

Updated Resettlement Plan

September 2016

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

Prepared by Pu'er City Transportation Bureau for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in July 2014 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/yunnan-puer-regional-integrated-road-network-development-project-ning-er-longfu-rp>

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMG	-	Pu'er Municipal Government
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PMTB	-	Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

This updated resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project

Resettlement Due diligence Report and Final Resettlement Plan for Rural Access Improvement Component

Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTB)

September 2016

Letter of Commitment

The Pu'er Municipal Government (PMG) has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project (the "Project"). Therefore, the Project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policies. This Resettlement Plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis for land acquisition (LA) and resettlement of the Project. This RP complies with the applicable state laws and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

This RP has been prepared on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework prepared at the preparation stage, the final project design, and the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

PMG hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that LA, resettlement, compensation and fund disbursement will be conducted pursuant to this RP. PMG has discussed this RP with the agencies concerned (e.g., county transport bureaus and township governments) through the Pu'er Project Management Office (PMO), and obtained their consensus. The PMO hereby confirm that land acquisition and resettlement of the Project will be implemented in strict accordance with this RP.

Agency	Signature	Date
PMO		2019.10.11

Executive Summary

At the preparation (technical assistance) stage, PMTB prepared two RPs for Ningjiang Highway and Meng'a Highway under **Output 1—Regional Roads Development** based on resettlement impacts, which were updated in October 2015 and have been approved by ADB. An resettlement policy framework (**RPF**) was prepared for **Output 2—Rural Access Improvement** to guide the preparation of the RP for this component.

In December 2015, ADB assigned a startup mission for the proposed 32 rural roads¹ under the Project. Once any resettlement impact was identified, a **resettlement plan (RP)** should be prepared pursuant to the RPF for review by ADB.

According to the memorandum of ADB in December 2015, the Pu'er PMO organized the county transport bureaus, township governments, village committees and design agency to conduct a DMS on the rural roads, and conducted adequate consultation with the affected persons (APs) from December 2015 to March 2016. The Pu'er PMO has prepared this RP on this basis and submitted the RP to the ADB for review.

Based on the review comments of the ADB and preparation and implementation of rural roads, Pu'er PMO screened and assessed the proposed rural roads further, and carried out supplementary surveys from May to July, 2016, and then modified this plan.

Based on final design and DMS, among the proposed 30 rural roads, only 3 roads in Zhenyuan County will involve LA, which are Chang'an Village, Wenxing Village and Shanjie Village Roads in Zhentai Town, while the other 27 roads will involve no LA. None of the 30 roads will involve house demolition. 9.09 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project. All is dry land. The project will affect 303 households with 1,325 persons. In addition, the Project will affect scattered fruit/ economic trees along the 3 roads with LA. The project won't involve in any house/structures demolition.

LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops. 1) Acquired land will be compensated for based on original use and young crops attached thereto. 2) LA compensation will be paid directly to the AHs who will have priority in receiving skills training and jobs generated by the Project. 3) Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to owners at cost at one time.

The Pu'er PMO and Zhenyuan County PMO agreed that all costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Project, and LA compensation will be paid to APs before LA.

¹ according to final design, 30 rural roads will be covered by the ADB project.

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT	1
1.1	THE PROJECT	1
1.2	RURAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT	1
1.3	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF RURAL ACCESS IMPROVEMENT	3
2	LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS.....	4
2.1	PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND.....	4
2.2	HOUSE DEMOLITION	4
2.3	TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION	5
2.4	GROUND ATTACHMENTS	5
2.5	LA IMPACT ANALYSIS	5
3	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	6
4	RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND COMPENSATION RATES.....	9
4.1	POLICY BASIS	9
4.2	RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND COMPENSATION RATES.....	10
4.3	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	11
5	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	13
6	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR RESETTLEMENT	14
6.1	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR RESETTLEMENT.....	14
6.2	STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT	16
7	PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS.....	18
7.1	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION	18
7.2	GRIEVANCE REDRESS	19
8	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	21
9	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	23
9.1	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	23
9.2	ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN AND FUNDING SOURCES.....	23
9.3	FUND DISBURSEMENT AND MANAGEMENT	23
10	RESETTLEMENT M&E	24
	APPENDIX 1 BASIC INFORMATION OF PROPOSED RURAL ROADS	26
	APPENDIX 2 CURRENT SITUATION OF PROPOSED RURAL ROADS.....	29
	APPENDIX 3 CURRENT SITUATION OF BENEFICIARY VILLAGES	37
	APPENDIX 4 DETAILED LAND OCCUPATION IMPACTS BY VILLAGE.....	38

List of Tables

Table 1-1 Summary of Rural Access Improvement by County.....	2
Table 2-1 Summary of Permanently Occupied Collective Land.....	4
Table 2-2 Affected Scattered Trees	5
Table 2-3 Basic Information of Villages Affected by Permanent LA	5
Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Counties.....	8
Table 4-1 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land.....	10
Table 4-2 Compensation rates for temporary land occupation	11
Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure.....	11
Table 4-4 Taxes and Other Costs	11
Table 4-5 Entitlement Matrix	12
Table 7-1 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals	20
Table 8-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule	21
Table 9-1 Resettlement Budget	23
Table 10-1 Sample LA Schedule	24
Table 10-2 Schedule of Resettlement M&E	24

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 Location Map of Rural Access Improvement.....	3
Figure 3-1 Location Map of the Project Counties for the Rural Roads Component	7
Figure 6-1 Organizational Structure for Resettlement.....	14
Figure 7-1 Public Consultation and Village Affair Disclosure Processes.....	18

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMG	-	Pu'er Municipal Government
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PMTB	-	Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

Units

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

1 Introduction to the Project

1.1 The Project

Yunnan Province is the bridgehead of opening of southwestern China as planned by the State Council, and thus enjoys a new opportunity of economic development and infrastructure construction. As one of the southwestern frontier prefectures/cities of Yunnan, Pu'er City plays an important role in this bridgehead opening strategy.

Pu'er City has a land area of 45,000 km², being the largest prefecture/city in Yunnan, and governs 9 counties, one district and 103 townships, with a population of 2.546 million, in which minority population accounts for 61%. Pu'er is the only prefecture/city of China bordered by Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar, with a border line of 486 kilometers, enjoying superior traffic and geographic advantages.

ADB approved a loan of USD200 million for the Project in December 2014, and entered into the Loan Agreement in June 2015. The loan came into effect in October 2015, and will be closed on June 30, 2021. Pu'er Municipal Government (PMG) is the executing agency of the Project, responsible for overall project implementation, and Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTB) is the implementing agency, responsible for the fulfillment of the outputs and routine project implementation. The Pu'er Project Management Office (PMO) has been established at PMTB for project coordination and management.

The Project aims to improve regional cooperation and trade development in Pu'er City, and traffic conditions in rural and frontier areas of Pu'er City.

The Project has three outputs: 1) Regional Roads Development; 2) Rural Access Improvement; and 3) Institutional Development.

1. Regional Roads Development: This comprises (i) upgrading and new construction of 234 km of class III/IV/III 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) development of trade facilities at the Meng'a Material Transit Centre (MTC); and (iv) improving the safety of these roads by introducing safety measures determined by the ChinaRAP road safety design decision-making tool.

2. Rural Access Improvement: This will provide all-weather access to administrative villages and links with higher level roads. It comprises (i) upgrading to class IV standard of 600 km of village earthen or gravel roads selected in accordance with the rural road assessment criteria, (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. Institutional Development: This will address the limited implementation capacity of PMG.

1.2 Rural Access Improvement

About 94% of the province's land area is covered by mountains and hills, posing a great obstacle to providing basic rural road access. Pu'er's rural roads provide communities with access to (i) markets for sale and purchase of produce and agricultural inputs; (ii) collection or processing stations for the sale of cash crops; (iii) towns and cities for seasonal employment opportunities; and (iv) social services such as schools, health facilities and administrative services. Therefore, rural residents have substantial demand for rural transport.

According to the project design, Rural Access Improvement involves the reconstruction of existing pavements mainly, with the addition of some protective works.

The Project will strengthen roadbed protection, reduce water loss and soil erosion, and improve road traffic smoothness by eliminating muddiness on rainy days and flying dust on sunny days.

Rural Access Improvement consists of 30 rural roads² in 7 counties, Pu'er City, with a total length of 537.12 kilometers, all being township roads.

Pu'er PMO organized related agencies (e.g. county transport bureau and township government) conducting resettlement due diligence surveys for proposed rural roads from December 2015 to March 2016, and prepared a short resettlement plan (RP). This plan was submitted to the ADB in May 2015.

Pu'er PMO carried out further screening and selection on proposed rural roads according to the ADB's review on the short RP from May to July 2016. The proposed rural roads were adjusted and optimized. The main adjustments are as follows:

1) Ximeng County: as Yongguang village road of Xinchang Town was being implemented in 2015, Ximeng county proposed Lisuo village road of Lisuo Town and Banzhe village road of Mengka town to replace it. According to the survey, no LAR will be caused by these two roads.

2) Mojiang County: the original planned Wafang village road of Lianzhu Town and Bingbang village road of Tongguan Town will acquire 7.7 mu collective land, affecting 19 households with 78 persons. According to construction practice of rural road in Mojiang County, the land will be handed over through consultations and negotiations among affected farmers, villages and townships, no compensation will be paid. Therefore, it is not complied with the requirements of RPF of the Project approved by the ADB. These two roads therefore were dropped out of the ADB funded roads.

After above aviations, there are still 30 rural roads to be constructed in 7 counties with a total length of 537.12 kilometers. See

Table 1-1 for a summary of Rural Access Improvement by county, Figure 1-1 for the location of Rural Access Improvement, and **Appendixes 1 and 2** for the basic information of the rural roads.

Table 1-1 Summary of Rural Access Improvement by County

No.	County	Number of roads	Total length (km)	Construction budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Mojiang	3	83.7	7395.5
2	Jingdong	5	73.48	9519.8
3	Jinggu	2	70.75	8374.2
4	Zhenyuan	7	126.94	13454.3
5	Jiangcheng	2	56.3	5594.3
6	Lancang	5	59.65	6354.8
7	Ximeng	6	66.3	6580.1
Subtotal		30	537.12	57273

Source: rural roads list prepared by Pu'er PMO, July 2016

² According to MoU of December 2015, there are 32 rural roads. However, there are 30 rural roads covered by the ADB project finally as per the list of rural roads prepared by Pu'er PMO in July 2016.

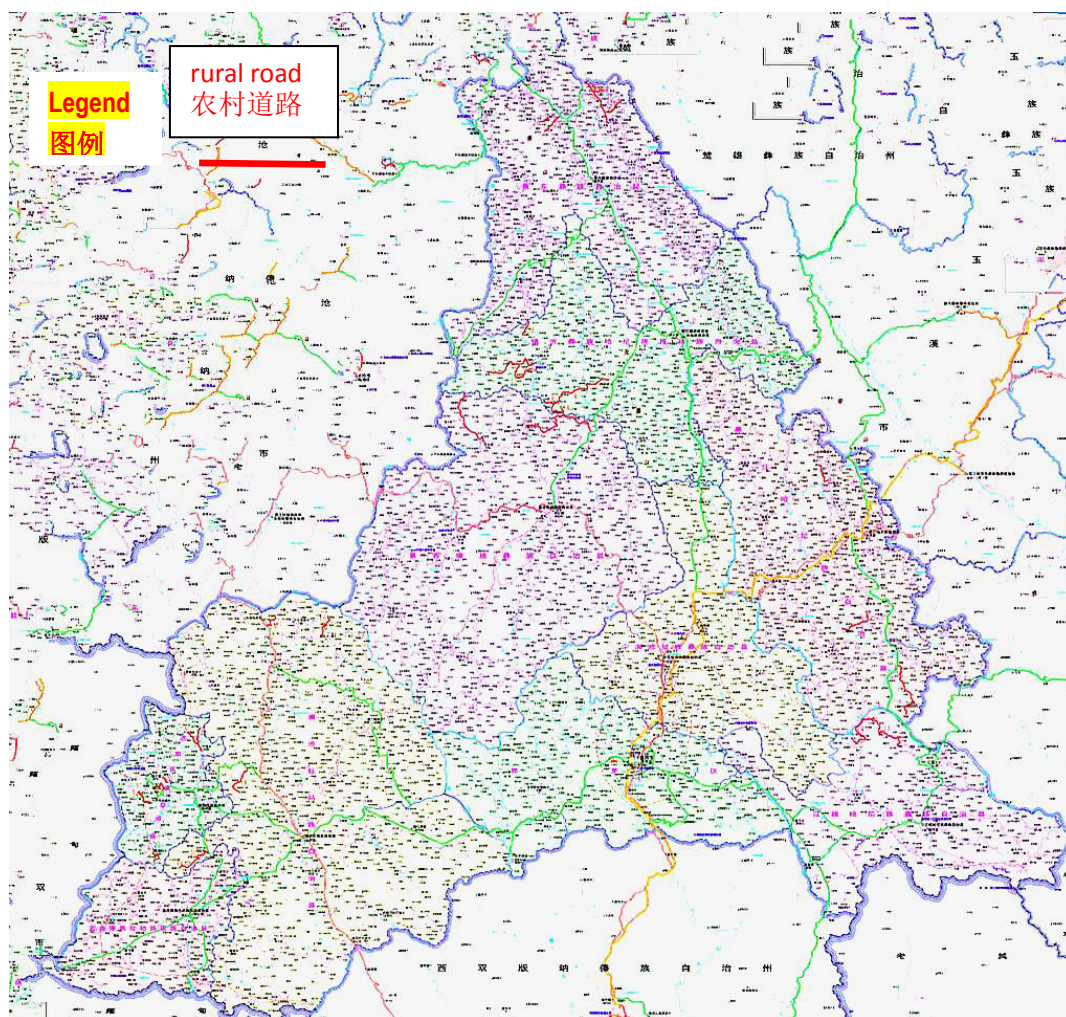


Figure 1-1 Location Map of Rural Access Improvement

1.3 Social and Economic Benefits of Rural Access Improvement

The proposed 30 rural roads will connect roads about 60 minority villages that are currently connected by unclassified roads in mountainous areas, and often interrupted by rains and snows to make external connections difficult, affecting minority areas' economic development and traffic accessibility as well as road safety.

The project area abounds with natural resources, and is inhabited by a number of ethnic minorities, including Hani, Yi, Dai, Yao and Lahu. The local minority villages are characterized by low productivity, undeveloped culture, slow economic development and poverty, where natural and tourism resources are underdeveloped.

The Project will improve local traffic conditions, and promote local economic development and reduce poverty, especially the development of local minority residents, greatly.

It is estimated that the Project will benefit 22,635 households with 89,778 persons in 46 villages, 26 townships, 7 counties in Pu'er City, including 43,282 females (accounting for about 48%). See **Appendix 3**.

2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

During the selection and design of rural roads, much attention has been given to 1) avoiding house demolition, 2) ensuring road safety, 3) environmental impact and 4) construction costs.

According to the project design, all the proposed 30 rural roads will be subject to pavement improvement from sandstone or damaged asphalt pavements to cement pavements. However, since local widening or straightening is involved, some land acquisition (LA) will be involved. The proposed pavement width of upgraded rural roads is 3.5 m two single lanes class IV for all roads, with a 4.5 m roadbed (right-of-way). This is considered adequate given the low traffic volumes, although wider passing zones will be required at regular intervals. As indicated in Appendix 1, most road sections (338.78 km) already have the 4.5 m roadbed width required, while in some roads the existing roadbed width is 6.5 m (198.34 km).

From December 2015 to March 2016, the Pu'er PMO organized the county transport bureaus, township governments and village committees to conduct a DMS in the project area according to the construction drawings.

From May to July, 2016, Pu'er PMO carried out the supplementary surveys to re-verify the LAR impacts of the project according to the ADB's review on short RP submitted in May 2015 and project variations.

According to the DMS, project variations and supplementary survey, among the proposed 30 rural roads, only 3 roads in Zhenyuan County will involve LA, which are Chang'an Village, Wenxing Village and Shanjie Village Roads in Zhentai Town, while the other 27 roads will involve no LA. None of the 30 roads will involve house demolition.

9.09 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project. All is dry land. The project will, affect 303 households with 1,325 persons. In addition, the Project will affect scattered fruit/ economic trees along the 3 roads with LA.

Therefore, the 30 rural roads are basically people-benefit projects with very limited negative impact compared to the project benefits.

2.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

9.09 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for 3 rural roads under the Project,, affecting 303 households with 1325 persons in 4 villages of Zhentai Town in Zhenyuan County.

There is no irrigated land will be affected. All land to be acquired is used for agriculture production, such as corn. No structures or plants will be affected.

See summary of LA in Table 2-1 and the details in **Appendix 4**.

Table 2-1 Summary of Permanently Occupied Collective Land

County	Township	Road	LA area (mu)	Affected	
			Non-irrigated farmland	HHs	Population
Zhenyuan	Zhentai Town	Shanjie Village Road	2.69	65	265
		Wenxing Village Road	3.43	125	570
		Chang'an Village Road	2.97	113	490
	total		9.09	303	1325

2.2 House Demolition

According to the DMS, the Project does not involve house demolition (residential, commercial or other buildings/sheds).

2.3 Temporary Land Occupation

So far, construction scheme of the project involves no temporary land occupation. Once it is identified that temporary land occupation is required during the implementation, the policies and compensation standard established in this RP will be triggered.

2.4 Ground Attachments

In addition, the Project will affect scattered trees. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Affected Scattered Trees

County	Township	Road	Ground Attachments			AP ³	
			Walnut	Tea tree	Pear	HH	person
Zhenyuan	Zhentai Town	Shanjie Village Road	6	14	0	3	13
		Wenxing Village Road	0	8	3	2	8
		Chang'an Village Road	22	0	0	4	18
	total		28	22	3	9	39

2.5 LA Impact Analysis

Permanent LA for the Project will affect 303 households with 1325 persons in 4 villages of Zhentai town in Zhenyuan County. Since only some roads will be broadened or straightened locally, the Project will have minor LA impacts.

According to the survey, the 4 affected villages have 18,966.77 mu of cultivated land and 153,938 mu of woodland in total, with 2.8 mu of cultivated land and 22.4 mu of woodland per capita (see Table 2-3). 9.09 mu of land will be acquired for the Project only, equivalent to an overall land loss rate of 0.01%. Among the 322 AHs, none has a land loss rate of over 1%. Therefore, LA will have almost no impact on the AHs. According to the survey, the AHs are willing to offer land for free as long as the roads are improved.

Table 2-3 Basic Information of Villages Affected by Permanent LA

No.	County	Township	Village	Population					Land resources	
				HHs	Population	Women	Agricultural Population	Labor force	Cultivated land (mu)	Woodland (mu)
1	Zhenyuan	Zhentai Town	Chang'an	459	1744	833	1744	1126	5488.77	99612
2			Wenmian	283	1034	504	994	619	2954	6293
3			Wenxing	443	1680	718	1627	677	4780	25109
4			Shanjie	651	2417	1031	2407	1350	5744	22924
Subtotal				1836	6875	3276	6772	3772	18966.77	153938

³ these persons will also be affected by LA

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

The Project will affect 7 counties (Mojiang, Jingdong, Jinggu, Zhenyuan, Jiangcheng, Lancang and Ximeng) in Pu'er City, all being minority autonomous counties. See Figure 3-1.

Yunnan Province is located in southwestern China, bordered by Sichuan, Guizhou and Guangxi Provinces/Regions on the north and east, by Myanmar on the west, and Laos and Vietnam on the south, with a land area of 394,000 km² (4.1% of China), and governs 8 prefecture-level cities, 8 autonomous prefectures, 12 urban districts, 9 county-level cities, 78 counties, and 29 autonomous counties, being the frontier province with the most ethnic minorities of China.

Pu'er City, also known as Simao, is located in southwestern Yunnan, governs one district and 9 autonomous counties, and is inhabited by 14 ethnic groups, including Han, Hani, Yi, Lahu, Wa and Dai. Pu'er enjoys great geographic and resource advantages, and is the golden forefront of the bridgehead opening strategy of Yunnan Province.

Mojiang Hani Autonomous County is located in southern Yunnan and eastern Pu'er, with traffic significance in southwestern Yunnan.

Jingdong Yi Autonomous County is located in southwestern Yunnan and northern Pu'er, being a key producing area of food crops, cane sugar, timber, walnut, mango and Pu'er tea.

Jinggu Dai-Yi Autonomous County is located in southwestern Yunnan and central-western Pu'er, abounding with forest, mineral, energy, heat and tourism resources, being an important industrial base of forestry in Yunnan.

Zhenyuan Yi-Hani-Lahu Autonomous County is located in southwestern Yunnan northern Pu'er, between the Ailao and Wuliang Mountains.

Jiangcheng Hani-Yi Autonomous County is located in southern Yunnan and southeastern Pu'er, and the county town is 520 kilometers away from Kunming by highway.

Lancang Lahu Autonomous County is located in southwestern Yunnan and southwestern Pu'er, so named because it is beside the Lancang River.

Ximeng Wa Autonomous County is located in southwestern Yunnan and southwestern Pu'er, being a frontier/border county inhabited by Wa people mainly.

The project counties vary in economic and social development level. Per capita GDP ranges from 24,642 yuan (Jinggu County) to 8,506 yuan (Ximeng County, lower than the provincial average). The per capita disposable income of urban residents is 3 to 4 time higher than the per capita net income of rural residents in these counties, which shows wide income disparity. See Table 3-1.

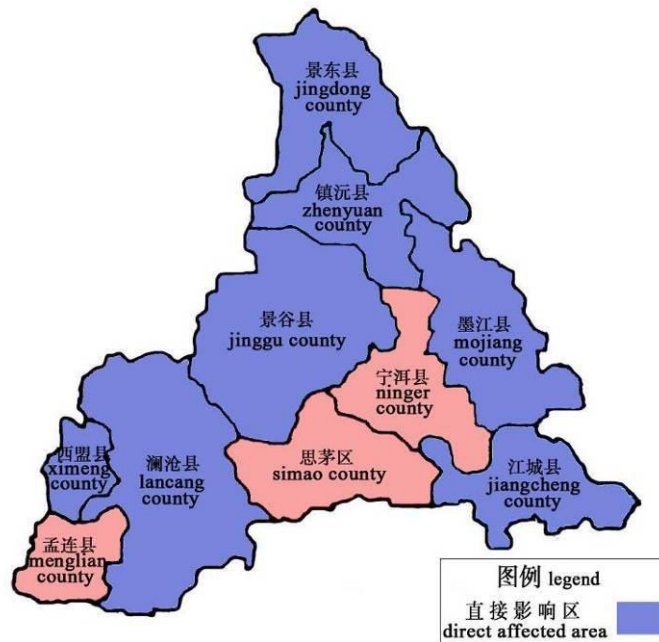


Figure 3-1 Location Map of the Project Counties for the Rural Roads Component

The Pu'er PMO, county PMOs and transport bureaus have conducted a survey on the directly 46 affected villages in 26 townships, 7 counties. The project area has a per capita cultivated area of 2.49 mu and a per capita woodland area of 12.4 mu, and the main crops are rice and wheat. With the rapid development of agriculture, more and more village groups with convenient traffic have been refocused on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as walnut, banana, tealeaf, flowers and vegetables. Due to geographic restrictions, secondary and tertiary industries are underdeveloped in the project area, and the main income source is primary industries (over 85%). Therefore, the per capita annual net income of rural residents is as low as 4853 yuan.

Generally, the affected villages are mostly relatively poor, and the Project will bring new opportunities for local economic development and income growth.

The socioeconomic profiles of benefited villages are detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Counties

Indicator	Unit	Yunnan Province	Pu'er City	Mojiang County	Jingdong County	Jinggu County	Zhenyuan County	Jiangcheng County	Lancang County	Ximeng County
Population	0,000	4713.9	259.4	36.47	36.66	30.1	21.09	11.6	49.68	9.25
Cultivated area	mu	93658400	5271675	496875	679740	861660	528312	204200	3182000	725000
GDP	0,000 yuan	128145900	4647000	428187	503996	741730	375000	227746	478511	78683
Cultivated land per capita	mu	1.99	2.03	1.36	1.85	2.86	2.51	1.76	6.40	7.84
Per capita GDP	yuan	27185	17914	11741	13748	24642	17781	19633	9632	8506
Fixed asset investment	0,000 yuan	110738600	4176000	508658	182290	281760	249800	203198	715291	66548
Fiscal revenue	0,000 yuan	31600000	735500	62246	34168	58385	34838	13458	43600	5418
Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	24299	21058	20079	20156	11374	20576	18094	19469	16172
Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	7456	7096	4960	6454	2727	7352	4777	4017	4110

Source: national economic statistical bulletins and statistical yearbooks 2014

4 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Rates

4.1 Policy Basis

According to the applicable laws and regulations of the RPC, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009), and the RPF approved by ADB, the objective of resettlement is to ensure that the living standard of the APs is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

1. ADB policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement, June 2009

2. Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC

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

3. Provincial and local policies

- Land Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province (April 2000)
- Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Land and Resources Department on Amending Land Acquisition Compensation Rates of 15 Prefectures (Cities) of Yunnan Province (June 1, 2014)
- Woodland Administration Regulations of Yunnan Province (October 1, 2010)
- Measures for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of Yunnan Province (YPG [2008] No.149)
- Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Finance Department on Adjusting Land Acquisition Management Costs (YJJG [2003] No.46)
- Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (YPG [2008] No.226)
- Woodland Administration Measures of Yunnan Province (YPG [1997] No.43)
- Notice of the Pu'er Municipal Government on Issues concerning Land Acquisition (PMG [2006] No.50)

According to comparative analysis, there are no obvious differences between ADB Policies and PRC Laws. For this project, the main differences and solutions are as follows:

1) Compensation for land

- Difference: ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on AAOV.
- Solution: Replacement land is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people and can be upfront investment for cash crop development. The AAOV based compensation is deemed as adequate to meet the 'replacement cost' criterion.

2) Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

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

- Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for the Project, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.

3) Grievance Procedures

- The PRC Land Law has provision for grievance process but experience has shown that documentation of grievances is incomplete.
- Solution: the RP includes the mechanism of grievance procedures that town government and the county road construction headquarter will be responsible for the APs grievance redress and recording the grievances received both in written and oral forms.

4.2 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Rates

According to the project design and the DMS, the Project involves LA, young crops, temporary land occupation and removal of some ground attachments.

✧ Compensation policies and rates for LA

The Pu'er and Zhenyuan PMO and transport bureau will compensate for the land used for the Project in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Land and Resources Department on Amending Land Acquisition Compensation Rates of 15 Prefectures (Cities) of Yunnan Province. LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops.

1) Acquired land will be compensated for based on original use and young crops attached thereto.

2) LA compensation will be paid directly to the AHDs, which will have priority in receiving skills training and jobs generated by the Project, and may cover endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers voluntarily if eligible.

3) Compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to owners at cost at one time.

According to documents provided by Zhenyuan County Land Resource Bureau, field surveys and consultations, the LA compensation rates have been fixed according to the applicable regulations and policies, and will be adjusted therewith. The compensation rates are detailed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land

County	Town	Tier	AAOV (yuan/mu)	Multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Zhenyuan	Zhentai	2	1467	23	33741

The compensation rate for young crops of non-irrigated land is 1,000 yuan/mu.

✧ Temporary land occupation

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 (See Table 4-2).

Table 4-2 Compensation rates for temporary land occupation

No.	County	compensation standard (CNY/mu/year)	remark
1	Mojiang	1313	Occupation duration is no more than 2 years. The Contractor will be responsible for land restoration
2	Jingdong	1560	
3	Jinggu	1574	
4	Zhenyuan	1276	
5	Jiangcheng	1326	
6	Lancang	1016	
7	Ximeng	887	

✧ Compensation rates for ground attachments

The compensation rates for ground attachments have been fixed at replacement cost, as shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)
		Zhenyuan
Walnut	tree	150
Tea tree	tree	10
Pear	tree	120

✧ Taxes and other costs

See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Taxes and Other Costs

Item	Unit	Rate	Remarks
LA management costs	0,000 yuan	2% of basic costs	
Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan	5% of basic costs	
Management costs	0,000 yuan	2% of basic costs	
Skills training costs	0,000 yuan	1% of basic costs	
External M&E costs	0,000 yuan	0	The monitoring work of the Project has been included in that of Ningjiang Highway and Meng'a Highway, and these costs are not disbursed separately.
Contingencies	0,000 yuan	10% of basic costs	

4.3 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix for rural access improvement component is set out in Table 4-5. The matrix covers eligibility and compensation for all kinds of losses and provides a summary of the measures, provisions and standards described in this RP.

Table 4-5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Applicable targets	Entitled person/collective	No. of entitled person/collective	Compensation policy	Compensation entitlement	Implementation item
Permanently acquired farmland	9.09 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for 3 rural roads	a) Rural collectives owning the land b) Farmers with land use rights c) Farmers renting the land	303 households with 1325 persons in 4 villages of Zhentai Town in Zhenyuan County.	1) Compensation for land acquisition includes land compensation fee, resettlement subsidies and compensation for young crops. 2) if the APs prefer direct employment opportunities in construction or road maintenance, the county transport bureaus will provide training. 3) If APs prefer indirect employment opportunities, the county labour bureaus will provide relevant training.	cash compensation shall be directly paid to APs according to standard set in Table 4-1.	The supervising authority shall supervise the whole process.
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily used as construction area within the project implementation area or close by area	a) Farmers with land use rights b) Farmers renting the land	To be determined during construction period	Cash compensation for the annual loss during land loss period. the land will be restored to the status prior to the construction.	The villagers losing crops will get total compensation according to the compensation standard set in Table 4-2.	The village committee will inform the original land user and make corresponding compensation. Maximum period of use is 2 years.
Affected ground attachment	Some trees	Proprietor	Proprietor	Cash compensation based on the market price and negotiation with proprietor	Proprietor receives the total compensation	
Complaints and Grievances	Compensation rate, payment of compensation and related issues	All APs	All APs	Various expenses related to LA complaints putting forward by the affected persons and management expenses will be exempted.		

5 Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs receive full compensation for their losses, reasonable resettlement and good restoration so that they share the Project's benefits and assistance in overcoming temporary difficulties, and that their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

In most cases, LA for the Project will have minor impacts which will cause small income losses for AHs, but no livelihood impacts. The small income losses will be fully offset by cash compensation, land adjustment, direct and indirect employment opportunities and/or increased economic activities generated by improved road access. The Project will not cause any HD, so there is no need for physical resettlement. Almost all AHs support the Project because it will promote local economic development and income growth.

The Pu'er PMO, county PMOs and transport bureaus have developed the resettlement program through discussion in the form of focus group discussion in every affected village, and based on local conditions: 1) granting cash compensation at the rates specified in this RP and 2) if the APs prefer direct employment opportunities in construction or road maintenance, the county transport bureaus will provide training. If APs prefer indirect employment opportunities, the county labour bureaus will provide relevant training.

6 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

6.1 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

1. Organizational setup

To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure will be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The related departments will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for resettlement are:

- Pu'er Project Leading Group
- PMTB and PMO
- County PMOs
- County resettlement offices
- Township governments
- Village committees
- Design agency
- External M&E agency
- Other agencies: land and resources bureau, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.

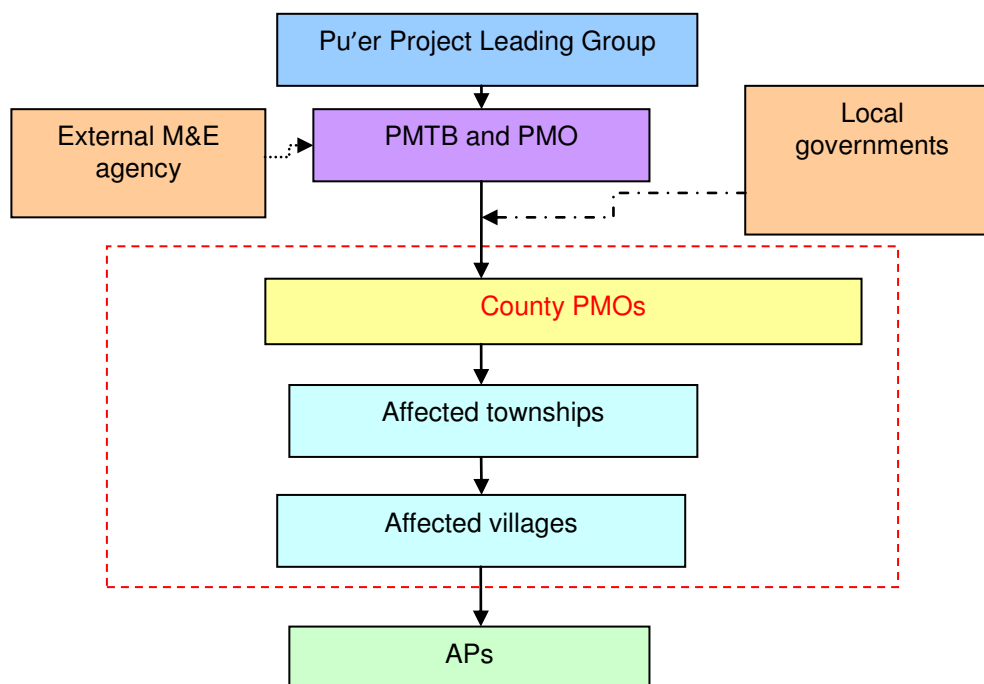


Figure 6-1 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

2. Organizational responsibilities

■ Pu'er Project Leading Group

The Pu'er Project Leading Group is headed by the deputy mayor in charge of transport, and is the leading agency responsible for the overall implementation of the Project and solving major issues. The group is composed of the directors-general of the municipal transport bureau, planning bureau, land and resources bureau, and water resources bureau, and the deputy heads in charge

of the affected counties.

Main responsibilities in resettlement: responsible for overall resettlement implementation, developing resettlement policies, and coordinating relations among resettlement agencies, and solving major issues.

■ **PMTB and PMO**

PMTB is the working body of the Pu'er Project Leading Group and the implementing agency of the Project. The Pu'er PMO is established under PMTB. The main responsibilities in resettlement of the Pu'er PMO is to organize the resettlement work of the Project, develop resettlement policies, coordinate relations among resettlement agencies, and serve as a bridge between ADB and the resettlement agencies, including:

- (1) Preparing the ARP
- (2) Coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and resettlement
- (3) Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- (4) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- (5) Raising resettlement funds
- (6) Disbursing resettlement funds
- (7) Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- (8) Supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- (9) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- (10) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- (11) Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
- (12) Managing resettlement archives and reporting resettlement progress
- (13) Training persons responsible for resettlement
- (14) Applying a land use certificate with the competent authority

■ **County PMOs**

The county PMOs are responsible for project management, coordination, supervision, direction, quality assurance, annual planning, follow-up monitoring, reporting to the Pu'er PMO regularly, including:

- (1) Organizing resettlement
- (2) Developing local resettlement policies
- (3) Coordinating relations among resettlement agencies at all levels
- (4) Coordinating the work of the departments concerned at the preparation and implementation stages
- (5) Making decisions and consultation on major issues arising from construction and resettlement

■ **County resettlement offices**

- (1) Assisting the design agency in defining the project area
- (2) Conducting the DMS and saving data
- (3) Assisting in preparing the ARP and implementing resettlement
- (4) Selecting resettlement officials for operational training
- (5) Organizing public consultation, and communicating resettlement policies
- (6) Directing, coordinating and supervising LA and resettlement activities and progress
- (7) Implementing resettlement, disbursing resettlement costs according to the agreement and handling grievances of APs
- (8) Carrying out internal monitoring
- (9) Preparing internal monitoring reports and reporting to the Pu'er PMO regularly

(10) Assisting in external monitoring activities

■ **Township governments**

The township resettlement office is headed by the township leader responsible, and composed of key officials of the land and resources office, police office, civil affairs office and villages. The main responsibilities are:

- (1) Participating in the survey of the Project and assisting in the preparation of the RP;
- (2) Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- (3) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the township;
- (4) Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- (5) Supervision LA and land restoration;
- (6) Reporting LA and resettlement information to the county resettlement office;
- (7) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.

■ **Village committees**

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

- (1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- (2) Organizing public consultation, and communicating the LA policies;
- (3) Organizing the implementation of agricultural and nonagricultural resettlement activities;
- (4) Reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- (5) Providing assistance to the AHs with difficulties

■ **Design agency**

At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA, environmental capacity, usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the project area in developing resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA, and preparing the relevant drawings.

At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMO.

■ **External M&E agency**

The Pu'er PMO appointed Hohai University to conduct external monitoring on the resettlement work of the Project in December 2015. Its main responsibilities are:

Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to ADB;

Providing technical advice to the Pu'er PMO in data collection and processing.

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

1. Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established.

2. Equipment

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

3. Training program

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, the resettlement staff was trained by ADB's resettlement officials under the leadership of the Pu'er PMO in December 2015 and April 2016 respectively, covering the involuntary resettlement policy, RP preparation and updating, issues arising from resettlement implementation, resettlement M&E, etc.

During resettlement implementation, the Pu'er PMO will invite ADB experts and the external M&E agency to conduct further training and capacity building in such forms as workshop, seminar, visit and on-site training.

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

- 1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- 2) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;
- 3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- 4) Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;
- 5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the 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.

7 Public Consultation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

According to the applicable policies and regulations of the state, Yunnan Province and Pu'er City, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the involuntary resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on land acquisition and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

During RP preparation, the county PMOs and transport bureaus, township governments, village committees and design agency disclosed project information and resettlement policies to the APs in diverse ways. From 2015 to March 2016, the county PMOs and transport bureaus conducted a DMS based on the detailed project design, during which they conducted information disclosure and public consultation. The DMS results have been confirmed by the APs, affected villages and agencies concerned. In addition, the county transport bureaus and the design agency have conducted extensive public consultation, and the APs' suggestions have been incorporated into the project design.

Due to project variations, Pu'er PMO and related county PMOs carried out the resettlement supplementary surveys on the project from May to July 2016. During the survey, consultations and discussions have been held with affected towns, villages and farmers.



Figure 7-1 Public Consultation and Village Affair Disclosure Processes

During the RP implementation, The following measures are adopted to help affected people thoroughly understand the resettlement policy and to fully engage in the participation.

- (i) The final road construction plans will be made available to local people in the affected villages by October 2016.
- (ii) The resettlement policy and compensation standard will be published in public media by October 2016;
- (iii) All the affected villagers or representatives will be invited to attend to village meeting for LAR issue discussion, if needed;
- (iv) Each of affected village/community will disclose its situation of affected population, compensation rates, resettlement measures, and complaint and appeal channel in public by October 2016; and,
- (v) Each of affected household (head) will confirm his/her registered compensation content and sign before land acquisition.

7.2 Grievance Redress

Since public participation is always encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RP, no substantial dispute is expected to arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established.

1. Grievance redress mechanism

The existing grievance redress channels in the project area include: 1) Villagers may report opinions and suggestions to the village group or committee, which is the main grievance redress channel for villagers; 2) Villagers may resort to the township government; and 3) Villagers may resort to the office for letters and visits of the county government. All APs may maintain their rights and interests through these channels.

The grievance redress mechanism of the Project is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RP, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or the county resettlement office, which should make a disposition and keep written records within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the county PMO after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the Pu'er PMO after receiving such disposition, which should make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal with the competent authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.⁴

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress mechanism has been communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to the affected population on mass media.

2. Scope and modes of reply to grievances

Scope of reply: 1) brief description of grievance; 2) investigation results; 3) applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RP; and 4) disposition and basis.

Modes of reply: 1) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing; 2) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee. In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the Pu'er PMO.

3. Recording and feedback of grievances and appeals

During the implementation of the RP, the county PMOs and transport bureaus should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Pu'er PMO in

⁴ See: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

writing on a monthly basis. The Pu'er PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose, the format of which is shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

8 Resettlement Implementation

According to the implementation schedule of the Project, the rural roads component will be constructed for one year from October 2016 to October 2017. Correspondingly, resettlement will begin in September 2016. The basic principles for resettlement scheduling are as follows:

- ✧ During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, and public participation activities conducted properly.
- ✧ LA should be completed at least one month before the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary for LA and resettlement. All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully before the commencement of construction. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction and resettlement implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	time	Remarks
1	DMS and information disclosure				
1.1	DMS	46 villages, 26 townships, 7 counties	Pu'er PMO, County transport bureaus, governments	Dec. 2015 – Jun. 2016	Done
1.2	Disclosure of the RP		Pu'er PMO	August. 2016	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (compensation rates)	CNY 384690.83	PMG	August 2016	Done
3	Compensation agreements				
3.1	Execution of land compensation	303 households with 1325 persons in 4 villages of Zhentai town in Zhenyuan county	Zhenyuan County PMO, transport bureau, township government	Oct ~Nov, 2016	
4	Implementation of income restoration measures				
4.1	Payment of land compensation fees (where applicable)	303 households with 1325 persons in 4 villages of Zhentai town in Zhenyuan county	Zhenyuan County PMO, transport bureau, township government	Nov ~ Dec. 2016	
4.2	Skills training for APs	303 AHs (50% women)	County PMO and township governments	Dec. 2016 – Jun. 2017	
5	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
5.1	County PMO staff	40 person-times	ADB, Pu'er PMO	Apr. – Dec. 2016	ongoing
5.2	Training of township and village officials	200 person-times	Pu'er PMO, county PMOs	Apr. – Dec. 2016	ongoing
6	M&E				
6.1	Establishment of internal monitoring mechanism	/	Pu'er PMO	July 2016	done
6.2	Appointing an external M&E agency	1	Pu'er PMO	Dec. 31, 2015	Done
6.3	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	Pu'er PMO	From Oct. 2016	
6.4	External monitoring	Semiannual report	External M&E	Feb 2017	1 st

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	time	Remarks
	reporting		agency	Aug. 2017	2 nd
6.5	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Feb. 2018	1 st
6.6	Post-evaluation report	One report	Pu'er PMO	Feb. 2019	
7	Public consultation		Pu'er PMO, county PMOs, transport bureaus, governments	Dec. 2015 – Jun. 2018	Ongoing
8	Grievance Redress		Pu'er PMO, county PMOs, governments	Dec. 2015 – Jun. 2020	Ongoing
9	Disbursement of compensation fees (if necessary)				
9.1	- To IA	Initial funds	Pu'er PMO, governments	Sep 2016	
9.2	- To villages and households	Most funds	County PMOs, transport bureaus	Nov– Dec 2016	
10	Commencement of civil construction				
10.1	- Rural roads		County transport bureaus	From Nov 2016	For about one year

9 Resettlement Budget

9.1 Resettlement Budget

The Pu'er and Zhenyuan County PMO will compensate for the land used for the Project in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Since the Project will have minor LA impacts and no HD impacts, the resettlement budget of the Project is quite small but adequate, and has been included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices in the second half of 2015, the resettlement budget of the Project is CNY 384690.83, including LA costs of CNY 315795.69, accounting for 82.1%; compensation fees for ground attachments of CNY 4780, accounting for 2.4%; and other costs (including land reclamation costs, LA management costs, contingencies, etc.) of CNY 64115.14 accounting for 16.7%. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Zhenyuan			percentage
			Qty.	Rate (CNY/unit)	Amount (CNY)	
1	LA				315795.69	82.1%
1.1	LA compensation fees				306705.69	79.7%
	Non-irrigated land	mu	9.09	33741	306705.69	79.7%
1.2	Young crop compensation fees	mu	9.09	1000	9090	2.4%
2	Ground attachments				4780	1.2%
	Walnut	/	28	150	4200	1.1%
	Tea tree	/	22	10	220	0.1%
	Pear	/	3	120	360	0.1%
	Subtotal of Items 1~2				320575.69	83.3%
3	LA management costs	0,000 yuan	32.06	2%	6411.51	1.7%
4	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan	32.06	5%	16028.78	4.2%
5	Management costs	0,000 yuan	32.06	2%	6411.51	1.7%
6	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan	32.06	1%	3205.76	0.8%
7	External monitoring costs*	0,000 yuan	32.06	0	0	0
8	Contingencies	0,000 yuan	32.06	10%	32057.57	8.3%
	Subtotal of Items 3~8				64115.14	16.7%
	Total				384690.83	100.0%

* - external monitoring costs are already included in the overall Project budget.

9.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

All resettlement funds of the Project are from local counterpart funds, and will be disbursed by the end of December 2016.

9.3 Fund Disbursement and Management

To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully in accordance with the RP, the following measures will be taken: 1) All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project; 2) Land compensation fees will be paid up before commencement of LA and related civil works; 3) In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, the Pu'er PMO, county PMOs and owner will ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully through internal financial and supervisory agencies; this will be verified by the external monitor.

10 Resettlement M&E

To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and ensure income restoration of the APs properly, periodic M&E on LA and other resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with ADB's resettlement policy. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring. M&E will begin in June 2016 and be completed in December 2018. Internal and external M&E reports will be submitted to ADB based on construction and resettlement progress.

1. Internal monitoring

The Pu'er PMO and county PMOs will establish an internal monitoring mechanism and a basic resettlement database to monitor resettlement activities.

The Pu'er PMO and county PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 3 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Table 10-1 provides a format for such report.

Table 10-1 Sample LA Schedule

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Proportion of completion
Period: from _____ (MM/DD/YY) to _____ (MM/DD/YY)					
Permanent LA	mu				
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Land compensation	0,000 yuan				
Attachment compensation	0,000 yuan				
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal: _____					
Date of submission: _____					

2. External M&E

The Pu'er PMO appointed Hohai University to conduct external monitoring on the resettlement work of the Project in December 2015.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues (including follow up of previous issues); and 5) basic opinions and suggestions. The monitoring report should also include sex and ethnicity disaggregation to the extent possible.

The first external monitoring report for rural road component will be submitted in February 2017. Afterwards, the external M&E agency will submit monitoring and evaluation reports to ADB and the Pu'er PMO semiannually. See Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline report and No.1 monitoring report	February 2017
2	No.2 monitoring report	August 2017
3	evaluation report	February 2018
4	Post evaluation report	February 2019

3. Post-resettlement evaluation

After project implementation, the resettlement activities will be subject to post-evaluation using the theory and methodology for post-evaluation on the basis of M&E. Successful experience and lessons of LA and other resettlement issues will be evaluated to provide experience that can be

drawn on for future resettlement related to rural roads. Post evaluation will be conducted by the Pu'er PMO (or the external M&E agency).

Appendix 1 Basic Information of Proposed Rural Roads



No.	County	Road	Construction budget (yuan)	Construction period	Starting point	Ending point	Length (km)	Current situation		After improvement		remark
								Width (m)	Class	Width (m)	Class	
1	Mojiang	Luoshitang Village Road Precast Block Stone Pavement Reconstruction in Yayi Xiang, Mojiang County (block)	26026725	2016~2017	Laoguanqing	Dazhai in Luoshitang Village	29.2	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
2		Xiqi Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Sinanjiang Xiang, Mojiang County (asphalt)	34692370	2016~2017	Balutian	Xiqi Village Committee	40.2	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
3		Longkai Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Xin'an Xiang, Mojiang County (asphalt)	13236257	2016~2017	Xin'an fork	Mojian Road K42+820	14.3	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
4	Jingdong	Yichang Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenlong Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	12025843	2016~2017	Xiaojing Line K139+000	Yichang Village Committee	10.46	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
5		Menglao Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenlong Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	11090040	2016~2017	Xiaojing Line K138+850	Menglao Village Committee	9.9	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
6		Xinping Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	11585208	2016~2017	Zhuzhe Road K7+400	Lawu	10.92	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
7		Heshao Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	15601805	2016~2017	Dongshan Road K2+050	Heshao Village	13.3	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
8		Nan'an Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	44894642	2016~2017	Longjie Street	Zhongshan	28.9	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
9	Jinggu	Jingfeng Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jinggu County (cement)	45871554	2016~2017	Street in Jinggu Xiang	Mengtong Bridge	38.75	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
10		Minxiu Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jinggu County (cement)	37870165	2016~2017	Minle Town	Jinggu-Zhenyuan border of Lemin-Xiushan Road	32	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
11	Zhenyuan	Chang'an Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	26056902	2016~2017	Wenmian Village	Tianxin	33.02	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	Land Acquisition
12		Yuhe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	16295762	2016~2017	River mouth beside Anmeng Line	Yuhe Village Committee	15.1	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	





No.	County	Road	Construction budget (yuan)	Construction period	Starting point	Ending point	Length (km)	Current situation		After improvement		remark
								Width (m)	Class	Width (m)	Class	
13		Luojia Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	13914942	2016~2017	River mouth beside Anmeng Line	Luojia Village Committee	12.74	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
14		Wenli Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	27380045	2016~2017	Luojia road fork	Wenli Village Committee	22.5	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
15		Shahe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	16752927	2016~2017	Jingwu Line K1+750	Shahe Village Committee	14.4	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
16		Wenxing Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	23013597	2016~2017	Jingwu Line fork	Yakou	19	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	Land Acquisition
17		Shanjie Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	11128539	2016~2017	Shanjie Village Committee	Shanshenliangzi	10.18	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	Land Acquisition
18	Jiangcheng	Zhonghui Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jiangcheng County (cement)	24107519	2016~2017	Nanwang Village Committee	Zhognsan Village Committee	22.6	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
19		Longzhong Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jiangcheng County (cement)	31835663	2016~2017	Longma Village hall	Manhuizhai	33.7	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
20	Lancang	Nadong Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Fudong Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	15360392	2016~2017	Xiafu Line K41+500	Nadong Village Primary School	12.13	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
21		Nanlie Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Laba Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	14910970	2016~2017	Nakaqing	Nanlie Village Committee	12.82	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
22		Yintong Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Laba Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	10911511	2016~2017	Talanong Village	Yintong Village Committee	9	6.5	Unclassified	6.5	IV	
23		Ganhe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhutang Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	9800234	2016~2017	Laochang branch line	Ganhe Village	11.3	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
24		Duoyishu Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wendong Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	12564869	2016~2017	Maintenance Squad 222 of National Higway 214	Duoyi Village exit	14.4	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
25	Ximeng	Nankang Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Lisuo Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	12190353	2016~2017	Muxi Line K62+500	Muxi Line K72+500	13	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	





No.	County	Road	Construction budget (yuan)	Construction period	Starting point	Ending point	Length (km)	Current situation		After improvement		remark
								Width (m)	Class	Width (m)	Class	
26		Yongbuluo Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhongke Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	14298733	2016~2017	Zhongke Xiang rural fair	Group 7 of Yongbuluo Village	14.9	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
27		Yingla Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenggake Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	12521291	2016~2017	Wenggake Xiang Government	Wulong Group	11.3	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
28		Galou Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Ximeng County (cement)	12574303	2016~2017	Yongbuluo Road fork	Woyang Village Road K16+690	12	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
29		Lisuo village road of Lisuo Town	9885750	2016~2017	Lisuo	Nawabashangzhai	10.5	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
30		Banzhe village road of Mengka town	4330900	2016~2017	banzhe	Machanghe	4.6	4.5	Unclassified	4.5	IV	
		小计	572729811				537.12					





Data source: Rural Roads List prepared by Pu'er PMO, July 2016.



Appendix 2 Current Situation of Proposed Rural Roads





No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
1	Mojiang	Luoshitang Village Road Precast Block Stone Pavement Reconstruction in Yayi Xiang, Mojiang County (block)	
2		Xiqi Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Sinanjiang Xiang, Mojiang County (asphalt)	
3		Longkai Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Xin'an Xiang, Mojiang County (asphalt)	
4	Jingdong	Yichang Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenlong Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	





No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
5		Menglao Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenlong Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	
6		Xinping Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	
7		Heshao Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	
8		Nan'an Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Longjie Xiang, Jingdong County (cement)	



No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
9		Jingfeng Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jinggu County (cement)	
10		Minxiu Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jinggu County (cement)	
11	Zhenyuan	Chang'an Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	
12		Yuhe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	

No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
13		Luojia Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	
24		Wenli Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Anban Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	
15		Shahe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (asphalt)	
16		Wenxing Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	

No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
17		Shanjie Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhentai Town, Zhenyuan County (cement)	
18	Jiangcheng	Zhonghui Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jiangcheng County (cement)	
19		Longzhong Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Jiangcheng County (cement)	
20	Lancang	Nadong Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Fudong Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	

No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
21		Nanlie Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Laba Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	
22		Yintong Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Laba Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	
23		Ganhe Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhutang Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	
24		Duoyishu Village Road Asphalt Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wendong Xiang, Lancang County (asphalt)	

No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
25	Ximeng	Nankang Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Lisuo Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	
26		Yongbuluo Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Zhongke Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	
27		Yingla Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Wenggake Xiang, Ximeng County (cement)	
28		Galou Village Road Cement Concrete Pavement Reconstruction in Ximeng County (cement)	

No.	county	Road name	Current situation of road
29		Lisuo village road of Lisuo Town	
30		Banzhe village road of Mengka town	

Appendix 3 Current Situation of Beneficiary Villages

No.	County	Township	Village	Number of village groups	Population					Land resources		Income (0,000 yuan)							Per capita net income of farmers of 2015 (yuan)
					HHs	Population	Women	Agricultural population	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Woodland area (mu)	Gross income	Crop cultivation	Stock breeding	Forestry	Secondary, tertiary industries	Wage income		
1	Mojiang	Yayi	Luoshitang	8	267	1244	582	1244	682	3526	5065.8	737.7	403.7	200	90	0	24	5057	
2	Mojiang	Yayi	Miqiedi	10	284	1199	563	1199	757	2844	5000	671.7	450	101.7	100	0	20	4960	
3	Mojiang	Yayi	Nanniwan	12	171	777	370	777	553	2700	10890.5	421.5	336	40.5	20	0	17	2055	
4	Mojiang	Sinanjiang	Xiqi	9	598	2729	1350	2682	1819	6023.8	43550	2182.8	554.11	347.04	585.09	175.96		5465	
5	Mojiang	Sinanjiang	Guangfeng	15	510	3044	1422	2923	1579	9584.25	18890	2741.61	1022.64	332.67	704.17	235.67	34.55	6177	
6	Mojiang	Sinanjiang	Badou	13	684	3336	1634	3317	2030	9506.24	22760	1123.4	320	210	310	230		1025	
7	Mojiang	Xin'an	Longkai	24	585	2600	1281	2590	1287	7258	4125.99	1361.32	668.32	527	56	98	35	2885	
8	Mojiang	Yutang	jingping	7	148	620	298	620	450	1780	8000	420	360	36	10	9	5	6460	
9	Jinggu	Yongping	Zhongshan	12	404	1644	794	1527	948	2257	20472.5	987	512	265	180	0	20	3102	
10	Jinggu	Jinggu	Wenxing	11	366	1583	779	1583	900	1310	10096	547	268	96.4	60	93.8	26.2	2321	
11	Jinggu	Jinggu	Wenshan	12	546	2144	1004	2144	1417	3097.8	28822	805	517	65	127	82	34	1950	
12	Jinggu	Fengshan	Wenshao	23	564	2331	1129	2331	1347	2802	31101	428	60	50	250	21	18	1343	
13	Jinggu	Minle	Minle	18	949	3690	1776	3424	2849	8606	25036.9	1910.4	1096.4	331	214.2	188	12	4241	
14	Jinggu	Minle	Taozishu	7	393	1607	796	1593	910	3024	17289.6	602	235	110	138	55	15	2611	
15	Jinggu	Minle	Gahu	17	476	1988	978	1988	1335	4845	29119.8	1182.4	593.2	185	238	112	20	4251	
16	Zhenyuan	Zhentai	Chang'an	15	459	1744	833	1744	1126	5488.77	99612	1247.86	943.5	73.6	223.5	0	0	6925	
17	Zhenyuan	Zhentai	Wenmian	12	283	1034	504	994	619	2954	6293	771	572	170	18	11	0	6035	
18	Zhenyuan	Anban	Yuhe	15	540	1818	876	1818	898	3737	36256	1726.94	778	370	165	164.21	124.7	6590	
19	Zhenyuan	Anban	Luojia	13	494	1598	780	1598	1060	4770	19708	1335	1033	54.8	126.6	13.3	59	6665	
20	Zhenyuan	Zhentai	Shahe	16	367	1492	725	1496	862	2781	17577	1099	511	300	120	43	6.9	6417	
21	Zhenyuan	Anban	Wenli	8	309	1067	495	918	668	1634	34000	928	778.44	40	43	44.64	10	6791	
22	Zhenyuan	Zhentai	Wenxing	17	443	1680	798	1627	677	4780	25109	1450	1043	220	52	116	19	6626	
23	Zhenyuan	Zhentai	Shanjie	21	651	2417	1141	2407	1350	5744	22924	1868	1470	240	62	60.2	188.41	7025	
24	Jiangcheng	Jiahe	Zhonghui	10	328	1467	692	1467	937	4198	46875	423	250	63	90	31.3	13.7	5921	
25	Jiangcheng	Jiahe	Nanwang	13	362	1558	748	1558	927	6575	10228	456	263	50	30	66	10	2029	
26	Jiangcheng	Baozang	Longma	11	271	1144	568	1144	590	10138	76263	936.37	774.91	99	10	34.46	25.1	5116	
27	Lancang	Fudong	Nadong	19	396	1539	755	1532	936	4801.19	14925	497	117	85	38	30	95	2260	
28	Lancang	Fudong	Dahei	17	315	1282	610	1282	605	3080.1	7695	394	102	62	35	18	84	2150	
29	Lancang	Laba	Nanlie	15	504	1823	892	1810	1258	8118	32509.5	580	376	42	16	48	31	1717	
30	Lancang	Laba	Yintong	20	593	2021	977	2019	1624	9353	27426	696	485	67	28	25	58	1847	
31	Lancang	Zhutang	Ganhe	22	697	2657	1271	2650	1820	10380.91	52781	1083.5	421	178.5	49	54	0	3091	
32	Lancang	Wendong	Duoyishu	36	984	3856	1851	3801	2375	11672	10219	1230	798	276	20	39	77	2232	
33	Ximeng	Lisuo	Nankang	16	797	3166	1567	3166	1741	9202	33470	1109.79	576.69	152.42	43.64	29.58	78.95	2424	

No.	County	Township	Village	Number of village groups	Population					Land resources		Income (0,000 yuan)							Per capita net income of farmers of 2015 (yuan)
					HHs	Population	Women	Agricultural population	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Woodland area (mu)	Gross income	Crop cultivation	Stock breeding	Forestry	Secondary, tertiary industries	Wage income		
34	Ximeng	Xinchang	Daigela	7	732	2624	1247	2355	1759	3500	23964.8	793.63	365.68	207.39	76.03	472.95	64.64	3094	
35	Ximeng	Zhongke	Yongbuluo	7	339	1208	597	1194	932	2175	34625	326.66	196.8	75.46	23.37	19.9	9.65	1548	
36	Ximeng	Wenggake	Yingla	15	556	1886	931	1866	883	5016	41431.5	637.6	341	78.1	45.2	25.2	1.5	2445	
37	Ximeng	Zhongke	Galou	6	410	1425	694	1418	761	2792	39717.9	339.97	186.69	82.51	41.47	17.59	29.43	1880	
38	Ximeng	Lisuo	lisuo	19	1050	3680	1727	3191	2141	11384	3191	1989	1324	389	163	171	0	6130	
39	Ximeng	mengka	banzhe	6	411	1305	637	1280	908	3659	8684	1607	1210	210	52	116	19	5743	
40	Jingdong	Wenlong	Menglao	10	304	1223	585	1180	925	1354	12355	338.83	133.31	117.83	80.74	5.6	7.5	1854	
41	Jingdong	Wenlong	Yichang	19	542	2089	994	2120	1328	2296	26366	638.03	348.63	152.78	127.97	7.4	3.5	1973	
42	Jingdong	Longjie	Zhuzhe	18	665	2545	1197	2545	1594	3397	12861	640.34	376.9	184.17	66.83	10.24	20.8	1861	
43	Jingdong	Longjie	Xinping	15	446	1806	897	1806	1118	2005.8	6396	535.8	286.31	179.74	52.29	15.8	15.8	2133	
44	Jingdong	Longjie	Heshao	13	431	1850	903	1850	1236	2798	14494.5	577.28	395.05	114.3	62.08	5.2	12.2	2234	
45	Jingdong	Longjie	Nan'an	16	400	1667	806	1667	1058	1593.73	20662.5	490.92	302.52	120.9	44.8	7.5	18	2172	
46	Jingdong	Longjie	Dongshan	16	611	2571	1228	2571	1682	2896.6	14944.5	697.13	391.6	175.83	108.7	15.5	34.94	2098	
	total			661	22635	89778	43282	88016	55261	223438.19	1113784.29	43565.48	24547.4	7528.64	5196.68	3018	1398.47	4853	

Data source: Rural Economic Statistics of Township Statistics Station, 2015

Appendix 4 Detailed Land Occupation Impacts by Village

County	Township	Road	Village	Group	Permanently occupied land		Affected	
					Non-irrigated land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Zhenyuan	Zhentai Town	Shanjie Village Road	Shanjie	Dayakou	0.67	0.67	19	83
		Shanjie Village Road	Shanjie	Beiyinqing	0.15	0.15	2	10
		Shanjie Village Road	Shanjie	Dasunshan	0.73	0.73	20	87
		Shanjie Village Road	Shanjie	Wangjiashan	0.68	0.68	14	47
		Shanjie Village Road	Shanjie	Tanglilin	0.46	0.46	10	38
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Banpo	0.37	0.37	12	57
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Dayakou	0.14	0.14	13	68
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Wenmahe	0.31	0.31	16	86
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Shijia	0.1	0.1	2	10
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Weijia	0.95	0.95	8	39

County	Township	Road	Village	Group	Permanently occupied land		Affected	
					Non-irrigated land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Shantou	0.16	0.16	8	42
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Jianshan	0.32	0.32	6	25
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Zhongcun	0.06	0.06	11	56
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Yiwenmian	0.56	0.56	23	94
		Wenxing Village Road	Wenxing	Jiezhong	0.46	0.46	26	93
		Chang'an Village Road	Wenmian	Waiwenmian	0.67	0.67	8	32
		Chang'an Village Road	Wenmian	Pingzhang	0.16	0.16	7	27
		Chang'an Village Road	Wenmian	Dagoubian	0.28	0.28	10	37
		Chang'an Village Road	Wenmian	Bangya	0.31	0.31	8	31
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Alai	0.16	0.16	13	68
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Jiucun	0.32	0.32	15	67
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Shanbeihou	0.2	0.2	7	31
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Yanjiao	0.31	0.31	19	89
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Chang'anqing	0.26	0.26	10	39
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Daqing	0.28	0.28	14	61
		Chang'an Village Road	Chang'an	Hebian	0.02	0.02	2	8
Total					9.09	9.09	303	1325

Data source: resettlement DMS from December 2015 to July 2016