

Resettlement Framework

July 2014

People's Republic of China: Yunnan Pu'er Regional
Integrated Road Network Development Project

Prepared by Pu'er City Transportation Bureau for the Asian Development Bank.

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
EA	–	Executive Agency
IA	–	Implementing Agency
PAP	–	project affected person
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS		Safeguards Policy Statement of ADB

NOTE

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

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ADB Loan Project (TA-8149)

Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

Pu'er City Transportation Bureau

January 2014

Endorsement Letter

Pu'er City government has applied to the Asian Development Bank for a loan for the Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project. This resettlement framework (RF) is prepared in compliance with ADB's SPS (2009), Safeguards Requirement II, Involuntary Resettlement, and with the relevant laws and regulations of People's Republic of China, Yunnan province and Pu'er City, in order to better fulfill the resettlement work.

Pu'er City Government hereby confirms the content of this report and the land acquisition and relocation, compensation and rehousing, and the budget funds of the project will follow this policy framework.

Mayor of Pu'er City

许嘉华 Signature

18/08/2014 Date

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OBJECTIVES AND DEFINITION OF RESETTLEMENT TERMINOLOGY

1. This resettlement framework is prepared to provide guidelines for undertaking land acquisition and relocation (LAR) impact assessment and wherever required developing appropriate safeguards measures such as resettlement plan (RP) for the Rural Access Improvement output of the project. The framework has been prepared according to land laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Yunnan Province, and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement—Safeguards Requirements 2; Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009). The purpose of this document is to set out a policy framework for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected persons (APs) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and their standards of living will improve or at least be restored after the project impact. This RF is a legally binding agreement between ADB and the Executing Agency (EA) Pu'er Municipal Government (PMG) as well as Implementing Agencies (IAs) of the local governments involved with resettlement implementation. Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau (PMTB) will be responsible to ensure the resettlement programs are adequately financed and will coordinate with relevant counties to implement resettlement in accordance with the resettlement plan approved by ADB.

2. The Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project consists of three outputs.

- **Output 1: Regional roads development.** This comprises (i) upgrading and new construction of 234 km of highway between Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu; (ii) upgrading and new construction of the 48.75 km Menglian to Meng'a section of the Lancang-Menglian-Meng'a border road including development of trade facilities at the Meng'a Material Transit Centre (MTC); and (iii) improving safety on these roads.
- **Output 2: Rural access improvement.** This comprises (i) upgrading of 600 km of village earthen or gravel roads to concrete all weather access roads; (ii) spot improvement on up to 1,200 km of connecting lower level village roads; and (iii) introduction of five new village bus service routes on a pilot basis, and a gender focused rural road maintenance program.
- **Output 3: Institutional development.** This will address the limited implementation capacity of the PMG. The project will finance a 3-year program of international and domestic training in financial and project management, road maintenance practices, road safety, environmental management, social safeguards management, and human, drugs and wildlife trafficking enforcement.

3. Of the three project outputs only Output 1 will result in land acquisition and relocation (LAR). Two separate RPs have been prepared. One RP for Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu road and a second RP for Menglian to Meng'a road section that also includes LAR impacts for Meng'a

Material Transit Centre (MTC) development. Output 2, Rural Access Improvement, is unlikely to result in any significant LAR impacts as the upgrading work is mainly within the existing right of way (RoW). The proposed rural roads under this output are dispersed all over the Pu'er Prefecture. To deal with any unanticipated LAR impact for this output a resettlement framework (RF) has been prepared. Output 3 will not have any LAR impacts.

4. **Definition of the APs.** "Affected Persons" means persons who on account of the execution of the project had or would have their: a) standard of living adversely affected; or b) right, title or interest in any house, land (including housing plot, farmland and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired, temporarily or permanently; or c) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

5. APs may be individuals or legal entities such as a company, a public institution. Definition of PAPs is not limited or restricted to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or their titles to property. Thus it includes:

- All those affected by the project regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and
- Persons without residential permit to live in a certain area.

6. Therefore all such persons who are affected will be considered and recorded as PAPs, regardless of their legal status regarding assets, land or location.

7. All APs are entitled to the improvement or at least restoration of their standards of living, and compensation for the material losses they suffer. Compensation for assets will be based on replacement cost. The term Resettlement includes:

- The relocation of living quarters;
- Finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs or livelihoods are lost or severely affected;
- Restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
- Restoration of other adverse effects on APs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition, indirect resettlement impacts or other project impacts;
- Restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises; and
- Restoration of adversely affected on cultural or common property.

8. Rehabilitation means the restoration of the APs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that without the project. The objective of this RF is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored

to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. Affected productive resources of businesses, enterprises (including shops) and public facilities and infrastructures will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed project will include three outputs for ADB financing: (i) regional roads development; (ii) rural access improvement; and (iii) institutional development.

- (i) **Output 1: Regional roads development.** This comprises (i) upgrading and new construction of 234 km of class III/IV/III ¹ highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu; (ii) upgrading and new construction of the 48.75 km Menglian to Meng'a section of the Lancang–Menglian–Meng'a class III/IV border road mainly to class II standard; (iii) improving the safety of these roads by introducing safety measures determined by the ChinaRAP² road safety design decision-making tool; and (iv) development of trade facilities at the Meng'a Material Transit Centre (MTC).
- (ii) **Output 2: Rural access improvement.** This will provide all-weather access to administrative villages and links with higher level roads. It comprises (i) upgrading of 600 km of village earthen or gravel roads to concrete class IV standard, (ii) spot improvements on up to 1,200 km of connecting lower level village roads, (iii) introduction of five new village bus service routes on a pilot basis, and (iv) a gender focused rural road maintenance program.³
- (iii) **Output 3: Institutional development.** This will address the limited implementation capacity of PMG. A project management consultant will assist the PMG to implement and monitor the project in accordance with ADB procedures. The project will finance a 3-year program of international and domestic training in financial and project management, road maintenance engineering, road maintenance practices, road safety, environmental management, social safeguards management, and human, drugs and wildlife trafficking enforcement.

¹ Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.

² By using ChinaRAP to guide the road safety design process, the project will demonstrate the impact of design measures based on rigorous data driven road safety assessment on the safety of the road network, providing a model that can be replicated in Yunnan and other provinces.

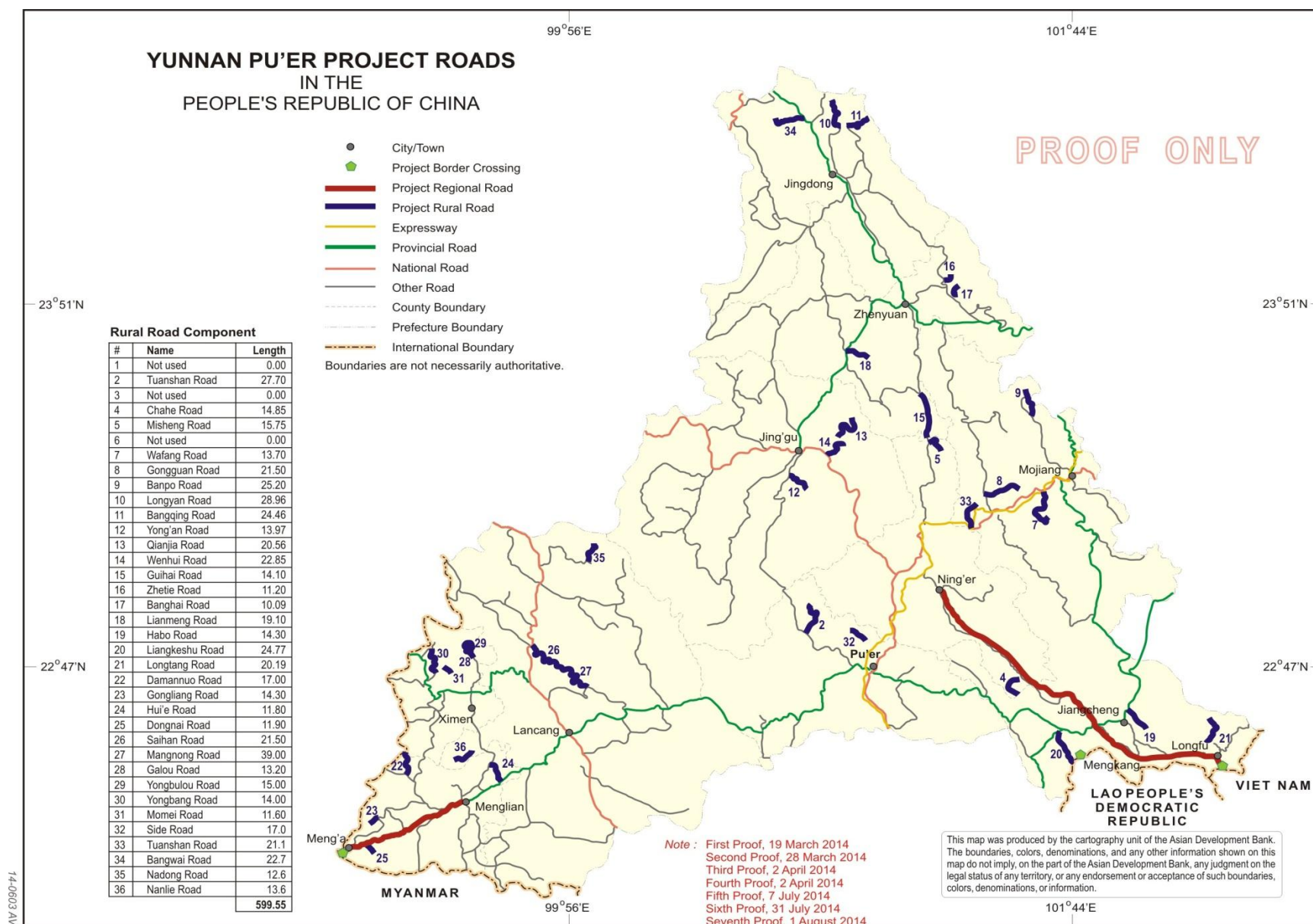
³ The project will utilize the implementation manual developed by the 2010 pilot project for community-based routine maintenance of roads by women's groups in Dehong prefecture Yunnan Province that was financed by ADB's Gender and Development Cooperation Fund (GDGF). The Dehong pilot successfully demonstrated that routine maintenance can be performed effectively by women's groups, while also providing a boost to household incomes and providing women with greater decision making power in their households. The status of women within the communities improved and the project provided complimentary training on economic activities to improve livelihood options.

2. Only Output 1: Regional roads development is assessed as resulting in land acquisition and relocation (LAR) impacts. The output contains development of Ning'er~Jiangcheng~Long Fu Road and Menglian to Meng'a class II level highway. Ning'er~Jiangcheng~Long Fu Road development will upgrade and newly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III / IV / III⁴ highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu. In some sections will use existing road and some sections will construct new line. Menglian to Meng'a class II level highway development will upgrade and newly construct the road length of about 49 km. Some sections will use existing old road and, some sections will construct new line. Two resettlement plans (RPs) have been prepared for these two roads.

3. Output 2: Rural access improvement 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 anticipated. A resettlement framework (RF) approach is undertaken to address any unanticipated land acquisition. A RF has been prepared and if any of these rural road upgrading will require any land acquisition or relocation, a resettlement plan will be prepared and submitted for ADB's approval prior to any commencement of land acquisition and relocation and any civil work.

4. Figure 1 indicates the project rural roads:

⁴ Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, Class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and Class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.



II. OUTPUT 2: RURAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT LAR IMPACTS

5. The Project Output 2: Rural Access Improvement does not envisage any significant LAR impacts as the upgrading work is mainly confined within the existing RoW (Table 1). According to the project feasibility study, this component will not involve land occupation and house demolition.

6. A total of 33 rural earthen roads (599 km) are selected for upgrading to paved surface. These roads are distributed across all counties and districts of Pu'er. These rural roads provide rural isolated communities away from main road with access to markets, to collection or processing stations for a sale of cash crops, and to towns and cities for employment opportunities. They also provide important social services such as access to school, health facilities and administrative services. However, many rural roads become impassable during the rainy season due to landslides and poor road surface.

7. In general, the proposed project roads are in poor condition that is a major constraint for faster and easier mobility for local people to widen income-generating opportunities that are crucial to diversify household income sources for livelihood development. The bad road condition has been also obstructing the trade of agricultural products, hindering timely transportation of goods. Finally, the bad road condition is obstructive to accessibility of public transport services for local communities, particularly for the poor and women who are the major travelers using public transport.

8. According to the FSR, there are 33 rural road sections selected with a total length of 599.55 km to be upgraded to sealed surface Class IV roads. The roads have been prioritized by the county transport bureaus (CTBs) using the following selection criteria:

- (i) that the road should connect multiple village groups and administrative villages;
- (ii) that the road should connect to a national or provincial highway or an important county road; and
- (iii) that there should be a balance between the 9 counties and 1 district; and that there should be no dead-end roads (roads should not end in the middle of nowhere, but should connect to higher level roads on both sides or end at an administrative village).

9. Table 1 indicates the proposed rural roads to be paved under the project:

Table 1: Proposed Rural Roads

Road Number	Name	Road code	County	Population served	Year of construction	Width (m)	Length (km)	County road (km)	Township road (km)	Village road (km)	Class IV (km)	Under class (km)	Proposed Pavement	Widening (km)
1	Gali	Y019530802	Simao	1,975	2008	4.5	17.3	-	17.3	-	-	17.3	AC	3
2	Tuanshan	Y009530802		2,230	2010	4.5	27.7	-	27.7	-	-	27.7	AC	8
3	Zhengwan	C053530802		514	2007	4.5	5.88	-	-	5.88	-	5.88	CC	-
4	Chahe	Y044	Ning'er	1,251	2008	4.5	14.85	-	14.85	-	14.85	-	CC	-
5	Minsheng	Y057		950	2009	4.5	15.75	-	15.75	-	15.75	-	CC	-
6	Agriculture	Y014-Y017		6,250	2008	4.5	63.4	-	63.4	-	63.4	-	CC	-
7	Wafang	Y050530822	Mojiang	1,400	1996	4.5	13.7	-	13.7	-	13.7	-	CC	-
8	Gongguan	Y041530822		1,200	1987	4.5	21.5	-	21.5	-	21.5	-	CC	-
9	Banpo/Aluo	Y037530822		1,040	1979	4.5	25.2	-	25.2	-	25.2	-	CB	-
10	Longyan	Y012530823	Jingdong	5,780	1995	4.5	28.96	-	28.96	-	28.96	-	CC	-
11	Bangqing	Y010530823		3,764	1995	4.5	24.46	-	24.46	-	24.46	-	CC	-
12	Yong'an	Y002530824	Jinggu	3,287	2009	6.5	13.97	-	13.97	-	13.97	-	CC	-
13	Qianjia	Y005530824		3,973	2009	6.5	20.56	-	20.56	-	20.56	-	CC	-
14	Wenhui	Y006530824		2,957	2009	6.5	22.85	-	22.85	-	22.85	-	CC	-
15	Guihai	Y034530825	Zhenyuan	1,783	1997	4.5	14.1	-	14.1	-	14.1	-	CC	1.3
16	Zhetie	Y019530825		1,247	1992	4.5	11.2	-	11.2	-	11.2	-	CC	1.7
17	Banghai	Y017530825		1,563	1993	4.5	10.09	-	10.09	-	10.09	-	CC	1.6
18	Lianmeng	Y061530825		3,000	1969	4.5	19.1	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	CC	2.5
19	Habo	Y013530826	Jiangcheng	1,916	2009	6.5	14.3	-	14.3	-	14.3	-	CC	-
20	Liangkeshu	Y019530826		3,374	2009	6.5	24.77	-	24.77	-	24.77	-	AC	-
21	Longtang	Y014530836		764	2009	6.5	20.19	-	20.19	-	20.19	-	CC	-

Road Number	Name	Road code	County	Population served	Year of construction	Width (m)	Length (km)	County road (km)	Township road (km)	Village road (km)	Class IV (km)	Under class (km)	Proposed Pavement	Widening (km)
22	Damannuo	XJ60530827	Menglian	2,372	2009	6.5	17	17	-	-	17	-	CC	-
23	Gongliang	Y012530827		4,059	2009	6.5	14.3	-	14.3	-	14.3	-	CC	-
24	Hui'e	Y001530827		4,300	2008	6.5	11.8	-	11.8	-	1	10.8	CC	-
25	Dongnai	Y022530827		3,207	2009	6.5	11.9	-	11.9	-	11.9	-	CC	-
26	Saihan	Y113530828	Lancang	2,128	1992	4.5	21.5	-	21.5	-	21.5	-	CC	-
27	Mangnong	Y047530828		2,317	1991	4.5	39	-	39	-	39	-	CC	-
28	Galou	Y002530829	Ximeng	1,034	1996	4.5	13.2	-	13.2	-	13.2	-	CC	5
29	Yongbulou	Y003530829		1,233	1998	4.5	15	-	15	-	15	-	CC	4.3
30	Yongbang	Y033530829		1,256	1986	4.5	14	-	14	-	14	-	CC	4.1
31	Momei	Y035530829		1,182	1987	4.5	11.6	-	11.6	-	11.6	-	CC	3.9
R1	Side (32)		Simao							17				
R2	Tuanshan (33)		Mojiang							21.1				
R3	Bangwai (34)		Jingdong							22.7				
R4	Nadong (35)		Lancang							12.6				
R5	Nanlie (36)		Lancang							13.6				
	Total			73,306			599.55	17	576.25	5.88	537.45	61.68		35.4

10. The proposed pavement width of upgraded rural roads is 3.5 m single lane class IV for all roads, with a 4.5 m roadbed. This is considered adequate given the low traffic volumes, although passing bays will be required at regular intervals. As indicated in the Table 1, most road sections (392.1 km) already have the 4.5 m roadbed width required, while in some roads the existing roadbed width is 6.5 m (171.6 km). A reported total of 35.4 km of road will require widening of the roadbed to achieve this width (usually from 3.5 m to 4.5 m). This is not expected to lead to resettlement. However, to deal with any unexpected LAR impacts this RF is prepared that will provide guidelines for undertaking assessment of LAR impacts and wherever required developing appropriate safeguards measures including preparing RPs.

11. Prior to undertaking the road upgrading, the PMTB through the respective county transport bureaus (CTBs) will get the proposed roads screened for the potential LAR impacts and submit the screening outcomes to the ADB for review and approval. If the screening process identifies specific LAR impacts, a RP proportionate to the LAR impacts will be prepared and submitted to the ADB for review and approval.

III. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

12. 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).

A. ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (IR) POLICIES

13. 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.

B. NATIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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

C. LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration (1999);
- 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);
- The Implementation Methods for Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province. (Yunnan Provincial Government Document 149, Implementation time: 2008);
- The Notice of Further explicit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er City Government (Pu'er City Government [2006] No.50);
- The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er City Government [2009] No.53); and
- The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er City Government [2010] No. 11).

IV. RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

14. Based on laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement of the PRC and Yunnan Province, and ADB's SPS (2009), resettlement principles will include the following key factors:

- Minimize negative impacts as much as possible;
- Assess the significance and degree of impact of land acquisition and relocation;
- Make compensation including replacement land or cash to restore income and livelihood sources of affected people;
- Compensation based on replacement cost for demolished housing, shops or other private assets prior to commencement of maintenance work;
- Fully inform and consult with affected people on compensation arrangement;
- Adequately address project related grievances of the affected people; and
- No physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and where necessary (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget is in place to help displaced person.

9. All affected people will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation for the following impacts: (i) their contracted land area is reduced, (ii) income source is adversely affected, (iii) houses partially or fully demolished, and (iv) other properties (crops, trees, and other facilities) or access to these properties are reduced or damaged due to land acquisition or temporary construction impacts. Lack of legal documents of their customary rights or occupancy certificates shall not affect their eligibility for compensation.

10. This resettlement policy shall apply to all roads under the project regardless whether or not they are directly funded by ADB. This policy framework has established entitlements, land compensation standards, other compensation rates and rehabilitation approaches to address all anticipated impacts of the project. The policy applies to all affected persons regardless of the number or the severity of impact.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and, other vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minorities with very small population numbers. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

V. RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS AND STANDARDS

A. RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION QUALIFICATIONS

11. The policies on compensation entitlement are aimed at compensating the affected persons for the property loss caused by the Projects, and providing a basis for rehabilitation and improvement of the livelihood of APs in a timely manner. The adequate compensation or assistance will be provided to all owners or users of buildings and lands in the project land acquisition and demolition area. Following national laws and provincial, local regulations on land acquisition and resettlement, as well as policies of ADB, the basic principles for compensation and entitlements are as follows:

- (i) The affected people who lose the cultivated land due to project construction will have the right to obtain cash compensation. Land compensation will be utilized to improve farming production by building irrigation facilities, changing cropping patterns, to develop the secondary and tertiary activities, and to help the affected people to find jobs for themselves. The loss of young crops, income losses, infrastructure facilities damages and farmland reclamation cost caused by temporary land occupation shall be compensated accordingly.
- (ii) The resettlement housing or cash compensation at replacement cost will be provided to people who lose their houses and auxiliary structures due to project construction. Moving allowance and transfer assistance will be provided to the affected people. The amount of such assistance will be determined in advance according to the general level in the location of the associated projects.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
1. Loss of Land			
Permanent land acquisition	Households with land use rights or Village collectives with land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The compensation standards for permanent land acquisition are based on Yunnan Annual Output Value of Land Price Compensation, but compensation rates are different from county to county. (ii) In case of land belonging to village collectives, compensation will be paid to the collectives. In case of land contracted to farmers, compensation will be paid directly to the farmers. (iii) Land compensation and resettlement subsidies in cash. (iv) Compensation for standing crops will be directly paid to the owner of the crops. (v) The project will make efforts to avoid acquiring standing crops 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.) Town and village committee will confirm losses and compensation disbursement; b.) County transport bureau approve and monitor; and c.) APs will be exempt from taxes, registration and land transfer resulting from land loss. d.) The compensation standard for permanent land acquisition will be applicable where the rural road development may have road widening beyond the existing right of way (RoW). Where collectively-owned or state-owned farmland is requisitioned, its compensation standard will be calculated and set with reference to the standards defined in the Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province and other related regulations.

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
			<p>e.) Yunnan provincial annual output value standard is the integrated and unified annual output value. It is primarily set based on the average outputs and prices of major agricultural products in the recent 3 years that are produced by Class-I lands, including irrigated paddy land, swidden, irrigable land, arid land, vegetable land, garden plot, and aquaculture water ponds, etc., for which a number of factors are considered in a comprehensive manner including land quality, land classification, and price of agricultural product, etc.</p> <p>f.) On the basis of annual output value calculation a county (city, district) is divided into several regions with relatively identical economic and social status according to the average level of annual output value of each town and considering its location conditions, economic development level, and agricultural production level, etc. which will work</p>

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
			<p>as the regional classification of unified annual output value. One county (city, district) may have several annual output value regions.</p> <p>g.) The multiple of uniform annual output value for compensation fee for land acquisition and allowance for resettlement shall be set within the range specified by law and in the principle that the affected person's living standard will not be lower than the original one. Where the calculated compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement cannot maintain the affected person's original living standard, the multiple shall be increased appropriately.</p> <p>h.) The affected people will be informed and consulted about the standards of payment and these should be acceptable to the affected people.</p>

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
Temporary land occupation	HHs with use rights and collective with ownership	<p>Cash compensation based on the AAOV will be paid prior to the occupation of the land. For the project area Yunnan Province's AAOV is CNY1200, which will be the minimum compensation for temporary land occupation.</p> <p>The occupation duration cannot be over two years, once exceeded; the land use permission needs re-approval.</p> <p>Land must be satisfactorily restored prior to final payment of contractor. Contractor will be responsible for land restoration.</p>	Affected People must be notified in advance and paid accordingly..
2. Loss of Houses or Other Facilities			
Houses or other facilities demolition (private and collective)	Houses or other facilities owners	<p>Demolition compensation shall be paid to owners directly at replacement costs without depreciation or deduction of salvaged materials. APs have the right to use salvaged material free of cost. The assessed replacement costs for different kind of houses are - Brick concrete CNY1,400 per square meter; Brick wood CNY 1,000 per square meters; Earth wood CNY 600 per square meter.</p> <p>House demolition will only follow once the new houses are constructed.</p> <p>In consultation with affected people, alternative housing plot will be provided free of cost.</p> <p>The affected households (HHs) will receive a moving subsidy and a transition allowance (in such</p>	Notice 6 months in advance. Town government or village collectives will assist affected households to find a suitable new site.

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
		cases where due to specific reasons house demolition precedes house construction). To ensure community relations and networks any household impacted by house demolition will be resettled in the vicinity of their original residences within their current villages.	
3. Loss of Land Attachments			
Affected land attachments including young crops and trees	Property owners	Compensation shall be paid based on local regulations and negotiation with affected owners. ⁵	The losses and compensation paid will be recorded in the household agreements.
4. Loss of Collective Property Resources			
Irrigation or other common property.	Affected villages and households	Restoration of irrigation and other affected facilities by the contractor to be at least at the original condition.	Disruption of facilities will be avoided or minimized and any resulting income losses will be compensated.
Special facilities such as power lines and poles, telephone lines and poles.	Management Agencies	Alternative arrangements for such facilities will be organized till their restoration. Compensation to property owners at replacement costs based on negotiations.	Property owners will restore the facilities.
5. Special Measures			
Special assistance for vulnerable households.	Poor AHs; elderly or disabled AHs or female-headed AHs or ethnic minority APs.	These people will have priority to receive opportunities for free technical training for the unskilled jobs of the project.	The village committee and local poverty reduction office will assist to identify vulnerable households and appropriate

⁵ Compensation rates will be based on the type of standing crop affected by the project and will be negotiated with the affected households during the assessment.

Type of Impact	Eligibility	Compensation and Rehabilitation measures	Implementation Issues and Compensation Principles
			training.
6. Rehabilitation Measures			
Economic Rehabilitation Planning	All affected households and affected person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Development of agricultural production, including changing planting structure, enhancing cash crop production, upgrading low yield cultivated land, and changing dry-land into paddy land. (ii) Increase the current land resources potential and to ensure that each affected household has sufficient income generation ability. (iii) Developing animal husbandry activities, and the second and tertiary activities based on different economic conditions among project areas. (iv) Respective counties will ensure that the APs are provided sufficient guidance and orientation to effectively utilize their land compensation money towards income generation activities. 	

a) Compensation Principles for Permanent Land Acquisition

12. The compensation standard for permanent land acquisition will be applicable where the rural road development may have road widening beyond the existing right of way (RoW). Where collectively-owned or state-owned farmland is requisitioned, its compensation standard will be calculated and set with reference to the standards defined in the Unified Standard for Annual Output Value and Regional Integrated Land Price Compensation in Land Acquisition in Yunnan Province and other related regulations.

13. Yunnan provincial annual output value standard is the integrated and unified annual output value. It is primarily set based on the average outputs and prices of major agricultural products in the recent 3 years that are produced by Class-I lands, including irrigated paddy land, swidden, irrigable land, arid land, vegetable land, garden plot, and aquaculture water ponds, etc., for which a number of factors are considered in a comprehensive manner including land quality, land classification, and price of agricultural product, etc.

14. On the basis of annual output value calculation a county (city, district) is divided into several regions with relatively identical economic and social status according to the average level of annual output value of each town and considering its location conditions, economic development level, and agricultural production level, etc. which will work as the regional classification of unified annual output value. One county (city, district) may have several annual output value regions.

15. The multiple of uniform annual output value for compensation fee for land acquisition and allowance for resettlement shall be set within the range specified by law and in the principle that the affected person's living standard will not be lower than the original one. Where the calculated compensation fee for land acquisition and resettlement cannot maintain the affected person's original living standard, the multiple shall be increased appropriately.

16. The affected people will be informed and consulted about the standards of payment and these should be acceptable to the affected people.

b) Compensation Principles for Temporary Land Occupation

17. Based on Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration, the compensation standard for temporary land occupation will be applicable where the rural road development may need temporary use of farming or non-farming land for construction purposes. Compensation will be paid directly to affected land users (households or collectives) for the time of occupation, based on average annual output value for each year of use. Also, the contractor is responsible for

the cost of restoring the land and any facilities to their original condition. The compensation standard for temporary land occupation is different from county to county.

c) Compensation Principles for Land Attachments

18. Affected attachments may include immovable young crops and trees. Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid to their proprietors according to the following standards formulated in Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration and all compensation rates will be specified in the resettlement plan:

- (i) Where the requisitioned land has crops or trees, they shall not be uprooted in normal circumstances. If uprooting is necessary, compensation shall be made at the actual output value of the crop or the tree.
- (ii) No compensation shall be made for those attachments planted after the competent land administration authority has issued the notice of land acquisition/construction, including permanent and temporary impacts. Such notice will be issued well in advance and will be publicized amongst the affected people.

d) Compensation Principles for Houses and Other Facilities Demolition

19. Houses or other facilities including private and collective ones demolished during land acquisition shall be compensated directly to the affected persons. The township government or village committee will provide affected households a comparable or better housing plot. The compensation standard is presented as follows:

- (i) The collective affected by land acquisition reallocates housing plots to displaced persons for self-rebuilding, the municipal, county or autonomous county government shall pay housing plots compensation fees to the affected collectives, and house and attachment compensation fees to displaced persons.
- (ii) No compensation shall be made for those buildings or structures built after the competent land administration authority has issued the notice of land acquisition or the 'cutoff date' that will be publicized to ensure that the people are well aware of the provision. No compensation for land occupied illegally shall be made but the AP will be compensated for the loss or relocation of other assets, such as dwellings or shops, provided they occupied the land or structure in the project area prior to the cutoff date.

VI. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

20. Yunnan province of PRC is the open forward area in southwestern 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-facing open "bridgehead" development planning of Yunnan province, Pu'er city as one of the frontier city or municipality of Yunnan Southwestern area, is the open forward areas of States and Yunnan Province. Pu'er city plays an important role within the strategy of constructing Yunnan province as the China's Southwest opening-oriented "bridgehead".

21. Pu'er city is located in the southwestern part of Yunnan province. The total land area is 45,000 sq km and it is the largest city in Yunnan province. Pu'er city administrative areas include 9 counties, and 1 district, and total 103 town or townships. The total population is 2.546 million people, with minority populations accounted for 61%. Pu'er city is the only one city neighbored with Viet Nam, Laos, and Myanmar. The international border length is about 486 km. 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.

22. Pu'er Municipality is a prefecture level city of Yunnan province with 9 ethnic minority autonomous counties and 1 district which administers 103 townships, including 14 ethnic minority townships, and 1,036 administrative village units (995 administrative villages and 41 urban communities).

23. Pu'er municipality has 2.56 million people in 2011, accounting for 5.5% of Yunnan's total population, ranked 8th in Yunnan's 16 prefectures/prefecture level city. Of the total population, 81.7% are agricultural population and 18.3% non-agricultural population. The population density of Pu'er is 58 persons per square kilometers, around half of the Yunnan population density of 118, with Jiangcheng county the lowest of 36 and Jingdong the highest of 81.

24. During 1980-2012, the total GDP increased 104 times and reached to CNY36.7 billion in 2012. GDP in 2012 achieved CNY14,286 per capital and increased by 74 times compared to 1980. However, it was still one third lower than the average of Yunnan and two third lower than the national average. Details see Table 5.

25. Over the same period, the share of primary industry of Pu'er GDP decreased from 60.7% to 29.7%, which was 86% and 194% higher than the provincial and national average respectively. The secondary industry's contribution to GDP increased from 18.1% to 36.2%, which was 15.6%

and 20.1% lower than provincial and national average respectively. The share of tertiary industry increased from 21.3% to 34.1%, which was 17% and 23.5% lower than provincial and national average respectively.

26. During 2000-2012, the major agricultural products increased by a range from 1.4% to 96.5%. Tobacco, aquatic products, coffee, rubber, and tea among the major agricultural products increased over 30% per year. From 2010 to 2012, growth of vegetable and fruit was annually 13.5% and 96.5% respectively. Meanwhile, grain, sugarcane and traditional oil plants remain the least increase.

27. Among the fast growing agriculture products, tea is widely grown in all counties and Simao district. Rubber, coffee and tropical fruit like banana, mango, are mainly in southern counties or the lower river valley areas of the northern counties. Tobacco and mulberry tree for silk worm are mainly in the northern counties or higher altitude mountainous areas. Faster development of agricultural economy in the last 5 years concentrated particularly in the southern counties like Jiangcheng, Menglian, Ximeng, Mojiang and Lancang.

28. The major industrial product of Pu'er in 1990-2012. Tea products and electricity became outstanding booming industry. Tea products increased by 104% per year during 2000-2010 and 34.2% during 2010-2012. Electricity experienced its booming in 2000s with average annual increase of 109% and still maintained 8.9% of annual increase during 2010-2012. Plywood increased by 110.9% per year during 1990-2000, 35.7% during 2000-2010 and 2.5% during 2010-2012. Rosin increased 12.0% during 1990-2000, 9.2% during 2000-2010 and 29.9% during 2010-2012.

29. Despite of decrease of primary industry in percentage, agriculture still remains a main industry that employs the rural labor force. Overall agricultural employment varies from 79% to 94% among counties, which excludes short-term (less than 6 months) off-farming employment.

30. In 2011, Pu'er rural families had average 4.32 persons in each household with per capita 24.65 sq.m living space. Annual net income per capita was CNY4,338, which recorded 25.5% increase against last year and was still lower than the average level of Yunnan (CNY4,772) and China (CNY6,977). Among the annual expense of CNY3,827 per capita, food and clothing accounts for 59% of total expenses, electricity, water use, articles and other services for 21%, Transport and communication for 11%, health care for 6%, and recreation, tourism and other consumptions for 13%.

31. Agriculture is still main livelihood source to Pu'er rural people. 39% of households are fully dependent on agriculture for making their lives. 55% of households rely mainly on agriculture activities with a few of diversified other livelihood sources, like non-farming employment or

running non-farming business. Only 6.2% of households rely largely on non-farm earnings. Few rural households can totally de-link from agriculture production.

32. Average land area per capita is 7.9 mu. Around half of the household lands are cultivated and the rest lands are mainly forest and bush land, house site and others. Cash crops mainly grow on dry land, bush land and a very few on paddy land. There is still potential to grow cash crops if land of villages locates within hot climate zone and convenient road access.

33. In Pu'er over 50% percent of the administrative villages either located along main road of county to county, county to town, or town to town where road condition is comparably good for all season access and with bus service too in most cases. The rest are located in isolated area with earth road extended from main road or town center. Those roads are in poor condition and often blocked during raining season. In most cases no bus services are available due to poor road condition or low transport demand or both.

34. Yunnan is one of poverty stricken provinces. In 2011 China central government revised the national rural poverty line from annual net income CNY1,274 per capita up to CNY2,300 under which 10.14 million population were poor in rural Yunnan. The poverty rate was 27.1%.

35. As the largest prefecture in southern Yunnan, Pu'er is known as a poverty stricken mountainous border area. Out of its 9 counties and 1 district, all 9 counties are national identified poverty counties. In the end of 2012, total poverty population was about 950,000 including 890,000 rural poverty (under poverty line of CNY2,300) and about 60,000 urban poverty under minimum living standard scheme (MLSS). Rural poverty incidence ratio was 34.8% which is much higher than the provincial average. Simao district and Ning'er county has the lowest poverty ratio less than 20% while Jiangcheng, Menglian, and Ximeng has the highest over 60%.

36. The households survey, village focus group discussions, interview with village leaders and key informants from government line agencies allows to analyze poverty characteristics and make conclusions regarding main causes of poverty at the village and household levels in the project areas. Remote location with under-developed transport infrastructure and harsh geographical and climate conditions are two main responsible causes of poverty at the village level while lack of credit, professional skills and illness are often the main causes responsible for poverty at the household level.

37. The Project Output 2: Rural Access Improvement, does not envisage any significant LAR impacts as the upgrading work is mainly confined within the existing RoW (Table 1).According to the project feasibility study, this component will not involve land occupation and house demolition.

VII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

38. Positive project impacts are widely perceived by people surveyed along the rural roads, with around 91.4% expecting that the project would bring significant or some benefits. There is no significant difference in perceived benefits among ethnic groups or among villages that live along the road. Villagers in Dongnai (Lahu), Yongbang (Wa), Yaojishan (Yao), Longfu (Yao) live along local road with abundant land suitable for cash crop plantation and perceive mostly the project benefits in terms of shortened travel time, improved accessibility for all season and smooth ride, and reliable access to social services. The improved road conditions can improve cash crop production as well as the public bus services. To take advantage of the rural road improvement, 78.4% of the households surveyed desire to plant more cash crops, 43.9% of them to raise more livestock, 33.1% of them to buy vehicles and 33.1% of them to select better schools for their children. Surveys indicated that overall 86% of the households have their own vehicles with ethnic minorities (EMs) 88.6% and non-EM 72% respectively. Choice of vehicle purchase is not only for those households without vehicles, but also for some households already with vehicles aiming to update their vehicles. In addition, provision of bus services on the rural roads and provision of loans are also desired priority actions. The latter would facilitate villagers to benefit more from the improved road and includes cash crop plantation and non-farming business.

39. No land acquisition is expected in the rural road component. 48.6% of the respondents did not have any concern about the project, 44.3% admitted some concern and only 7.1% had concerns. The major concern was “land loss” or “house demolition” because at this initial they did not have clear information that “the rural road is for pavement upgrading only”. Subsequent consultations have been undertaken to inform the people about the project component and its impacts. During project implementation further consultations will be undertaken with the local people on the potential impacts of rural road upgrading as well as on how to enhance the positive impacts of these roads.

VIII. REHABILITATION MEASURES

40. The rural roads under the project are in linear alignment and mostly within the existing RoW (refer to Table 1), any potential land occupation area will be relatively dispersed and the impacts will be minimal. The output is unlikely to result in any house or structure demolition. The rehabilitation measures, if required, will be selected by each individual household. The vulnerable households will receive entitlements including: cash compensation for lost assets; skills training; and inclusion of vulnerable households within local poverty reduction programs. The overall scheme is as follows:

a.) Economic Rehabilitation Planning

41. Efficient use of land compensation: The economic rehabilitation for resettlement will be mainly based on development of agricultural production, which includes changing planting structure, enhancing cash crop production, upgrading low yield cultivated land, and changing dry-land into paddy land. The main purpose is to increase the current land resources potential and to ensure that each affected household has sufficient income generation ability. 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. The respective counties will ensure that the APs are provided sufficient guidance and orientation to effectively utilize their land compensation money towards income generation activities.

b.) Rehabilitation for Relocated Households

42. In order to minimize the production and livelihood impacts as well as to ensure community relations and networks any household impacted by house demolition will be resettled in the vicinity of their original residences within their current villages. Village collective will be responsible for providing such affected household house-plot free of cost.

c.) Rehabilitation for Vulnerable Group

43. During the rural road screening process if any LAR impacts are identified, the CBTs will ensure that while preparing the RPs, the vulnerable groups of the APs are identified. Specific measures such as skills training; inclusion of vulnerable households within local poverty reduction programs; project related unskilled employment opportunities are provided to such vulnerable groups. Additionally, the project will provide financial and material assistance in addition to the compensation and rehabilitation packages specified in the resettlement plan.

IX. GRIEVANCES AND APPEAL PROCEDURE

44. In order to ensure that affected people could voice their complaint when there is problem in the land occupation and resettlement, appeal procedure has been prepared. The purpose of this is to provide rapid feedback to APs' complaint and not resort to complicated legal procedure. The detailed procedure is as follows:

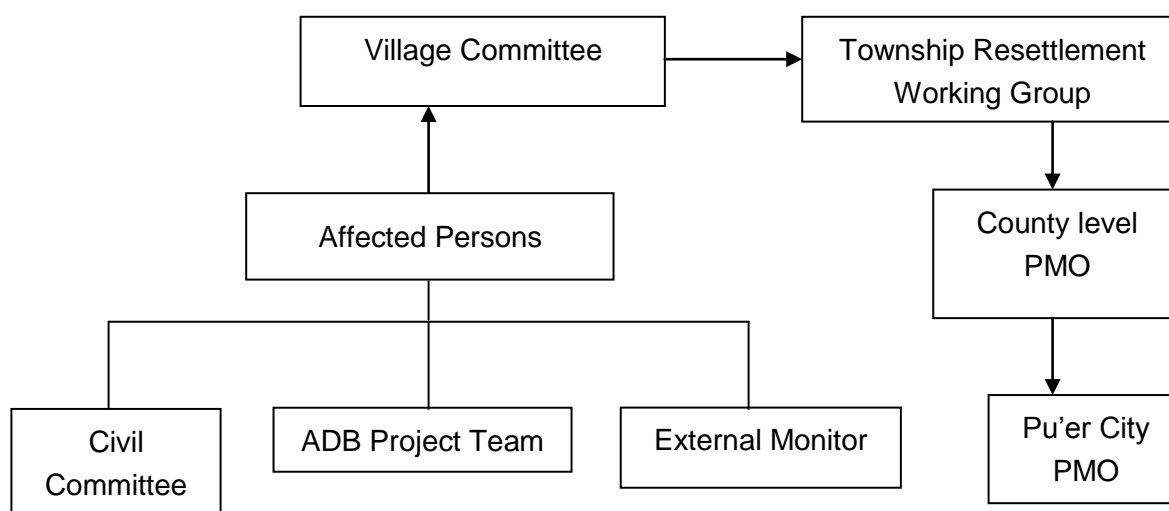


Figure 2: Grievances and Appeal Procedure

45. If any AP does not agree with the assessment of LAR impacts, compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation plan, he/she can voice his complaints 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 are not satisfied with such reply, he or she can 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 AP still does not accept such a resolution, he or she can appeal directly to local county level project resettlement office (PMO), which is main organization in charge of the Output 2 implementation. The county project resettlement office will record such appeal 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 and oral), and resolutions.

46. APs will be informed about their appeal right through public consultation meetings and resettlement information booklet if a RP is prepared for a specific rural road. The project will also publicize the information through local mass media and collect the APs' opinions and

suggestions, which will be dealt with and investigated by every level of resettlement institution in a timely manner.

47. 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).⁶

⁶ For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

48. For Pu'er Road Development Project, Pu'er city PMO will be responsible for overall project implementation. While county PMOs are the agencies in charge of executing the project and implementing the resettlement program. Authorized by the City level PMO, the PMO of each county shall conduct the regular supervision work in light of the requirements of ADB so as to ensure that the resettlement policy framework 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) County Project Resettlement Leading Group
- (v) County PMOs
- (vi) Resettlement Offices of County PMOs
- (vii) Town (township) Resettlement Implementation Offices
- (viii) Village (Residential) Committee, and Villagers' Group

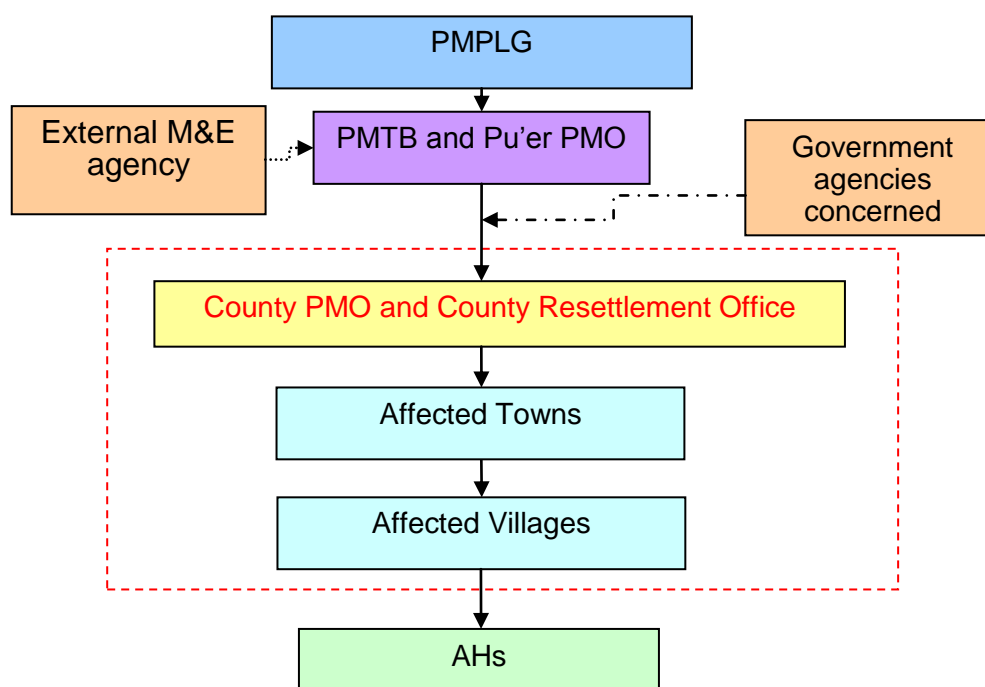


Figure 3: Organizational Chart

49. Institutional Capacity: The PMO will have the overall responsibility to ensure that the rural roads are properly assessed for their LAR impacts and if required resettlement plans are prepared and approved by the ADB. The PMO will also be responsible to provide required training to the various county IAs on social safeguards requirements. The PMO has four staffs responsible for the resettlement implementation work. As the resettlement implementation progresses the PMO will assess the staff requirement and will ensure that adequate staff is arranged as per the LAR implementation needs. The PMG and its LAR implementing agencies which will be mainly responsible for the implementation have experience in implementing projects involving land acquisition and relocation, though this will be the first time it will be involved in dealing with an ADB financed project. The PMO has good coordination with other local government agencies involved in the LAR and the project EA, Pu'er Municipal Government will provide the necessary oversight. In the PRC there are established mechanisms for LAR and the local agencies responsible are well versed in these. If any rural road will result in LAR and a RP will be prepared, the safeguards capacity building expert procured under the ADB's consultancy services will provide required training and guidance to the concerned IA to effectively implement the resettlement plan.

XI. RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

50. PMG will ensure that adequate budget for land acquisition and relocation is made available. All costs of compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration will be considered project costs. For rural-roads with resettlement impacts, the RP and the sub-project budget will provide an itemized budget for all resettlement activities including LAR compensation and subsidies, provisions for setting up resettlement unit, staff training and capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and resettlement plan preparations. PMG will ensure the flow of funds to its project county level general offices that will be responsible for the payment of compensations.

51. The compensation for land acquisition and demolition and other costs of each subproject will be paid to the affected people and units by the county PMOs through their resettlement offices in accordance to compensation policies and standards confirmed in resettlement plans prepared.

A. FLOW OF FUNDS AND COMPENSATION OPTIONS

a) Allocation Principle

52. All costs related with the acquisition and removal will be listed in the general project budget. Local governments will pay the compensation fees for acquisition and removal and other expenditures to affected collectives and individuals through the county resettlement offices. According to the consultation results, all the compensation for acquired land which is contracted by farmers is paid directly to them in cash.

53. Prior to construction of the new houses, the compensation fees will be paid to the relocated households; if this payment will be provided in installment, the final payment shall be paid prior to the house completion.

54. The compensation fees for land acquisition and other facilities shall be paid to relevant communities and individuals three months before the acquisition.

55. In order to ensure a smooth implementation of the resettlement plan, the Pu'er PMO and County PMOs will set up audit mechanism in the resettlement offices at all levels, so as to guarantee all the money to be paid to the APs is paid as specified. Also, the utilization of the collective compensation (rehabilitation expenditures) by the village committees will be subject to annual audit.

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. INTERNAL MONITORING AND EXAMINATION

56. Both City level PMO and county PMOs as project implementation agencies will be in charge of the internal resettlement monitoring. . The monitoring work will include reviewing the main implementation milestones, evaluating the resettlement effects.

57. The city or county PMOs will prepare progress reports of land acquisition and demolition impacts and safeguards measures regularly and submit these to the PMO at the PMBT who will review these reports and submit a consolidated internal monitoring report to inform ADB about the resettlement implementation, remaining problems and suggestions. If any rural road improvement results in LAR that has significant impacts, a RP will be prepared that will include the provision for retaining a qualified external resettlement monitoring agency that shall be responsible for the external resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

58. 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.

B. EXTERNAL MONITORING

59. The rural project roads are unlikely to result in LAR and initial screening and internal monitoring is deemed to be sufficient. In case, some rural road results in significant LAR impacts, the IA will get a RP prepared following due assessment of LAR impacts and will ensure that the implementation of the plan prepared is monitored by an independent monitoring agency.

XIII. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

60. If a rural road component requires preparation of a RP, it will include detailed implementation schedule for resettlement activity. The schedule of resettlement program will be closely linked with the construction content, works quantity, time limit, resettlement objects and modes, and other factors. The payment of compensation for land acquisition and demolition, the providing of other livelihood rehabilitation measures (in cash or in kind) and the allocation of subsidies or allowance should be paid in installment in time.

XIV. PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES FOR RP PREPARATION AND DUE DILIGENCE

61. The PMBT will provide overall oversight to undertake a due diligence to ensure that the involuntary resettlement safeguards are being adhered to in implementation of the rural roads improvement. As part of the due diligence process, prior to providing investment for any rural road, the person in charge of resettlement at the PMO of PMBT will ensure that the respective counties where the rural roads are located, carry out an initial screening of impact assessment to determine whether the road involves land acquisition or involuntary resettlement including an assessment of the degree and significance of the LAR impact.

62. Where land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts are identified a RP will be prepared by PMBT.

63. Based on road design, PMBT will ensure that all the rural roads under the project are screened for resettlement impacts of project in accordance to the Table 3. The screening outcomes for all the roads are submitted to the ADB for review to ensure that no rural road that could result in LAR impacts be financed till appropriate safeguards measures, including preparing a RP, are in place.

Table 3: Resettlement Impacts Screening

County_____ Township_____		
Road Name___ Road Code___ Road Class___ Total Length___ Rehabilitation Length___		
Contractor Package Number___ Cost Estimation___		
Affected Village Name_____		
Number of Affected Villages_____		
Item		Remarks
1. Land Acquisition	Areas of acquired land	Mu
	Of which farm land	
	Households affected	Number
2. Houses Demolished	Areas of demolished houses	Square meters
	Households affected	Number
3. Affected People	Households affected	Number
	Person affected	Number
4. Resettlement Cost	Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	CNY
	House compensation	CNY
	Other costs	CNY
5. Disclosure to Affected Persons	Full consultation with APs	Yes or No
	Disclosure of entitlements & rates	Yes or No
	Grievance mechanism in place	Yes or No