

Resettlement Plan

July 2014

PRC: Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 June 2014)

Currency unit	–	Yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.16229
\$1.00	=	CNY6.1579

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APs	–	affected persons
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	resettlement plan

NOTES

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

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**Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road
Network Development Project
(Component: Rural Road Upgrading
Project)**

Short Resettlement Plan
(No. 20 Rural Road: Liangkeshu Road)

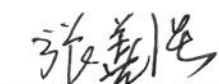
Pu'er City Transportation Bureau

January 2014

Endorsement Letter

The Resettlement Plan (hereinafter referred to as RP) of the Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project to utilize loan of ADB is prepared by the project executing agency (EA) Pu'er Municipal Government (PMG); the project implementing agency (IA) Pu'er Municipal Bureau of Transport (PMBT); and Jiangcheng County Government, implementing agency for the upgrading of the Liangkeshu road. The RP is prepared in accordance with relevant resettlement regulations of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Safeguards Requirements II, Involuntary Resettlement, and relevant laws and legislation of the People's Republic of China. During implementation of the Project, the project EA (PMG) and the project implementation agencies (PMBT and Jiangcheng County Government) will strictly abide by this RP.

Mayor of Pu'er City



Signature

18/08/2014

Date

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Yunnan province of PRC is the open forward areas in southwest of China. According to the State Council's approval, the Yunnan province should become China's Southwest-facing open "bridgehead", and will bring new opportunities for economic development and infrastructure construction for Yunnan province. According to the southwest open "bridgehead" development planning of Yunnan province, Pu'er City is one of the frontier cities or municipalities of the area. Pu'er City plays an important role within the strategy of constructing Yunnan province as the China's southwest opening-oriented "bridgehead".

2. Pu'er City is located in the southwest of Yunnan province and is the largest cities in the Province, with a total land area of 45,000 sq. km. Pu'er City administrative areas include 9 counties, and 1 district, and a total of 103 town or townships. The total population is 2.546 million people, including minority populations, which account for 61%. Pu'er City is the only city neighboring Viet Nam, Laos, and Myanmar. The border is about 486 km from the city, and has the best position of any city neighboring three countries, and has one river that passes five neighbors. Pu'er City is the important Southwest portal of China, and Yunnan province. In the multi-faceted relationship of Yunnan province with Southeast Asia, Pu'er City has traffic and location advantages. And within the Yunnan province construction of Southwest open "bridgehead" strategy, Pu'er City is uniquely placed.

3. In order to drive the economic and social development of Pu'er, Pu'er municipal government plans to upgrade the existing road, as part of the proposed Project. Pu'er City Regional Road Network Integrated Development Project includes three major components,:

- **Rural road upgrading.** This component will upgrade approximately 600 kilometers of rural road. The project will pave the surface based on the original roads; no new land and demolition are required. A resettlement framework (RF) has been prepared to deal with any unanticipated land acquisition and relocation (LAR) impacts including preparation of a resettlement plan (RP). This RP is prepared for Liangkeshu road to deal with some small LAR impacts.
- **Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu road construction.** The total length of the project is 256.89704 km (which includes connection roads of 24.2 km), and the proposed road is Class III-IV-III highway. In some places the existing road will be used, and some sections will be constructed new. This component will result in LAR. A full RP has been prepared.
- **Menglian to Meng'a as a Class II-I highway construction.** The length of this road is about 49 km. The component will result in LAR. A full RP has been prepared.

1.1 Rural Road Upgrading Component

4. 33 rural roads, covering a length of 600 km are proposed by the Pu'er Transport Bureau. Table 1 shows the proposed rural roads, which are likely to be upgraded.

Table 1: List of Proposed Rural Roads

Index	Name	From	To	County
1	Simao to De'an Road	Lianhua village	Pe'er river	Simao
2	Tuanshan Road	K37+200 (Siyun Highway)	Tuanshan	Simao
4	Chahe Road	Tangliushu on Puniu highway	Lingfang point	Ning'er
5	Minsheng Road	Meizi	Minsheng	Ning'er
6	Bangwai village road	22.7 km		Jingdong
7	Wafang Road	tree farm	Wafang	Mojiang
8	Gongguan Road	Guzhuqing	Baha	Mojiang
9	Banpo Road	K61+370 of Mojian highway	K24+090 of A'luo highway	Mojiang
10	Longyan Road	Xiaolongjie	Yanjie (Nanhua County)	Jingdong
11	Bangqing Road	Xiaolongjie	Xishe (Nanhua County)	Jingdong
12	Yong'an Road	Dabaipo Mountain	Yong'an	Jinggu
13	Qianjia Road	K12+080 of Wenhui Road	Lulaqingzhai	Jinggu
14	Wenhui Road	K2361+800 of G323	border of Weiyang/ Fengshan	Jinggu
15	Guihai Road	Luanhaihe River	Guihai	Zhenyuan
16	Zhetie Road	Laojie	Zhetie	Zhenyuan
17	Banghai Road	Nazhuangtian	Banghai	Zhenyuan
18	Lianmeng Road	Rosin factory	Lianmeng	Zhenyuan
19	Habo Road	Silicon Iron Factory	Habo	Jiangcheng
20	Liangkeshu Road		Kapming Township	Jiangcheng
21	Longtang Road	Tiixin Road	Longtang	Jiangcheng
22	Damannuo Road	K8+900 of Fumo highway	Gelangyang River	Menglian
23	Gongliang Road	No.6 Rubber Group	Wongwuo	Menglian
24	Hui'e Road	Jingxi	Mengbai	Menglian
25	Dongnai Road	K47+050 of Mengmeng highway	Dongnai	Menglian
26	Saihan Road	Mangnong	K2950+150 of G214	Lancang
27	Mangnong Road	Nanling	Mangnong	Lancang
28	Galou Road	K4+700 of Yongbulou highway	K16+690 of Woyang highway	Ximeng
29	Yongbulou Road	Farmers Market, Zhongke	Yongbulou	Ximeng
30	Yongbang Road	K10+700 of Ximo highway	A'mo village, Xingchang	Ximeng
31	Momei Road	Yongye	Xinchanghe Power Station	Ximeng
32	Nadong village road	12.6 km		Lancang
33	Nanlie village road	13.6 km		Lancang

5. Some of the basic information of the villages the 31 rural roads pass through are listed as Table 2.

Table 2: Beneficiaries of the 33 Rural Roads

	Administrative villages	Road length (km)	House-holds (#)	Population (#)	Ethnic minorities (names)
		Km			
1	Simao to De'an road	17			
2	Tuanshan	27.7	568	2230	Yi, Hani
4	Chahe	14.851	395	1251	Yi, Hani
5	Minsheng	15.745	237	950	Yi, Hani
6	Bangwai village road	22.7			
7	Wafang	13.7	350	1400	Yi, Hani, Han
8	Gongguan	21.5	396	1645	Yi, Hani, Han
9	Aluo	25.2	327	1040	Yi, Hani, Han
10	Longyan	28.963	427	5780	Yi, Dai, Yao
11	Bangqing	24.459	461	3764	Yi, Dai, Yao
12	Yong'an	13.973	844	3287	Yi
13	Qianjia	20.561	930	3973	Yi
14	Wenhui	22.848	708	2957	Yi
15	Guihai	14.1	455	1783	Hani
16	Zhetie	11.2	367	1247	Yi, Hani, Lahu
17	Banghai	10.09	489	1563	Yi, Hani, Lahu
18	Lianmeng	19.1	300	3000	Lahu
19	Habo	14.302	458	1916	Hani, Yi, Dai
20	Liangkeshu, Yaojiashan	24.769	828	3374	Yao, Hani, Miao
21	Longtang	20.189	157	764	Hani, Dai
22	Damannuo	17	692	2372	Va
23	Gongliang	14.3	936	4059	Va, Dai, Lahu
24	Hui'e	11,8	679	4300	Va, Dai, Lahu
25	Dongnai	11.9	752	3207	Lahu, Han
26	Saihan village of Fubang	21.5	550	2128	Lahu, Hani
27	Mangnong village of Nanling	39	680	2317	Lahu
28	Galou	13.2	248	1034	Va
29	Yongbulou	15	298	1233	Va
30	Yongbang	14	331	1256	Va
31	Momei	11.6	276	1182	Va

32	Nadong village road	12.6			
33	Nalie village road	13.6			

1.2 Liangkeshu Road

6. Liangkeshu road is one of the rural roads. The total length of liangkeshu road is 24.8 km. And there are 2 village committees that will be benefit from this project (Liangkeshu village and Yaojiashan village, Jiangcheng county, Pu'er city).

CHAPTER 2 BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF LIANGKESHU ROAD AND THE ESTIMATION OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

7. Liangkeshu road is located in the Jiangcheng county of Pu'er city. Liangkeshu village and Yaojiashan village of Kangping township will benefit from the rural road upgrading project.

8. Jiangcheng Hani and Yi people autonomous county is located in the south of Yunnan province, neighboring Viet Nam and Laos 183 kilometers borderline. Total land area of Jiangcheng county is 3,544 sq km with the total population of 120,000 people. There are 25 ethnic minorities in Jiangcheng.

2.1 Kangping Township

9. Kangping township located in the west part of Jiangcheng county. The total land area is 798.79 km². There are 9 village committees with 113 village groups in Kangping township. The total population is 22,202 persons. The nationality of Kangping township include Hani, Yi, Dai, Yao, etc.

10. The total farmland of Kangping township is 80,764 mu, of which 12,555 mu is rice paddy, 68,209 is nonirrigated farmland.

11. The main economic activities of Kangping township are growing cash crops such as sugarcane, tea, coffee, livestock, and silkworm breeding and mulberry growing and forestry sector. The net income of Kangping township is about 3000 Yuan per capita.

2.1 Liangkeshu Village

12. Liangkeshu village belongs to Jiangcheng county, and located in the South-west of Jiangcheng county. It is 70 km away from the County seat. The distance from the village to Simao is 131 kilometers. The total land area is 4.8 KM².

13. There are 13 villagers' groups in Liangkeshu village, with 636 households, 2637 persons.

14. The total farmland is 7356 mu in the village, and 2.8 mu of cultivated land per capita.

15. The net income of farmers' of 2012 was about 4000 Yuan, out of the total income, 50% comes from planting sector (grain, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.), 30% are come from livestock sector, 8% are come from forestry sector.

2.2 Yaojiashan Village

16. Yaojiashan village is administrated by Kangping township, Jiangchneq county. It is located in the West of Jiangcheng county. The distance from the Jiangcheng county seat to Yaojiashan village is 32 km. Yaojiashan village to Simao is 112 km.

17. There are 16 villager groups with 433 households, total population is 2033 persons.

18. The total land area is 109.4 square kilometres. The total farmland are 6,065 mu.

19. The farmers net income is about 3,200 Yuan in 2012. Among the total income, about 60% are come from the works (short term works on banana and coffee plantations), 30% are come from the economic trees, such as coffee, tea and sugarcane, rubber, etc. 10% are come from the livestock sector.

2.3 Estimated Land Acquisition

20. All of the 600 km of rural road upgrading involves only pavement of the existing earth road alignments with asphalt. There is not any permanent land acquisition required at the feasibility study stage. However, there may be some widening or straightening of the road in certain places.

21. The total length of Liangkeshu road is 24.8 km. Based on the condition of the existing road, it is estimated that there are about 3 mu of land may will be acquired by the project permanently. And since the existing road is narrow, during the construction period, it is estimated that about 10 mu land will be required for construction temporarily.

2.4 Affected People

22. As a result of 3 mu land acquired permanently and 10 mu land occupied temporarily, it is estimated that about 15 households with about 60 persons will be affected. No houses will be demolished under Liangkeshu road upgrading component.

CHAPTER 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

23. The laws and regulations adopted in this resettlement policy framework include national laws and regulations, provincial laws and regulations, and the local regulations of Pu'er city, as well as the policy of ADB SPS (2009).

1. ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (IR) POLICIES:

24. ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement" (May 2009), "Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement" is the key document to define involuntary resettlement impacts and regulate principles of mitigating negative impacts. The objectives of ADB's safeguard policy are to avoid adverse impacts of projects on affected people, where possible, to minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse project impacts on affected people when avoidance is impossible and to help borrowers or clients to strengthen their safeguard system and develop the capacity to manage social risks.

25. ADB policies defines displaced persons in project areas as three types: i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

26. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: (i) compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and compensation for loss of livelihood and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the pre-project level of wellbeing. Some or all of these elements may be present in projects involving involuntary resettlement. For any project that requires relocating people, resettlement should be an integral part of project design and should be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle.

2. NATIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- (i) Document 28: State Council Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration in October, 2004;
- (ii) Land Administration Law of the PRC, 1998;
- (iii) Implementation Regulation for Land Administration Law of PRC;
- (iv) Protection Regulation of Basic Farmland;
- (v) Forestry Law of PRC, revised in 1998; and
- (vi) Regulations for Urban House Demolish (State Council Document 305, Implementation form 2001, November).

3. LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- (i) The Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration (1999);

- (ii) The Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province (tentative) (Implemented on 1st Jul. 2009);
- (iii) The Implementation Methods for Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province. (Yunnan Provincial Government Document 149, Implementation time: 2008);
- (iv) The Notice of Further explicit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er City Government (Pu'er City Government [2006] No.50);
- (v) The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er City Government [2009] No.53); and
- (vi) The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er City Government [2010] No. 11).

3.1 Legal Provisions on Permanent Land Occupation

27. **Permanent Land Acquisition:** The policy of “Comprehensive Standards on Yearly Production Value and Comprehensive Compensation of Price for Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province” is the basis of compensation for permanent land acquisition. Based on this policy, the land requisition unified annual production criteria of Jiangcheng county is shown below

Table 3: Land Requisition Unified Annual Production Criteria of Jiangcheng County

Land category	Annual production criteria (Yuan /mu)	Times	Average compensation standards (Yuan/mu)	Area scope
Category 1	1384	20	27686	Menglie town
Category 2	1316	20	26314	Kangping township、 Zhengdong town
Category 3	1277	20	25537	Guoqing、Jiahe、 Qushui , Baozang township
Average of whole county	1326	20	26520	

3.2 The Compensation Standards of Liangkeshu Road

28. Both Liangkeshu village and Yaojiashan village are belongs to Kangping township, therefore, the compensation standards of permanent land acquisition is 26,314 Yuan per mu for all kind of land.

29. The entitlements to be provided to affected persons are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix of Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/ group	No. of entitled persons /groups	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
Permanent loss of land	Land be acquired permanently (in cases where widening or realignment is required)	HHs with use rights and collective with ownership	Village groups and affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land compensation and resettlement subsidies in cash; b) Cash compensation for standing crops c) Farmland reclamation fund according provincial policy d) Farmland occupation tax according provincial policy e) TThe project will make efforts to avoid acquiring land while standing crops are ready for harvesting and if unavoidable prior notice will be given and consultations will be done with the owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cash compensation of 26,314 Yuan per mu. b) 1384 Yuan per mu for standing crops c) 9132 Yuan/mu to paid to provincial land administrative department by EA d) 5336 Yuan/mu farmland occupation tax to taxation departments by EA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Township and village committee will confirm losses and payments b) District transport bureau approve and monitor

Type of loss	Application	Entitled person/ group	No. of entitled persons /groups	Compensation policy	Compensation Entitlement	Implementation issues
Temporary land occupation	Land used for construction activities	HHs with use rights and collective with ownership	Affected households and Village groups	Cash compensation paid to owner prior to the occupation of the land.	CNY4,000 per mu per year based on the period of construction, and crops be affected. Land will be satisfactorily restored to its original condition by the contract prior to final payment.	Use is monitored by township officials; maximum period is less than 2 year
Loss of houses	Residential houses or other structures	Affected households	All owners	Cash compensation based on replacement cost plus moving allowances. The replacement cost will not take in account depreciation value and the affected households will have the right to use the salvaged material free of cost. House plot provided free of cost by the village collective	Full payment directly to owners before demolition	Notice 6 months in advance. Village/township government will provide a suitable plot free of cost.

CHAPTER 4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

30. The linear nature of road alignment and the proposed upgrading work being confined within the existing right of way (RoW), the impact of LAR are minimal and are not expected to have any negative impact on the original production and livelihood systems. Following the principle of “resettlement as part of development”, the land-based and agriculture-based rehabilitation measures shall be adopted as the main economic rehabilitation options in this resettlement plan. The overall scheme is as follows:

a.) Economic Rehabilitation Planning

31. For the households affected by permanent land acquisition, the economic rehabilitation will be mainly based on development of agricultural production, which include changing planting structure, upgrading low yield cultivated land, and changing dry-land into paddy land. The permanently acquired land will be compensated in cash and the APs will be provided guidance to invest compensation money in enhancing cash cropping or the improving existing farm based activities. This will not only help the APs to regain their losses but is likely to improve their incomes from the pre-project standards. Additionally, in order to increase the income for the affected people, appropriate animal husbandry activities, and the second and tertiary activities will also be developed based on different economic conditions among project areas.

b.) Rehabilitation for Vulnerable Group

32. In the process of implementing the resettlement, great importance will be attached to rehabilitation of vulnerable group. During implementation if any affected household is identified as vulnerable, the project will provide financial and material assistance in addition to the compensation and rehabilitation packages specified in the resettlement plan.

CHAPTER 5 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

33. The resettlement budget of Liangkeshu road includes land compensation, resettlement compensation, special facilities reconstruction compensation, other cost, contingency and relevant taxes and fees.

5.1 Land Compensation

34. The land compensation fee will be $3 \text{ mu} \times 26,314 \text{ per mu} = 78,942 \text{ Yuan}$.

5.2 Standing Crop Compensation

35. $3 \text{ mu} \times 1384 \text{ per mu} = \text{Yuan } 4,152$.

5.3 Temporarily Land Occupation Fee

36. $4000 \text{ Yuan per mu} \times 10 \text{ mu} \times 2 \text{ years} = 80,000 \text{ Yuan}$.

5.4 Tax

37. $3 \text{ mu} \times 9132 \text{ Yuan per mu} + 3 \text{ mu} \times 5336 \text{ Yuan per mu} = 43,404 \text{ Yuan}$.

38. The total budget of Liangkeshu road resettlement is about 227,148 Yuan that includes 10% contingency that could also be used if any vulnerable groups are identified.

CHAPTER 6 RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

39. For Pu'er Road Development Project, Pu'er city PMO will be responsible for overall project implementation. For Liangkeshu road, the Jiangcheng Transport Bureau will be the agencies in charge of executing the project and implementing the resettlement program. Authorized by the City level PMO, the Jiangcheng transport bureau shall conduct the regular supervision work in light of the requirements of ADB so as to ensure that the resettlement plan is fully implemented. In implementation, the institutions responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities include:

- (i) Pu'er city Resettlement Leading Group for Pu'er Road Development Project,
- (ii) Pu'er city PMO for Pu'er Road Development Project,
- (iii) Resettlement Office of Pu'er city,
- (iv) Jiangcheng Transport Bureau,
- (v) Kangping township government,
- (vi) Liangkeshu and Yaojiashan Village Committee, and Villagers' Group, and
- (vii) Selected Independent Resettlement Monitoring Evaluation Institution.

CHAPTER 7 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

7.1 Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

40. Public participation refers to participation in the whole process of resettlement by different stakeholders. The importance is to establish a mechanism which encourages the APs to actively participate in the resettlement activities. In implementation of the Project, public participation and information disclosure within the project area be carried out. The knowledge and acceptance of proposed compensation policies and rehabilitation measures by affected people is the precondition for the approval of the resettlement plan.

41. The project affected people have participated in the whole process of the compilation of resettlement plan. To achieve this, during the preparation of resettlement plan, consultation meetings are held to inform APs about the policy framework. In the process of resettlement plan and implementation, the city and county levels of PMO and other relevant agencies will solicit the opinions on resettlement and compensation policies from the APs and will encourage their active involvement.

42. The road improvement LAR impacts, entitlements for the APs, grievance redress mechanism, income restoration measures will be disclosed to the APs through meetings by the local agencies and a copy of the RP will be provided to the each village groups.

7.2 Grievances

43. In the implementation process, AP's complaint may appear because of the change of actual situation and deviation of operation. In order to ensure that affected people are able to voice their complaints when there is problem in the land occupation and resettlement, appeal procedure is prepared in the RF and this resettlement plan. The purpose is to provide rapid feedback to APs' complaint. The detailed procedure is as follows:

44. If any AP has disagreement with the assessment of LAR impacts, compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation plan, he/she can voice his complains to the village committee (residential committee). The village or residential committee should keep records, consult with local resettlement office and provide a reply to the affected people within two weeks. If the affected people do not satisfy such reply, he or she could appeal to the township or town resettlement working group, which will take records, consult with local resettlement office and provide a solution to the affected people within two weeks. If the affected people still does not accept such resolution, her or she could appeal directly to local county level project resettlement office (PMO), which is main organization in charge of the project implementation. The county project resettlement office will record such appeal (written or oral) and will provide a resolution within 15 days. If the dispute still cannot be resolved, in accordance with appeal channel, the affected people could appeal to Pu'er city level PMO. The aggrieved affected person, at any time, can go through administrative appeal according to administrative procedure law of People's Republic of China, or directly go to the People's Court. The Resettlement Office is responsible for keeping records of all appeal (written or oral), and resolutions.

45. The APs may also submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the APs may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).¹

¹ For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

CHAPTER 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Internal Monitoring

46. As the LAR impacts are for the Liangkeshu Road upgrading are very limited, the implementation of this RP will be internally monitored. The overall monitoring will be undertaken by the PMBT PMO (the focal point for the social safeguards implementation). The monitoring will involve reviewing of the monitoring documents submitted by the county PMO as well as site visits to verify that the RP is being implemented in accordance with the specified provisions. The PMO will prepare a consolidated report as part of the quarterly progress report for review by the ADB.

47. County PMO of Jiangcheng will monitor the implementation of the RP and will prepare reports for review by the PMBT PMO. The monitoring work will include reviewing the main implementation milestones, evaluating the resettlement effect and revising the resettlement plan if it is necessary.

48. The specific content of internal monitoring will include:

- (i) The implementing progress and quality of projects for APs economic rehabilitation;
- (ii) The investigation, coordination and suggestions for the main problems existing in resettlement institutions during the implementing process;
- (iii) The restoration of family income after relocation and resettlement;
- (iv) The rehabilitation of vulnerable group;
- (v) The allocation, disbursement, and use of resettlement compensation; and
- (vi) Resettlement participations and consultation in the implementing period.