schools and hospitals involved in the Project’s resettlement and environmental noise, providing E&S information during project implementation, and assisting AIIB and the E&S monitoring agencies in E&S implementation supervision and inspection. Except the above organizations, KCIAC, the PIO, relevant departments of the DZNA Management Committee, local sub-district offices, community committees, design agency and external M&E agency will also participate in project implementation, and support the work of the above organizations. The organizational structure and responsibilities in the RPF also apply to this ARAP. See **paragraphs 37-47 of the RPF**.

16. **Resettlement implementation schedule:** According to AIIB’s procedure requirements, 1) The RAP should be completed and submitted to AIIB for review and approval before compensation, resettlement and restoration, which should be completed before the beginning of construction; 2) The RAP should include an implementation schedule for all proposed activities; if necessary, compensation payment, and restoration measures for other entitlements (in cash or kind) and resettlement should be completed at least two month before LAR. According to the above requirements, the applicable laws and policies of the PRC, and the overall project schedule, this ARAP includes a detailed resettlement implementation schedule, which may be adjusted based on project

implementation progress. See **Table 8**.

**Table 8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Activity	Time	Progress
1	RAP preparation		
1.1	Establishing the PIO	Nov. 2022	Completed
1.2	Appointing the RAP preparation agency	Apr. 2022	Completed
1.3	Conducting the DMS	Mar. 2023	Completed
1.4	Preparing the RAP	Apr. 2023	Completed
2	information disclosure and public participation		
2.1	Consulting with agencies concerned and APs	Mar. – Apr. 2023	Completed
2.2	Disclosing the draft RAP and RIB to APs	Apr. 2023	Completed
2.3	Disclosing the revised RAP and RIB to APs if necessary	Apr. 2023	Completed
2.4	Disclosing the RAP on AIIB's website	Apr. 2023	Completed
3	Approving the RAP	May 2023	Completed
4	Construction land		
4.1	Land pre-approval	Jun. 2022	Completed
4.2	Land approval	Dec. 2023	Completed
5	Implementation stage		
5.1	Entering into resettlement agreements and paying compensation	Jun. 2023 – Jun. 2024	Completed
5.1	LA and HD	Jun. 2023 – Jun. 2024	Completed
5.2	Providing clear land	Jul. 2024	Completed
5.3	Income restoration measures	Jun. 2023 – Dec. 2025	Ongoing
5.4	Skills training	Jun. 2023 – Dec. 2025	Ongoing
6	M&E		
6.1	Baseline survey	Sep. 2024	Completed
6.2	Internal monitoring	Dec. 2023 – Dec. 2026	Ongoing
6.3	External M&E	Sep. 2024 – Dec. 2026	Ongoing



**Figure 2 RPF and RP public website and interface(Apr.10 2023)**

## 17. Budget and fund management:

**17.1 Resettlement budget:** In the resettlement budget, direct resettlement costs include LA, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, training costs, taxes and fees, contingencies, etc.

- The resettlement budget of the Project is 22,062,636.75 yuan, including LA, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, resettlement planning and monitoring costs, training costs, taxes and fees, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 11,719,627.8 yuan (53.12% of the budget), including LA compensation of 9,593,130 yuan (43.48% of the budget), young crop compensation of 11,697.8 yuan (0.05% of the budget), and ground attachment compensation of 2.1148 million yuan (9.59% of the budget), and contingencies of 937,600 yuan (4.25% of the budget). See **Table9**.
- The resettlement budget of the associated projects is 9.6603 million yuan, including LA, young crop and ground attachment compensation, management fees, training costs, taxes and fees, contingencies, etc., including basic resettlement costs of 5.7037 million yuan (59.04% of the budget), including LA compensation of 4.4121 million yuan (45.67% of the budget), young crop compensation of 13,200 yuan (0.14% of the budget), and ground attachment compensation of 1.2784 million yuan (13.23% of the budget), and contingencies of 456,300 yuan (4.72% of the budget). See **Table 9**.

**Table 9 Resettlement Budget of the Project**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Compensation (yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			11719627.8	53.12%
1.1	LA compensation	yuan			9593130	43.48%
1.1.1	Farmland	mu	65500	2.3	150650	0.68%
1.1.2	Woodland	mu	65500	116.08	7603240	34.46%
1.1.3	Grassland	mu	65500	5.16	337980	1.53%
1.1.3	Construction land	mu	65500	22.92	1501260	6.80%
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	5086	2.3	11697.8	0.05%
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	mu	5000	0	0	0.00%
1.4	Ground attachment compensation	yuan			2114800	9.59%
1.4.1	Arbor trees	mu	20000	95.4	1908000	8.65%
1.4.2	Shrubs	mu	10000	20.68	206800	0.94%
2	Management fees	Basic costs	5%	11719627.8	585981.39	2.66%
3	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	yuan			2000000	9.07%
3.1	Survey and design costs	yuan		500000	500000	2.27%
3.2	M&E costs	yuan		1500000	1500000	6.80%
4	Training costs	Basic costs	1%	11719627.8	117196.278	0.53%
5	LA taxes and fees	yuan			6702261.053	30.38%
5.1	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	30	1533.341	46000.23	0.21%
5.2	Land reclamation costs	mu	14400	2.3	33120	0.15%
5.3	Compensation for additional construction land	m <sup>2</sup>	64	97640.4882	6248991.245	28.32%
5.4	LA management fees	LA costs	2.80%	11719627.8	328149.5784	1.49%

5.5	Social security costs	mu	20000	2.3	46000	0.21%
Subtotal of Items 1~5					21125066.52	21125066.52
6	Contingencies	Basic costs	8%	11719627.8	937570.224	4.25%
7	Total				22062636.75	100.00%

**Table 10 Resettlement Budget of the Associated Projects**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Compensation (yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			5703703.60	59.04%
1.1	LA compensation	yuan			4412080.00	45.67%
1.1.1	Farmland	mu	65500	2.6	170300.00	1.76%
1.1.2	Woodland	mu	65500	64.2	4205100.00	43.53%
1.1.3	Grassland	mu	65500	0	0.00	0.00%
1.1.3	Construction land	mu	65500	0.56	36680.00	0.38%
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	5086	2.6	13223.60	0.14%
1.3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	mu	5000	0	0.00	0.00%
1.4	Ground attachment compensation	yuan			1278400.00	13.23%
1.4.1	Arbor trees	mu	20000	63.64	1272800.00	13.18%
1.4.2	Shrubs	mu	10000	0.56	5600.00	0.06%
2	Management fees	Basic costs	5%	5703703.6	285185.18	2.95%
3	Training costs	Basic costs	1%	5703703.6	57037.04	0.59%
4	LA taxes and fees	yuan			3158073.89	32.69%
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	30	1733.342	52000.26	0.54%
4.2	Land reclamation costs	mu	14400	2.6	37440.00	0.39%
4.3	Compensation for additional construction land	m <sup>2</sup>	64	44906.8912	2874041.04	29.75%
4.4	LA management fees	LA costs	2.50%	5703703.6	142592.59	1.48%
4.5	Social security costs	mu	20000	2.6	52000.00	0.54%
Subtotal of Items 1~4					9203999.70	95.28%
5	Contingencies	Basic costs	8%	5703703.6	456296.29	4.72%
6	Total				9660295.99	100.00%

**17.2 Fund management:** Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable state regulations, and the policies and compensation rates in the RPF.

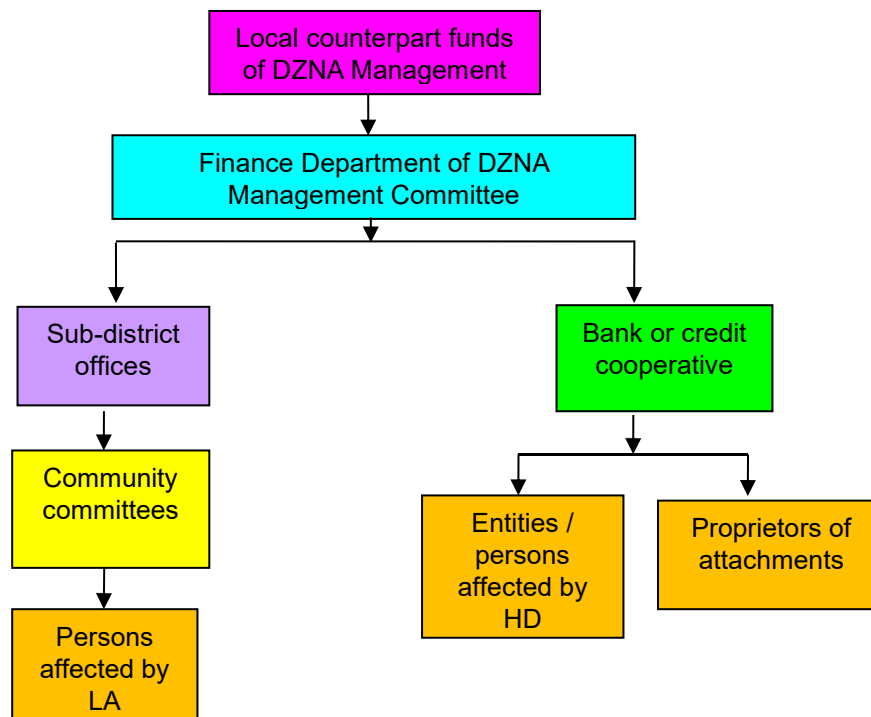
- The Kunming Airport Headquarters DZNA Branch will report resettlement implementation progress and submit disbursement reports to the DZNA Management Committee monthly, which will apply for fund disbursement with the DZNA Finance Bureau.
- The relevant district and sub-district finance and audit bureaus will monitor and

audit the use of special funds.

- YAG will also appoint a special consulting agency to conduct internal and external follow-up monitoring on fund use and availability, and resettlement implementation progress.

**17.3 Fund disbursement:** Resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles:

- Funds must flow as directly as possible with minimum intermediate links.
- All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Project, disbursed by the DZNA Finance Bureau directly to the affected sub-district offices and community committees according to the compensation rates, and then paid to the affected entities / persons. The disbursement processes of compensation for different types of impacts vary slightly: i) After LA compensation is paid to the community committee, a village meeting is held to determine the distribution program; ii) Compensation for state-owned land occupation is paid by the DZNA Finance Bureau directly to the affected entities / persons through a special account; iii) Compensation for temporary land occupation is paid by the DZNA Management Committee directly to the affected entities / persons; iv) Compensation for ground attachments is paid by the DZNA Finance Bureau directly to the affected entities / persons through a special account; and v) HD compensation is paid by the DZNA Finance Bureau directly to the affected entities / persons through a special account.
- LA and HD compensation will be paid before LA and HD.



**Figure 3 Fund Disbursement Flowchart**

18. **M&E:** The RPF includes detailed M&E arrangements based on AIIB’s ESF—ESS2 “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”, including qualification requirements, monitoring agencies, scope, methods, interval, etc., which also apply to this ARAP. See **paragraphs 71-79 of the RPF**. In addition, the M&E reporting schedule applicable to this ARAP is as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11 Resettlement M&E Reporting Schedule**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Resettlement report</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Sep. 2024
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Sep. 2024
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Mar. 2025
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Sep. 2025
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Mar. 2026
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Sep. 2026
7	Resettlement completion report	Dec. 2027

## Appendix 2: Resettlement Due Diligence Report

7,285.38 mu of land acquired for the Project (i) East Runway #2, and related vertical and horizontal slip systems; ii) apron around Terminal #2 (78 gate positions), and flight area passages and bridges; and iii) east area freight apron (16 gate positions)), and associated projects (iv) Terminal #2; and v) east freight area) is state-owned land allocated to YAG in 2015, and was acquired and reserved in 2008 (15 years ago). The persons affected by LAR were resettled in Changshui New Residential Area in 2008 and 2009. The relevant LA and HD compensation and resettlement work had been completed before the Project was initiated, with no outstanding issue and no grievance.

a) **Background:** Kunming Changshui International Airport broke ground on December 5, 2008, and was put into operation on June 2, 2012. It has two runways (East Runway #1, 4,500m long; West Runway #1, 4,000m long), a terminal (T1) with a building area of 548,000 m<sup>2</sup>, and a design annual passenger throughput of 38 million men-times. The airport's transport volume grew rapidly in the past decade, and is expected to continue to grow rapid in the future. To support the sustainable and green development of the Kunming Airport Reconstruction and Expansion Project, and regional interconnection, AIIB has provided a loan of \$500 million to the PRC for the Project.

b) **Purpose and scope of due diligence:** According to the AIIB policy, the LAR activities before project implementation should be subject to resettlement due diligence. The 7,285.38 mu of state-owned land occupied permanently by the Project and associated projects was allocated to YAG in 2015, and acquired and reserved in 2008 for the Kunming New Airport Project. The LA and HD compensation and resettlement work was completed in 2008 and 2009, and YAG received construction land approvals in 2015. In order to supervise the completed LA and HD compensation and resettlement work, and protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, the taskforce conducted resettlement due diligence.

c) **Scope and methods of due diligence:**

- Scope: The due diligence mainly covers the applicable policies and rates, fund disbursement, information disclosure, grievance redress, outstanding issues, etc.
- The following methods are used for the due diligence:
  - ✧ Literature review: Documents on the Project and resettlement are referred to and verified.
  - ✧ Sampling survey: A sampling plan was designed, and 100 AHs with 293 persons were sampled randomly, accounting for about 20% of all AHs.
  - ✧ FGD: including district, sub-district and village level FGDs, involving the Guandu District Government, DZNA Management Committee, Changshui Sub-district Office, community committee and residents
  - ✧ Key informant interview: including DZNA Management Committee and Changshui Sub-district Office staff, local residents, women, old people, etc.

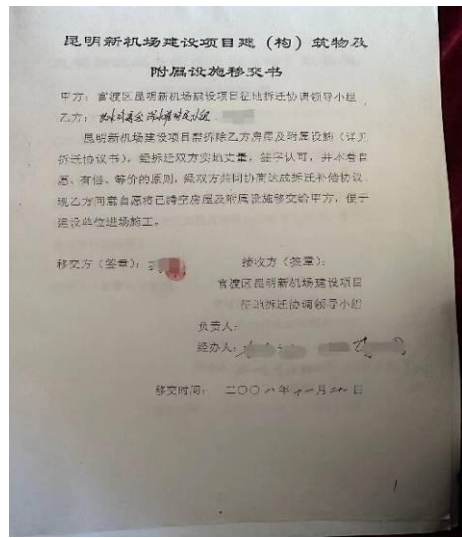
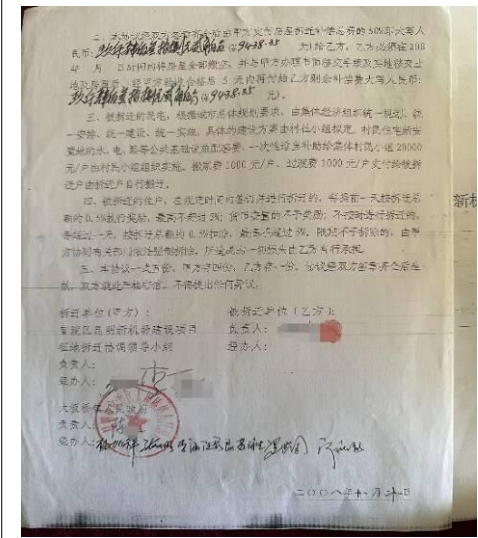
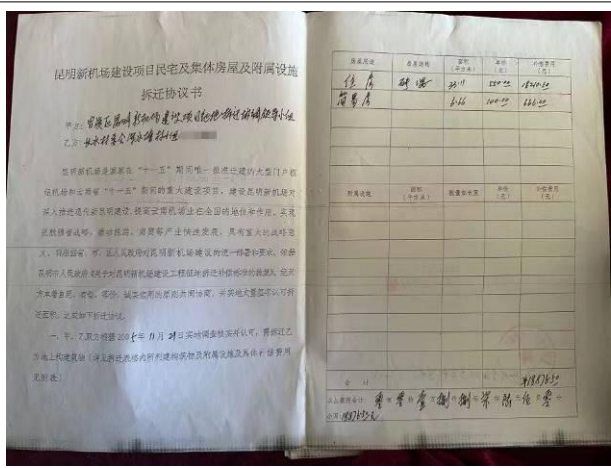
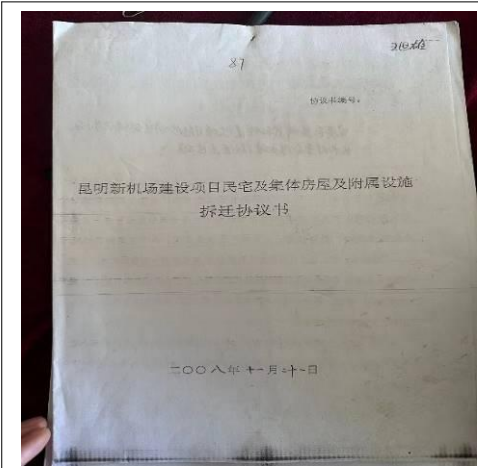
d) **Identification of impacts and policies:** In 2008 and 2009, the Guandu District

Government acquired and reserved 31,747.5 mu<sup>12</sup> of land (including 7,285.38 mu for the Project and associated projects) in Hunshuitang Group of Changshui Village (affecting 370 households with 1,068 persons), Libaichong Group of Huaqing Village (affecting 54 households with 168 persons), Xiaogaopo Group of Wuxi Community (affecting 74 households with 199 persons) in accordance with the Notice of the Kunming Municipal Government on Further Clarifying LA-related Issues, Decision of the Kunming Municipal Government to Deepen Land Use Reform and Strengthen Land Management, Reply on the LA and HD Compensation rates of the Kunming New Airport Project, etc.

e) **Compensation payment:** The 31,747.5 mu of land acquired and reserved for the Kunming New Airport Project in 2008 was allocated to YAG in 2015, along with construction land approvals. The total LA and HD compensation for the Kunming New Airport Project in 2008 is 3.7437189 billion yuan, in which land taxes and fees, insurance contribution for LEFs, and compensation for reserved resettlement land totaling 2.0126154 billion yuan have been fully paid; LA compensation, and compensation for demolished houses, buildings and attachments on collective and personal land totaling 1.2560472 billion yuan, and compensation for demolished buildings, attachments and pipelines of entities totaling 341.8696 million yuan have been fully paid to the affected persons, collectives and entities; the special facility compensation, cadastral survey fees, and land review and approval agency fees totaling 47.5743 million yuan, compensation for the relocation of the airport 35KV Shuanghe return line and power transmission lines of Changshui poles 1-22, and office equipment purchase costs totaling 14.0449 million yuan have been fully paid. In addition, the households affected by HD in Hunshuitang Group of Changshui Village (370 households with 1068 persons), Libaichong Group of Huaqing Village (54 households with 168 persons), Xiaogaopo Group of Wuxi Community (74 households with 199 persons) were resettled in Changshui New Residential Area (Runrui Residential Area) in November 2008 and September 2009. The above LA and HD compensation and resettlement work has been completed, with no outstanding issue and no grievance.



<sup>12</sup> Policies and land type tables over 15 years ago are unavailable.



Nonresidential building and attachment demolition compensation agreements provided by AHs





Construction land approvals (extracts)<sup>13</sup>

f) **Information disclosure and grievance redress:** During resettlement implementation, the PIU disclosed relevant information to the APs, and collected their opinions by means of community meeting, door-to-door visit, bulletin board, etc. A sound GRM has been established, where the APs may file grievances through the community committee level by level. No significant grievance has occurred to date. Some minor issues, such as omissions and errors in the DMS, were corrected timely.

g) **Household condition and satisfaction surveys:**

✧ Age structure and gender analysis: Among the 293 respondents, 57 are 16 years or less, accounting for 19.45% of all respondents, including 22 males, accounting for 13.75% of all males, and 35 females, accounting for 26.32% of all females; 146 aged 16-59 years, accounting for 49.83% of all respondents, including 86 males, accounting for 53.75% of all males, and 60 females, accounting for 45.11% of all females; and 90 above 60 years, accounting for 30.72% of all respondents, including 52 males, accounting for 32.50% of all males, and 38 females, accounting for 28.57% of all females.

✧ Educational level: Among the 236 respondents aged 16 years or above, 30 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 12.71%; 55 have received junior high school education, accounting for 23.31%; 64 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting for 27.12%; and 87 have received junior college education, accounting for 36.86%. See **Table a**.

**Table a Demographics of Sample Population**

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)	N	Percent (%)

<sup>13</sup> These are extracts of some construction land approvals, which prove that there is no outstanding issue in LA and HD compensation.

Age						
≤16 years	22	13.75%	35	26.32%	57	19.45%
16-59 years	86	53.75%	60	45.11%	146	49.83%
≥60 years	52	32.50%	38	28.57%	90	30.72%
Subtotal	160	100%	133	100%	293	100%
Educational level (adults)						
Primary school or below	11	8.59%	19	17.59%	30	12.71%
Junior high school	31	24.22%	24	22.22%	55	23.31%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	36	28.13%	28	25.93%	64	27.12%
Junior college or above	50	39.06%	37	34.26%	87	36.86%
Subtotal	128	100%	108	100%	236	100%

◇ Satisfaction survey: The task force conducted a satisfaction survey on 100 sample households. See **Table b**.

**Table b Satisfaction Survey Results**

Answer	Percent (%)				
	Information disclosure and policy publicity	LA compensation mode	DMS results	LA compensation policy	Policy implementation
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0	0
Dissatisfied	0	0	0	0	0
Neither, nor	15.0	25.0	20.0	15.0	20.0
Satisfied	50.0	40.0	50.0	55.0	55.0
Very satisfied	35.0	35.0	30.0	30.0	25.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The 100 sample households are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, satisfied, or very satisfied with all aspects.

h) **Evaluation:** The 7,285.38 mu of state-owned land allocated to YAG in 2015 was acquired and reserved by the Guandu District Government in 2008-2009 in strict conformity with the prevailing laws and policies, which comply with AIIB's replacement cost principle. This was audited by the provincial audit department in 2016, with no outstanding issue and no grievance. Relevant documents and certificates are complete. In addition, no significant grievance has occurred to date. Most of the AHs are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, or satisfied with all aspects. 25% of the AHs are satisfied with information disclosure and policy publicity, LA compensation mode and policy, and DMS results.

On this basis, the LA and HD compensation and resettlement work before the Project and associated projects were approved by AIIB has been completed, with no outstanding issue and no grievance.

# Appendix 3: Key Laws and Policies

## Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Natural Resources Department on Disclosing and Implementing Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland Acquisition (YNRD [2020] No.173)

### 云南省自然资源厅文件

云自然资〔2020〕173号

#### 云南省自然资源厅关于公布实施全省征收农用地地区片综合地价的通知

各州、市、县、区人民政府，省直各委、办、厅、局：

2020年1月1日施行的《土地管理法》规定：征收农用地的土地补偿费、安置补助费标准由省、自治区、直辖市通过制定公布区片综合地价确定。经省人民政府同意，现将《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》予以公布实施，并就有关事项通知如下：

**一、高度重视，切实做好征地补偿标准实施工作**

新《土地管理法》将征收农用地地区片综合地价规定为征收农用地唯一补偿形式。《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》是在综合考虑土地原用途、资源条件、产值、区位、供求关系以及人口、

- 1 -

经济社会发展水平等因素的基础上测算得出的，具备科学性、合理性、现实性的特点，与我省现阶段国民经济和社会发展相适应。施行征收农用地地区片综合地价，有利于我省加强和改进征地管理，切实维护被征地农民和农村集体经济组织的合法权益，切实维护社会和谐稳定，切实保障我省经济社会持续健康发展。各地、各有关部门要充分认识实施征收农用地地区片综合地价的重要性，加强宣传力度，营造良好的实施氛围。

**二、理解政策，准确把握征收农用地地区片综合地价的适用范围**

征收农用地地区片综合地价是测算征收集体农用地的土地补偿费和安置补助费的补偿标准，不含青苗补偿费、地上附着物补偿费，不包括被征地农民社会保障费用。云南省行政区域内征收集体农用地的土地补偿费和安置补助费测算，均按本标准执行。

1.征收农用地地区片综合地价在明确征收集体农用地补偿标准的基础上，同时对征收集体建设用地与集体未利用地补偿标准做出了规定。

2.涉及其他农用地的补偿标准，各地区片综合地价已经确定的，按照相关标准执行；区片综合地价未确定的，参照相邻集体农用地类别补偿标准执行。

3.林木补偿费用和森林植被恢复费，按照国家有关规定的标准执行。

4.使用国有农用地的补偿标准可参照相邻集体农用地同类

- 2 -

---

补偿标准执行。

**三、精心组织，做好征收农用地地区片综合地价与征地统一年产值标准的衔接工作**

本征收农用地地区片综合地价自2020年1月1日起执行。按照《自然资源部办公厅关于新〈土地管理法〉实施后在审批建设项目用地审查报批有关问题的通知》（自然资办函〔2020〕328号）规定，2019年12月31日前，国务院和省人民政府已经受理的建设项目用地，征地补偿标准按照《土地管理法》和原我省规定执行。2020年1月1日至本征收农用地地区片综合地价公布实施期间，各地征地补偿标准暂按《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省十五个州（市）征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2014〕27号）、《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省昆明市征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2015〕109号）执行的。须在征收农用地地区片综合地价公布实施后60日内补齐差价。各地、各部门要高度重视征地补偿安置工作，做好征收农用地地区片综合地价与原征地补偿标准的衔接及相关工作，加强政策宣传解释，妥善解决实施过程中的有关问题，防止引发社会矛盾，确保征收农用地地区片综合地价顺利实施。

本征收农用地地区片综合地价公布实施后，《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省十五个州（市）征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2014〕27号）、《云南省国土资源厅关于修订云南省昆明市征地补偿标准的通知》（云国土资〔2015〕109号）同步废止。

- 3 -

**四、强化监督，确保征地补偿标准贯彻落实**

征地补偿工作涉及广大农民切身利益，政策性强，社会关注度高，各级人民政府要加强对新征地补偿标准工作的组织领导，各级监察、财政、自然资源、人力资源和社会保障、农业农村等部门要按照各自职责，加强监督检查，确保贯彻落实到位，防止弄虚作假和侵害被征地农民合法权益的情况发生。《云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价》在云南省人民政府重点领域信息公开（<http://www.yn.gov.cn>）和云南省自然资源厅网站（<http://dnr.yn.gov.cn/>）上公布。省人民政府将按照《土地管理法》要求，适时对区片综合地价进行修订，至少每三年调整或者重新公布一次。

附件：云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价表



云南省自然资源厅  
2020年11月9日

云南省自然资源厅办公室  
2020年11月9日印发

- 4 -

---

云南省征收农用地地区片综合地价表

州(市)	县(市、区)	区片编号	区片标准 (元/亩)	土地补偿费 安置补助费 比例	地类调整系数																
					农用地					集体建设用地					未利用地						
					耕地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	集体建设用地	未利用地									
昆明市	五华区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	
		II	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	
		III	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600	
		IV	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	
昆明市	盘龙区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500		
		II	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670	18670		
		III	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220	11220		
		IV	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630	9630		
昆明市	官渡区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500		
		II	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710	18710		
		III	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300	13300		
		IV	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470	10470		
昆明市	西山区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500	25500		
		II	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350	20350		
		III	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890		
		IV	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890	18890		

州(市)	县(市、区)	区片编号	区片标准 (元/亩)	土地补偿费 安置补助费 比例	地类调整系数																
					农用地					集体建设用地					未利用地						
					耕地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	集体建设用地	未利用地									
昆明市	东川区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	92500	111000	111000	92500	92500	46250	46250	92500	111000	46250	46250	46250	46250	46250	46250	46250			
		II	81000	97200	97200	81000	81000	40500	40500	81000	97200	40500	40500	40500	40500	40500	40500	40500			
		III	75000	90000	90000	75000	75000	37500	37500	75000	90000	37500	37500	37500	37500	37500	37500	37500			
		IV	44000	53520	53520	44000	44000	22000	22000	44000	53520	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000			
昆明市	呈贡区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900	218900			
		II	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100	187100			
		III	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000				
		IV	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500	95500			
昆明市	晋宁区	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	150000	180000	150000	150000	150000	142500	142500	150000	150000	142500	142500	150000	142500	142500	142500				
		II	129000	154800	129000	129000	129000	122550	122550	129000	129000	122550	122550	129000	122550	122550					
		III	105900	126000	105900	105900	105900	99750	99750	105900	105900	99750	99750	105900	99750						
		IV	85000	102000	85000	85000	85000	80000	80000	85000	85000	80000	80000	85000	80000						
昆明市	富民县	-	-	-	水田	水浇地	旱地	园地	林地	草地	其他农用地	集体建设用地	未利用地	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		I	79400	119100	79400	79400	79400	23820	23820	79400	79400	23820	23820	79400	202470	23820					
		II	78100	117150	78100	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	199155	23430					
		III	78100	117150	78100	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	199155	23430					
		IV	78100	117150	78100	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	78100	23430	23430	78100	199155	23430					



<p>布后违法建造或加层的房屋，一律不予补偿，并依法拆除。</p> <p>4. 农村居民住宅被拆迁人在规定的搬迁时限内，积极配合房屋拆迁工作的，给予被拆迁人相应奖励。</p> <p>5. 拆迁范围内具有合法产权或具有一定合法手续的非住宅建筑(构)筑物，采取一次性货币补偿，不予安置。</p> <p>6. 空港经济区(大板桥街道)城市规划区范围内项目建设拆迁集体土地上具有合法产权农村宅基地住宅的，采取货币补偿的方式进行补偿，货币补偿后被拆迁人可按照自愿原则，购买回迁安置房。回迁面积按拆迁征收时(征收公告发布之日起)实有在册户籍人口为3人以下的(含3人)，按人均建筑面积100平方米进行安置。在册人口数超过3人的，按户均累计不超过建筑面积300平方米进行安置。</p> <p>购买安置房价格按拆迁农房(宅基地建房)补偿价格执行，安置房建设成本超过拆迁补偿价格的部分，由项目开发单位承担，纳入征地拆迁成本。</p> <p>7. 原空港经济区(大板桥街道)辖区户籍人员因户口迁出本集体经济组织的，依法继承或享有合法权益的被拆迁农房(宅基地建房)，采取货币补偿的方式进行补偿，货币补偿后被拆迁人可按照自愿原则，仅限购买一套建筑面积100平方米安置房，购买安置房价格按拆迁农房(宅基地建房)补偿价格执行。</p> <p><b>第八条 被拆迁(征收)房屋面积、结构及用途认定</b> 被拆迁人(被征收人)房屋建筑面积、结构及用途以《房屋</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 5 -</p>	<p>所有权证》(或《不动产权证书》)载明的面积、结构和用途为准，被征收房屋的《房屋所有权证》(或《不动产权证书》)登记的面积与实际面积不相符的，或者被征收人对面积认定有争议的，由具备测绘资质的专业机构进行测绘认定，并由拆迁人、被拆迁人、居民小组、居民委员会、受委托的专业拆迁公司、测绘机构进行三方签字确认。</p> <p><b>第九条 住宅拆迁补偿</b> 农房(宅基地建房)严格执行一户一宅，每户只能认定一处或一幢作为主房。</p> <p>(一)货币拆迁补偿标准 被拆迁人选择一次性货币补偿的，农房(宅基地建房)货币拆迁补偿按每幢农房占地面积不超过150平方米(参照《云南省农村宅基地管理办法》)，建盖层数不超过四层物面积计算补偿，占地面积超过150平方米的按150平方米计算，不足150平方米的按实际面积计算，给予一次性货币补偿。标准为： ①框架结构：2800元/平方米； ②砖混结构：2500元/平方米。</p> <p>宅基地上建盖均土木、砖木、砖房等结构农房一律参照砖混结构房屋补偿标准进行补偿。对于占地面积不超过150平方米，建盖楼层未达到四层(含四层)的房屋，按底层建筑面积，对四层以下未建部分实行优惠政策，统一按砖混结构扣除建盖成本后，按1400元/平方米进行补偿。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 6 -</p>
<p>对于单幢主房占地面积超过150平方米，建盖楼层超过四层的房屋拆迁补偿标准为：</p> <p>①框架结构：1500元/平方米； ②砖混结构：1300元/平方米； ③其它结构参照附属设施补偿标准执行。</p> <p>(二)无房户和住房困难户的处理 在拆迁范围内有本村户籍的无房户和住房困难户，在房源许可的条件下，由本人提出申请，经项目所在社区、小组审核并公示，报上级相关部门同意后，按照每户住房面积100平方米认购回迁安置房，认购价格不低于2500元/平方米，认购应在该项目被拆迁人安置完成后进行。</p> <p>(三)住宅装修补偿标准</p> <p>1. 外墙贴瓷砖或水磨石，内墙为木质墙或木质墙裙，地面铺花岗岩、大理石、600x600以上规格的地砖、木地板、木质吊顶或石膏造型吊顶，门窗为铝合金或塑钢窗，按300元/平方米补偿。</p> <p>2. 外墙贴马赛克，内墙为双飞乳胶漆墙面或墙纸，顶面为铝塑板吊顶，地面铺地板砖，实木门包门套、飘窗、防盗窗，按200元/平方米补偿。</p> <p>3. 外墙为清水墙，内墙刮(刷)白或油漆墙面，水磨石地面，石膏阴角线、木门、铁窗，按100元/平方米补偿。</p> <p>4. 超出以上标准或采用新型材料装修的，采取造价评估方</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 7 -</p>	<p>式确定补偿价格。</p> <p><b>第十条 住宅的搬家费、奖励费及过渡费发放标准</b> (一)搬家费：10元/平方米(按主房协议补偿面积计算，不含补偿面积)。 (二)临时安置过渡费：15元/平方米/月(按回迁安置面积计算)。</p> <p>1. 选择货币补偿的被拆迁人(征收)户在规定时间内签订拆迁(征收)补偿安置协议，并按期将旧房腾空交房的，按300平方米/户一次性给予3个月的临时安置过渡费；</p> <p>2. 购买回迁安置房的被拆迁人(征收)户在规定时间内签订拆迁(征收)补偿安置协议，并按期将旧房腾空交房的，按季度给予临时安置过渡费，若三十个月期满仍不能交付回迁安置房的，自期满次月起至回迁交房交付后3个月，过渡费按原标准两倍计发。</p> <p>(三)住宅被拆迁(征收)人在规定时间内签订拆迁(征收)补偿安置协议并按期将旧房腾空交房的，分阶段一次性给予搬迁奖励费。</p> <p>第一阶段(自项目拆迁通告发布之日起30日内)：3万元/人 第二阶段(自第一阶段结束之日起30日内)：2万元/人 第三阶段(自第二阶段结束之日起60日内)：1万元/人 签订了拆迁(征收)补偿安置协议但未按期将旧房腾空交房的，每逾期一天扣除一次性搬迁奖励费1000元，直至扣完为止。</p> <p><b>第十一条 非住宅拆迁补偿</b> (一)具有一定合法手续的农村集体经济组织建盖的或村民为满足生产生活建盖的房屋和其它附属设施用房，按照实际建筑</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 8 -</p>
<p>面积给予一次性货币补偿，具体补偿标准如下：</p> <p>①框架结构：1000元/平方米； ②砖混结构：800元/平方米； ③砖木结构：600元/平方米； ④土木结构：400元/平方米； ⑤钢结构：400元/平方米(有围护墙)； ⑥简易结构：200元/平方米。</p> <p>(二)非住宅装修补偿标准 可参照住宅装修补偿标准执行或按造价评估结果进行补偿。</p> <p><b>第十二条 非住宅搬迁补助</b> 1. 既有的农村集体经济组织建盖的生产用房、附属设施用房经补偿认定后给予搬迁补助费，按每栋拆迁补偿总额的2%计发。</p> <p>2. 在拆迁范围内企业的机器设备、物资搬迁及安装费用等由具有相应资质的评估机构评估确定。</p> <p>3. 因征收造成企业停产停业损失的补助由具有相应资质的评估机构评估确定。</p> <p><b>第十三条 评估原则</b> 拆迁标的物评估由具有相应资质的评估机构进行评估。拆迁人或被拆迁人对评估报告有异议的，可以申请评审、复核。</p> <p><b>第十四条</b> 有下列情形并积极配合支持征地拆迁工作且能提供有效相应证明的，每户只能享受其中一项一次性补助费： 1. 特困供养人员5000元；</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 9 -</p>	<p>2. 烈士家属5000元； 3. 残疾人5000元； 4. 低保户5000元。</p> <p><b>第十五条</b> 户籍人口4人(含4人)以上为多人户，以每户3人为基数，每增加1人补偿15万元。</p> <p><b>第十六条</b> 签订征地拆迁补偿安置协议后，被拆迁人应当将《土地使用证》《房屋所有权证》(或《不动产权证》)等权属证明材料原件提交项目拆迁单位，由项目拆迁单位持上述相关权证，向国土部门、房屋产权管理部门办理注销登记手续。</p> <p><b>第十七条</b> 实施办法中未明确补偿标准或特殊的建(构)筑物及装修的补偿，由估价及评估单位工作人员现场核实估价评估后，依据估价评估报告进行补偿。</p> <p><b>第十八条</b> 征地范围内涉及的由政府及有关部门投资建设的水利、道路、景观绿化、社区公建等设施，按照实际情况由具有相关资质的评估单位进行评估，依据评估报告结果进行补偿。</p> <p><b>第十九条</b> 被拆迁单位和个人动产部分(含各类设备、设施、机械、加工原料、物资、成品或半成品)拆迁不予补偿。</p> <p><b>第二十条</b> 拆迁时在银行或金融机构做过抵押登记的房屋，按照国家有关法律法规执行。</p> <p><b>第二十一条</b> 拆迁产权不明确的房屋，拆迁人提出补偿方案报主管部门审核后实施拆除。拆除前，拆迁人就被拆迁房屋有关事项向公证机关办理证据保全。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 10 -</p>

**第二十二條** 管線遷改及管線遷改(建設)用地補償標準

(一)管線遷改的,由項目用地單位與管線產權單位協商,制定遷改方案審核同意後進行遷改,遷改費用由項目用地單位負責。

(二)管線拆遷(不遷改)的,按附表一標準執行或根據市場評估評估後依據評估結果進行補償。

(三)管線遷改(建設)用地補償:

1.電力線改用地

(1)10KV以下(含10KV)塔基用地,每個塔基補償30000元(含塔基占地及塔基邊緣向外延伸4米,線路通道下的青苗補償費)。

(2)10KV以上(不含10KV)至35KV塔基用地(含35KV)每個塔基補償50000元(含塔基占地及塔基邊緣向外延伸4米,線路通道下的青苗補償費)。

(3)35KV以上塔基用地至220KV塔基用地,每個塔基補償60000元(含塔基占地及塔基邊緣向外延伸4米,線路通道下的青苗補償費)。

(4)500KV及以上電力線改用地根據遷改方案進行補償。

(5)人工井外補償5000元/個(含青苗補償費),電杆補償5000元/棵(含青苗補償費)。

2.管線遷改用地

(1)在耕作層以下埋設管線占用土地的,按臨時用地補償。

(2)在耕作層以上鋪設管線占用土地的,按征遷標準進行

補償,補償面積按管線占地寬度、投影面積和保護範圍面積確定。

3.其他管線遷改占用土地的,參照以上標準補償。

**第二十三條** 征遷工作經費、中介代理費

1.征遷工作經費按征遷總費用的2%提取。

2.征遷過程中產生的宣傳、訓練、造價(審計)、評估、拆遷、公證、清單圖冊(含施工設計、招標價編制、監理、防盜措施)、巡防、安保、組件報批、法律服務、回遷安置等中介服務相關費用一併納入項目征遷成本。

3.征遷過程中產生的辦公費、辦公場地租用費、車輛租賃費、差旅交通費、勞動保護費、工具用具使用費、固定資產使用費、招募生產工人使用費、施工現場津貼、臨時人員考核現等相關費用從項目征遷工作經費中列支。

**第二十四條** 拆遷人應當依照本實施辦法的規定,对被拆遷人給予補償,被拆遷人應當在搬遷期限內完成搬遷。

**第二十五條** 房屋租賃關係的,由出租人與承租人自行協商解除租賃關係,但書面約定可簽訂拆遷補償協議。

**第二十六條** 被拆遷人搬遷時不得擅自拆除原房屋的門、窗、水、電、煤氣表等附屬設施。

**第二十七條** 被拆遷人應當自行結清搬遷前所使用的水、電、煤氣、有線電視、電話費等相關費用,並辦理相關的銷戶手續。

**第二十八條** 辱罵、毆打工作人員、阻撓拆遷工作的,由公安機關根據《中華人民共和國治安管理處罰法》的規定給予處

罰,構成犯罪的由司法機關依法追究刑事責任。

**第二十九條** 凡在本征遷範圍內的被拆遷(征收)人應積極配合項目征遷工作,支持重點工程建設。若在規定期限內拒不配合簽約搬遷的,根據國家相關法律、法規的規定依法予以處置。

**第三十條** 擬征收土地的,需開展征前相關工作,即:發布征收土地預公告、開展擬征收土地現狀調查、開展擬征收土地社會穩定風險評估、編制征前安置方案、發布補償安置公告、組織召開開評會、辦理補償登記及簽訂補償安置協議、林地报批等工作。

**第三十一條** 被征收的集體土地上所有附着物與勘測定界成果資料不相符的,以現狀進行補償。

**第三十二條** 本實施辦法在自動征遷補償過程中,如有其他缺漏的項目或其他特殊情況上報審批解決。

**第三十三條** 其附屬設施(物)及零星樹木等補償標準見附表。

**第三十四條** 本實施辦法由昆明國際航空組建設征遷拆遷和配套工程建設指揮部雲南滇中新区分指揮部征遷工作組負責解釋。

**第三十五條** 本實施辦法自印發之日起施行。

附表  
昆明長水綜合交通樞紐項目征收附屬設施  
拆遷補償標準

序號	附屬設施	單位	補償單價(元)	備註
1	磚石圍牆	米	280	
2	土圍牆	米	70	
3	水井(戶居水井)	個	50	止產用水井進價評估
4	被拆遷人公墓由公墓管理單位遷葬,并給予墓主家屬一定約搬遷獎勵	冢	土穴 1000	墓穴費、搬遷費等其費用由拆遷方負責支付給公墓管理方;搬遷獎勵由拆遷方負責支付給墓主家屬
			碑 1600	
			石柱 2200	
5	墓 冢	1000		
6	石圍牆	立方厘米	135	
7	居民用水	戶	500	
8	磚瓦窗	方呎	1000	
9	小磚瓦窗	窗	10000	
10	石灰窗	窗	7000	
11	灶 台	個	500	
12	渡 槽	平方米	400	
13	柱大門	平方米	300	
14	非園地青種植的樹木胸徑10公分以下	棵	100	房前屋后及院內零星樹木
15	非園地青種植的樹木胸徑10-20公分	棵	300	

序號	附屬設施	單位	補償單價(元)	備註
16	非園地青種植的樹木胸徑20-30公分	棵	500	房前屋后及院內零星樹木
17	非園地青種植的樹木胸徑30公分以上	棵	700	
18	有線電視遷改	戶	250	
19	居民電源電線	戶	350	
20	電話移機	戶	308	
21	電 帶	戶	1200	
22	太陽能(集成板)	平方米	300	每戶房屋限裝太陽能集熱板不超過20平方米
	太陽能(真空管)	管(支)	100	
23	鋼木架棚遮陽大榻	平方米	100	
24	鋼木架大榻	平方米	80	
25	塑料木架管架大榻	平方米	65	
26	竹架大榻	平方米	25	
27	森林防火通道			維修、過價評估
28	水源、蓄水池	平方米	100	指村莊道路
29	水泥地坪	平方米	100	
30	草 坪	平方米	20	特種人工栽種草坪
31	沼气池	個	3000	
32	可拆裝式活動房屋	平方米	250	
33	磚石欄圍欄	道	54200	
34	土壘塘	道	46200	

序號	附屬設施	單位	補償單價(元)	備註
35	砂石路面或地埋	平方米	60	
36	花 台	平方米	100	
37	鋼架結構房屋	平方米	300	沒有圍護牆
38	低壓電力線	5米/杆公里		
39	三層光排水溝	米	280	
40	蓄水池	30立方厘米	1.5元/座	鋼筋砼結構
		80立方厘米	3.2元/座	鋼筋砼結構
		300立方厘米	6.6元/座	鋼筋砼結構
41	磚石砌、石砌水池	平方米	400	深度2米以上
			250	深度不足2米
42	水 窖	立方米	300	
43	苗圃搬運費			評估補償
44	森林(自有)林木補償費	有林地20000元/畝,灌木林地10000元/畝		
45	文物表流(含登記在案文物)	由具有文物管理職能的部門組織實施搬遷		

◆ Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions of Kunming Municipality on House Expropriation on State-owned Land and Compensation (KMGO [2015] No.104)








## Appendix 4: Summary of Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments


No.	Item	Rate	Remarks
1	Masonry enclosing wall	280 yuan/m	
2	Earth enclosing wall	70 yuan/m	
3	Wells	500 yuan each	Valuated at cost
4	Tomb relocation	Earth: 1000 yuan each	Tomb compensation, moving subsidy, etc. paid by the expropriator to the cemetery authority; moving subsidy paid to tomb owners
		Brick: 1600 yuan each	
		Stone: 2200 yuan each	
5	Tombstone	1000 yuan each	
6	Stone retaining walls	135 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	
7	Water supply	500 yuan/HH	
8	Brick kiln	1000 yuan each	
9	Small brick kiln	10000 yuan each	
10	Limekiln	7000 yuan each	
11	Cooking range	500 yuan each	
12	Aqueduct	400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
13	Iron gate	300 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
14	Trees not on garden land, diameter: <10cm	100 yuan each	Scattered trees around house and in courtyard
15	Trees not on garden land, diameter: 10-20cm	300 yuan each	
16	Trees not on garden land, diameter: 20-30cm	500 yuan each	
17	Trees not planted on garden land, diameter: >=30cm	700 yuan each	
18	Cable TV relocation	250 yuan/HH	
19	Power cable	350 yuan/HH	
20	Telephone relocation	308 yuan/HH	
21	Broadband	1200 yuan/HH	
22	Solar panel	300 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Not more than 20 m <sup>2</sup> per household
	Solar vacuum tube	100 yuan each	
23	Steel and wood frame greenhouse with drip irrigation	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
24	Steel and wood frame greenhouse	80 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
25	plastic and steel tube frame greenhouse	65 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
26	Bamboo frame greenhouse	25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
27	Forest fire passage		Relocation and cost
28	Cement / asphalt pavement	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Village roads
29	Cement ground	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
30	Lawn	20 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Artificial lawns
31	Biogas tank	3000 yuan each	
32	Prefabricated house	250 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
33	Masonry fishpond	54200 yuan/mu	

34	Earth fishpond	46200 yuan/mu		
35	Sandstone pavement or ground	60 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		
36	Parterre	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>		
37	Steel frame house	300 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	No enclosing wall	
38	Low-voltage power cable	50,000 yuan/km		
39	Drain ditch	280 yuan/m		
40	Water tank	30 m <sup>3</sup>	15,000 yuan each	Reinforced concrete structure
		80 m <sup>3</sup>	32,000 yuan each	
		300 m <sup>3</sup>	66,000 yuan each	
41	Masonry pool	400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	2m or more deep	
		250 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Less than 2m deep	
42	Water cellar	300 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>		
43	Nursery moving subsidy	Based on valuation		
44	Collective tree compensation	Woodland: 20,000 yuan/mu, shrub forests: 10,000 yuan/mu		
45	Cultural relic	Relocated by the cultural relic authority		

## Appendix 5: Interview Minutes

<b>Date</b>	February 9, 2023
<b>Venue</b>	Changshui Sub-district Office
<b>Organizer</b>	YAG
<b>Participants</b>	Taskforce, head of the Changshui Sub-district Office, YAG staff
<b>Topic</b>	Socioeconomic profile of affected communities, attitude to the Project, LA resettlement program, needs, information disclosure, grievance redress, etc.
<b>Key points and results</b>	<p>1) Nearby residents rarely deal with farming, and there almost no household relies entirely on farming. Many residents work near the airport, mostly dealing with cleaning and security. Few do skilled jobs. Some residents run a restaurant or drive a taxi.</p> <p>2) Residents are aware of the Project by traditional media (news), new media (Douyin, WeChat), community congress, door-to-door survey, etc. They think that the Project will promote local economic development, increase their income-generating opportunities, and have more advantages than disadvantages.</p> <p>3) They have the following needs: 1) starting LA as soon as possible, and pay land, young crop and ground attachment compensation to them fully and timely; 2) making jobs generated by the Project first available to them.</p> <p>4) To avoid disputes during LA and HD, the sub-district office has established a stability maintenance team to solve relevant issues timely, and a legal consulting team to provide legal advice.</p>
<b>Photo</b>	

<b>Date</b>	February 10, 2023
<b>Venue</b>	Huaqing Community
<b>Organizer</b>	YAG
<b>Participants</b>	Taskforce, Huaqing Community, YAG staff

Topic	Socioeconomic profile of communities affected by noise, noise impacts, needs, information disclosure, grievance redress, etc.
Key points and results	<p>1) During Phase 1 airport construction, no noise reduction measure was implemented. Regular monitoring has been conducted, but no soundproof window has been installed, so that they can feel airplane noise every day, and large airplanes would affect their communication signal slightly. They expect to implement such measures in Phase 2 construction.</p> <p>2) Residents are highly aware of the Project by means of bulletin board, news, WeChat, online media, etc., and satisfied with information disclosure.</p> <p>3) Nearby residents rarely deal with farming, and there almost no household relies entirely on farming. Many residents work near the airport, mostly dealing with cleaning and security. Few do skilled jobs. Some residents run a restaurant or drive a taxi.</p> <p>4) Residents usually file grievances directly to the community committee, or escalate to superior authorities. The existing GRM is smooth.</p>
Photo	

## Appendix 6: Fieldwork Photos



FGD at YAG



FGD at the DZNA Management Committee



FGD at the Changshui Sub-district Office



Questionnaire survey in Huaqing Community



FGD at the natural resources bureau and airport headquarters



Visit to Fuxing Primary School









三溪行贷款项目昆明长水国际机场改扩建工程  
移民安置计划和社会影响评价  
与会人员名单

会议主题：昆明长水国际机场改扩建工程移民安置和社会影响评价  
会议日期：2021年2月25日 地点：昆明国际航空枢纽建设指挥部  
会议开始时间：9:30 会议结束时间：12:00

序号	姓名	单位	职务	联系电话
1	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
2	李强	指挥部	副主任	13888000000
3	李强	指挥部	主任	12888888888
4	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
5	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
6	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
7	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
8	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
9	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
10	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
11	李强	指挥部	主任	1370920275
12				
13				
14				
15				

中国移民研究中心  
National Research Center of Resettlement (NRCR), Nihai University



<p>Meeting sign-in form (part)</p>	<p>Interview with the land department of YAG</p>
	
<p>Key informant interview in Changshui Community</p>	<p>Visit to Fuxing Community</p>
	
<p>Questionnaire survey in Wusazhuang Group</p>	<p>Visit to Dabanqiao Sub-district</p>
	
<p>Interveiw in Changshui New Residential Area</p>	<p>Interview with the Wuxi Community Committee</p>
	

<p>Learning information disclosure in Wusazhuang Group</p>	<p>Visit to woodland in Wusazhuang Group</p>
	
<p>Visit to construction site</p>	<p>Visit to the site of East Runway #2</p>
	
<p>Visit to Wusazhuang Group</p>	<p>Questionnaire survey</p>