

Resettlement Plan

May 2018

People's Republic of China: Yunnan Lincang Border
Economic Cooperation Zone Development Project
(Mengding Town)

Prepared by the Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee for the
Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 April 2018)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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Commitment Letter

Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee requested for Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance to improve living conditions in both urban and rural areas in Lincang city the project shall be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. This resettlement plan represents a critical requirement of ADB and will be implemented as the basis for land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement of the project. The RP complies with relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Yunnan province and Zhenkang County. In order to successfully complete the resettlement, it incorporates additional measures and implementation & monitoring arrangements.

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

Yunnan Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone
Management Committee



Management Committee director (or Vice director in Charge):

 (signature)

2018-7-19 (date)

承诺函

临沧市边境经济合作区管委会申请亚洲开发银行贷款，用于改善边境城市和农村地区的生活条件。因此，项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的《社会保障政策》（SPS 2009）。本《移民安置计划》作为项目的征地和安置的依据，是根据亚洲开发银行的关键要求，以及中华人民共和国、云南省及耿马县相关规定和政策而编制的。为了确保更好地完成征地和安置工作，本《移民安置计划》制定了安置及恢复措施、实施与监测计划。

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



主任（或分管副主任）：

文正雄

（签字）

2018.7.19

（日期）

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person (or household)	People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water or other natural resources
Compensation	Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income restoration, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Resettlement impact	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, farm land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
Resettlement plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Vulnerable group	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement impacts, include the disabled, five-guarantee households, female-headed households, low-income people and ethnic minorities.

Executive Summary

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

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

Subproject Components. There are 10 components : road upgrading and improvement; construction of a border resident trade market; river rehabilitation, construction of new bridge over Nanting River to connect with Mangka border passage; construction of new hospital, expansion and upgrading of a Qingshuihe Guomen Primary School; water supply component; construction of waste water treatment system (WWTP plant, pipeline, and pump station; municipal solid waste management (waste collection stations); and new energy public transport infrastructure (charging stations).

Scope of Resettlement Impacts. Based on the preliminary impact survey, the various components will affect 6 villages of 2 towns (Qingshuihe village, Shantouzhai village, Mangmei village, Manggang village, Banxing village and Laipian village), 145 households with 766 persons will be affected by LA, including 28 minority households with 110 people, accounting for 14.36% of the total population. The subproject will acquire/occupy 1163.37 mu land, 145 households with 766 people will be affected, including 28 minority households with 110 people. Of which, 1038.37 mu collective land (103.23 mu collective land, 933.37 mu collective rubber forest land, 1.77 mu collective unused land), 145 households with 766 people will be affected, including 28 ethnic minority households (110 people); 125 mu state-owned rubber forest land (not allocated to any persons). There is no house demolition impact involved in the project.

Policy Framework. This RP is prepared in accordance with the State-owned Land on the Housing Levy and Compensation Ordinance of the PRC (2011) , The Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), The Decision of the State Council on Intensifying the Reform and Tightening the Land Administration (Guo Fa [2004] No. 28), Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on the Working Paper Concerning Developing the Unified Annual Output Value Standard of Land Expropriation and the Integrated Section Price of Land Expropriation (Guo Tu Zi Fa [2005] No. 144), Yunnan province unified annual output value standard and the Integrated Section Price of Land Expropriation", and Notice on land expropriation compensation scheme of subway and railway issued by people's government of Gengma Dai Wa autonomous county (people's government of Gengma Dai Wa autonomous county No.37, GZF No.37) and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of ADB (June, 2009). All these policies have provided essential guidelines for the RPs.

Project Principles and Entitlements. The following principles for the project have been adopted: land acquisition should be avoided or minimized where feasible by developing and comparing design alternatives; compensation and entitlements provided are based on replacement costs and must be adequate to allow those affected to at least maintain their pre-project standard of living, with the prospect of improvement; the land temporarily occupied and

the period of disruption are to be minimized; all affected persons, legal and non-legal, are to be considered and accounted for; the per capita landholding after land acquisition should be sufficient to maintain previous livelihood standards; where land allocation per capita is not sufficient to maintain previous livelihood standards, other income-generating activities will be provided for; a preferential policy will be provided to vulnerable groups in such things as compensation, creation of special funds, minimum living guarantees, and employment; meaningful consultation will be carried out and all affected persons will be adequately informed about eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, and project timing; no land acquisition shall proceed before all affected persons are satisfied with the schemes for compensation and resettlement; the resettlement budget should be sufficient to cover all impacts that are caused by project construction; and close monitoring and timely actions will be conducted to identify and resolve any problems.

Ethnic Minorities. A total of 28 ethnic minority (Wa and Yi) households (110 people) will be affected, and all of whom are affected by LA. Through the survey, the minorities live in harmony together with other groups, and impacts are principally LA in nature. None of them were identified as vulnerable. Their rights of land access and use of resource will not be affected. Like other affected households, the ethnic minorities will receive land compensation and resettlement subsidy and they will be given priority for any employment opportunities will be also given priority.

Public Participation and Consultation. Consultations have been carried out and will continue during project implementation. Affected households were consulted, surveys have been undertaken, and comments and opinions of the affected persons on compensation and relocation are reflected in this RP. Copies of the RP will be placed in the village office while resettlement information booklets in local language will be provided to the affected households. The resettlement information booklet contains the resettlement scope, project schedule, compensation rates for land and other assets, relocation and rehabilitation strategies, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring.

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

Organization Arrangements and Schedule. The implementation agency of the project is the Mengding PMO. For resettlement and land acquisition, the Land and Resources Bureau will be responsible and will work closely with the PMO and other concerned bureaus and local government.

Resettlement Budget. The total resettlement cost is 147.1828 million yuan. Adequate resettlement funds will be available in a timely manner to cover all necessary resettlement issues.

Implementation Schedule. The Resettlement plan will be updated based on final design and detailed measurement survey and sent to ADB for review and concurrence prior to commencement of land acquisition, house demolition, and award of civil works contracts. All compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid to affected households prior to commencement of construction activities. The LAR will be implemented from August 2018 to December 2019. Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting.

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

1. Overview

1.1. Introduction

1. Lincang Border Economic Cooperation is designed to improve living conditions in both urban and rural areas in Lincang city. The intended subproject outcome is increased urban and rural residents' accessibility to quality urban infrastructure services in Mengding town of Gengma county. The subproject will help accomplish this by (i) constructing or rehabilitating urban-rural road infrastructure; (ii) improving urban services infrastructure in Mengding town and the living quality and living standard of local residents; (iii) developing project management capacity of government agencies and community groups; (iv) promoting the development of border economic trade in Gengma county to promote China-Myanmar friendship; and (v) helping local people shake off poverty.

2. The construction of road and infrastructure, however, will require LA and HD impact. The purpose of this RP is to ensure that displacement is avoided to the extent possible, and otherwise minimized and mitigated appropriately.

3. Mengding Qingshuihe border economic cooperation zone development project is one of subprojects in Yunnan Lincang infrastructure construction development project, which is financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The subproject includes ten parts: (i) Road Construction: 6 newly built roads, including 5 newly built roads with a total length of 4.55 km in Mengding Town, 1 upgrading road of Mangka town, with a length of 0.52 km; road construction covers land area for 538.14 mu, including newly acquired collective land for 206.14 mu; (ii) Border Cooperation Zone Construction: a border resident trade market will be constructed with a total building area of 156,698.4m², a boned operation area of 29952 m². (iii) River Rehabilitation Component: the total governance length is 3.53 km, of which, the governance length of Nanpa river is 1.1 km, the governance length of Qingshuihe is 2.43 km. (iv) Construction of a New Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage: The project mainly composed of bridges, bridge approach and intersections, the total length is 1.227km, including 0.35km of a bridge, 2 intersections and 0.877km of link road. The road will be two-way two lanes, pedestrian roads on both sides. (v) Hospital in Qingshuihe of Mengding Town: a new hospital will be constructed with a

total building area of 8945.76m², and 100 beds. (vi) Qingshuihe Guomen Primary School: The existing Guomen Primary School will be expanded and upgraded, including 5438m² of teaching and assistance building, 1053m² of canteen, and 4167m² of student dormitory building, the total building area is 10658m². (vii) Water Supply Component: including water intake project, water plant, water transmission pipeline network and water supply network. (viii) Water Treatment Plant (WTP): a newly built wastewater treatment plant, wastewater network pavement and a wastewater pumping station. (ix) Solid Waste Management: 1 solid waste transfer station and 2 solid waste collection stations in Qingshuihe Area. (x) Urban public Transport Infrastructure from Mengding to Qingshuihe: This component will include 2 charging stations: one will be provided at the New Border Gate Bus Station at Qingshuihe Port Economic Zone, with 77 slow charging piles and 17 fast charging piles; and the other one at the Public Service Center of Mengding, with 52 slow charging piles and 20 fast charging piles; one station building, one transformer substation and associated facilities. See more details in table 1-1.

4. The land acquisition involved in the subprojects are caused by the construction of the new roads and the construction of relevant infrastructure, so there need a resettlement plan for the preparing of the land acquisition and resettlement caused by the project. In addition, due to Mengding urban construction general planning and land use overall planning, land acquisition of part of No.3, No.4, No.5 road and International Cooperation Zone has been completed by people's government of Mengding town, therefore, according to the safeguard policy of ADB it needs to prepare a Due Diligence Report for the subprojects which finished land acquisition, and the Due Diligence Report has been prepared.

5. Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone (Mengding Qingshuihe port) ADB loan subproject has been listed in the overall planning of Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone; the implementation period expected to start from 2019 to December 2023. The land acquisition and house demolition will start in August 2018 and finished in December, 2019. The implementation agency of the subproject is Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee. The project composition is presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Project Compensation

No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
1	Road component	No.1 road will be located at the north side of the new border gate, going east to west in parallel with China-Myanmar Avenue, starting from the west at the border resident trade market at the north, intersecting with the planned No.3 road, and ending nearby Qingshui river; the road length is 899.829m in total, ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h.	The construction of No.1 Road will acquire farmers' land in Shantouzhai Village, which will acquire 73.24mu of collective land, affecting 13 households and 57 persons. There is no demolition impact.
		No.2 road will be newly constructed at the north side of the new border gate, running in parallel with China-Myanmar Avenue, the road starts from the west at the border resident trade market at the north, and ends at the planned No.3 Road; the road length is 788.288m in total, ROW 24m, urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h.	Due to the overall planning of urban construction in Mengding town and the overall planning of land use. The land affected by the construction of No.2 Road is state-owned forest land, it will require 79.80mu of land, for which the land acquisition had been completed during 2012-2014, no affected persons were involved. A due diligence on the completed land acquisition was conducted, the due diligence report is provided in this report as an appendix. There is no house demolition impact.
		No.3 Road will be newly constructed, starting from west at the planned No.1 Road, intersecting with the planned China-Myanmar Avenue, and connecting with Zhenqing Road at the northeast, the total road length is 1260m in total, ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h.	Due to the overall planning of urban construction in Mengding town and the overall planning of land use. The project will require 167.58mu of land, for which land acquisition had been completed during 2012-2014, where no affected persons were involved. A due diligence on the completed land acquisition was conducted, the due diligence report is provided in this report as an appendix. There is no house demolition impact.

No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
		No.4 Road will be newly constructed, starting from the existing Zhenqing Road (Grade 2 Road), intersecting with China-Myanmar Avenue, ending at the planned No.5 Road, the road length is 644.125m; ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h.	The construction of No.4 Road will require 68.93mu of collective land in Qingshuihe Village, affecting 10 households and 51 persons; the land acquisition for the remaining 11.81mu of land (9.71mu rubber forest land of farmers and 2.10 mu cultivated land of farmers) had been completed during 2015-2017, details are provided in the due diligence report. There is no demolition impact.
		No.5 Road will be newly constructed at the north side of the international cooperation zone, starting from west at China-Myanmar Avenue, ending at the planned No.4 Road, the total length is 955.375m, ROW 24m, urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h.	The construction of No.5 Road will require 50.56mu of collective land in Qingshuihe Village, affecting 7 households and 37 persons; the land acquisition for the remaining 67.32mu of land (53.82 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 13.50 mu cultivated land of farmers) had been completed during 2012-2014, details are provided in the due diligence report. There is no demolition impact.
		No.6 road will be an upgrade to the existing road, its starting point will connect with Mangka border passage (one bridge and one tunnel), and the ending point will be at the China Customs at Mangka, total length is 522.753m. The entire No.6 Road will be constructed by widening and upgrade of the existing Mangka-Border Road (ROW 7m), the road will be a Grade 2 road with 12m-wide roadbed.	No.6 Road, during widening and upgrade, will require 18.90mu of land, including acquisition of 13.41mu of the land contracted by the villagers of Mangka Group (10.10 mu rubber forest land of farmers, 3.3 mu cultivated land of farmers), Manggang Village, Mangka Town, affecting 5 households and 28 persons; and 5.49mu of the existing road. There is no demolition impact.
2	Construction of border economic cooperative	Border Resident Trade Market A border resident trade market will be constructed with a total building area of 156,698.4m ² , including: market shed of 56958m ² , warehouse of 14592m ² , management buildings of 8684m ² , service area buildings of 76464.4m ² ; the general plot plan includes:	It will require 320.44mu of land, including 195.44mu of collective land to be acquired from Shantouzhai Village, affecting 8 households and 37 persons; and 125mu of state-owned rubber forest land, no affected persons

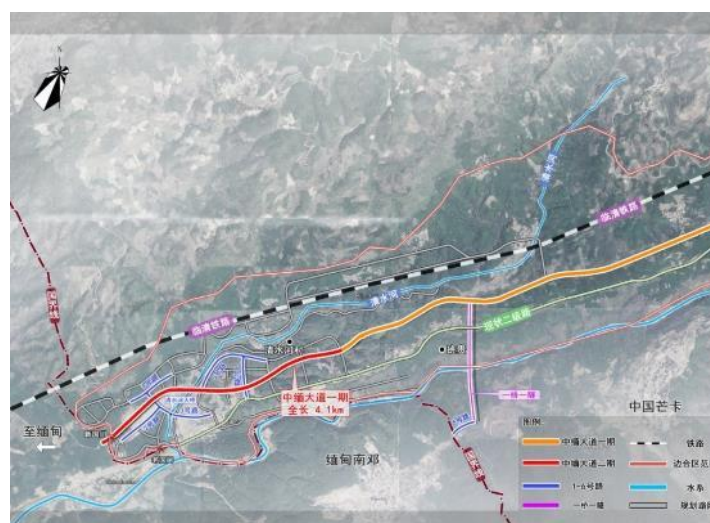
No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
	ration zone	earthwork, parking lot, roads, greening, power, telecommunication and lighting, firefighting and water supply & drainage, fumigation room, refrigeration storage and public toilets.	will be involved. There is no demolition impact.
	International Cooperation Zone	It includes a bonded operation area of 29952m ² , bonded processing area of 100986.8m ² , bonded warehouse and logistics area of 69553.8m ² , custom and quarantine joint inspection area of 15678m ² , and integrated service area of 81746.5m ² , the total building area is about 297917.1m ² .	The international cooperation zone will require 524.10mu of land. It will acquire 298.67mu of collective land of Qingshuihe village (276.47mu rubber forest land of farmers and 22.20 mu cultivated land of farmers), affecting 49 households and 287 persons in Qingshuihe Village. It is verified through survey that 225.43mu of land (including 204.03 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 21.04 mu cultivated land of farmers) had already been acquired in 2014, for which due diligence has been conducted on land acquisition and resettlement compensation, details are provided in the due diligence report. There is no demolition impact.
3	River rehabilitation component	This component includes rehabilitation of two rivers, the total length for rehabilitation is 9.6 km, including 2.43 km of Qingshui River and of 1.1 km of Nanpa River.	The project will require 196.95mu of land, including 30.60mu of the existing river channel, the remaining 166.35 mu (140.95 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 25.40 mu cultivated land of farmers) will be the collective land to be acquired from Shantouzhai Village and Qingshuihe Village, affecting 21 households and 95 persons; 30.6 mu land in original channel will be occupied, without affected people. The river rehabilitation component doesn't require demolition of residential houses.

No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
4	Construction of a New Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage	The bridge to be constructed over Nanting River will provide external connection for the integrated transportation hub and logistics park in Qingshuihe area. The construction will include bridge, bridge approach and intersections. The total length is 1.227km, including 0.35km of a bridge, 2 intersections and 0.877km of link road. The road will be two-way two lanes, pedestrian roads on both sides.	It will require 72.58mu of land, including 61.82mu land (53.32mu rubber forest land and 8.50 mu cultivated land) of farmers in Laipian village of Qingshuihe town to be acquired, affecting 8 households and 37 persons. The remaining 10.76mu will be the existing road, without affected people. There is no demolition impact.
5	Hospital in Qingshuihe of Mengding Town	A new hospital will be constructed with a total building area of 8945.76m ² , and 100 beds.	It will require acquisition of 25.40mu of collective land from Qingshuihe Village in Mengding Town, all land is rubber forest land, affecting 6 households and 29 persons. There is no demolition impact.
6	Qingshuihe Guomen Primary School	The existing Guomen Primary School will be expanded and upgraded, including 5438m ² of teaching and assistance building, 1053 m ² of canteen, and 4167 m ² of student dormitory building, the total building area is 10658 m ² .	All construction works will be carried out in the existing campus area, therefore no land acquisition or resettlement (or APs) is involved.
7	Water supply	Water intake	The water intake will require acquisition of collective uncultivated land of 0.6mu in Mangmei Village of Mengding Town. There will be no affected persons, or demolition impact.
		Water transmission pipeline network	There is no LA and HD impact. A total of 95 mu land (90mu rubber forest land of farmers and 5 mu cultivated land) will be temporarily occupied, affecting 42 households and 178 persons; it will occupy 15 mu village collective unused land, without affected people. There is no demolition impact.

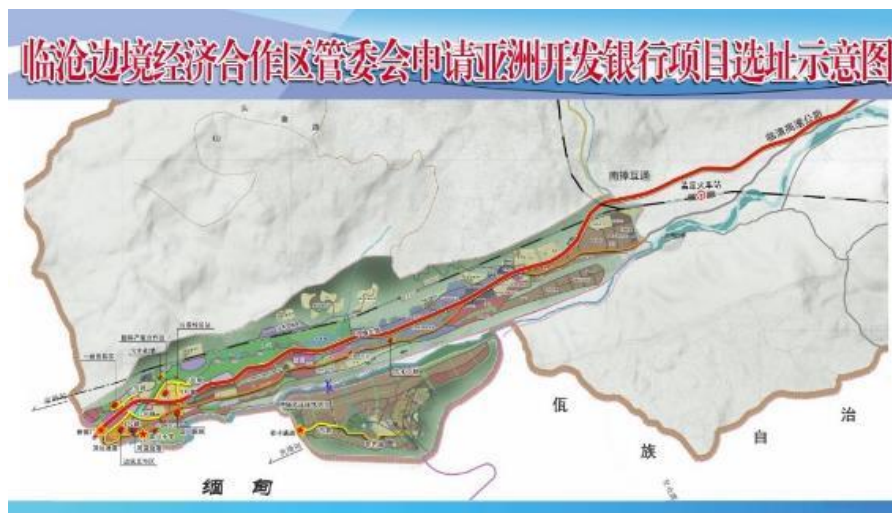
No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
		Water treatment plant	Newly construct a water treatment plant with a capacity of 20,000m ³ /d.
		Water supply pipeline network	the water distribution pipeline (DN400~DN800) will be 33km.
8	Wastewater treatment component	Wastewater treatment plant	A new WWTP will be constructed in Qingshuihe Area with a treatment capacity of 10,000m ³ /d.
		Newly built wastewater pumping station	A new wastewater pumping station will be constructed, with a capacity of 2000m ³ /d.
		Wastewater pipeline	the total length of wastewater collection pipeline (DN400~DN800) is 16.5km.
9	Solid waste management	1 solid waste transfer station and 2 solid waste collection stations in Qingshuihe Area, and solid waste collection and transportation vehicles.	It will require 6.5mu of land, including 4.44mu of collective land to be acquired from Bangui Group of Qingshuihe Village for the solid waste transfer station, affecting 2 households and 13 persons; 1.2mu

No.	Subproject	Contents and Scale	Impact
			rural collective land to be acquired for the solid waste collection station at the logistics park in Qingshuihe, affecting 1 household and 4 persons; and 0.86mu collective uncultivated land of Banxing village to be acquired for the solid waste collection station within the international cooperation zone, no affected persons will be involved. There is no house demolition impact.
10	Urban Public Transport Infrastructure from Mengding to Qingshuihe	This component will include 2 charging stations: one will be provided at the New Border Gate Bus Station at Qingshuihe Port Economic Zone, with 77 slow charging piles and 17 fast charging piles; and the other one at the Public Service Center of Mengding, with 52 slow charging piles and 20 fast charging piles; one station building, one transformer substation and associated facilities.	The 2 charging stations will require 16mu of land. It is verified through survey that one charging station will be constructed on the state-owned construction land at LBECZMC Office, with an area of 8mu; the other station will be constructed on the state-owned construction land at the border gate office area, with an area of 8mu. The land for the charging stations are allocated by the government, therefore no affected person is involved. There is no house demolition impact.

Source: From the feasibility study report (FSR) of the project.



Picture 1-1: Road Network of Qingshuihe district in Mengding town of Gengma county



Picture 1-2: Diagram of BECZ in Mengding town of Gengma county

1.2. Optimizing Project Design to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

6. In the engineering design phase, the impact of the LAR should be minimum, the main principles are following:

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

7. The road route selection should be combined with existing roads to avoid or reduce occupancy of existing building, high quality cultivated land and rubber forest land.

8. The original project plans to build 7 roads, permanent land acquisition of 1598.37 mu, 181 households with 956 people will be affected, involved HD in a total of 6612 m², affect 19 households with 101 people. After field consultation with the affected villages and communities, the PMO, PPTA experts, resettlement preparing unit and design institute (DI) optimize the road, to reduce resettlement impact, all the construction has avoided the demolition of houses and buildings. Due to the large amount of land expropriation and demolition involved in the road, after field consultation with the affected villages and communities the PMO, the PPTA resettlement expert, resettlement preparing unit and design institute (DI) carried out adequate

communication and negotiation with local residents, in order not to affect the surrounding residents and reduce land expropriation and demolition impact, PMO canceled the proposed China-Myanmar road, reserving 6 new roads; After the optimization of the project, the house demolition of 19 households was reduced, with a total of about 6612m². It reduced the LA impact of 36 households and 369 mu of rubber forest land and 66 mu of cultivated land. Details are presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Comparison of the Affected Area before and after Design Optimization

Project		Unit	Before measurement	After measurement	Decrease
Permanent LA	Cultivated land	mu	169.23	103.23	-66
	Rubber forest land	mu	1427.37	1058.37	-369
	Unused land	mu	1.77	1.77	0
	Subtotal	mu	1598.37	1163.37	-435
HD	Residential house	m ²	6612	0	-6612
	Shop	m ²	0	0	0
	Subtotal	m ²	6612	0	-6612
LA	HHs	HH	181	145	-36
	Population	person	956	766	-190
House/building demolition	Residential house	HH	19	0	-19
	Population	person	101	0	-101
	Shop	Household	0	0	0

Source: The design institute and resettlement socio-economic survey

2. Project Impact

2.1. Project Impact Categorization

9. According to the site and measurement survey, the project impacts will mainly include:

- (i) Losses by land acquisition/occupation;
- (ii) Losses of ground attachments and infrastructure

2.2. Survey Methodology and Process

10. A site survey and a household survey were conducted by Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee (LBECZMC) PMO, design institutes (Dis) and the RP Institute, in collaboration with LBECZ Land Resources Bureau and the land acquisition offices of Mengding Town and Mangka Town during January 22-28, 2018 and March 26-27, 2018, to identify project impact scope and collect socio-economic profile of the project areas.

11. A RP policy framework training workshop was conducted by PPTA consultants at the office of LBECZMC on January 22, 2018. Relevant policies of the Government and ADB on land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, and the contents and requirements of the RP were explained in detail.

12. During January 22-26, 2018, a survey team of the RP institute and the DIs, supported by PPTA resettlement specialists conducted a site survey to identify physical quantities of the people, land and special facilities affected the project, and a socio-economic survey on the affected residents and rural collective economic organizations. According to the adjustments in the project FSRs, a supplementary survey was conducted by the survey team to collect additional socio-economic profile of the project areas during March 26-28.

13. The survey was conducted using various of methods, including site visit, data collection and query, questionnaire and interview. The socio-economic survey is gender sensitive. Consultations were held with women to collect their opinions and suggestions; the results of the surveys have been incorporated in the RP.

Land acquisition survey: a field setting-out was conducted the DIs on all types of land to identify the scope of land acquisition; then the project impact survey team, based on the current land use, surveyed and calculated the area of land to be acquired by ownership and land type.

House demolition survey: Location, structure and area of affected houses and buildings were surveyed.

Affected Population Survey: sampling survey was conducted on the affected population to collect information on their gender, nationality, age, education and employment.

Economic forest survey: the number of economic trees (rubber trees) within the scope of land acquisition of the project was counted on site, records were kept for the fruit trees and other trees by different tree species.

Special Facilities Survey: survey was conducted on the water conservancy, power, telecommunication and other special facilities affected by the project to confirm no special facility will be affected.

2.3. Identification of Project Impacts and Risks

14. At the current stage, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of this subproject are identified based on the recommended design of the FSR for Mengding Subproject. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts of this subproject will be mainly caused by the construction of 6 roads and associated facilities. The project land acquisition will affect 2 townships (Mengding and Mangka), 6 villages (Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village, Mangmei Village, Manggang Village, Banxing Village and Laiping Village). The land acquisition will affect 145 households and 766 persons, including 28 ethnic minority households (110 persons), accounting for 14.36% of total affected population.

15. It is found through site survey that this subproject will not involve demolition of houses and other buildings.

16. This subproject will affect 145 households in total, including 23 households affected by acquisition of farmland, accounting for 1.76% of the total number of households in the affected village (2726 households); the households affected by acquisition of farmland will also be affected by acquisition of forest (rubber trees) land, therefore, the total number of households affected by land acquisition will exclude the overlapping of households affected by acquisition of farmland. As the number of households affected by land acquisition only takes a small proportion in the affected village, the project will not cause significant social and economic impacts by land acquisition.

17. According to the survey, the households affected by the land acquisition for the construction of new roads and associated urban infrastructures are mostly villagers of Mengding Town, accompanied by a small number of villagers of Mangka town. The rural households in most villages of Mengding Town and Mangka Town are engaged in crop farming, those who choose to work outside or engage in animal breeding are in small number. Their main income sources include rubber plantation and part-time work, with agriculture income accounting for about 40% of total, which is a relatively high percentage. The project will bring certain risks and impacts on the sustainable livelihood of the villagers in the short term and long term, for which a resettlement plan needs to be properly developed.

Table 2-1: Summary of Project Resettlement Impacts

Item		Mengding Town
Number of Affected Townships		2
Number of Affected Villages/Communities		7
Collective land (mu)	Farmland	103.23
	Homestead	0
	Forestland	933.37
	Construction land	0
	Uncultivated land	1.77
	Others	0
	Subtotal	1038.37
	AHs	145
	APs	766
	EM AHs	28
	EM APs	110
State-owned land (mu)	Farmland	0
	Forestland	125
	Residential land	0
	Subtotal	125
	AHs	0
	APs	0
	EM AHs	0
	EM APs	0
Temporary land	Area (mu)	618.76

Item		Mengding Town
occupation (mu)	AHs	108
	APs	474
	EM AHs	31
	EM APs	166
Directly affected HHs		145
Directly affected persons		766
Directly affected EM HHs		28
Directly affected EM Population		110

Data Source: socio-economic surveys during January and April of 2018

2.3.1. Roads Component

18. **No.1 Road (Mengding Town):** No.1 road will be located at the north side of the new border gate, going east to west in parallel with China-Myanmar Avenue, starting from the west at the border resident trade market at the north, intersecting with the planned No.3 road, and ending nearby Qingshui river; the road length is 899.829m in total, ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h. The construction of No.1 Road will require acquisition of the land in Shantouzhai Village, i.e. 73.24mu of collective land, affecting 13 households and 57 persons.

19. **No.2 Road (Mengding Town):** No.2 road will be newly constructed at the north side of the new border gate, running in parallel with China-Myanmar Avenue, the road starts from the west at the border resident trade market at the north, and ends at the planned No.3 Road; the road length is 788.288m in total, ROW 24m, urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h. The land affected by the construction of No.2 Road is state-owned forest land, it will require 79.80mu of land, for which the land acquisition had been completed during 2012-2014, no affected persons were involved. A due diligence on the completed land acquisition was conducted, the due diligence report is provided in this report.

20. **No.3 Road (Mengding Town):** No.3 Road will be newly constructed, starting from west at the planned No.1 Road, intersecting with the planned China-Myanmar Avenue, and connecting with Zhenqing Road at the northeast, the total road length is 1260m in total, ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h. Due to the overall planning of urban construction in Mengding town and the overall planning of land use. The project will require 159.87mu of land, including 7.71

mu cultivated land, for which land acquisition had been completed during 2012-2014, where no affected persons were involved. A due diligence on the completed land acquisition was conducted, the due diligence report is provided in this report as an appendix.

21. **No.4 Road (Mengding Town):** No.4 Road will be newly constructed, starting from the existing Zhenqing Road (Grade 2 Road), intersecting with China-Myanmar Avenue, ending at the planned No.5 Road, the road length is 644.125m; ROW 24m; urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h. The construction of No.4 Road will require 68.93mu of collective land in Qingshuihe Village, affecting 10 households and 51 persons; the land acquisition for the remaining 11.81mu of land (9.71 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 2.10 mu cultivated land of farmers) had been completed during 2015-2017, details are provided in the due diligence report.

22. **No.5 Road (Mengding Town):** No.5 Road will be newly constructed at the north side of the international cooperation zone, starting from west at China-Myanmar Avenue, ending at the planned No.4 Road, the total length is 955.375m, ROW 24m, urban secondary road with design speed of 30km/h. The construction of No.5 Road will require 50.56mu of collective land in Qingshuihe Village, affecting 7 households and 37 persons; the land acquisition for the remaining 67.32mu of land (53.82 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 13.50 mu cultivated land of farmers) had been completed during 2012-2014, details are provided in the due diligence report.

23. **No.6 Road (Mangka Town):** No.6 road will be an upgrade to the existing road, its starting point will connect with Mangka border passage (one bridge and one tunnel), and the ending point will be at the China Customs at Mangka, total length is 522.753m. The entire No.6 Road will be constructed by widening and upgrade of the existing Mangka-Border Road (ROW 7m), the road will be a Grade 2 road with 12m-wide roadbed. No.6 Road, during widening and upgrade, will require 18.90mu of land, including acquisition of 13.41mu of the land (10.10 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 3.3 mu cultivated land of farmers) contracted by the villagers of Mangka Group, Manggang Village, Mangka Town, affecting 5 households and 28 persons; and 5.49mu of the existing road.



Picture 2-1: Current Status of No.6 Road

2.3.2. Border Trade Development Component

24. **Border Resident Trade Market:** a border resident trade market will be constructed with a total building area of 156,698.4m², including: market shed of 56958m², warehouse of 14592m², management buildings of 8684m², service area buildings of 76464.4m²; the general plot plan includes: earthwork, parking lot, roads, greening, power, telecommunication and lighting, firefighting and water supply & drainage, fumigation room, refrigeration storage and public toilets. It will require 320.44mu of land, including 195.44mu of collective land to be acquired from Shantouzhai Village, affecting 8 households and 37 persons; and 125mu of state-owned rubber forest land, no affected persons will be involved.

25. **International Cooperation Zone:** It includes a bonded operation area of 29952m², bonded processing area of 100986.8m², bonded warehouse and logistics area of 69553.8m², custom and quarantine joint inspection area of 15678m², and integrated service area of 81746.5m², the total building area is about 297917.1m². The international cooperation zone will require 524.10mu of land. It is verified through survey that 225.43mu of land (204.03 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 21.04 mu cultivated land of farmers) had already been acquired in 2014, for which due diligence has been conducted on land acquisition and resettlement compensation, details are provided in the due diligence report. Additionally, 298.67mu of collective land (276.47 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 22.20 mu cultivated land of farmers) needs to be acquired, affecting 49 households and 287 persons in Qingshuihe Village. details are provided in the due diligence report. There is no demolition impact.

2.3.3. River Rehabilitation Component

26. This component includes rehabilitation of two rivers, the total length for rehabilitation is 9.6

km, including 2.43 km of Qingshui River and of 1.1 km of Nanpa River. The project will require 196.95mu of land, including 30.60mu of the existing river channel, the remaining 166.35 will be the collective land (140.95 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 25.40 mu cultivated land of farmers) to be acquired from Shantouzhai Village and Qingshuihe Village, affecting 21 households and 95 persons. 30.6 mu land in original channel will be occupied, without affected people. The river rehabilitation component doesn't require demolition of residential houses.

2.3.4. Construction of a New Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage

27. The bridge to be constructed over Nanting River will provide external connection for the integrated transportation hub and logistics park in Qingshuihe area. The construction will include bridge, bridge approach and intersections. The total length is 1.227km, including 0.35km of a bridge, 2 intersections and 0.877km of link road. The road will be two-way two lanes, pedestrian roads on both sides. It will require 72.58mu of land, including 61.82mu of land (53.32 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 8.50 mu cultivated land of farmers) to be acquired, affecting 8 households and 37 persons. The remaining 10.76mu will be the existing road, without affected people. There is no demolition impact.

2.3.5. Hospital in Qingshuihe of Mengding Town

28. A new hospital will be constructed with a total building area of 8945.76m², and 100 beds. It will require acquisition of 25.40mu of collective land from Qingshuihe Village in Mengding Town, all land is rubber forest land, affecting 6 households and 29 persons. There is no demolition impact.

2.3.6. Qingshuihe Guomen Primary School

29. The existing Guomen Primary School will be expanded and upgraded, including 5438m² of teaching and assistance building, 1053m² of canteen, and 4167 m² of student dormitory building, the total building area is 10658 m². All construction works will be carried out in the existing campus area, therefore no land acquisition or resettlement (or APs) is involved.

2.3.7. Water Supply Component

30. **Water Intake (sediment basin and water-retaining wall):** the water will be taken from Nangun River by constructing a 2m high water-retaining wall in Nangun River, the water intake will be 21,000m³/d. The water intake will require acquisition of collective uncultivated land of 0.6mu in

Mangmei Village of Mengding Town. There will be no affected persons, or resettlement. See Figure 2-2.



Picture 2-2: Status Quo of the Land to be Acquired for the Water Intake

Water Treatment Plant (WTP): newly construct a water treatment plant with a capacity of 20,000m³/d, the land area of the WTP is 38.85mu. It will require acquisition of 38.85mu of rubber tree forest from Bangui Group of Qingshuihe Village in Mengding Town, affecting 7 households and 41 persons. The land to be acquired for the construction of the WTP is the farmers' rubber tree forest, no demolition is needed.

According to the investigation, the Qingshuihe port area of Mengding town had no existing water plant, and a small number of institutions and some farmers built temporary water diversion pipes or built reservoirs to solve drinking water problems.

31. **Water Transmission Pipeline:** a total of 32km of water transmission pipes (DN700) will be laid. The transmission line starts at the water intake of Nangun River, running along the bank of Nangun River, and along the roads after reaching Yunjing Village, and along Linqing Road after reaching Mengding Town, then arrives at the WTP. There is no LA and HD impact. A total of 95 mu land (90mu rubber forest land of farmers and 5 mu cultivated land) will be temporarily occupied, affecting 42 households and 178 persons; it will occupy 15 mu village collective unused land, without affected people. There is no demolition impact.

32. **Water Distribution Network:** the water distribution pipeline (DN400~DN800) will be 33km. There is no LA and HD impact. It will temporarily occupy 65 mu rubber forest land of farmers, affecting 44 households with 185 people; 2 mu village collective unused land, without affected people. There is no demolition impact.

2.3.8. Wastewater Treatment Component

33. **Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP):** A new WWTP will be constructed in Qingshuihe Area with a treatment capacity of 10,000m³/d. It will require acquisition of 36mu collective land from Shantouzhai Village, affecting 7 households and 45 persons. There are no existing WWTP in Qingshuihe Port Area, several institutions such as schools and some villagers are discharging the wastewater directly into the river channel.

34. **Wastewater Pumping Station,** with a capacity of 2000m³/d. It will require 2.6mu of land. The required 2.6mu of land will be acquired from Jiaodui Group of Shantouzhai Village, affecting 1 household and 5 persons.

35. **Wastewater Collection Pipeline:** the total length of wastewater collection pipeline (DN400~DN800) is 16.5km. There is no LA and HD impact involved in water supply pipeline network pavement, 48 mu temporarily occupied collective land (45 mu rubber forest land of farmers and 3 mu cultivated land of farmers), 22 households with 111 people will be affected, there is no demolition impact.

2.3.9. Solid Waste Management

36. 1 solid waste transfer station and 2 solid waste collection stations in Qingshuihe Area, and solid waste collection and transportation vehicles. It will require 6.5mu of land, including 4.44mu of collective land to be acquired from Bangui Group of Qingshuihe Village for the solid waste transfer station, affecting 2 households and 13 persons; 0.89mu rural collective land to be acquired for the solid waste collection station at the logistics park in Qingshuihe, affecting 1 households and 4 persons; and 0.31mu collective uncultivated land to be acquired for the solid waste collection station within the international cooperation zone, no affected persons will be involved; and 0.86mu collective uncultivated land of Banxing village to be acquired for the solid waste collection station within the international cooperation zone, no affected persons will be involved.

According to the survey, existing waste plant of Mengding town is located in Xiacheng village of Mengding town, with a total area of 154.41 mu, the daily processing scale is 110 tons, the total capacity of 680000 cubic meters, length of service for 15 years. One leachate treatment station, the daily processing scale is 75 tons; one domestic garbage transfer station, the daily processing scale is 40 tons; There are two garbage collection stations, the daily processing scale is 10 tons, which is located at the intersection of Mengding farm's main farm and Dawanjiang and

zhenqing secondary road, as well as a number of household garbage collection containers and collection vehicles. A total land area of the waste treatment plant in Mengding town is 81874.49 m² (about 122.81 mu), which was started in 2015 and completed and put into use in 2017. According to the overall urban planning of Mengding town and the requirements of the overall land use, people's government of Mengding town in 2014 has been completed land acquisition of waste treatment plant, has carried on the due diligence to complete land expropriation, detailed seen in due diligence report .

2.3.10. Urban Public Transport Infrastructure from Mengding to Qingshuihe

37. This component will include 2 charging stations: one will be provided at the New Border Gate Bus Station at Qingshuihe Port Economic Zone, with 77 slow charging piles and 17 fast charging piles; and the other one at the Public Service Center of Mengding, with 52 slow charging piles and 20 fast charging piles; one station building, one transformer substation and associated facilities. The 2 charging stations will require 16mu of land. It is verified through survey that one charging station will be constructed on the state-owned construction land at LBECZMC Office, with an area of 8mu; the other station will be constructed on the state-owned construction land at the border gate office area, with an area of 8mu. The land for the charging stations are allocated by the government, therefore no affected person is involved.

2.4. Collective Land Acquisition

38. This subproject will require permanent land acquisition of 1038.37mu, affecting 145 households and 766 persons, details are summarized in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Additional Land Acquisition and Affected Households

Subproject/Components		Total area (mu) (not including temporarily occupied area)	Newly acquired collective land				Acquired collective land			To be reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	Already reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	State-owned construction land (existing road and river)	Temporary occupation
		Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Affected villages	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)
Roads	No.1 Road	73.24	73.24	Shantouzhai village	13	57							
	No.2 Road	79.8									79.8		
	No.3 Road	167.58					167.58	23	108				
	No.4 Road	80.74	68.93	Qingshuihe village	10	51	11.81	4	17				
	No.5 Road	117.88	50.56	Qingshuihe village	7	37	67.32	12	62				
	No.6 Road	18.9	13.41	Manggang village	5	28						5.49	
The construction of border economic cooperation zone	Border Resident Trade Market	320.44	195.44	Shantouzhai village	8	37				125			
	International Cooperation Zone	524.1	298.67	Qingshuihe village	49	287	225.43	47	265				

Subproject/Components		Total area (mu) (not including temporarily occupied area)	Newly acquired collective land				Acquired collective land			To be reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	Already reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	State-owned construction land (existing road and river)	Temporary occupation
		Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Affected villages	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)
River Rehabilitation		196.95	166.35	Shantouzhai village、 Qingshuihe village	21	95						30.6	
Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage		72.58	61.82	Laipian village	8	37						10.76	6.76
Hospital in Qingshuihe port of Mengding town		25.4	25.4	Qingshuihe village	6	29							
The construction of Guomen primary school in Qingshuihe		Existing site			0	0							
Water Supply System	Water intake	0.6	0.6	Mangmei village									
	Water plant	38.85	38.85	Qingshuihe village	7	41							
	Water transmission pipeline network												240

Subproject/Components		Total area (mu) (not including temporarily occupied area)	Newly acquired collective land				Acquired collective land			To be reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	Already reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	State-owned construction land (existing road and river)	Temporary occupation
		Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Affected villages	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)
	Water supply pipeline network												247
Wastewater Treatment	WWTP	36	36	Shantouzhai village	7	45							
	Wastewater pipeline												125
	wastewater pumping station	2.6	2.6	Shantouzhai village	1	5							
Solid Waste Management	Solid waste management of Qingshuihe port	4.44	4.44	Qingshuihe village	2	13							
	Collection station (transportation logistics area)	1.2	1.2	Banxing village	1	4							
	Collection station (International cooperation zone)	0.86	0.86	Banxing village									

Subproject/Components	Total area (mu) (not including temporarily occupied area)	Newly acquired collective land				Acquired collective land			To be reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	Already reclaimed land (forest land transfer construction land)	State-owned construction land (existing road and river)	Temporary occupation
	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Affected villages	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Affected households	Affected people	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)	Area (mu)
Urban public transport infrastructure from Mengding to Qingshuihe	16										16	
Total	1778.16	1038.37	/	145	766	472.14	86	452	125	79.8	62.85	618.76

Data Sources: social and economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018.

2.4.1. Acquisition of Farm land

39. The land acquisition impact of this subproject is mainly caused by the construction of roads and associated facilities. The acquisition of farmland will be small, only 30.16mu, per capita land acquisition 0.11mu; meanwhile, rubber tree forest is also one of their main income sources, therefore the analysis will cover the farm land, including farmland and rubber tree forest land. The majority of the affected villages will only lose little farm land; therefore, the land acquisition will not bring significant impact on their agricultural production and income, details are summarized in Table 2-3..

Table 2-3: Types of Land to be Acquired

Villages	Total Farmland and Rubber Forest Land	To be acquired (mu)	Percentage of Acquired Land (%)
Qingshuihe	9937.4	604.08	6.08%
Shantouzhai	11522.10	355.41	3.08%
Mangmei	9750	0.6	/
Laipian	9179	2.06	0.02%
Banxing	15513.8	61.82	0.40%
Manggang	33271	13.41	0.04%
Total	89173.3	1038.37	1.16%

Data Sources: social and economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018

40. It can be concluded that the loss of farm land from different villages varies from 0.02% to 6.08%, the overall land loss rate is 1.16%; among 145 AHs, the loss of farm land is less than 5%. According to the statistics acquired from the social and economic survey, the per household average total agricultural income of the respondent households is CNY 18544.23, the per household average agricultural land is 25.26mu,. The land loss rate and economic loss of the AHs are summarized in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Land Loss Rate and Income Impact

Villages / Towns	Village/Community	Prior to LA				LA Impact		Impact Rate				Loss of Income (yuan)			
		Total HHs	Total Population	Farm land (mu)	Per capita Farm land (mu)	AHs	APs	Farm land (mu)	AHs (%)	APs (%)	LA (%)	Annual Loss(yuan)	Average Loss	Per capita Loss	Ratio to Total Per capita Income (%)
Mengding Town	Qingshuihe	500	2176	9937	4.57	81	468	604.08	16.2%	21.5%	6.08%	443,473.3	5475.0	947.6	12.2%
	Shantouzhai	509	2414	11522	4.77	50	229	355.41	9.8%	9.5%	3.08%	260,917.1	5218.3	1139.4	18.9%
	Mangmei	856	3754	9750	2.60	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	\	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Banxing	679	2743	15514	5.66	1	4	0	0.1%	0.1%	\	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Mangka	Laipian	301	1351	9179	6.79	8	37	61.82	2.7%	2.7%	0.67%	45383.9	5673.0	1226.6	14.3%
	Manggang	569	2510	33271	13.26	5	28	13.41	0.9%	1.1%	0.04%	9844.7	1968.9	351.6	3.8%
		3414	14948	89173	5.97	145	766	1034.72	4.2%	5.1%	1.16%	759,619.0	5238.8	991.7	11.0%

Data source: Social-economic survey of January and April in 2018

2.5. Acquisition of State-owned Land

41. In addition to flood land and existing state roads, the border resident trade market in Mengding Town under this subproject will acquire 125mu of state-owned rubber forest land, no affected person is involved; as this project is public utility project, before occupation of state-owned forest land, compensation fee needs to be paid to the forestry bureau, including forest vegetation restoration fee and use fee for additional construction land. It should be noted that the state-owned forest land, including rubber forest land which is managed by Forest Department, owned by government. There are no economic benefits for the state ecological public welfare forest. In such there are no affected households.

2.6. Affected Vulnerable Groups

42. Vulnerable group refers to those individuals and their families who are living below the urban-rural minimum living standard (CNY2300 yuan/year/person), including orphan, aged people, handicapped people, mentally disabled persons, and women-headed households.

43. According to the social and economic household survey and verification by the village committees, there are no vulnerable group affected by the project. An external resettlement monitoring agency will be engaged during project implementation to conduct its own verification and assessment.

44. Based on the social survey and final results, it was indicated that the per capita income of affected people in project area is above CNY2800, which is higher than the local minimum subsistence level (2,300yuan/year/person). And meantime after the double check with village committee, no households are identified as poor HHs or low-income HHs in the surveyed households. From the survey results, it was indicated that no disabled persons, no orphans, no elderly households, and no women headed households found in the affected households. In such, we confirm that there are no vulnerable groups/households in the project. Once final design is completed, DMS will be carried out and the vulnerability of the final list of affected households will be determined. .

2.7. Affected Ethnic Minorities

45. This subproject is located at Qingshuihe Port Area in Mengding Town, which is the hilly land

area which connects Mengding Town of Gengma County with Mangka Town of Cangyuan County. The local residents are mainly Han, mixed with some ethnic minority groups including Yi, Wa and Dai people. The project land acquisition will affect 28 ethnic minority households and 110 persons, including 8 Wa households and 44 persons, 20 Yi households and 66 persons; those ethnic minorities affected by acquisition of farmland and rubber forest land are mainly engaged in agricultural production activities and rubber plantation. Those ethnic minority residents live closely together with other groups. Although affected by land acquisition, the project itself and land acquisition will not affect the traditional entitlements to the use of land and other resources; The social and economic status of the affected ethnic minorities is the same as that of Han, while the ethnic minority features are maintained, including traditions, customs and religious belief. The PMO will provide proper compensation for them in accordance with the government policies, and give priority to them in regard to project employment and technical trainings; Yi and Wa people have their own languages and writing, i.e. Wa and Yi language; in daily life, Yi and Wa people speak their own languages; apart from the people that are specially trained, average villagers don't know how to write in Yi and Wa languages, they generally write in Chinese instead. Chinese is being used among them, while their own languages and cultures are maintained.

Table 2-5: Affected Ethnic Minorities Statistics

Subproject/Components	Total Population		Indigenous People		Yi		Wa	
	HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person
No.1 Road	13	57						
No.4 Road	10	51						
No.5 Road	7	37						
No.6 Road	5	28						
Border Resident Trade Market	8	37						
International Cooperation Zone	49	287						
River Rehabilitation	21	95	6	11	6	11		
Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage	8	37	8	44			8	44
Hospital in Qingshuihe	6	29	3	11	3	11		

Water Supply System	7	41	6	30	6	30		
Wastewater Treatment	8	50	3	3	3	3		
Solid Waste Transfer station and Collection Stations	3	17	2	8	2	8		

2.8. Affected Ground Attachments

46. According to the survey, there is no demolition impact involved in the construction of each subproject, all acquired land is cultivated land and rubber forest land, so there are no affected ground attachments involved in this subproject.

3. Socio-economic Profile and Impact Assessment

47. In order to fully understand the production and living status of the Aps, and their perceptions and suggestions on the project, LBECZMC PMO, DIs, RP institute in collaboration with Gengma County Land Resources Bureau, Land Acquisition Office and Mengding Town Government, with the support from the community cadres and PPTA consultants, conducted site visits and socio-economic household survey in the project area during January to April of 2018. Household survey and interviews were conducted for all types of residents, including groups of different nationality, age and economic status, so as to understand their different demands for the project. Different APs have different demands from the project, detailed analysis of their demands can help identify the major project impacts, avoid negative impacts and facilitate smooth project implementation.

48. Consultations were made with the APs through questionnaire, interview, discussions and observations to understand their demands; consultations with the local government also provide quantitative and qualitative information, including APs' opinions on land acquisition, demands and concerns of the women and ethnic minorities, social modal of the affected communities, these information will be used to prepare the report, identify potential project impacts and evaluate their significance, develop supporting measures to maximize positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts.

49. To improve the living conditions and income of the APs, PMO has provided for them the land acquisition compensation plan; through extensive consultations and understanding of the current status of the APs, practical production restoration plan has been developed. Discussions were also held to understand their demands and opinions on trainings, the findings have been incorporated in this report, details are provided in Table 5-7.

3.1. Socio-economic Profile of the Project Area

50. **Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County:** Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County is administered by Lincang Municipality of Yunnan Province, geographic location is E98°48'~99°54', N23°20'~24°02'. Gengma County is located in the southwest border of the PRC, neighboring Myanmar on the 47.35km of border line, it provides Lincang and Kunming the most rapid land access to Rangoon and Kyaukpyu Port at Myanmar's coast to Indian Ocean; it is 15km and 24km,

respectively, from Qingshuihe Border Crossing Point to Myanmar's key townships of Hopang and Kunlong, 161km to Lashio, an important commodity distribution center in northern Myanmar, and 1,162km to Rangoon. The administrative area is 3,837km². Total number of households is 10,760, with a population of 291,400, including 161,100 ethnic minority population (60,200 of Dai, 48,400 of Wa, 25,100 of Lagu, 11,600 of Yi, 3,100 of Lisu, 2,200 of Bai, and 10,300 of other ethnic minorities). The county GDP was CNY 8.11 billion in 2016, increased by 9.5%.

51. **Mengding Town:** Mengding Town is located in the southwest of Yunnan Province, E98°53'~99°15', N23°27'~23°40', with a land area of 1069.15km², including 160km² of flat land. It is the third largest Dai people's township in Yunnan Province. The town is 80km away from Gengma County seat. It neighbors Hepai Town and Gengma Town in the east, adjacent to Mangka Town of Cangyuan County in the south, borders with Kunlong of Myanmar in the west, and neighbors with Muchang Village of Zhenkang County in the north. The border line is 47.35km. Qingshuihe border-crossing point of Mengding is the most rapid land corridor to South Asia and Southeast Asia; it is 15km and 24km, respectively, from Qingshuihe Border-crossing Point to Myanmar's key townships of Hopang and Kunlong, 117km to Lashio, an important commodity distribution center in northern Myanmar, and 1,162km to Rangoon, providing Yunnan Province the important gateway and inland shortcut to Myanmar. Mengding Town has farm land area of 12,800mu, per capita farmland is 1.53mu, total population is 94,110 (including agricultural population of 63,849); there are 23 ethnic minorities including Dai, Han, Wa, Jingpo and De'ang, accounting for 57% of total population; the largest ethnic minority group is Dai. There are 21 administrative villages in Mengding Town.

52. **Qingshuihe Village:** Qingshuihe Village is located at the flat land, 23km away from Mengding Town, its total land area is 9km²; It has farmland of 1620mu (per capita farmland is 0.77mu), and forest land of 11882mu. The whole village is consisting of 6 village groups, such as Xiangshui, Bangui, Qingshuzhai and Shuanglongjing, with 500 rural households and 2176 rural population. The total economic income of the village in 2016 was CNY 34.0 million, per capita income of the farmers is CNY 7753. The farmers' income mainly comes from cultivation and animal breeding.

53. **Shantouzhai Village:** Shantouzhai village is 42km away from Mengding Town, its land area is 9.43km²; the village has a farmland area of 5395mu (per capita farmland is 2.33mu), and forest

land of 8752.3mu. It administers 9 village groups with 509 households and 2414 persons. The total economic income of the village in 2016 was CNY 24.32 million, per capita income of the farmers is CNY 6019. The farmers' income mainly comes from cultivation.

54. **Mangmei Village:** Mangmei Village is located 13km away at the north of Mengding Town, with a land area of 17.55km². The village has a farmland area of 5500mu (per capita farmland is 2mu). The village administers 19 village groups such as Manggang and Mangmei with 856 households and 3754 persons. The total economic income of the village in 2016 was CNY 31.15 million, per capita income of the farmers is CNY 8300. The farmers' income mainly comes from cultivation.

55. **Banxing Village:** located at the semi-mountainous area, 17km away from the town, with a land area of 13.53km². It has farmland of 4360.00mu (per capita farmland is 1.75mu), and forest land of 15,934.00mu. The village administers 8 village groups with 679 households and 2743 persons, including 970 persons engaged in the primary industry). The total economic income of the village in 2016 was CNY 23.50 million, per capita income of the farmers is CNY 5064. The farmers' income mainly comes from outside working and cultivation.

56. **Mangka Town:** Mangka Town is located at the northwest of Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County, 110km away from the county seat, 4.7km from Nandeng Special Zone of Myanmar, 22km from Mengding, 24km from Qingshuihe Border-crossing, 77km from Nansan Border-crossing, its location is within Nansan, Qingshuihe and Mengding Economic Zone, with developed transportation. The town has a land area of 275.268km², a farmland area of 18.3mu (per capita farmland is 2.87mu); the total population is 13792 (including agricultural population of 63849), of 23 nationalities including Dai, Han, Wa, Jingpo and De'ang, ethnic minorities account for 90% of total, the largest ethnic minority groups are Wa and Dai. Mangka Town administers 21 administrative villages.

57. **Laipian Village:** Laiping Village is administered by Mangka Town, Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County of Lincang Municipality. It's located 2km away at the southwest of Mangka Town, 108km of the county. The village has convenient transportation. It has a land area of 22.56km², farmland of 3438.7mu (per capita farmland is 2mu). It administers 9 village groups and 10 natural villages, e.g. Yanmenshangzhai, Yanmenxiashai, Laipianshangzhai and Laipianxiashai,

with 301 households and 1351 persons, all being Wa. Total economic income of the village in 2016 was 36.3063 million, farmers' per capita net income was 8600yuan. The farmers' income mainly comes from cultivation.

58. **Manggang Village:** Mangang Village is the seat of Mangka Town Government, 110km away from Cangyuan County seat. It shares 4.247km of border line. The village has a land area of 41.96km², including 36000mu of forest land and 8071mu of farmland. The per capita farmland is 3.3mu. It administers 14 natural villages and 16 village groups, with 569 households and 2510 persons, most of them being Wa, mixed with small number of Han. The total economic income of the village in 2016 was CNY 23.797 million, per capita income of the farmers is CNY 9305. The farmers' income mainly comes from outside working and cultivation.

3.2. Socio-economic Profile of the APs

59. During January 22-26 and March 26-27, 2018, the RP survey team, supported by PPTA resettlement specialist, in collaboration with relevant personnel from PMO and land resources bureau conducted a detailed survey on the project impacts in Mengding Town and Mangka Town, including physical quantities of the affected population, land and special facilities. A social and economic questionnaire survey was also conducted with the affected households.

60. As the APs' distribution is fragmented, and some of them are not at home during the household survey, which makes it difficult for carrying out the socio-economic survey, therefore the sample is sized to select 68 households among 145 AHs, accounting for 46.9% of total; including 14 ethnic minority respondent households, accounting for 50% of the 28 affected ethnic minority households.

Villages	No. of AHs	SES coverage	No. of EM
Qingshuihe	89	28	14
Shantouzhai	42	26	6
Mangmei	0	0	0
Laipian	8	8	8
Banxing	1	1	0
Manggang	5	5	0

Villages	No. of AHs	SES coverage	No. of EM
Total	145	68	28



Picture 3-1: Socio-economic Household Questionnaire Survey with the AHs

3.2.1 Affected Population

61. Detailed demographic features of the Aps are summarized in Table 3-1, including gender, age, education and occupation. There are 177 males, 171 females; 293 Han, 33 Yi and 22 Wa.

Table 3-1: Demographic of the APs

Types	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
HHs					68	
Average population					5.12	
Age						
≤6	18	5.17%	24	6.90%	42	12.07%
7-16	42	12.07%	32	9.20%	74	21.26%
16-35	50	14.37%	48	13.79%	98	28.16%
36-50	38	10.92%	35	10.06%	73	20.98%
51-60	20	5.75%	19	5.46%	39	11.21%
≥61	9	2.59%	13	3.74%	22	6.32%
Subtotal	177	50.86%	171	49.14%	348	100.00%

Types	Male		Female		Total	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
Nationality						
Han	152	43.68%	141	40.52%	293	84.20%
Yi	13	3.74%	20	5.75%	33	9.48%
Wa	12	3.45%	10	2.87%	22	6.32%
Subtotal	177	50.86%	171	49.14%	348	100.00%
Marital status						
Unmarried	78	22.41%	62	17.82%	140	40.23%
Married	94	27.01%	100	28.74%	194	55.75%
Divorced	4	1.15%	1	0.29%	5	1.44%
Widowed	1	0.29%	8	2.30%	9	2.59%
Subtotal	177	50.86%	171	49.14%	348	100.00%
Education level						
Preschool	18	5.17%	24	6.90%	42	12.07%
Illiterate and semi-literate	11	3.16%	24	6.90%	35	10.06%
Primary school	83	23.85%	66	18.97%	149	42.82%
Junior high school	55	15.80%	44	12.64%	99	28.45%
High school or secondary education	8	2.30%	11	3.16%	19	5.46%
Tertiary and higher education	2	0.57%	2	0.57%	4	1.15%
Subtotal	177	50.86%	171	49.14%	348	100.00%
Occupation						
Crop farming	48	20.69%	45	19.40%	93	40.09%
outside working labors	60	25.86%	57	24.57%	117	50.43%
Retired	9	3.88%	13	5.60%	22	9.48%
Subtotal	117	50.43%	115	49.57%	232	100.00%

Data Source: social and economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018, household sample size n=68 HHs, population sample size n=348 persons.

Note: (1) the retirement age here refers to men over 65 and women over 60 years of age, so the labor force is the people under the retire age and over 16 years; (2) preschool children refer to children aged 0 to 6 years; (3) the rest of the occupation refers to the occupation and the non-working capacity of the elderly who are not involved in this table; (4) the population of the students and pre-school students has been deducted in the occupation section.

3.2.2 Age

62. It was indicated that, the proportion of age group between 7-19 takes a large percentage,

about 25%, and then 20-35 age group, which takes percentage of 24.43%, next will be age group between 36-50, accounting for 20.98%. So, we can see that the main labor force will be 20-35 and 36-50 age groups.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Studying Age	Beyond studying age
≤6	18	24	42	Pre-school - 33 Not studying yet – 9 total =42	NA
7-19	49	38	87	Did not go to school / not studying – 0 Primary School – 42 Junior High – 24 Senior High/Technical Secondary – 7 Junior College – 1 total =74	Did not go to school / illiterate –0 Reached Primary school level - 3 Reached Junior High level – 7 Reached Senior High –1 Reached Technical Secondary – 2 Reached Junior College-0 Total = 13
20-35	43	42	85	Did not go to school / illiterate– 0 Technical Secondary – 0 Junior College – 1 total =1	Did not go to school / illiterate –0 Reached Primary school level - 37 Reached Junior High level – 41 Reached Senior High –2 Reached Technical Secondary – 2 Reached Junior College- 2 Total = 84
36-50	38	35	73	n/a	Did not go to school / illiterate – 7 Reached Primary school level – 37 Reached Junior High level –24 Reached Senior High – 3 Reached Technical Secondary – 2 Reached Junior College – 0 Total = 73
51-60	20	19	39	n/a	Did not go to school / illiterate – 15 Reached Primary school level – 21 Reached Junior High level –3 Reached Senior High level – 0 Reached Technical Secondary – 0 Reached Junior College – 0 Total = 39

Age	Male	Female	Total	Studying Age	Beyond studying age
≥61	9	13	22	n/a	Did not go to school / illiterate – 13 Reached Primary school level – 9 Reached Junior High level – 0 Reached Senior High level – 0 Reached Technical Secondary – 0 Reached Junior College – 0 Total = 22
Subtotal	177	171	348		

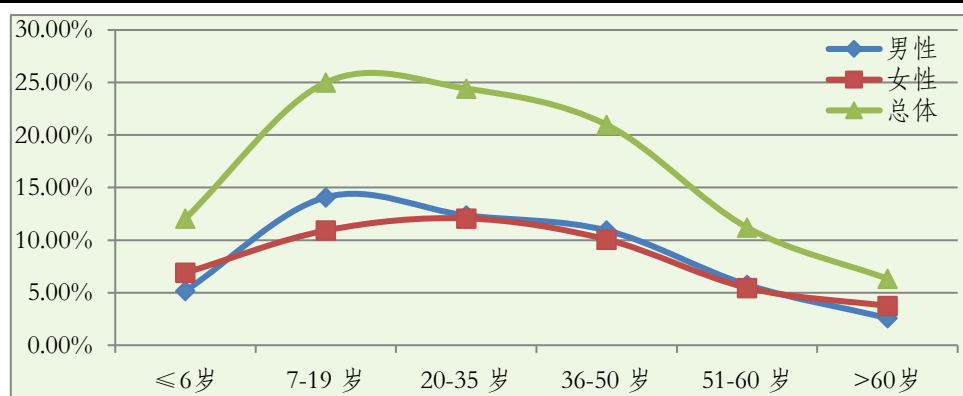


Figure 3-1: Age Distribution of the APs

63. It is found during the survey that most family members (male over 60 and female over 55) are still able to engage in social work. Therefore, the actual labor force should include male of 16-65 and female of 16-60 (excluding those in school). Thereby it is defined that the total labor force accounts for over 60.34% of the respondent.

3.2.3 Education

64. Among the APs, 42.82% of the family members received primary school education, followed by junior high school (28.45%); and 6.61% of the respondent has already completed or are receiving high school and higher education. It can be seen from the figure that the education distribution of the APs is normal, those with low education level (preschoolers and illiterate) and high education level (high school and junior college and above) present a small proportion of the APs, in which the illiterate account for 10.06%; those with medium level education (such as primary school and junior high) are the largest group among the APs; meanwhile for secondary and higher education, the percentage of female is a little (0.86%) higher than male; the percentages of female and male in junior college and above are the same, which indicates that the education level of

female among APs are continuously improving, while secondary and higher education for male should be further improved. During project implementation, the rights and benefits of the women in particular should be protected, and employment skills training will be provided for women. (see Figure 3-2).

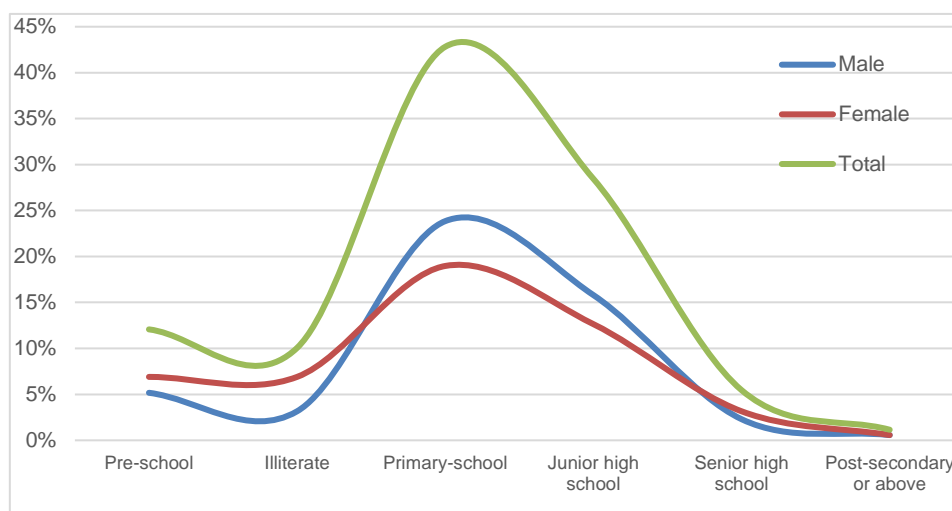


Figure 3-2: Education Level of the APs

3.2.4 Occupation

65. According to the SES and analysis, a majority of farmers are engaged in rubber trees planting, accounting for 40.09%, and also most of the farmers choose outside working, such as in Guangdong province and Lincang city or town, based on the database, we can indicate that the population of outside working takes a large percentage, accounting for 50.43% of the total labor forces.

Occupation //Source of Income	Male	Female	Total
Farming	48	45	93
Outside working Labor	60	57	117
Retiree (derive pension)	9	13	22
Total	117	115	232

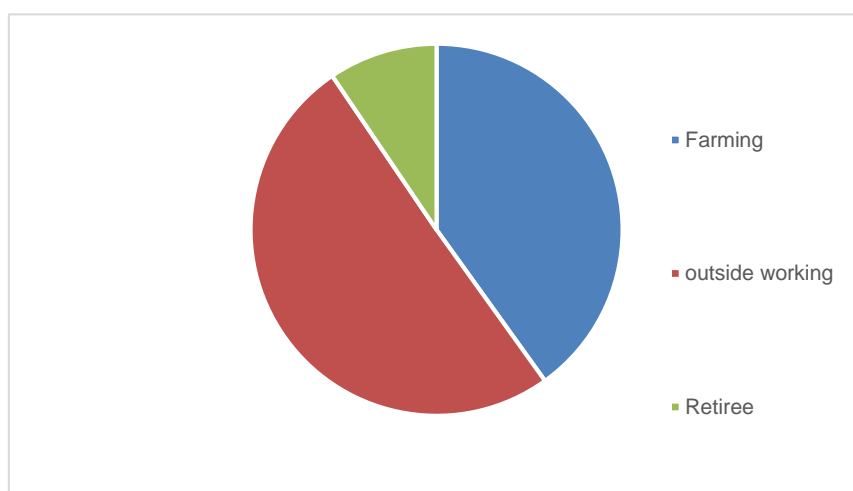


Figure 3-3: Occupation Distribution of the APs

3.2.5 Land Resources

66. According to the socio-economic survey, the APs have farm land (including farmland and rubber forest land) of 53mu the maximum and 7mu¹ the minimum. The average land per household is 25.26mu. (see Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Land Resources of the Respondent Households

Item	Number of Respondent Households (Households)	Land	Minimum (mu)	Maximum (mu)	Land per Household (mu)
Farmland	68	Each HH	7	53	25.26

Data Source: social and economic survey conducted during January and March of 2018.

3.2.6 Main Assets of the Households

67. Among all respondent households, the ownership of refrigerator and washing machine is 100%. The ownership of motorbike is all over 100%. It is found during the socio-economic survey that the ownership rate of main assets of the AHs is high, in which the ownership rate of induction cooker, rick cooker, tractor and automobile is 61.67%, 85.29%, 27.94% and 20.59%, respectively;

¹ Based on the SES, of the 68 sample affected HHs, only 1 HH owns total land area for 7mu, including farm land for 1.20mu, and rubber land for 5.8mu, and only 0.50mu of rubber land will be acquired by the project. In such there is no much significance for this HH

which to some extent reflect the demands for rapid, easy and efficient modern living tools, and that the living standard of the villagers is better. The ownership and per capita ownership of other domestic durable goods are summarized in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Ownership of Assets of the Respondent Households

Item	Number of HHs who own	Ownership Rate	Per household ownership	Per capita ownership
Rice cooker	58	85.29%	0.85	0.17
Induction cooker	42	61.76%	0.62	0.12
Washing machine	68	100.00%	1.00	0.20
Color TV	72	105.88%	1.06	0.21
Computer	10	14.71%	0.15	0.03
Refrigerator	68	100.00%	1.00	0.20
Tractor	19	27.94%	0.28	0.05
Electric Scooter	16	23.53%	0.24	0.05
Motorcycle	104	152.94%	1.53	0.30
Family Car	14	20.59%	0.21	0.04
Cell phone	225	330.88%	3.31	0.65

Data Source: socio-economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018.

3.2.7 Average Income and Expenditure

68. The people affected by land acquisition for the construction of new roads and associated infrastructures are mostly villagers from the villages from Mengding Town (Gengma County) and Mangka Town (Cangyuan County). With the development of Qingshuihe Border Economic Cooperation Zone, and in response to government's urban development plan, some households of Mengding Town and Mangka Town is no longer limited to crop farming, they choose to work outside or engage in other sectors. Their main income sources are outside working wage. The average income and expenditure of the 68AHs are summarized in Table 3-5.

Table 3-4: Per Capita Income and Expenditure of the Respondent AHs

Unit:

yuan/year/person

Category	Respondent AHs	Item	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard deviation
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Affected AHs	68	Per capita income	2833.33	30775.00	8701.57	4950.52
		Per capita expenditure	1766.67	12038.75	5602.46	2686.63
Affected Ethnic Minority	14	Per capita income	3034.29	15800.00	8313.73	4003.31
		Per capita expenditure	2471.43	10533.33	4917.64	2074.19

Data Sources: socio-economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018

Sample size: AHs N = 68

69. It can be seen from Table 3-5, most AHs choose to engage in agriculture and part-time jobs outside, income from part-time jobs accounts for 47.02%, followed by agricultural income, accounting for 39.44%; in addition, the wage income of the AHs accounts for 5.89%. For the border townships of Mengding and Mangka, the government provides subsidy for the border residents, CNY 1000.0yuan/year. Nowadays the income of the farmer households is no longer limited to agriculture, their income sources are more diversified. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Per capita Income of the Respondent AHs

Unit: yuan/year/household

AHs	Agricultural Income	Animal breeding Income	Part-time Jobs Income	Wage Income	Government Subsidy	Other Incomes	Total
AHs	18544.23	1581.54	22111.54	2769.23	1553.85	461.54	47021.92
Percentage	39.44%	3.36%	47.02%	5.89%	3.30%	0.98%	100.00%
In which: affected ethnic minority households	20142.86	731.43	26357.14	0	1628.57	428.57	49288.57
Percentage	40.87%	1.48%	53.48%	0	3.30%	0.87%	100.00%

Data Sources: socio-economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018, sample size: AHs N = 68, ethnic minority=14.

70. It is understood from the survey that most of the villagers in the project area are engaged in rubber plantation and part-time jobs outside. Table 3-6 shows the expenditures of the AHs, in which

the living expenditures take up a large proportion, accounting for 37.56% of total, followed by transport expenditure and other expenditures (hired labor), see Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: Per Household Expenditure of the AHs

Expenditure	AHs	
	Per Household Expenditure (yuan)	Percentage of Expenditures
Water	226.69	0.75%
Electricity	655.46	2.17%
Solid waste collection and transportation	21.15	0.07%
Living expenses	11861.54	39.18%
Clothing	1610.38	5.32%
Agricultural inputs	1221.44	4.03%
Education	2482.69	8.20%
Medical care	875.87	2.89%
Transport	3618.46	11.95%
Communication	1768.46	5.84%
Socializing	2869.23	9.48%
Other expenses (hired labor)	3063.46	10.12%
Total	30274.85	100.00%

Data Sources: socio-economic survey conducted during January and April of 2018, sample size: AHs N =68

3.3. Gender Analysis

3.3.1. Gender Differences in Education

71. Among the APs, 42.82% of the family members received primary school education, followed by junior high school (28.45%); and 6.61% of the respondent has already completed or are receiving high school and higher education. It can be seen from the figure that the education distribution of the APs is normal, those with low education level (preschoolers and illiterate) and high education level (high school and junior college and above) present a small proportion of the APs, in which the illiterate account for 10.06%; those with medium level education (such as primary school and junior high) are the largest group among the APs; meanwhile for secondary and higher education, the percentage of female is a little (0.86%) higher than male; the percentages of female and male in junior college and above are the same, which indicates that the education level of female among APs are continuously improving, while secondary and higher education for male

should be further improved. During project implementation, the rights and benefits of the women in particular should be protected, and employment skills training will be provided for women. (see Figure 3-4).

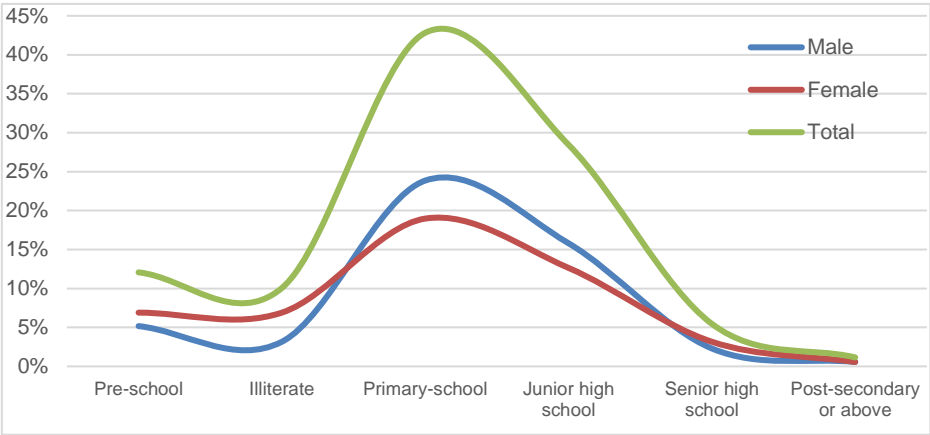


Figure 3-4: Gender Difference in Education

3.3.2. Gender Difference in Occupation and Income

72. Based on the SES analysis, there is no big difference between male and female who are engaged in farming activity, however, the population of male is much bigger than female in outside working, and by the way, in terms of the population of retiree, female is much more than male.

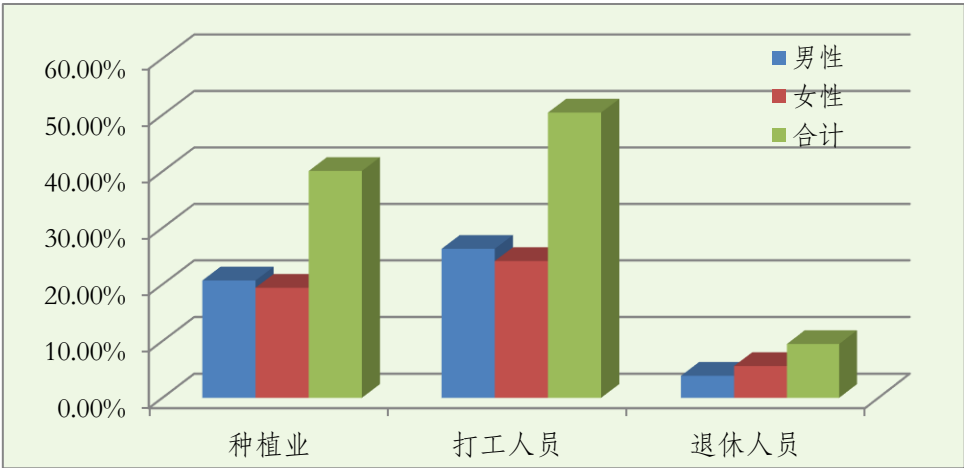


Figure 3-5: Gender Difference in Occupation

73. To separately identify the income levels of male labor and female labor, 3 In order to make a better identify the income levels of male labor and female labor, 68 households are selected to a sample survey to compare the average income of the male labor and female labor.

The results show: the average annual income of male labor is CNY 16689.11, a little higher than that of female labor, CNY15857.44. This is mainly because the working days and wage of male are higher than that of female, and most female family members stay home to undertake cultivation, attend to the elderly and children.

3.3.3. Summary

74. Most of the AHs are living in the urban-rural continuum, they are not limited to traditional agriculture and farming, the young labors from some households all choose to work outside or engage in transport and communications business to improve their family income.

75. More and more women are starting to have economic income, they begin to take stronger positions in key family decision making, such as children education and house purchasing. In addition, they undertake child raising, housekeeping and other family responsibilities. In spare time, women also join in some social activities like man, side with man to ensure family economic income and living. Their role in family life and agricultural production is also indispensable. Providing family income source, women are also starting to take stronger positions in decision-making, and the roles of women and man are equalizing.

76. According to the survey, women's concerns on resettlement are more or less the same to that of man:

- (i) The amount and timely payment of land compensation;
- (ii) The employment opportunities created during project implementation can be provided for women, and to enable their participation in the project.

4. Legal Framework and Policies

4.1. Laws Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

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

ADB policy and requirements:

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (effective from October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
- Property Law of the PRC (Decree No.62 of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007)

Policies of Yunnan Province, Lincang city and Cangyuan county

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

4.2. ADB's Policy Requirement on Involuntary Resettlement

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

4.3. Differences between ADB and PRC Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. Compensation for non-land assets will be at replacement cost and provision of resettlement assistance similar to those who have licensed houses provided that the affected households meet the Project's cut-off date. If an earlier cut-off date has been established by the Government, the Government's cut-off date will be followed provided that the following conditions are met: (i) copy of Halt Notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition/ pre-notice for Land Acquisition and House Demolition published, (ii) documents confirming dissemination of information (billboards, minutes of public meetings, letters to households, newspapers, websites, broadcast, etc.), and (iii) confirmation from households that they were informed about the cut-off-date verbally and in writing. For households who are not eligible for compensation for houses at replacement cost, the history or reason why the structure has no certification/license; and their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability will be assessed by the Project (through its local government and concerned bureaus) to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to them to ensure that they will be able to restore or will not be

worse-off.

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

(v) Inadequate monitoring and reporting arrangements

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

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

4.4. Eligibility and Beneficiaries

91. The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation the time when the Project is officially announced to the affected villages. **This will be done during project implementation since final design has to be undertaken and DMS to be carried out in order to update the RP.** Announcement can be through distribution of resettlement information booklet or posting notices in the village community boards. Any newly claimed land, newly built house, newly reclaimed cultivated land or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to the compensation or subsidization. **During FSR, material used for disclosure and promulgation has been prepared already which states that the study is only FSR impacts are preliminary as final design has yet to be carried out. The affected households will be confirmed during that time and they will be informed if they will be affected or not once DMS is completed.**

4.5. Compensation Standards for the Project

4.5.1. Compensation Standards for State-owned Land

92. The project is to develop public utilities, for which the state-owned land will be allocated, without paying state-owned land use transfer fee. However, the following charges shall be paid.

93. Compensation for State-owned Forest land and trees: the compensation standards for rubber tree forest and other trees is the same as collective land, see Table 4-4.

94. Forest land compensation fee: according to Yunnan Provincial Forest Land Management Regulation, the compensation for state-owned forest land, depending on the types of forest land, can be divided into two categories: no less than 10yuan/m² for arbor forest land (including cutover land and burned blank), bamboo forest land and nursery land with canopy density above 0.2; no less than 6yuan/m² for shrub land, open forest land and young afforested land; on less than 3yuan/m² for suitable land for forest; for national and provincial public welfare forests, and acquisition of forest land within urban planning area, compensation will be charged twice of the above rate. The project land is the public welfare forest within planning area, the compensation standard will be 20yuan/m².

95. Use fee for new construction land: according to the Administrative Charges for Land Management of Lincang Municipality issued by Lincang Municipal Development and Planning Commission and Finance Department (No. 48, 2006), the transfer of state-own non-

construction land to construction land requires use fee of new construction land paid to the land resources authority (10yuan/m²).

4.5.2. Collective Farmland Compensation Standards

96. The compensation standard for farmland is based on PRC Law on Land Management, Yunnan Provincial Land Management Regulation, Yunnan Provincial Land Acquisition Compensation Standards (amended) (No.27, 2009), the Notice of Yunnan Provincial Land Resources Department on Amending the Land Acquisition Compensation Standards for 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) in Yunnan Province Forwarded by Lincang Municipal Land Resources Bureau (No. 195, 2014), and the Notice of Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County Government on Issuing the Land Acquisition and Compensation Standards for Expressway and Railway (No. 37, 2016). The base figure for calculation of farmland compensation is provided in Table 4-2.

97. According to the survey, the land acquisition compensation standards in Yunnan Province follows the principle of replacement cost. It is calculated based on unified annual production value, location of land, social and economic development and farmers' income, so as to ensure the living standard of the affected farmers will not be reduced due to land acquisition, and to ensure long-term livelihood; The land acquisition compensation standards for the 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) of Yunnan Province are the comprehensive compensation standards for acquisition of collective land, (excluding compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments). The unified annual production value is based on the annual production of key crops under dominant cropping system and the market price; the annual production value of crops is the average annual production of key crops multiplied by their prices, i.e. the return of land. According to the Amended Land Acquisition Compensation Standards for 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) of Yunnan Province (2014), the land acquisition compensation of Gengma County is 15,101~34,732yuan/mu, see Table 4-2 and Table 4-3.

Table 4-1: Gengma County's Farmland Compensation Standard as per Unified Annual Production Value

Category of Land	Annual Production Value (yuan / mu)	Times	Compensation (yuan / mu)	Zoning
Class I Area	2171	16	34736	Mengding Town, Gengma Town
Class II Area	1446	16	23136	Mengyong Town, Mengsa Town and Hepai Town
Class III Area	944	16	15104	Mengjian Town, Daxing Town, Sipaishan Town, Manghong Town, Mengding Town (previous under

				administration of Hewai Town and Furong Town)
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Source: Land Acquisition Compensation Standards for 15 Prefectures (Municipalities) of Yunnan Province (2014)

98. Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village and Mangmei Village of Mengding Town, and Laipian Village and Manggang Village of Mengka Town in Cangyuan Wa Autonomous County are Class I areas of land acquisition (compensation standards will follow that of Gengma County, Class I area by default). The farmlands to be acquired by the project are all dry land; higher standards are also applied for rubber tree forest which is regarded as plantation on dry land. According to land acquisition compensation standards, the compensation rate for farmland (dry land) and rubber tree forest land is 52,000yuan/mu. The compensation standards for acquisition of all types of collective farmland are provided below (see Table 4-4).

Table 4-2: Actual Farmland Compensation Standard

Land category	Zoning	Land compensation rate (yuan / mu)
Paddy field	Class I area	68000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)
	Class II area	52000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)
	Class III area	40,000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)
Dry land	Class I area	52000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)
	Class II area	40,000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)
	Class III area	28000 (reward 10,000 yuan per household for timely signing of land acquisition agreement)

Source: LBECZ Land Resources Bureau

99. The project will require acquisition of 1.77mu collective uncultivated land (abandoned land), involving Mangmei Village and Banxing Village of Mengding Town. According to the Notice of Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County Government on Issuing the Land Acquisition and Compensation Standards for Expressway and Railway, for collective abandoned land, one-time compensation of 7000 yuan/mu will be disbursed to the village

collective who will decide how to utilize the compensation fund. (Verified jointly by PMO and Land Resources Bureau based on current conditions).

100. Young crops compensation: (i) the young crops compensation for average farmland (dry land) will depend on whether there are existing crops, no compensation will be made if there are no crops. The affected lands are all average farmland, mostly with economic crops, compensation will be made according to crops types and classes, compensation standards are provided in Table 4-4. (ii) the compensation for rubber trees will be paid per tree, the rate will be determined based on the diameter at breast height (class). (iii) other sparsely distributed ground attachments will be compensated based on actual inputs.

101. All of the land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the AHs; according to the provisions stipulated in Article 26 of the Implementation Ordinances for Land Management Law: "the land compensation fee belongs to rural collective economic organization", therefore the compensation for the affected village collective public land and uncontracted reserved land will be directly paid to the village collective where the villagers will jointly agree on the use of the compensation fund; according to social survey, the compensation funds paid to village collective will be used to improve and develop village infrastructures; farmland compensation, and rubber tree forest, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the AHs; it is agreed by the villagers representatives the land compensation fee will be also paid to the AHs. Therefore, the AHs will receive all of the compensation including land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments.

4.5.3. Compensation Standards for Temporary Occupation of Land and Attachments.

102. Compensation for temporary land occupation will be made according to land types and ground plantations. The compensation term is 2 years;

103. Compensation for occupation of rubber forest land including 16500yuan/mu rubber tree compensation for the first year, and 2171yuan/mu compensation according to unified annual production value; Regarding to the 16500yuan/mu: generally speaking every per mu od land will can plant 33 rubber trees and per rubber tree will be compensated for 500yuan ($33 \times 500\text{yuan/tree} = 16500\text{yuan/mu}$). It should be noted that 500yuan/tree is just the average price, the final compensation standard will be calculated and estimated on the actually situation, the use age and diameter will also be as reference.

104. Compensation rate for occupation of farmland is calculated according to standard annual production value of 2171yuan/mu. The compensation term is 1~2 years.

105. Occupation of government state-owned land (flood land and existing roads) and collective abandoned land doesn't need compensation;

106. Compensation standards for affected attachments and special facilities are provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Compensation Standards for Attachments and Special Facilities

Item		Compensation Standard (yuan)	Total Quantity
Rubber	Rubber seedlings	3-50 / tree	
	Diameter $\leq 20\text{cm}$	100 / tree	
	Diameter $\geq 20\text{cm}$	200 / tree	
	Diameter $\leq 30\text{cm}$	300 / tree	
	Diameter 30cm	400 / tree	
	Diameter $\geq 40\text{cm}$	500 / tree	
Walnut	DBH $\leq 3\text{cm}$	50 / tree	
	DBH $\geq 4\text{cm}$	Diameter (cm) * 100 / tree	
Macadamia Nut	Diameter $\leq 2\text{cm}$	50 / tree	
	Diameter $\geq 3\text{cm}$	Diameter (cm) * 100 / tree	
Coffee	Diameter $\leq 0.5\text{cm}$, height $\leq 15\text{cm}$	10 / tree	
	$0.5\text{cm} \leq \text{diameter} \leq 1\text{cm}$, $10\text{cm} \leq \text{height} \leq 50\text{cm}$	50 / tree	
	Diameter $\geq 1\text{cm}$, height $\geq 50\text{cm}$	60 / tree	
Flue-cured Tobacco	Seeding stage	2,000 / mu	
	Mid-term	3,000 / mu	
	Maturity	4,000 / mu	
Bio-medicine	Gentian	800 to 300 / mu	
	Maca	2000 ~ 8000 / mu	
	Paris polyphylla	20,000 / mu	
	Dendrobium	100,000 / mu	
	Amomum	4,000 / mu	
	Bletilla	5000 / mu	
	Sealwort	4,000 / mu	
	Pseudo-ginseng	20,000 / mu	
	Pepper	50 to 150 yuan	
	Marigold	600 to 2,400 / mu	
Bamboo	DBH $\leq 10\text{cm}$ (sweet bamboo, bitter bamboo, dendrocalamus latiflorus)	8 / tree	

Item			Compensation Standard (yuan)	Total Quantity
	DBH ≥10cm (sweet bamboo, bitter bamboo, dendrocalamus latiflorus)		10 / tree	
	Other bamboo		50 yuan/piece	
Sporadic economic fruits	Oranges,	Fruit Seedling	15 / tree	
		Early fruiting	50 / tree	
		Full productive age	150 / tree	
		Declining	30 / tree	
	Apples, grapefruit, etc.	Fruit Seedling	15 / tree	
		No fruiting period	40 / tree	
		Early fruiting	50 / tree	
		Full productive age	150 / tree	
		Declining	50 / tree	
	Jackfruit	Planted for 1 year	30	
		Planted for 2 to 3 years	100 / tree	
		Planted for more than 4 years	250 / tree	
	Elaeagnus conferta Roxb	Fruit Seedling	10 / tree	
		Early fruiting	50 / tree	
		Full productive age	100 / tree	
		Declining	60 / tree	
Scattered trees	DBH ≥5cm		2 yuan / tree	
	Each additional 1cm diameter at breast height		Increased by 2 yuan/tree	

Data Sources: January 2018, Gengma Dai and Wa Autonomous County Land Bureau

4.6. Entitlement Matrix

107. See entitlement matrix.

Table 4-4: Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Compensation Policies and Standards
Acquisition of Collective Land	The project will permanently acquire 1038.37mu of collective land from Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village of Mengding Town, and Laipian Village and Manggang Village of Mangka Town, affecting 145 households and 766 persons, 28 ethnic minority households and 110 persons; and collective uncultivated land 1.77mu from Mangka Village and Mangmei Village of Mengding Town, which doesn't involve affected persons;	48 households and 260 persons, 17 ethnic minority households and 66 persons in Qingshuihe Village and Shantouzhai Village of Mengding Town, and Laipian Village and Manggang Village of Mangka Town	<p>(1) 103.23mu of collective farmland contracted by the farmers, APs are entitled to 52000yuan/mu of land compensation fee (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy);</p> <p>(2) 806.37mu of farmers' rubber tree forest land, APs are entitled to 52000yuan/mu of land compensation fee (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy);</p> <p>(3) 127mu of collective-owned rubber tree forest, no affected persons are involved; as the rubber tree forest land is owned by the collective, therefore, the village collective will receive 52000yuan/mu of land compensation fee (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy), the village collective will allocate the compensation fund evenly to the villagers;</p> <p>(4) 1.77mu of collective uncultivated land, no affected persons are involved; the village collective is entitled to 7000yuan/mu of land compensation fee;</p> <p>(5) In addition, the APs will be awarded with 10000yuan/mu for timely signing of the land acquisition contract;</p> <p>(6) the young crops and ground attachments will be compensated according to diameter and quantity of the ground plantation and rubber trees.</p> <p>In addition to cash compensation, livelihood support will be provided to the APs assist the farmers in land transfer and contracting other rubber tree forest land to restore and expand previous livelihood sources; adjust agricultural structure through government guidance and training, to increase the plantation of high-value economic crops; during project construction, PMO will provide employment opportunities to the APs in priority to increase their income source; after project completion, the public service jobs(such as road maintenance, greening, cleaning and security) will be given to the APs in priority; facilitate the farmers in undertaking border trade in the border resident trade market through government guidance and trainings.</p>	See Table 4-1 and 4-2

Impacts	Impact Scope	APs	Entitlements	Compensation Policies and Standards
Acquisition of State-owned Land	The use right for 125mu of state-owned forest land will be retrieved, no affected persons will be involved	Gengma County Forestry Bureau	The compensation standards for rubber trees and other trees on state-owned forest land are the same as the collective land. State-owned forest land will be compensated by 20 yuan / m ²	See Table 4-1, 4-2 "Yunnan Provincial Forestland Management Regulations"
Temporary Land Occupation	Temporary occupation of collective land 618.76mu	108 households and 474 persons from Mangmei Village, Qingshuihe Village and Shantouzhai Village	For occupation of rubber tree forest land, 16500yuan/mu will be paid to compensate the loss of rubber trees at the first year; at the second year, compensation will be made as per unified production value, i.e. 2171yuan/mu; For occupation of farmland, compensation will be made as per standard annual production value, i.e. 2171yuan/mu, compensation term is 1~2 years; Occupation of government state-owned land (flood land and existing roads) doesn't need compensation;	Regarding to the 16500yuan/mu: Generally speaking that per mu land will plant 33 rubber trees, and per rubber tree will be compensated for 500yuan. 33×500yuan/tree=16500yuan/mu. (note: 500yuan/tree just the average price, the final compensation standard will be calculated and estimated on the actually situation, the use age and diameter will also be as reference)
Ground attachments and public facilities	Including public facilities and trees.	Property owners	The compensation for ground buildings/structures or attachments will be paid to all owners; (2) compensated at full replacement costs, or restored/reconstructed by project implementing agency according to previous scale and standard	Table4-3.

5. Resettlement Measures

5.1. Resettlement Objective

108. The objective of the resettlement program is to restore the per capita annual net income of the affected households to pre-project levels and enable further increase with local economic development.

5.2. Principles of Resettlement

109. In accordance with relevant government laws and regulations and ADB policies on involuntary resettlement, the resettlement of this project shall comply with the following principles:

- (1) The implementation of resettlement measures and compensation policies will restore or even improve the production and living standard of the affected people;
- (2) The resettlement plan shall be prepared in adequate consultation with the affected people;
- (3) The design and planning shall enable production and facilitate people's living;
- (4) Resettlement should be integrated with local urban development planning, resource development, economic development and environmental protection. Based on actual conditions, practical measures should be developed to restore and develop the production and living of the affected persons.

5.3. Project Benefits

110. The project aims to improve the urban-rural living conditions in Mengding and improve the infrastructure and service quality of the urban-rural residents in Mengding Town. The project will provide: (i) improvement of urban infrastructure; (ii) construction and upgrade of urban-rural roads and associated infrastructure; (iii) capacity building: (a) relevant skills training; and (b) strengthening of project management capacity of relevant government agencies, communities and institutions. The project will provide them with the following benefits through improvement of infrastructure: (i) the construction of roads will benefit the residents through improvement of living environment and better transportation; (ii) the construction of urban public facilities will provide and ensure water supply and drainage service for the residents in the project area; (iii) improve local education and medical capacity; (iv) more training opportunities; (v) the construction of the project will use local resources and materials, and provide large number of employment opportunities for local residents, this will effectively increase their income and improve the living standard.

5.4. Restoration Plan for Acquisition of Collective(Productive) Land

111. The land acquisition of collective land is mainly due to the construction of roads and associated infrastructures. The impacts demonstrate liner and dotted distribution, most APs will only lose part of their land, therefore the impact from land acquisition on their agricultural production and income is minor; according to Table 2-3 Land Loss Analysis, among the 145 AHs, the minimum

land loss rate is 0.04%, the maximum is 6.08%, the overall per household land loss rate is 1.16%. The annual loss can be calculated according to the current average annual production value of the farm land and the area of farmland acquisition. Details are provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Land Loss and Compensation Rate

Villages	AHs	Land Loss (mu)	A.Estimated loss of income (CNY10,000 /year)	B.Land acquisition compensation fee (CNY 10,000 yuan)					B/A
				Land Type	Land Compensation	Incentive Subsidy	Young Crops/Rubber Trees	Total	
Qingshuihe Village	27	20	1.47	Farmland	104.00	20	4.34	128.34	87.41
		180	13.21	Rubber Forest	936.00	180	237.60	1353.60	102.43
Shangtouzhai Village	25	12	0.88	Farmland	62.40	12	2.61	77.01	87.41
		228	16.74	Rubber Forest	1185.60	228	300.96	1714.56	102.43
Banxing	1	1.2	0.09	Rubber Forest	6.24	1.2	1.58	9.02	102.43
Laipian Village	8	8.5	0.62	Farmland	44.20	8.5	1.85	54.55	87.41
		53.32	3.91	Rubber Forest	277.26	53.32	70.38	400.97	102.43
Manggang Village	7	3.31	0.24	Farmland	17.21	3.31	0.72	21.24	87.41
		10.1	0.74	Rubber Forest	52.52	10.1	13.33	75.95	102.43
Total	68	516.12	37.89	/	2683.82	516.12	633.37	3833.31	101.17

Note: rubber tree compensation is calculated based on average price, i.e. 33 trees/mu*500yuan per tree=CNY 16500yuan.

112. According to the willingness survey on the 68 households affected by land acquisition, cash compensation is the preferred option of all AHs. The compensation fund shall be paid in a timely manner, no delay should be allowed. The APs, after compensation payment, will mainly invest in crop farming, skills learning and business activities.

113. In order to improve or at least restore the original production, living and income levels as early as possible, in addition to the compensation for land acquisition, a production restoration plan has been developed based on the actual situations of the AHs and extensive consultation.

(1) Restore the livelihood of the APs to pre-project level through cash compensation.

114. With the improvement of urban functions and urban expansion, the commerce and service industry in Mengding Town have gained rapid development, with more and more people engaged

in those industries, the land-lost farmers can use the cash compensation for investment in commerce and service industry. For example, improved road network and urban development will contribute to the increase of imports and exports at Qingshuihe Border-crossing point of Mengding Town, which will increase the demand in freight; the APs can use the compensated cash to buy transportation vehicles, or utilize the compensation fund and incentive policies of the government to engage in business activities (border trade and restaurant) to increase income. An international cooperation zone and a border resident trade market will be constructed under the project, the APs with the identity of border residents can import small sum duty-free commodities, and legally help the dealer to carry petty commodities through the custom and pocket the price difference. They can also directly start small business in the border resident trade market and gain benefits. On equal conditions, the shops in the border resident trade market can be rented to the APs or affected villages in priority for them to sell agricultural products and run small businesses.

115. According to the survey, this subproject will permanently acquire 1036.60mu of contracted farmland and rubber tree forest land of the rural households (including 127mu of collective rubber tree forest land), affecting 145 households and 766 persons; average land acquisition per household is 6.2mu, each household can receive compensation fund of CNY 62,000/mu, including land compensation CNY 52,000/mu and reward CNY 10,000/mu, the average total compensation fund for each household will be $6.2\text{mu} \times 62000 \text{ yuan/mu} = 384400\text{yuan}$; based on the survey statistics, the actual net income from the land is 734.13yuan/mu, the total of land compensation and reward of 62,000yuan/mu is 84.45 times of the net income from each mu of land; meanwhile, the compensation fund for the acquisition of the 127mu of collective rubber tree forest in Shantouzhai Village will be evenly allocated to all villagers. The APs can invest the compensation fund in the activities listed in Table 5-2, the land compensation fund can be used as start-up capital; according to calculations, the cost can be recovered within two years after investment, followed by long-term earnings after 2 years.

Table 5-2 Income Restoration Plan for the AHs

Types		Start-up capital	Income	Remark	Agency responsible
Business Investment	Transportation	90,000~100,000 (equivalent to the compensation fund for 1.5mu of land)	Annual income can reach 50,000, cost can be recovered within two years or so; daily income is 300~400yuan	Qingshuihe Border-crossing Point in Mengding Town is the most rapid land access to South Asia and Southeast Asia, it is 15km and 24km, respectively, from Qingshuihe Border-crossing Point to Myanmar's key townships of Hopang and Kunlong, 117km to Lashio, an important commodity distribution center in northern Myanmar, and 1,162km to Rangoon, providing Yunnan Province the important gateway and inland shortcut to Myanmar. Therefore, the trade volume will be significant after the completion of the border economic cooperation zone, and the demand for freight will also increase.	The human resource and social security bureau will be responsible for training and employment guidance; PMO will provide coordination and help handle relevant procedures.
	Department store	40,000 (equivalent to the compensation fund for 0.4mu of land)	Annual income can reach 20,000yuan, cost can be recovered within two years or so	The AHs who choose this path need to use the land compensation fund to rent the border resident trade market's place, it only takes one person to run the business; PMO can coordinate and help the APs handle the procedures to acquire business license.	
	Catering	40,000(equivalent to the compensation fund for 0.4mu of land)	Annual income can reach 20,000, cost can be recovered within two years or so	Runs average catering business to meet the living demands of nearby residents, border resident trade market and general trading zone. It can receive tourists all year round, daily income can reach 400~500yuan.	

(2) Establishment of Village Cooperatives.

116. The village can establish cooperatives to undertake border resident trading activities. According to the survey, the construction of roads will bring great advantage to the village collective, including improvement of road conditions which will make it closer to the urban area. With

continuous development and Mengding Town and the completion of Qingshuihe Border-crossing Economic Cooperation Zone, the two affected villages of Qingshuihe and Shangtouzhai will show great geographic advantages. It is understood from the survey that the two affected villages, in the future, will maintain current land utilization by rubber plantation, while promote the cultivation of highly efficient crops, to improve family income; meanwhile after completion of road construction, the village is planning to establish village group cooperative where they will utilize the land compensation fund as capital to organize the farmers to undertake border resident trade activities.

117. LBECZMC will also provide support the business operation of the cooperatives by providing preferential policies; on equal terms, the stall and shops of the Border Resident Trade Market will be rented to the cooperative in priority. In addition to border trade activities, the cooperative also plans to open gas station to provide convenient refuel service for the traffic in the border area while create a stable income source. The business and cooperation activities through the cooperative will allow villagers to enjoy the benefits from construction of roads and development of border economic cooperation zone. LBECZMC and Mengding Town Government will provide all kinds of convenient services for the start-up, operation and development of the cooperative, including prioritized venue leasing, assistance in handling approval procedures and providing technical trainings.

118. During the production restoration of the APs, PMO and Mengding Town Government will organize technical trainings for the APs free of charge, such as cultivation of money crops, other skills, and other occupational trainings.

119. During project construction, the RP implementation agency will implement a series of assistance measures for livelihood restoration, including: (1) during project construction, employment opportunities will be provided to the APs in priority, such as non-technical jobs; (2) the non-technical public service jobs generated during project construction and operation will be given to the vulnerable groups and family in priority. The construction contractor, prior to mobilization, will provide the demands on type of work and labor needed, and coordinate on necessary trainings, so as to benefit more APs. According to the willingness survey, 94% of the APs are willing to participate in the project during farm slack season. After completion of Mengding Subproject, the road network and greening area will be significantly increased, which will require more personnel for road maintenance, greening management, lighting maintenance and management, equipment operator and vehicle driver, water supply and drainage repair, river inspector, etc. According to the project construction scope and equipment purchase list, PMO and DIs estimate that 1365 jobs will be generated during project implementation and operation. Employment opportunities from the project is provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Number of Jobs Generated by the Project

Item		Mengding Town Subproject (including Mangka Town)										
Job	Job Type	Roads	Border Cooperation	River Rehabilitation	Bridge	Hospital	Primary School	Water Supply System	Wastewater Treatment	MSW Transfer and Collection Stations	Public Transport Infrastructure	Subtotal
Temporary Jobs during Project Construction	Technical	15	10	10	2	4	3	8	5	1	2	60
	Non-technical	200	150	200	50	80	80	150	100	20	10	1040
	Subtotal	215	160	210	52	84	83	158	105	21	12	1100
Permanent Job during Project Operation	Technical	2	2	2	0	50	2	10	10	2	5	85
	Non-technical	30	15	20	5	20	10	30	20	20	10	180
	Subtotal	32	17	22	5	70	12	40	30	21	15	265
Total		247	177	232	57	154	95	198	135	43	27	1365

Source: FSR and interview with PMO

120. During the production restoration of the APs, technical trainings will be organized for APs, such as training on cultivation of money crops. Invite technical personnel from agricultural agency, animal husbandry agency and labor security agency to provide trainings on crop farming, animal breeding and other trainings; each AH will receive at least twice of the technical training on cultivation and animal breeding and on non-agro production techniques. These measures will improve their skills, increase their income, and restore their livelihood.

5.5. Trainings

121. In addition to cash compensation for the farmers affected by land acquisition, Mengding Town has also developed a plan to conduct a series of skills trainings for the AHs, to provide skill training opportunities for those literate APs. Following the guidelines of the Several Opinions on Adopting New Development Concept and Accelerating Agricultural Modernization, and Achieve All-Round Well-Off Society issued by the State Council, the initiative to strengthen new-type agricultural business entities and training occupational farmers, a team of well educated, technically informed new-type occupational farmers with business capacities will be trained free of charge, to provide strong talent support for developing modern agriculture. Trainings on farmers' skills are provided, free of charge, based on local industry development and industrial features of the townships; government subsidies are provided depending on different types of working skills training, the subsidy standard is CNY 250~3000/person. Mengding Town and Mangka Town plan to provide trainings for land-lost farmers in the next three years, the target is 1200 person-times, including

430 person-times of APs of the ADB project; the labors of the AHs should at least receive twice of the above training. 40% of the training opportunities should be provided to women. See Table 5-4.

122. According to the industrial structure and market demands in Mengding Town, Mangka Town and the nearby areas, occupational skills training will be provided prioritizing crop farming, animal breeding and service industries. Available training mainly includes: agricultural techniques, domestic livestock farming, machine repairing techniques, service industry and transport industry.

123. Occupational skills training, individual skill training and on-the-job training. Occupational skills training will be conducted by labor security administrative authority, education and training institutes, industry and employers, the trainings will focus on agricultural techniques, commercial training and skills training.

124. Institutional arrangements: the training activities is under the responsibility of the human resources and social security bureau of Gengma County and Mengding Town; agricultural and animal husbandry training will be organized by township agrotechnical stations, with cooperation from street offices and communities/villages. The PMO will assigned designated personnel for the training of AHs and help ensure the project APs will be included into government training programs for land-lost farmers.

125. Funding: in a 3-year period, the government will allocate 240,100yuan for all kinds of training for land-lost farmers. The training costs include organization, training materials, materials printing, examination and evaluation fee, internship fee and teachers' remuneration. The fees will be disbursed from the training funds of relevant government functional agencies of Mengding Town. ADB project will not provide separate budget for such trainings.

Table 5-4: Training Plan (December 2018–December 2020)

No.	Type of training	Target groups	Estimated training costs (CNY 10,000)	Number of people	Women
1	Agricultural Techniques	Farmers affected by land acquisition	9.01	500	200
		In which, AHs of ADB project		200	80
2	Animal Breeding Techniques	Farmers affected by land acquisition	5	400	200
		In which, AHs of ADB project		150	80
3	Cooperative management and business operations training	Farmers affected by land acquisition	3	100	30
		In which, AHs of ADB project		30	10
4	Skills Training Service Industry Transportation Mechanical repairs	Farmers affected by land acquisition	7	200	60
		In which, AHs of ADB project		50	20
5	Total		24.01		

5.6. Protection of Women's Rights and Benefits

5.6.1. Resettlement program for rural households

126. The project will affect 766 persons, including 379 women, of which around 220 are women labor. Women will fully participate in resettlement activities through information disclosure and village meetings; they are equally entitled to compensation, project employment and training opportunities. In addition, the following measures will be implemented to protect women's rights and benefits: (1) During project construction, provision of non-technical employment opportunities (at least 30% of non-technical labor) to women should be ensured. Ensure equal pay for equal work between male and female; (2) The technical trainings such as hourly employee, hairdressing and beauty and hotel services should be provided to affected women labor in priority, to keep their economic status from any harm. At least 30% of women participants in the trainings; (3) During project operation, jobs such as cleaning and greening should be provided to affected women in priority, to ensure their income restoration; (4) The affected women will have access to resettlement related information and be able to participate in public consultation and the implementation of RP; and (5) The compensation agreements must be signed by both the husband and the wife.

5.7. Ethnic Minorities

127. The land acquisition and resettlement of this subproject will affect 28 ethnic minority households and 110 persons, all being ethnic minority farmer households affected by land acquisition, including 8 Wa households and 44 persons, 20 Yi households and 66 persons; according to the survey, local ethnic minority people are living together with other groups. Although some ethnic minority residents will be affected by land acquisition, none of them will be separated. The project itself and land acquisition will not affect their traditional rights to use the land and other resources. The social and economic status of the affected ethnic minorities is the same as Han, while their own ethnic features are maintained in terms of traditions, customs and religious belief. Regardless of farmland or grassland acquisition, the ethnic minority is equally entitled to compensation; they will also be prioritized in project employment and technical trainings; therefore, there is no difference to ethnic minority.

5.8. Impacts on Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

128. The project area is basically undeveloped, it is found during preliminary survey there are no infrastructure or ground attachments that will be affected by the project. If any infrastructure and buildings/structures identified during further detailed measurement survey, cash compensation will follow the principle of replacement cost. It will be made based on market evaluation price, then the owner will restore and reconstruct on their own at the earliest to minimize negative impacts on the nearby residents.

6. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

122. According to relevant national, provincial, municipal and county policies and regulations, with an aim to protect the legal rights of the APs, avoid dissatisfaction and disputes and achieve proper resettlement of the APs, public participation and consultation will be held to collect and incorporate the views of the APs during the development of resettlement policies, resettlement plan and its implementation.

6.1. Consultation during Project Preparation

6.1.1. Public Participation Carried out

123. Key information during resettlement planning was disclosed to local communities and APs. And two rounds of consultations were held by PMO, DI and RP institute during January 22-26, 2018 and March 26-27, 2018; the consultation includes:

- (1) Discussion on design optimization to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (2) Impact survey to collect detailed subproject information on population, houses, land, facilities and APs based on the FSR;
- (3) Interviews with the cadres of the affected villages to understand social and economic status of the affected villages; discussions with the APs on land acquisition plan, compensation standards, expectations and production restoration measures;
- (4) Village representative meetings (including women and elderly representatives) to discuss land acquisition plan, compensation standards and restoration measures.
- (5) LBECZMC PMO, local land resources bureau and RP institute held detailed discussions on the draft resettlement plan with the APs and conducted information disclosure.





Picture 6-1 Project Public Participation

124. Public participation and consultation provided good basis for improvement of the resettlement plan. During the consultation, translators of Wa and Yi languages were hired to help the ethnic minority villager to fully express themselves, although they can also speak Han Language.

125. According to public participation meetings and socio-economic survey, the major concerns of the affected households include:

- Land acquisition is not their concern, the compensation standard is what they concern the most, followed by timely payment of compensation fund. Also, they expect training on cultivation, animal breeding and other skills, such as training on border resident trade.
- Regarding land compensation and resettlement, consultations were held with the APs; between land reallocation and cash compensation, all APs prefer cash compensation.
- Inconvenience to daily traffic caused by road construction; how to control and mitigate noise, dust and construction waste generated during construction.
- The construction schedule of the roads should be disclosed to nearby residents; they should be informed of any potential inconvenience.

126. Based on the above discussion, the PMO:

- Based on the APs' concerns, PMO has developed land acquisition compensation standard and resettlement plan; the compensation standard will be disclosed to all APs before implementation; the compensation fund will be paid after agreement signing.
- Based on the APs' concerns, a resettlement plan has been agreed with Mengding Town and Mangka Town to meet their expectations; land compensation was discussed with the AHs, trainings to AHs were discussed with the labor security agency.
- In regard to their concerns on transfer to other industrial production, special technical training will be provided for the APs. The employment opportunities during project construction and operation will be provided to the AHs in priority, especially the non-technical jobs. The key topics of the consultation meetings held during project preparation are listed in Table 6-1.



Picture 6-2 Public Participation during Project Preparation

Table 6-1 Key Public Consultation Activities during Project Preparation Stage

Location	Date	Participants	Number of People/Female	Topics	Queries or Issues Raised
Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village, Mangmei Village, Laipian Village and Manggang Village	January 22-26, 2018	APs, PMO, community cadres, engineers and technicians, RP institute	120/65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce project background and objectives ➤ Project site selection to minimize land acquisition and resettlement ➤ Villager representative's expectations toward the project and understanding of the necessity ➤ Carry out socio-economic household survey with the AHs ➤ Discuss proposed compensation standards ➤ Consult on the income sources of the affected villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determine specific land acquisition boundaries for each household. ➤ Start compensation assignment for land compensation as soon as possible. ➤ If land acquisition remains scattered rubber forest, it also will be acquired as a whole. ➤ Timely payment of compensation during land acquisition. ➤ Provide job opportunities and information.
Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village, Mangmei Village Committee, Laipian Village, Manggang Village	January 22-24, 2018	APs, PMO, community cadres, engineers and technicians, RP institute, land resources bureau and land acquisition office	105/50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discuss proposed compensation standards ➤ Consult on the income sources of the affected villages 	
Qingshuihe Village, Shantouzhai Village, Mangmei Village Committee, Laipian Village, Manggang	January 24-26, 2018	APs, PMO, community cadres, engineers and technicians, RP institute, land resources bureau and land acquisition office	105/55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Location of resettlement sites; ➤ Training needs; ➤ Discuss compensation plan ➤ Income restoration measures; 	

Location	Date	Participants	Number of People/Female	Topics	Queries or Issues Raised
Village					
Shantouzhai Village, Qingshuihe Village and Banxing Village	March 26-27, 2018	APs, PMO, community cadres, engineers and technicians, RP institute	73/42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Villager representative's expectations toward the project and understanding of the necessity ➤ Carry out socio-economic household survey with the AHs ➤ Discuss the proposed compensation standards 	
LBECZMC PMO	January 22, 2018	APs, PMO, RP institute	4/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation Standards ➤ Income restoration measures; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Start land acquisition assignment as soon as possible ➤ The ADB projects and other domestic land acquisition carry on at the same time, which will learn the land acquisition situation for each village. But the village was acquired for ADB projects and other projects, which are difficult to distinguish. The land acquisition was acquired according to the resettlement plan.
LBECZMC PMO	January 26, 2018	PMO, RP institute, community office, land resources bureau and land acquisition office	8/3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discuss draft resettlement plan ➤ Discuss future consulting programs; ➤ Discuss future information disclosure plan 	
LBECZMC PMO	January 26, 2018	PMO, RP institute, community office, land resources bureau and land acquisition office	4/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Subproject scope and impact quantities confirmation ➤ Verification of the compensation policy 	

6.1.2. Public Opinion Survey

127. The respondents are 68 households affected by land acquisition. The survey is also to allow IA and DIs to understand local conditions and the concerns of the APs. The survey results show that most of the respondent households know about the construction of the project, and expressed their support to the project; most respondent households think the project will contribute to national development, collective development and better transportation conditions; almost all respondent households are willing to have their land acquired in support of the project; 95.83% of the respondent households understand the land acquisition compensation and resettlement policies. 93.75% are aware of the right to complain and appeal in case their legal rights and benefits are being harmed. The results of the public opinion and suggestions survey are summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Public Opinions and Willingness Survey

N o.	Questions	Answer1		Answer2		Answer3		Answer4		Answer5	
		Answer1	Result (%)	Answer2	Result (%)	Answer3	Result (%)	Answer4	Result (%)	Answer 5	Result (%)
1	Do you know that this project will be implemented?	Yes	91.67	Not sure	8.33	Not aware	-	-	-	-	-
2	You are in favor of this project?	Yes	95.83	No	-	Not my concern	4.17	-	-	-	-
3	Who do you think this project will benefit (multiple choice)	Country	97.92	Collective	87.50	Individuals	93.75	-	-	-	-
4	You are willing for land acquisition in support of this project?	Yes	100	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	If land is lost, are you willing to join skills trainings?	Yes	100	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	What type of training you are willing to participate?	Cultivation and Animal breeding	87.50	Skills required by the factory	20.83	Service skills (cleaning, security, housekeeping,	72.92	Business (financial knowledge)	10.42	Others	-

N o.	Questions	Answer1		Answer2		Answer3		Answer4		Answer5	
		Answer1	Result (%)	Answer2	Result (%)	Answer3	Result (%)	Answer4	Result (%)	Answer 5	Result (%)
						etc.)					
7	Do you understand the land acquisition compensation and resettlement policy?	Yes	85.42	No	14.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	During land acquisition, when your legal rights have been violated, do you know where to file complaints	Yes	93.75	No	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2. Public Participation and Consultation plan

128. This resettlement plan is prepared based on the FSR and preliminary socio-economic survey data. In case of major changes or additional major impacts during the detailed measurement survey (DMS), prior to awarding any civil works contract, the resettlement plan will be updated based on the DMS, and submitted to ADB for approval.

129. During project implementation, PMO, Women's Federation and community cadres in charge of women related works will establish cooperation mechanism, to organize women workshops, etc. to understand women's demands, perceptions and expectations on the project at different stages. During project preparation, implementation and operation, the IA will engage personnel from Women's Federation to participate in the project.

130. With progressing of project preparation and implementation, LBECZMC PMO, townships and villages/communities will organize further public participation activities, mainly including: discussion on land acquisition compensation standards; trainings to be provided by the APs; disclosure of issues occurred during construction and solutions; collect APs' opinions and expectations during project implementation; disclosure of compensation standards and complaint channel; understand RP implementation performance and livelihood restoration of the APs. The public participation plan is provided in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Project Public Participation Plan

Target	Method	Date	Agencies Responsible	Participants	Topics
Disclosure of resettlement plan or resettlement information booklet (RIB)	Dissemination of RIB	2018.06	PMO	All APs	Disclose compensation standards, complaint channels, etc.
Disclosure of resettlement plan	ADB website	2018.06	ADB		Online posting
Verify detailed measurement	Affected communities/villages'	2018.06	PMO, land resources bureau,	All affected villages	Measurement and evaluation

Target	Method	Date	Agencies Responsible	Participants	Topics
survey based on detailed design	bulletin board/ villager meeting		land acquisition office, affected community/village cadres		
Update RP if necessary	Update data in the RP	2018.06	PMO, land resources bureau and land acquisition office	Cadres of affected community/village	Update resettlement plan, and submit to ADB
Issue land acquisition announcement	Affected communities/villages' bulletin board/ villager meeting	2018.07	PMO, land resources bureau, land acquisition office, cadres of affected communities/villages	All APs	Announcement on area and time of land acquisition, compensation standards
Announcement on land compensation plan	Affected communities/villages' bulletin board/ villager meeting	2018.07	PMO, land resources bureau, land acquisition office, cadres of affected communities/villages	All APs	Compensation fees and payment method
Finalize the compensation plan	Residents Meeting	2018.07	PMO, land resources bureau, land acquisition office, cadres of affected communities/villages	All APs	Discuss the final compensation standard and utilization plan for the compensation fund
Notice on compensation fee and payment date	Residents Meeting	2018.07	PMO, land resources bureau, land acquisition office, cadres of affected communities/villages	All APs	Inform compensation and payment date
Training arrangement	Residents Meeting	2018.08	PMO, land resources bureau, the affected	All APs	Discuss training requirements and schedule

Target	Method	Date	Agencies Responsible	Participants	Topics
			communities/villages		
Resettlement	Residents Meeting	2018.08-12	PMO, Construction Bureau, the affected communities/villages	All APs	Discuss the transportation development, community facilities and public transport of the resettlement site
Monitoring of the APs	Households visits	2019.05-2020.12	PMO, land resources bureau, land acquisition office, cadres of affected communities/villages and external monitoring agency	Random sampling of APs	Understand the implementation of the RP, livelihood restoration of the APs

6.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

131. As extensive public participation of the APs has been and will be conducted during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial disputes are expected. In case of any unforeseeable issues occurred, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism and complaint channels have been established for the project to address any issues and ensure successful land acquisition and project implementation. The complaint procedures for APs are shown in Figure 6-

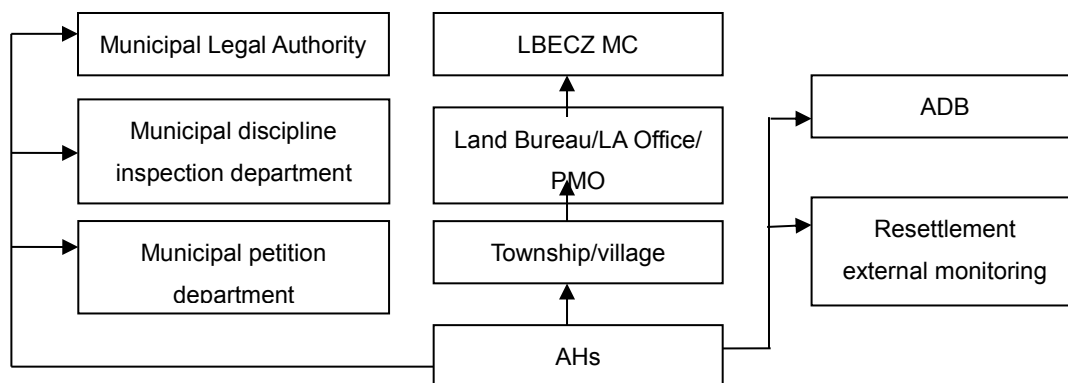
- Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with land acquisition and resettlement and implementation-related issues, he/she may file an oral or written complaint with the community committee/sub-district office orally or in writing. In case of an oral complaint, the community committee/sub-district office shall handle such complaint and keep written records. The village committee/township government shall provide response and solutions within 2 weeks.
- Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the response of Stage 1, he/she may file a complaint with MC Land Resources Bureau/Land Acquisition Office who shall provide response within 2 weeks.
- Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the response of Stage 2, he/she may file a complaint with Lincang Municipal PMO who shall provide response within 2 weeks.
- Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the response of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with Lincang Municipal Government; or within 3 months, make administrative lawsuit at the municipal people's court according to the Civil Procedural Law. In case of dissatisfaction with all of the above responses, the APs can file complaint through ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The APs may also report any behaviors incompliant with ADB policies and procedures. Website: www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/

132. The APs can file complaint on any resettlement related issues, including compensation standards. The above complaint channels, and name, address, contact person, contact number of the handling agencies will be disclosed to the APs through meetings, announcements and dissemination of information booklet, so as to inform the APs of their right to complaint. Meanwhile publicity through media will be strengthened; the suggestions and opinion on resettlement will be collected and recorded, and handed-over to the resettlement agency for processing.

133. It is found during the social survey that the male and female population in the project area share similar levels of education, production income and occupation distribution (see section 3.3). Their social status is equal, women representation in the village committees has little difference to

man. Therefore, women will not have major obstacles in filing complaints, compared to men.

134. All relevant agencies will receive APs' complaint free of charge. Any reasonable expenditures occurred therefrom shall be reimbursed from contingency. These complaint procedures will remain valid throughout project implementation to ensure that the APs will have a way to address related issues.



Picture 6-3 Compliant Procedures

6.4. Contacts for Filing Complaints

135. For APs to express themselves and file complaints, contact persons of handling agencies at all levels and their contact information are provided.

Table 6-4 List of Contact Persons

No	Agency	Position	Contact Person	Contact Information
1	LBECZ MC	Director General of the Party Working Committee, Management Committee	Dun Chunxu	13708831347
2	LBECZ MC	Deputy Director General of LBECZ MC	Ge Zhengqi	13988300997
3	LBECZ MC	Director, Finance Bureau of LBECZ	Luo Guoping	13988308666
4	LBECZ MC Land Planning and Construction Bureau	Director	Cai Shengquan	13988368237
5	Gengma County Land Resources Bureau	Director	Tongjian Yun	13988363666
6	Mengding Town Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office	Deputy director of the MC land purchasing and storage center	Zhou Hai	13988340648

No	Agency	Position	Contact Person	Contact Information
7	Mengding Town Agricultural Service Center	Director	Yin Haozhong	13988332586
8	Mengding Town Forestry Station	Station Chief	Guo Linda	13988300711
9	Mengding Town People's Government	Deputy Director	Yan Junfeng	13988364721
10	Mangka Town People's Government	Deputy Chief	Xiao Guangrong	15906928089
11	Mengding Town Land Resources Station	Deputy Station Chief	Wangzong Ze	13759308765
12	Qingshuihe Village	Branch Secretary	Li Ziping	13578317756
13	Shantouzhai Village	Branch Secretary	Yu Wangliang	13529626093
14	Mangmei Village	Branch Secretary	Yang Taixin	13759334808
15	Laipian Village	Branch Secretary	Wang Zhaohui	13987009730
16	Manggang Village	Branch Secretary	Wang Chaolin	13988302718
17	Banxing Village	Branch Secretary	Ouyang Guangjin	13529620200
19	Lincang Municipal Social Security Bureau	Branch Secretary	Yang Xiao	13988354806
20	Lincang Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau	Section Chief	Chen Minxiu	13988327266
21	Lincang Bureau for Letters and Calls	Office		0883-2122098
22	Lincang Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, LBECZ Discipline Inspection Working Committee	Officer in charge	Yi Meng	13759356788
23	Lincang Municipal Bureau of Justice	Office		0883-2136770
24	External Monitoring Agency	TBD		

7. Resettlement Budget

7.1. Budget Explanation

129. In the process of land acquisition, there will be different land types and different compensation or charges, therefore, as detailed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Resettlement Budget Explanation

Item	Land type	Area (mu)
Land compensation	Newly acquired collective land (including cultivated land, rubber forest land and wasteland)	1038.37
Forest compensation	Newly acquired collective rubber forest land (including farmers and the collective)	933.37
	Temporarily occupied rubber forest land	206.76
	State-owned rubber forest land	125.00
Compensation for young crops	Newly acquired collective cultivated land	103.23
	Temporarily occupied cultivated land	8.00
	Temporarily occupied rubber forest land for second year	206.76
Compensation for state-owned non-commercial forest land	Newly occupied state-owned non-commercial forest land	125.00
Cultivated land reclamation fee and cultivated land occupation fee	Acquired collective cultivated land, but not transferred to construction land yet	44.71
	Newly acquired cultivated land	103.23
New construction land occupancy charge	Acquired collective land (including cultivated land, rubber forest land and wasteland)	472.14
	Newly acquired collective land (including cultivated land, rubber forest land and wasteland)	1038.37
	Acquired state-owned forest land transfer to construction land	60.00
	Newly acquire state-owned forest land transfer to construction land	125.00

7.2. Resettlement Budget

130. All costs incurred during LAR will be included in the general budget of the project, all resettlement costs will be from domestic funds, which is 147.1828 million yuan in total, as detailed in Table 7-1.

- **State-owned forest land occupation:** 8.5626 million yuan in total (5.28% of the total costs).
- **Acquisition of collective land:** 69.5403 million yuan in total (47.25% of total costs).
- **Temporary occupation:** a total of 3.8952 million yuan, including temporary occupation of two years and rubber forest land occupation compensation (2.65% of total costs).
- **Other costs:** including RP preparation fee, external monitoring and evaluation, implementation management fees, skills training costs, contingencies, totaling 4.3965 million yuan (2.99% of total costs);
- **Stipulated fees for land acquisition:** including cultivated land reclamation fee, cultivated land occupation fees and construction land occupancy charges, which has included acquired land or occupied state-owned forest land area, totaling 35.8367 million yuan (24.35% of total costs)
- **Contingencies:** a total of 14.5857 million yuan, accounting 9.91% of total costs.

Table 7-2: Resettlement Cost Estimate

No.	Item	Unit	Total			
			Compensation standard (yuan/unit)	Amount	Fee (ten thousand yuan)	Remarks
1	State-owned land acquisition				856.25	
	State-owned rubber forest land				856.25	
	Rubber forest land compensation		52000.00	125.00	650.00	
	Rubber forest compensation	mu	16500.00	125.00	206.25	Actual compensation will be paid according to evaluation price strictly
2	Collective land acquisition				6954.03	
	General farmland	mu			559.21	
	Land compensation	mu	52000.00	103.23	536.80	
	Compensation for young crops	mu	2171.00	103.23	22.41	Actual compensation will be paid according to evaluation price strictly
	Rubber forest land				6393.58	

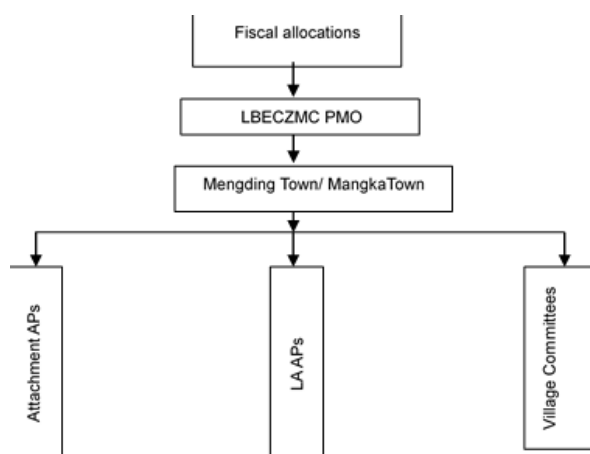
No.	Item	Unit	Total			
			Compensation standard (yuan/unit)	Amount	Fee (ten thousand yuan)	Remarks
	Land compensation	mu	52000.00	933.37	4853.52	
	Rubber forest compensation	mu	16500.00	933.37	1540.06	
	Collective unused land				1.24	
	Land compensation	mu	7000.00	1.77	1.24	
3	Temporary occupation				389.52	
	Temporary occupation fee of cultivated land	mu	2171.00	8.00	3.47	2 years, one-time compensation
	Temporary occupation fee of rubber forest land and rubber forest	mu	18671.00	206.76	386.04	One-time compensation
4	Permanently acquired collective cultivated land and rubber forest land incentive fees	mu			1036.60	
	Incentive fee	mu	10000.00	1036.60	1036.60	
8	Subtotal of 1~7				9236.40	
9	Other fees				439.65	
	RP preparation fee (the percentage of compensation for LA and resettlement)		0.50%	9236.40	46.18	
	Implementation management costs (the percentage of compensation for LA and resettlement)		3.00%	9236.40	277.09	
	Skills training costs (the percentage of compensation for LA and resettlement)		0.26%	9236.40	24.01	
	External monitoring and evaluation fees (the percentage of compensation for LA and resettlement)		1.00%	9236.40	92.36	
10	Stipulated fees for land acquisition				3583.67	
	New construction land occupancy charge	mu	6667.00	1715.31	1143.60	
	Cultivated land occupation fees	mu	13333.40	147.94	197.25	
	Cultivated land reclamation fee	mu	10500.00	147.94	155.34	
	Pasture recovery fee	mu	13333.40	1565.60	2087.48	Hand over forestry department

No.	Item	Unit	Total			
			Compensation standard (yuan/unit)	Amount	Fee (ten thousand yuan)	Remarks
11	Contingencies			0.00	1458.57	Less than 10%
Total					14718.28	

7.3. Resettlement Fund Disbursement Flow and Disbursement Plan

7.3.1. Funds Flow

131. During project implementation, the compensation funds will be disbursed by Lincang Municipal Finance Bureau to LBECZMC PMO according to the compensation policies and standards stipulated in the RP; PMO will disburse to Mengding Town and Mangka Town whose township land acquisition office will disburse the funds to affected entities and individuals; LBECZMC PMO will be responsible for coordination and supervision of disbursements.



7.3.2. Disbursement plan

132. Land acquisition compensation fee will be collected by municipal land resources bureau, farmland compensation and resettlement subsidy and young crops compensation will be disbursed by IA (PMO) to township governments, then the township governments will pay to the AHs; compensation for collective land will be paid to the village collective, the villagers will jointly decide the utilization of the compensation fund; compensation for the contracted farmland, forest land and attachments will be paid to the APs. Relevant charges for occupying state-owned forest land will be paid to the county forestry authority.

133. To ensure timely and adequate provision of resettlement fund, and to ensure restoration of the production, living and income level of the AHs, LBECZMC PMO will take the following measures:

- All costs related to land acquisition will be included into project total cost.
- Payment of land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crops compensation

shall be completed before land acquisition to ensure all APs will receive land compensation fees.

- To ensure successful land acquisition and resettlement, financial and supervision institution will be established at all levels to ensure timely disbursement of all funds.

134. The current resettlement costs are estimations, the costs may increase due to changes in project scope, actual impacts identified during detailed measurement survey, changes in compensation standards and inflation; LBECZ will make sure payment of compensation fee at all circumstances. Contingency is included in the cost estimate, and can be used and adjusted, then incorporated into the final project RP, or reflected in the monitoring report.

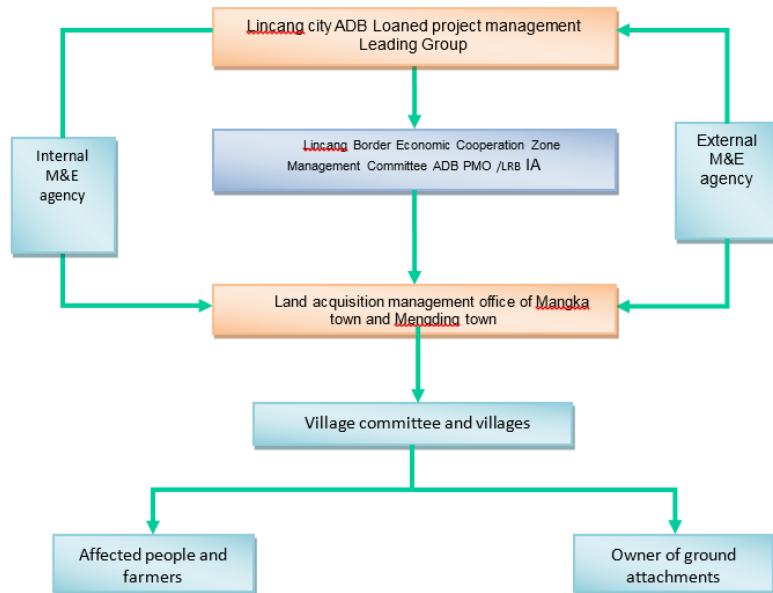
8. Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

8.1. Resettlement Action Agencies

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

- Lincang city ADB Loaned project management Leading Group
- Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee(EA)
- Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee ADB PMO (IA, Border Economic Cooperation Zone PMO)
- People's government of Mangka town and Mengding town (sub IA)
- Land acquisition management office of Mangka town and Mengding town (Land acquisition agency IA)
- Affected villages (participation)
- Resettlement Plan Preparation Unit (resettlement plan preparation unit entrusted by Lincang PMO)
- External M&E agency (resettlement external monitoring agency entrusted by LBECZ PMO)

8.2. Organizational Chart



Picture 8-1: Resettlement Organizational Chart

8.3. Lincang City ADB Loaned Project Management Leading Group

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

137. The resettlement staffs of LBECZ are from functional departments of Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Management Committee. They have rich working experience and have participated in LA and resettlement in a number of local municipal projects, and will play a good organizing and coordinating role in the implementation of the project. The Project Leading Group is composed of the following persons:

Director:	Duan Chunxu	Party committee secretary of LBECZ, director of the LBECZ Administrative Committee and PMO
Deputy director:	Luo Tingrong	Deputy Director of Finance Bureau
	Ge Zhengqi	Deputy Director of LBECZ Administrative Committee
	Zhao Quanxin	Deputy Director of Municipal Development and Reform Commission
	Li Zihong	Chairman and general manager of LBECZ investment development Co., LTD
	Zhai Guojun	First Deputy County Chief of Zhenkang county and county committee
	Li Huiming	First Deputy County Chief of Gengma autonomous county and county committee
	Li Wenming	First Deputy County Chief of Cangyuan autonomous county and county committee
Member:	Li Tingsuo	Member of the party committee of LBECZ, office manager of the administrative committee
	Luo Guoping	Director of Finance Bureau of LBECZ Administrative Committee
	Cai Shengquan	Director of Land and Resources Bureau of LBECZ Administrative Committee
	Yang Yunfeng	Section Chief of Economic and Trade circulation of Municipal Development and Reform Commission
	Zhang Xianqin	Section Chief of international finance of municipal finance bureau
	Luo Wenchang	Deputy Director of department of foreign cooperation of LBECZ Administrative Committee
	Chen Yongling	Deputy Director of Health and Family Planning Bureau

Yu Xianhua
autonomous county

Deputy Director of Education Bureau of Cangyuan

138. Each working group and responsible units should work together, and actively communicate and report with PPTA consulting team, feasibility report of project, environment assessment, water and soil conservation and other preparation units, and municipal competent authorities, to promote the construction of the early stage. Each working group and responsible units shall, in accordance with the actual needs of the project, invite or employ experts to provide technical guidance and support, and participate in the design and research of specific project plans.

8.4. Division of Responsibilities among Agencies

8.4.1. Lincang City ADB Loaned project management Leading Group

- Responsible for the overall project management and coordinating, entrusting external monitoring agency.
- Formulate resettlement policy, coordinate the relationship between the resettlement agencies at all levels.
- Coordinate the work of government department during the preparation and implementation stage.
- Make decisions on major issues in the construction and resettlement

8.4.2. LBECZ PMO

- Entrust design institutes to measure the project impact scope;
- Organize socioeconomic survey;
- Organize and incorporate the preparation of the RP;
- Implement the RP policies;
- Confirm and coordinate the RP implementation according to the project schedule;
- Disburse and monitor the RP fund utilization;
- Guide, coordinate and supervise activities and progress of the RP implementation;
- Organize and implement RP internal monitoring, determine RP external monitoring agency, and assist the external monitoring;
- Review the external monitoring report;
- Coordinate to solve problems related to the resettlement;

8.4.3. LBECZ Land and Resources Bureau

- Organizing the socioeconomic survey;
- Implementing measures for LA;
- Implementing the state policies and regulations on construction land management;
- Developing resettlement and compensation programs according to the policies, and submitting them to competent authorities for approval;

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

8.4.4. Mengding Town

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

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

8.4.5. Mangka Town

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

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

Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.

8.4.6. Affected Village Committees/Communities

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

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

8.4.7. Design Institute

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

8.4.8. External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

- During the implementation of the resettlement plan, to track, monitoring and evaluation the implementation activities, and track and monitoring resettlement regularly twice a year.
- Monitoring progress, quality, funding for resettlement, and give advice;
- Verify the Data and conclusions of the internal monitoring reports,
- Submit monitoring and evaluation report every six months to LBECZ PMO.

8.5. Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

142. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the LBECZ PMO.

8.5.1. Training Program for Resettlement Management Staff

143. A staff training and human resources development system for the county sub-district and community-level resettlement agencies will be established, Training will be conducted in such forms as expert workshop, skills training course, visiting tour and on-site training. The scope of training includes:

- Principles and policies of resettlement
- Resettlement project planning management training, design and updating
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation
- Resettlement financial management
- Management information system

8.5.2. Measures for Improving Resettlement Agencies

(1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;

(2) Provide adequate financial and technical support, and improve technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.

(3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operational training for administrative staff and technicians to improve professional proficiency;

(4) Select female officials appropriately and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation; during the implementation of the subproject, the PMO, women's Federation, community committee staffs will establish a cooperation mechanism, through held forum among women and other ways to learn about their demands, hopes at different stage of the RP and subproject. During the whole progress of the subproject, the subproject implementation agency invited the women's Federation staffs to join in.

(5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Project Leading Group;

(6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and

(7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

9. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

144. According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be planned and implemented for 4 years from 2018 to 2021; the LAR will begin in October 2018 and end in June 2019. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

9.1. Work before Resettlement Implementation(RP updating)

(1) Verification of the scope of LAR

145. The scope of the LAR will be defined according to the project detailed design and layout. And the resettlement work will be assigned to affected village via meetings, and then inform to the village committee. The LBECZ PMO will survey and register land, houses and attachments, and their ownership within the defined project scope.

(2) Field investigation of the range of house demolition

146. The LBECZ PMO will organize relevant staff of LBECZ LRB, village to visit the affected areas, investigate and register land, houses, attachments, facilities and equipment, etc., judge the nature and ownership of infrastructure, and keep detailed records.

(3) Updating the RP and preparing the budget

147. Before the beginning of land acquisition, and civil works, the RP will be updated based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS), and submitted to ADB for approval.

(4) Contract signing

148. Under the coordination and direction of LBECZ PMO, LBECZ PMO will enter into land acquisition agreements with LBECZ LRB, and pay the contract price.

149. The compensation agreement for land acquisition will be signed based on the compensation rates specified in the RP, and in accordance with the state, provincial and municipal laws and regulations on resettlement. LBECZ PMO, LRB, and Township government will negotiate with the affected village committees, residents, enterprises and stores about compensation and resettlement respectively. After consensus, LBECZ LRB and PMO will sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted. LBECZ

PMO will supervise and witness the whole process.

9.2. Work during Resettlement Implementation

- (1) Disbursement of compensation payments

150. The APs will receive compensation timely after signing agreements.

- (2) Land use license

151. The EA should endeavor to obtain all land use licenses timely. LAR certificates must be obtained before the payment of compensation and the acquisition of land, houses and private properties.

- (3) Internal supervision, and external M&E

152. Internal supervision is the responsibility of the IA, which will submit a progress report to the XAUR EA and ADB semi-annually. External M&E is the responsibility of LBECZ PMO will assistant Gengma and LBECZ administrative committee PMO to entrust an external and experienced resettlement monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation and report to ADB every six months during implementation of the subproject. The purpose of external M&E is to access whether APs' incomes and living standards have been fully restored or improved after the LAR. If the target is not achieved as the RP, further measures should be suggested and taken.

9.3. Work after Resettlement Implementation

- (1) Internal supervision and external M&E maintain

153. After the completion of resettlement, the external and internal monitor should maintain to complete fulfillment of the project.

- (2) Filing and documentation

154. When the resettlement work is finished, the responsible party should submit a supplementary report to Gengma LRB to check and archive.

155. Arrange the overall progress of the resettlement plan in accordance with the course of project construction and land acquisition compensation. Specific implementation time may appropriate adjustments during practice of the project, which has shown in Table 9-1

Table 9-1: Project Implementation Schedule

Project area	No.	Subproject		Planned start time (year)	Planned Completed time (year)
Mengding town、Mangka town	1	Road components	No.1 road	January 2019	August 2020
			No.2 road	January 2019	August 2020
			No.3 road	January 2019	August 2020
			No.4 road	January 2019	August 2020
			No.5 road	January 2019	August 2020
			No.6 road	January 2019	August 2020
	2	Construction of border economic cooperation zone	General trade zones	November 2018	November 2019
			Border Resident Trade Market	November 2018	November 2019

Project area	No.	Subproject		Planned start time (year)	Planned Completed time (year)
			International Cooperation Zone	November 2018	November 2020
	3	River rehabilitation component		January 2019	December 2019
	4	Construction of a New Bridge over Nanting River to Connect with Mangka Border Passage		March 2018	February 2020
	5	Hospital in Qingshuihe of Mengding Town		December 2019	December 2021
	6	Qingshuihe Guomen Primary School		December 2019	December 2021
	7	Water supply project	Water intake	January 2019	March 2019
			Water plant	January 2019	June 2019
			Water transmission pipeline network	January 2019	June 2019
			Water supply pipeline network	January 2019	December 2019
	8	Wastewater treatment component	Wastewater treatment plant	January 2019	August 2019
			Wastewater pipeline	January 2019	August 2019
	9	Solid waste management		January 2019	January 2019
	10	Urban Public Transport Infrastructure from Mengding to Qingshuihe		January 2019	January 2019

Table 9-2: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
A. Consultation and Information Disclosure				
1	Draft RP circulation and endorsement	LBECZ PMO	IA and county government	June. 2018
2	RIB distribution	PMO, all affected villages, communities and people	PMO and ROs	June. 2018
3	RPs distribution	All affected villages and communities	Ros, consulting experts	June. 2018
4	Approval of related files	All affected villages and communities	ROs	June. 2018
B. Resettlement Plan & Budget				
5	DMS		ROs, affected villages, communities and APs	July.-August 2018
6	Updating RP based on DMS		ROs, consultant	October. 2018
7	Approval of final RP & budget		Government of each county government	October. 2018
6	Submission of Updated RP to ADB for review and concurrence. Uploading of Updated RP on ADB website		Mengding County and ADB	Nov 2018

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
C	Capacity Building			
8	Establishment of a resettlement offices at various levels		PMO	August 2018
9	ROs capacity building	15 staff	TPMO, PMO	August 2018
10	Designate village/community authorities	All affected villages/ communities	PMO and ROs	August 2018
D	Commencement and Completion of Resettlement			
11	Agreements with villages and APs	All villages and APs	ROs and LRB	October. 2018
12	Commencement		ROs	October. 2018
13	Disbursement of compensation to APs		ROs	October. – December 2018
14	Completion		ROs	31 Dec 2020
E	Monitoring & Evaluation			
15	Internal monitoring reports		PMO	Mar. and Sept. each year since 2019-2021
16	Contracting external monitor	Semi-annual reports	PMO	July 2018
18	External monitoring report	Semi-annual reports	External monitor	15 Jan and 15 July. each year since 2019—2021
19	Resettlement completion report	Report	PMO	31 Dec 2021

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

156. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities of the project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy requirements, including internal and external monitoring.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

10.1.1. Purpose

157. The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement work can be completed on schedule according to the RP, and promote successful project construction.

10.1.2. Organization and staff

158. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies are LBECZ PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., Gengma LRB Housing and urban-rural construction agency and Land Acquisition Management Office). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich resettlement experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the resettlement work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

10.1.3. Scope of Internal Monitoring

159. The LBECZ PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for land acquisition, house demolition, and implementation progress and quality of production and development options of APs;
- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during LAR;
- (3) Restoration of the household income of APs;
- (4) Restoration of vulnerable groups;
- (5) Payment, use and availability of compensation funds;
- (6) Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities;
- (7) Level of public participation and consultation during LA and resettlement;
- (8) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (9) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices.

10.1.4. Internal monitoring reporting

160. The LBECZ PMO will submit a quarterly progress report to ADB. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 3 months in tables, and this should reflect the progress of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and use of compensation funds through comparison with the budgeted amount and schedule. Table 10-1 and Table 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1: Progress Report on Resettlement for LA and HD

_____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Percentage of completion
Permanent land acquisition	mu				
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Payment of land compensation fees	10,000 yuan				
Training	person				
Employment	person				
Land adjusted	mu				

Reporter: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

Table 10-2: Progress of Fund Utilization

_____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Affected units	Introduction	Unit / Quantity	Investment (yuan)	Compensation (yuan)	Adjust compensation	Rate
Village 1						
Village 2						
The collective						
Displaced household						
Enterprise						

Reporter: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

10.2. External Monitoring

161. According to ADB's policies, Lincang PMO will organized the LBECZ PMO use the Government matching funds to hire a qualified, external and experienced resettlement agency as the external resettlement M&E agency.

162. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports simultaneously to the LBECZ PMO, LBECZ administrative committee and ADB.

10.2.1. Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

163. The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by LA and HD to obtain baseline data on the sample AHs' production level and living standard. Subsequent production level and living standard surveys will be conducted annually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standards of AHs. This survey will be conducted using such methods as random survey and acquired necessary information from random interview and field observation. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

(2) Periodic M&E

164. During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually during the project implementation, of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Training;
- Support measures for vulnerable groups and ethnic minority people;
- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities;
- Restoration for production and resettlement people;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost properties;
- Compensation for lost working days;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization;
- compensation fee for collective land acquisition and resettlement earnings; and
- Job opportunities generated by the project.

(3) Public consultation

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

(4) Grievance redress

166. The external M&E agency will visit the affected village periodically, and inquire with the Mengding PMO, township government and village committees that accept grievances to assess how well 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 effectively.

167. The external monitor will also verify the data and findings of the internal monitoring reports.

(5) Information disclosure of external monitoring reports

168. During the monitoring and evaluation, affected people and/or to their representatives' attitudes and comments will be included in the monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Such as, disclosing monitoring reports (or a short summary of key findings) directly to affected people and/or to their representatives and inviting their comments on, or confirmation of, monitoring findings.

10.2.2. Indicators of External monitoring

169. The external monitoring agency should verify, monitor and compare the following indicators during the implementation of RP. The indicators are presented in the table below:

Table 10-3: Indicators of resettlement external monitoring and evaluation

Items/elements	Contents	Key indicators
Permanent land acquisition and temporary impacts	Progress of construction land approvals and delivery	Construction land approval documents; Land acquisition amount, type and Impact; Civil works progress and linkage with land acquisition activities
	Temporary land use	Amount and type of temporary land use; Temporary land use compensation and disbursement
	Permanent Land compensation standards and implementation	Amount and type Permanent land acquisition; Permanent land acquisition compensation standard and disbursement
Resident housing demolition and resettlement	Progress of housing demolition	Household demolition number and area(structures); Comparison with resettlement plan;
	Compensation standards and implementation	Compensation standard(structures) and change; Compensation payment; Transition fees delivered
	Living conditions of before and after resettlement	Comparison of infrastructure; Per capita housing area; Community facilities; Distance from the center the county and township; Satisfactory of sampling survey
Income restoration program	Cash compensation funds	Compensation payment to APs or AVs
	Land adjustment	Variation of per capita lands before and after LA; Land for land program, if any; Quality and distance of adjusted land;
	Production resettlement mode	Impact to the production mode of farmers; Employees number of non-farm payrolls; Variation of crop species; Impact to the livestock;
	Variation of income	Per capita net income of rural residents; Disposable income of urban residents;

Items/elements	Contents	Key indicators
	Employment	Proportion of three main industries employee; Proportion of women in small business; Number of migrant workers;
	Training	Times, type and time of training; Benefits, number and effective of training;
	Satisfaction of resettlement	Satisfactory of sampling survey;
	Compensation	Compensation standard (structures) and variation; Compensation payment method; Compensation for the shutdown period
	Housing reconstruction and demolition	Enterprise reconstruction way; Household number of resettlement; Number of enterprise expansion; Number of close down
	Restoration	Number and income of employees; income of enterprises; Satisfaction of sampling employees and operators
Funds availability and application	Availability of funds	Funds sources and payment
	Allocation	Allocation flows
Vulnerable households	Vulnerable households	Type of the vulnerable and Impacts
	special assistance measures	Measures implementation (timely, subsidy etc.)
Gender matters	participation	No. of women participating in meetings, DMS, accepting payments, Women hired during construction and other employment opportunities
Ethnic minority matters	participation and awareness	No. of EM participating in meetings, DMS, Priority hiring, during construction and other employment opportunities
Resettlement complaint and grievance	Resettlement complaint and grievance cases	No. of issues/problems/complaints received, responded to, addressed and resolved in a timely manner Available staff and resources to address grievances Timely reporting of grievances
Public consultation and information disclosure	Public consultation and information disclosure activities	Times, population, time, site, topic and efficiency; Way, content and response of information disclosures
Organizational Set-up	Clear roles and responsibilities, coordination and reporting	No. of qualified staff Coordination meetings and follow-ups Training to improve capacity of staff Monitoring, preparation of reports and submission
Grievance Redress	GRM being followed	No. of issues/problems/complaints received, responded to, addressed and resolved in a timely manner Available staff and resources to address grievances Timely reporting of grievances