

# Updated Resettlement Plan

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October 2015

## 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
APs	–	affected persons
AV	–	administrative village
CRO	–	County Resettlement Office
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DI	–	Design Institute
EA	–	Executive Agency
FS	–	feasibility study
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LAB	–	Land and Resources Bureau
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
L&RO	–	Land & Resources Office
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
PADO	–	Poverty Alleviation and Development Office
PAH	–	project affected household
PAP	–	project affected person
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	–	participatory rural appraisal
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PRO	–	Project Resettlement Office
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
TRO	–	Township Resettlement Office

## NOTE

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

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 June 2014)

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

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# **Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project**

**(Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway Component)**

## **Resettlement Plan (Final)**

**Based on the DMS**

Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau

October 2015

### Endorsement Letter

The Pu'er Municipal Government applied the Asian Development Bank loans for the Yunnan Pu'er regional integrated road network development project. Projects must meet the social safeguard policies of the Asian Development Bank. This plan represents a key demand of the Asian Development Bank, and the requirement becomes the basis of this project resettlement activities. This RP complies with the relevant laws and regulations People's Republic of China, Pu'er city, Yunnan province and ADB's Safeguard Policies Statement (2009) as well. In order to better fulfil the resettlement work, the RP also includes a number of additional measures, implementation and monitoring arrangements.

At the preparation stage, the Pu'er Municipal Government prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) based on the Feasibility Study Report, which was approved by ADB. As required by ADB, the Pu'er PMO has updated the RP based on the final design and the DMS.

The Pu'er Municipal Government hereby confirms the content of this report and the land acquisition and relocation, compensation and resettlement. The Pu'er Municipal Government has discussed the final RP with the agencies concerned through the Pu'er PMO, and obtained their approval. The resettlement work of the Subproject will be implemented according to this RP.

Mayor of Pu'er City

Signature: 张善华

Date: 2015-10-10

Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau

Signature: 汪子伟

Date: 2015.10.10.

## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

1. The resettlement plan has been compiled based on the relevant law and regulations of PRC and Yunnan as well as the Resettlement Policies of Asian Development Bank as described under Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), Safeguards Requirements: Involuntary Resettlement. Its objective is to ensure that the impacted people can get benefit from the proposed roads project so that their living standard can be raised or at least restored after the project completion.

2. Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. APs are defined as those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project. APs include the following categories:

- a.) Persons who have a title, right, interest, in structures (houses, enterprises, shelters, or public buildings), land (including residential, agricultural, and grazing land) or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
- b.) Persons who use the structures, land or assets described above; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
- c.) Persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities.

### **A. Project Area**

3. The Ning'er-Longfu Highway covers two counties, including Ning'er county and Jiangcheng county.

### **B. Affected Persons**

4. The Definition of "Affected Persons" "Affected Persons" refers to the standard of living is subjected to affect disadvantageously, or ownership, right or benefit of any house, land which includes house site, farmland and meadow or any other movable properties or real properties are expropriated or occupied wholly or partially, permanently or temporarily; or business, profession, work, inhabitation and habit are subjected to affect disadvantageously because of plan implementation.

5. "Affected persons" are not only individuals but also legal persons such as enterprises, public institutes. The definition of "Affected persons" is not limited to their legal registration, life allowance or ongoing business, or compensation for their properties. It includes: 1) Taking no account of all the affected persons' legal rights or whether they are present or not when their properties are subjected to expropriate. 2) Having not residence permits in specific area.

6. So, all these affected persons will be considered as affected persons under the condition of taking no account of property, land or location. All affected persons should be compensated for improving or rehabilitating to their standard of living at least, and be compensated for their loss of properties. The loss of properties will be compensated according to replacement price, and do not permit to reduce compensation or discount according to depreciation or any other causes. All affected persons should benefit from the effect. For those persons who have not properties, rights, legal residence permits but deal with business, land reclamation or construction should be treated with them who have formal legal properties, rights or permit, have qualification to returning their life, and obtain property compensation.

### **C. Resettlement**

7. The Definition of “Resettlement” “Resettlement” refers to the arrangement of the production or living of the APs so as to ensure that they can benefit from the project. It mainly includes: 1) Relocation of the living site; 2) Creation of new jobs for the persons who employment is affected; 3) Rehabilitation or compensation of the affected land, working space, trees and infrastructures; 4) Rehabilitation of the APs whose living standard or living quality is affected due to the land acquisition and resettlement, for instance, the influence of contaminative or noxious gas etc.; 5) Rehabilitation or compensation provided to affected individuals or public enterprises; 6) Rehabilitation of affected culture or common properties.

### **D. Rehabilitation**

8. The Definition of Rehabilitation “Rehabilitation” refers to APs to continue the production activities or improve the standard of living of the APs or at least maintain it at the original level before the project. The purpose of “resettlement plan” is to provide a rehabilitation plan for APs, compensate for their loss, and improve the standard of living of the APs or at least maintain it at the original level before the project. In order to achieve the purpose, the plan provides rehabilitation measures to rehabilitate APs’ income and maintain their living. Meanwhile, the affected productive resources that include shops and enterprises, public properties, infrastructure and cultural properties will be improved or at least rehabilitated at the original level before the project.



## Note on this Update

The Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway is a component of the Subproject. The Ningjiang component will mainly upgrade and partly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III/IV/III highways.

As required by ADB, it is necessary to update the RP based on the completed DMS, and the updated (final) RP will serve as the basis for resettlement implementation.

According the detailed design, the Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau, and the Ning'er and Jiangcheng County Governments conducted a DMS during June-July 2015.

This update mainly covers resettlement impacts, compensation and resettlement policies, resettlement programs, organizational structure, resettlement budget, resettlement implementation schedule, etc.

Summary of the Update of the RP (Ningjiang component)

No.	Update	Former RP	Updated RP	Remarks
1	Design	The Ningjiang component (Ning'er segment) is a Class III/IV highway that runs through the Wenquan Reservoir and the Caizidi pass.	Only some parts have been optimized.	Utilizing existing roads where possible to avoid farmland occupation
2	LA impacts	2,206.02 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 689.88 mu of paddy land, 697.66 mu of dry land, 422.85 mu of commercial forest land, 215.96 mu of woodland and 179.89 mu of other land.	2219.23 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 71.66 mu of paddy land, 397.69 mu of dry land, 1,128.67 mu of woodland, 30.58 mu of tea garden, 562.00 mu of orchard and 28.63 mu of housing land.	acquisition of 13.21 mu of collective land increased
3	HD impacts	439 households with 1,693 persons will be affected by HD, with houses of 54,001 m <sup>2</sup> demolished, including 28,305 m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure and 18,313 m <sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure.	315 households with 1,178 persons will be affected by HD, with houses of 25,069.38 m <sup>2</sup> demolished, including 15,245.02 m <sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure and 6,923.02 m <sup>2</sup> in earth timber structure.	Avoiding the demolition of rural residential houses of 38,756 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 124 less households with 515 persons
4	LA compensation rates	LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation. The compensation rates are CNY25,537 to CNY 60,000 per mu for paddy land and fishponds, CNY 20,000 to CNY 40,000 per mu for dry land, CNY15,000 to CNY 30,000 per mu for garden land and CNY 3,800 per mu for woodland.	LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation. The compensation rates are CNY 30,000 to CNY 60,000 per mu for paddy land and fishponds, CNY 20,000 to CNY 40,000 per mu for dry land, CNY15000 to CNY30,000 per mu for orchard land and CNY 3,800 per mu for woodland. The other land is mainly house plots which will be compensated at the rate of CNY 20,000 to	Compensation rates increased main due to adjustment for compensation by local governments with socioeconomic development, which are regulated by higher authorities to be adjusted every two years.

No.	Update	Former RP	Updated RP	Remarks
			CNY30,000. No compensation will be paid for unused land.	
5	HD compensation rates	HD compensation rates are based on local replacement cost, being 1,400 CNY /m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 900 CNY /m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure and 700 CNY /m <sup>2</sup> for earth timber structure. Each AH will receive a moving subsidy of CNY1,200 per household and a transition subsidy of CNY4,800 per household.		No change
6	HD resettlement programs	Rural households are subject to two resettlement modes – centralized and scattered resettlement.		No change
7	Financial budget	Based on prices in 2014, the resettlement budget is CNY222.53 million	Based on prices in 2015, the resettlement budget is CNY108.72 million.	Budget reduced by CNY113.82 million, mainly due to dramatic reduction in HD
8	Implementation schedule	Resettlement will begin in May 2015 and be completed in December 2015.	Resettlement will begin in November 2015 and be completed in May 2017.	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### E1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT AND LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

1. Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway construction (hereafter referred to as the Ningjiang component) is a component of the ADB financed Yunnan Pu'er regional integrated road network development project (hereafter referred to as the Subproject). The Ningjiang component will mainly upgrade and partly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III/IV/III<sup>1</sup> highways.
2. The land acquisition and resettlement of the Ningjiang component will affect 1,620 households with 8,729 persons in 23 villages, 6 townships, two counties.
3. 2,219.23 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 71.66 mu of paddy land (3.23%), 397.69 mu of dry land (17.92%), 1,128.67 mu of woodland (50.86%), 30.58 mu of tea garden (1.38%), 562.00 mu of orchard (25.32%) and 28.63 mu of housing land/other land (1.29%).
4. 970.808 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for this component, including 315.28 mu of state-owned forest land (32.48%), 654.7 mu of state-owned construction land (67.44%), and 0.828 mu of other land (0.09%).
5. During construction, the borrow areas, construction living area and construction passages in the Ningjiang component will occupy about 150 mu of land temporarily.
6. Within the affected 23 villages, 315 households with 1,178 persons will be affected by house demolition. A total of 25,069.38 m<sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished including 15,245.02 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, and 6,923.02 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure.

### E2. RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

7. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared in accordance with the related policies of PRC, Yunnan Province, Pu'er City and county levels related to land as well as ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009), Safeguards Requirement 2, Involuntary Resettlement. The objective of the RP is to ensure that livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons are improved, or at least restored to pre-project (physical and/or economic) levels and that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved, not merely restored, by providing adequate housing, security of land tenure and steady income and livelihood sources.

### E3. COMPENSATION RATES

8. Based on consultation with the local governments and affected persons (APs) and general practices in the subproject area, the implementing agency (IA) has adopted a set of resettlement principles and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the Subproject. The compensation rate for land acquisition is in accordance with national laws and regulations, as well as the resettlement policy of Yunnan province and Pu'er City. The compensation rate for house demolition is set according to replacement cost of Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties. The compensation rates for other affected assets also are set according to replacement cost. The affected assets include trees, surface attachment, transport, water and power facilities. The APs will be compensated and resettled as follows:

- 1) Compensation for the acquired rural collective land includes land compensation

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<sup>1</sup> Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, Class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and Class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.

- fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- 2) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated for at replacement cost, and the AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies.

9. According to the Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Land and Resources Department on Amending Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in 15 Prefectures (Cities) (2014) and Jiangcheng County Government's Document JCG [2015] No.146 and the Ning'er County Government's Document NCG [2015] No.27, the compensation rates for land acquisition including land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies varies among affected villages in Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties. The compensation rates for the subproject are shown in Table ES-1.

10. The compensation for young crops of paddy land and dry land will be 1,500 CNY/mu and 1,000 CNY/mu respectively.

**Table ES-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Rates of Ningjiang component**

County	township	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation rate (CNY/mu)				
			Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	Housing land
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Banhai	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Manlian	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Xinping	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Taida	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Wenquan	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Yuhe	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
	Mengxian Town	Heping	40000	25000	15000	3800	30000
		Qianle	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Anning	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Xuande	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Yalu	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Wangjie	40000	25000	15000	3800	30000
Tuanshan		30000	20000	15000	3800	30000	
Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Shuicheng	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
		Banhe	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
	Menglie town	Jiangbian	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
		Niuluohe	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
		Dazhai	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
	Qushui Xiang	Basan	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
		Nuna	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000

11. The compensation for rural house demolition will refer the local replacement cost. Based on the field surveys and consultations, the compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses are shown in Table ES-2.

**Table ES-2: The Compensation Rates of House Demolition of Ningjiang component**

House type	Compensation rate (CNY/m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County
Masonry concrete	1400	1400
Masonry timber	900	900

House type	Compensation rate (CNY/m <sup>2</sup> )	
Earth timber	700	700
Hollow brick with asbestos tile	350	350
Simple house	150	240

12. In addition, the affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy at CNY1,200 per household and CNY4,800 per household for transition period not exceeding six months respectively.

13. Compensation for land acquisition, residential housing, and other attachments will be paid to the affected villages and APs. For the land acquisition, compensation fees include land compensation, a resettlement subsidy, and a compensation for crops and trees. For relocated households, all of them will be provided with compensation for lost houses, attachments, new housing sites free of charge, and other relocation allowance. The compensation payments will be in cash according to the above compensation rates. Compensation for crops, trees, other facilities, and temporary impacts will be paid directly to the APs. Income losses resulting from reduced production and/or sales and wages caused by the Ningjiang component will be assessed and compensated in cash.

#### **E4. RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION**

14. To minimize the resettlement impacts to APs and restore their living standards, detailed rehabilitation plan has been developed and included the RP. For land loss, the rehabilitation measures include distribution of cash compensation to APs, which will be supplemented with skill training, employment introduction, and enrollment of pension programs for seriously affected persons.

15. For relocated households, rehabilitation is through providing resettlement housing sites within their original communities near their current locations with complete infrastructure facilities and cash compensation for lost houses based on replacement cost as well as transfer allowances.

16. Special assistances will be provided to vulnerable groups, including: (i) vulnerable subsidies, (ii) free labor assistance for relocation if being affected, and (iii) priority for technical training and employment for project construction.

#### **E5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE**

17. From April 2013 to July 2015, a series of consultation activities were carried out with the APs, resettlement communities (RCs), and other project stakeholders.

18. The APs have participated in the preparation of the RP through initial resettlement survey and socioeconomic surveys, DMS, and community meetings. Their concerns and comments have been integrated into the RP. Further consultations will be held during the implementation of the RP.

19. At the resettlement implementation stage, the Pu'er PMO and county PMOs will conduct further public consultation activities. The draft Resettlement Information Booklets (RIB) were distributed to the affected villages in September 2015, and the updated RP will be published on ADB's website in October 2015.

20. A grievance procedure has been established for the APs to redress the land acquisition and resettlement issues. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs in a timely and transparent manner. The Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau (PMTB), the Pu'er PMO, Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties, the affected town governments and village committees will coordinate and

handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

## **E6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

21. The project resettlement division of the Pu'er PMO under PMTB will be responsible for the resettlement planning, consultation, financing, implementation and monitoring the delivery of entitlements in time. The Resettlement Offices of local governments (Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties) are responsible for resettlement implementation and delivery of entitlements, as stipulated in the RP. Pu'er Municipality, county and township governments have established their respective coordination offices and task forces, together with villagers' committees to implement this RP. With the assistance of the local government coordination offices, the Pu'er PMO will undertake internal monitoring and reporting to ensure compliance with the provisions of the RP.

22. To ensure smooth implementation, the staff responsible for the implementation of the RP will undertake training on resettlement implementation. A training program is included in the RP for building capacities of resettlement personnel at various levels. 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. In the PRC there are established mechanisms for LAR and the local agencies responsible are well versed in these. To ensure that the IA and other staff are trained in the ADB's social safeguards requirements, during PPTA, ADB's social safeguards specialist has provided training to the relevant staff. Additionally, a safeguards capacity building expert will be procured under the ADB's consultancy services to build the IA and other relevant agencies' capacity to effectively implement the RP.

## **E7. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

23. The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the construction timetable. It is scheduled that land acquisition and housing demolition will commence in November 2015 and most of the resettlement activities will be completed by December 2016.

## **E8. RESETTLEMENT COST**

24. Based on prices in the first half of 2015, the resettlement budget is CNY108.71 million, of which, basic resettlement costs are CNY66.519 million or 61.19% of the budget, indirect costs CNY35.544 million or 32.70% of the budget and contingencies CNY 6.652 million or 6.12% of the budget.

## **E9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

25. A detailed plan for both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is included in this RP. The Pu'er PMO will submit an internal monitoring report quarterly to ADB.

26. Furthermore, the Pu'er PMO will employ an external resettlement monitoring institute or firm to establish an independent external monitoring organization in order to deliver external monitoring reports. A thorough baseline study will be completed before the LAR begins and semi-annual external M&E report will be provided during resettlement implementation. After LAR completion and until 2 years after that, annual evaluation reports will be submitted to ADB.

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## 1 Project Overview and Background

### 1.1 Project Overview

1. Yunnan province of PRC is the open forward areas in southwestern of China. According to the State Council's approval, the Yunnan province should become China's Southwest-facing open "bridgehead", and 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".

2. Pu'er city is located in the southwestern of Yunnan province. The total land areas is 45,000 sq km, is the largest city in Yunnan province. Pu'er city administrative areas are include 9 counties, and 1 district, and total 103 town or townships. The total population is 2.546 million people, including minority populations accounted for 61%. Pu'er city is the only one city neighbored with Viet Nam, Laos, and Myanmar. The border line is about 486 km, has a best position of one city neighboring three countries. Pu'er city is the important Southwest portal of China, and Yunnan province. In the multi-relationship between Yunnan province and 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 irreplaceable.

3. In order to drive the economic and social development of Pu'er, Pu'er municipal government plans to upgrade the existing road. The Subproject is the part of the road improving stratagem.

4. Pu'er city regional road network integrated development project includes three components:

- a.) **Component 1: Rural road upgrading project.** This component will upgrade approximately 600 kilometers of rural road. The Subproject will pave the surface based on the original roads; no new land and demolition are required. 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, an RP will be prepared and submitted for ADB's approval prior to any commencement of land acquisition and relocation and any civil work
- b.) **Component 2: Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway construction subproject.** This component will upgrade and newly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III / IV / III<sup>2</sup> highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu. In some sections will use existing road and some sections will construct new line. The component will require land acquisition and house demolition and a full RP has been prepared.
- c.) **Component 3: Menglian to Meng'a class II level highway.** The full length of this road is about 49 km. In some sections will use existing road and, some sections will construct new line. The component will result in land acquisition and house demolition and a full RP has been prepared. This RP only covers component of Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu (Ningjiang component) highway (Figure 1-1).

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<sup>2</sup> Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, Class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and Class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.

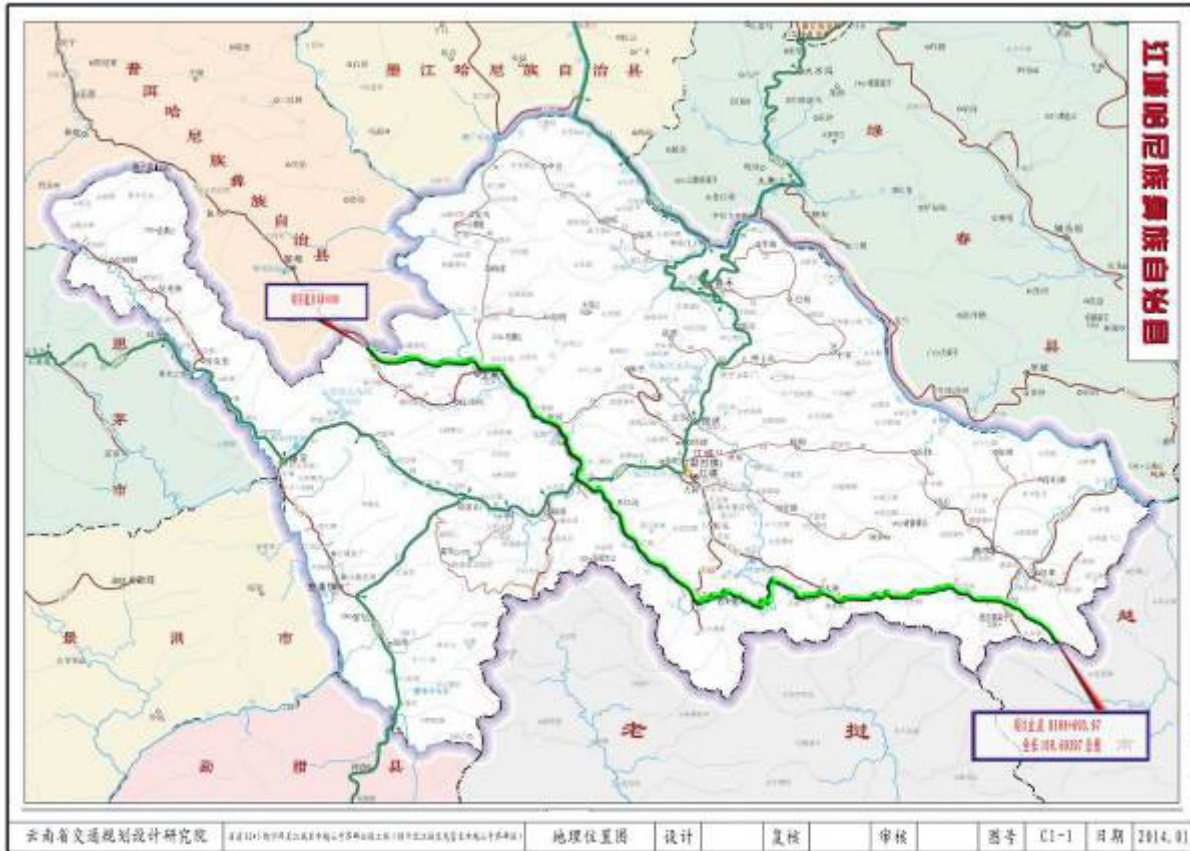
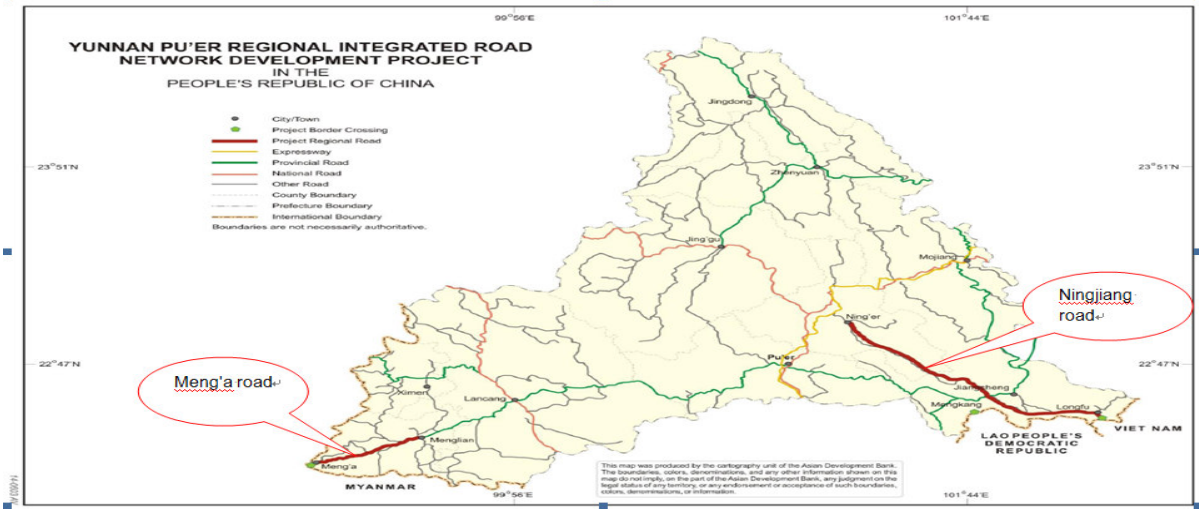


Figure 1-1: Sketch Map of Ningjiang Component

## 1.2 Project Description

### 1.2.1 Road Alignment

5. Ningjiang component is located in Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties of Pu'er city. It is the important linking passages between Pu'er and neighbor countries (Vietnam and Laos). The construction of the component will improve the trunk highway network of Yunnan Province, and improve the traffic conditions of South-Western of Pu'er city, strengthening mutual links of Southwest Yunnan and Southeast Asia, to promote economic development in Southwest Yunnan.

6. Based on technical design of FSR, the road alignment direction is from North to South. The component's beginning point is Ning-Jing road, line G323 K3+800, and the end point is the China-Vietnam No.3 boundary maker K244+799.25. When the Ningjiang component is completed, it will connect G323 (Ningjing road), G213 (Mosi expressway), the existing G213 and S214 (Sijiang road) and form a complete highway network together with the existing highway system. The Ningjiang component will also make the South and the North of Pu'er city and border areas integrated closely so that the transport capability of Pu'er city will be greatly improved.

7. The Ningjiang Highway runs from Ning'er Town, Ning'er County to Qushui Xiang, Jiangcheng County, mainly through Ning'er Town, the Shanshenmiao pass, Mengxian, the Caizidi pass, Liming, Huamuzhai, Baka, Baozang, the Qiyi Bridge, the Niuluo River, the Mingzi Mountain, Longfu, and the China-Vietnam No.3 boundary maker.

### 1.2.2 Technical Specifications

8. Based on the traffic forecasts results, according to the requirement of *<the highway engineering technique standard> (JTG B01--2003)*, the Ministry of Transport, the proposed Ningjiang component to be constructed will follow the class III construction standard.

**Table 1-1: Main Specifications of Ningjiang component**

Item	Unit	K0+000-K25+000	K25+000-K244+799.25 And link road
Class		III	III
Design Speed	km/hour	40	30
Width of subgrade	m	8.5	7.5 <sup>3</sup>
Width of carriageway	m	2×3.5	2×3.5
Minimum radius of horizontal curve	m	100	65
Maximum longitudinal grade	%	7	8
Load of Bridge and culvert	class	II	II

Data source: Feasibility Study Report

### 1.2.3 The Impact of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

9. This RP is prepared to address land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for those counties and towns or townships involved in LAR. According to FSR and initial resettlement surveys, two counties of Pu'er City that are Jiangcheng County and Ning'er County will involve in LAR of Ningjiang component.

<sup>3</sup> It is noted that the width of subgrade of Mengxian section K56+000-K58+000, Liming section K122+ 500-K123+ 500 and Baozang section K155 +500-K157+ 500 will be 8.5 meters.

#### 1.2.4 Measures to Reduce Resettlement

10. When the alignments of the proposed Ningjiang component was designed during feasibility study stage, the following principles have been followed by the design institute (DI):

- a.) “being close to the urban area but not entering into the urban area”, namely, avoiding cities, towns and densely populated residential areas;
- b.) reducing house dismantling as much as possible by aligning the road along the village sides rather than through its centre, and occupying as little fertile farmland and economic forest as possible;
- c.) being far away from or avoiding natural scenic spots, water source areas and other facilities sensitive to vibration and noise;
- d.) being beneficial for improvement of investment environment along the corridor, promotion of economic development and creation of preferred social economic benefit; and
- e.) to meet the design requirements, and at the same time, using existing roads as much as possible, to reduce the number of land requisition.

11. A key design principle was to minimize the land acquisition and house demolition of the subproject. Given the limited arable land, due to the steep topography and variation in, nearly all the valley bottomlands and most of the sloping lands are populated and are under cultivation, the road planners took great pains to fully survey the conditions, in order to avoid taking as much farmland or houses as possible during the design. The DI compared some alternatives in the designs to reduce impact on land acquisition and resettlement, see details in **Section 1.3**.

12. The unavoidable resettlement impact could not be minimized further at the feasibility study stage, which also reflects AP’s preference. During the preliminary design phase and the Detail Design phase, the DI will take further measures to reduce land acquisition and resettlement by specified engineering measures.

13. The infrastructures to be affected will include power lines and communication lines, and so on. In addition, existing roads and irrigation systems is likely to be affected and needed repairs. However, the repair of such infrastructure will be incorporated in road construction and civil engineering. In order to guarantee the construction of the Ningjing component, the contracts of reconstructing these infrastructures will be signed.

### 1.3 The Comparison of Road Alignment Alternatives

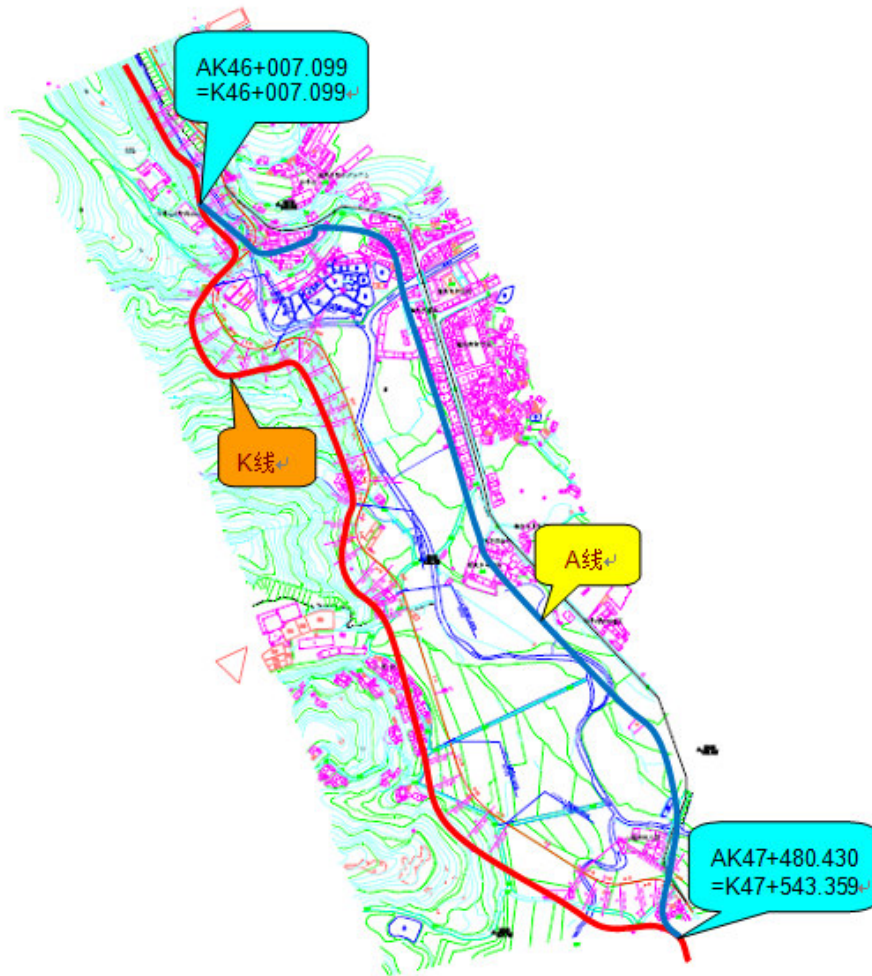
14. Since the majority of alignments of the Ningjiang component were designed along the existing roads, only few sections (Mengxian Town, Liming Xiang, Baka to Baozang and Wa-luo) have studied the alternatives of the road alignment. The details are as follows.

#### 1.3.1 Mengxian Town Section

15. Alternative A: this section will start at the point of AK46+007.099, reconstructing the road along the existing X155 road and passing through Mengxian Town, and end at the point of AK47+480.430. The total length of alternative A is 1.473 km.

16. Alternative K (new road alignment): the road alignment will start at the point of AK46+007.099, avoiding passing through Mengxian Town that will reduce the house demolition, and end at the point of AK47+54.3359. The total length of alternative K is 1.536 km. (See Figure 1-2).





**Figure 1-2: Sketch Map of Alternative K-A in Mengxian Town Section**

17. Through the comparisons, alternative K is recommended. The advantages and Disadvantages of Alternative A and K and conclusions are summarized in Table 1-2.

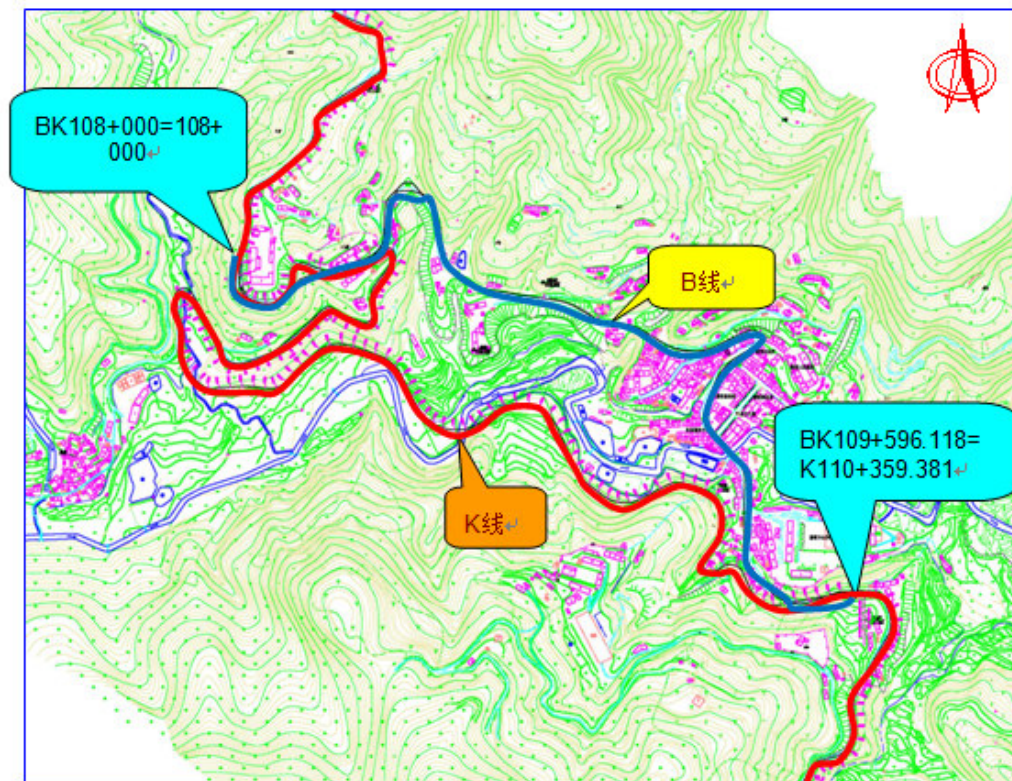
**Table 1-2: Comparisons of Alternative K-A in Mengxian Town Section**

Item	Alternative A	Alternative K	Conclusion
length of the line	1.473 km	1.536 km	Alternative K is 0.057 km longer compared with alternative A
Land Acquisition	A line will use existing road	K line will be new road alignment,	56.93 mu land will be required by alternative K
House Demolition	5934 m <sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished	260 m <sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished	The house demolition by alternative K will be 5674 m <sup>2</sup> less than that by alternative A.

### 1.3.2 Liming Xiang Section

18. Alternative B: The B line will be passing through Liming Xiang seat along the existing road. The start point is BK108+000 and the end point is BK109+596.118. The length of alternative B is 1.596 km.

19. Alternative K: To reduce the amount of house demolition, the road alignment will avoid passing through Liming Xiang seat. The start point is BK108+000 and the end point is BK110+359.381. The length of K line is 2.359 km (See Figure 1-3).



**Figure 1-3: Sketch Map of Alternative K-B in Liming Xiang Section**

20. Through the comparisons, alternative K is recommended. The advantages and Disadvantages of Alternative B and K and conclusions are summarized in Table 1-3.

**Table 1-3: Comparisons of Alternative K-B in Liming Xiang Section**

Item	Alternative B	Alternative K	Conclusion
Length of the line	1.596 km	2.359 km	Alternative K is 0.763 km longer compare with alternative B
Land Acquisition	A line will use existing road	K line will be new road alignment,	66.80 mu land will be required by alternative K
House Demolition	8516 m <sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished.	470 m <sup>2</sup> of houses will be demolished	The house demolition by alternative K will be 8046 m <sup>2</sup> less than that by alternative B.

### 1.3.3 Baka to Baozang Section

21. The red line is recommended for Baka to Baozang section as shown in Figure 1-4. Through the comparison, the road length, amount of civil works and land acquisition and resettlement of red line will be less than those of alternative line due to recommended line along the existing road. Project cost being CNY 690,000 less than that of alternative line.

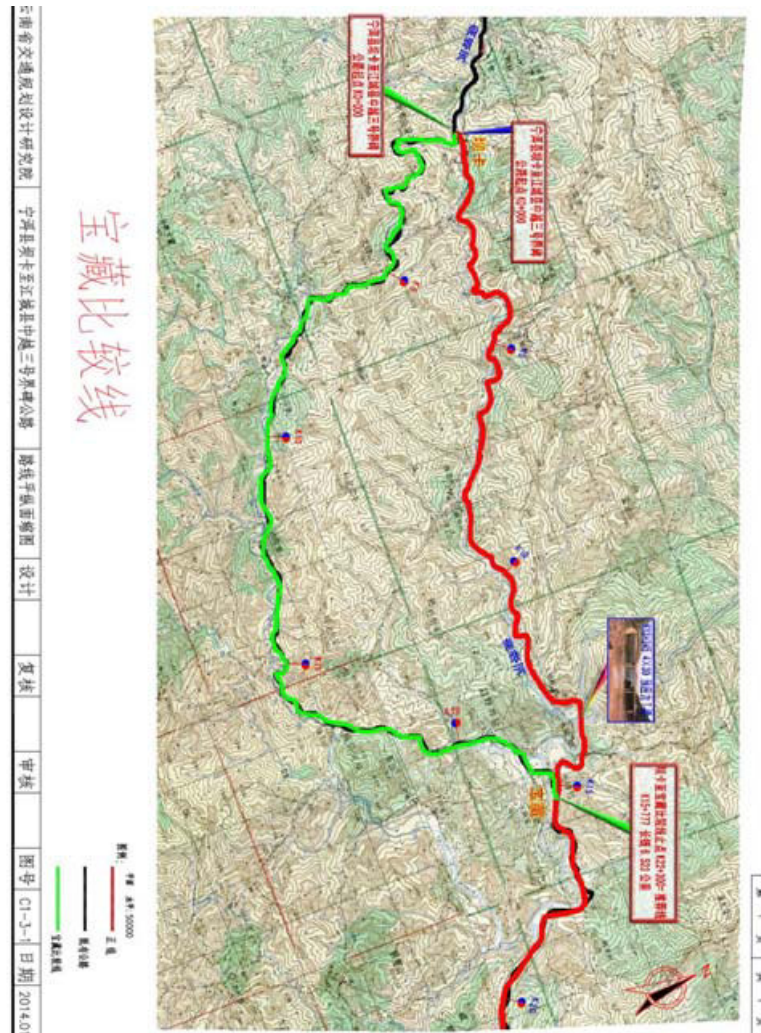


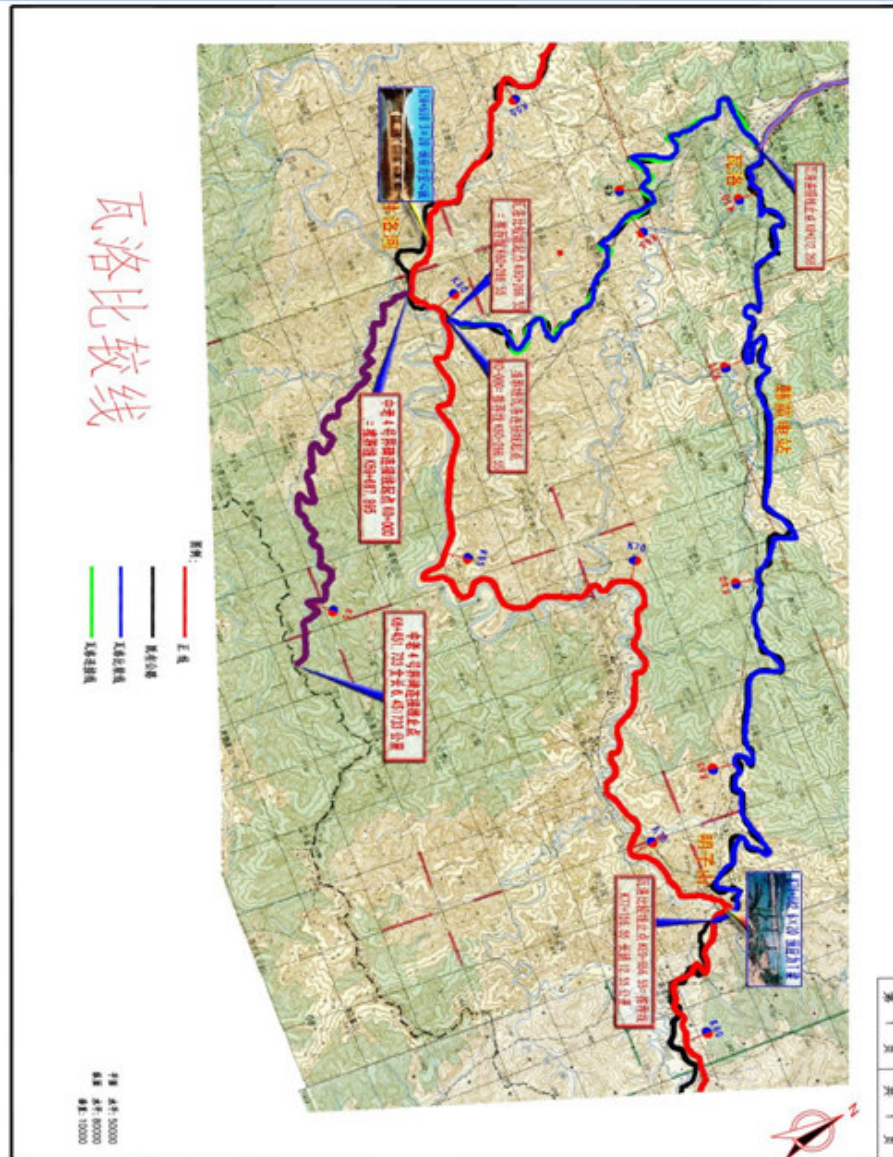
Figure 1-4: Sketch Map of Alternatives of Baka to Baozang Section

### 1.3.4 Wa-luo Section

22. As shown in Figure 1-5, the red line is the recommended line, blue line is the alternative line, and brown line is the linked line to Laos. The farmland land acquisition amount of alternative line is less and the disturbance towards to the traffic also is less. However, the recommended line length is 4.288 km less, and the construction cost is CNY4.36 million less compared with alternative line. The recommended line will take more farmland, but demolish fewer houses.

## 1.4 The Formulation of RP

23. This RP is prepared to address the land acquisition and house demolition resulting from Ningjiang component of Pu'er regional integrated road network development project. It is prepared according to the Laws and Regulations of PRC and Yunnan Province, as well as the safeguard requirements of the ADB on involuntary resettlement set out in Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.. The plan outlines a policy framework, and this policy framework is about how to take remedial measures to alleviate the negative effects of the proposed project and make rehabilitation plans for all affected people and seriously affected villages to recover their livelihood and income.



**Figure 1-5: The Sketch Map of Alternatives of Wa-luo Section**

24. The RP's primary aim is to ensure that those who lose land or property in the Subproject obtain better livelihood and standard of living. In the RP, all of policies, recommendations and remedial measures are committed to achieving this goal.

25. The RP is prepared based on the following: (i) construction drawings prepared by the design agency in 2014, (ii) DMS conducted during June-July 2015; (iii) consultations with local government agencies, village leaders and affected persons in July 2015.

26. Some data of this RP comes from: (i) the FSRs in June 2012 and January 2013; (ii) field survey along the proposed route during 2013-2014; and (iii) consultations with local government agencies, village leaders and affected persons during July-October 2013.

## 2 Impacts and Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Ningjiang component

### 2.1 Project Impact Scope

27. Based on the final design and DMS, the land acquisition and house demolition of this subproject will affect 23 villages in 6 townships of Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties in Pu'er city. (See Table 2-1).

**Table 2-1: Resettlement Impact Scope of Ningjiang component**

City	County	township	Affected Administrative village	Type of impact
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er town	Minzheng	LA, HD
			Banhai	LA
			Manlian	LA, HD
			Xinping	LA, HD
			Taida	LA
			Xishitou	LA
			Wenquan	LA
		Yuhe	LA	
		Mengxian Town	Heping	LA
			Qianle	LA, HD
			Anning	LA, HD
			Xuande	LA, HD
			Yalu	LA, HD
			Xianren	LA, HD
		Liming Xiang	Wangjie	LA, HD
			Tuanshan	LA, HD
			Shuicheng	LA, HD
	Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Banhe	LA, HD
			Jiangbian	LA, HD
		Menglie town	Niuluohu	LA, HD
			Dazhai	LA, HD
			Basan	LA, HD
		Qushui Xiang	Nuna	LA, HD

### 2.2 Permanent Land Acquisition

28. According to the DMS, 2,219.23 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 71.66 mu of paddy land (3.23%), 397.69 mu of dry land (17.92%), 1,128.67 mu of woodland (50.86%), 30.58 mu of tea garden (1.38%), 562.00 mu of orchard (25.32%) and 28.63 mu of housing land (1.29%). See details in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2: Estimated Permanent Land Acquisition of Ningjiang Component**

County	Township	Village	LA area (mu)						Affected		
			Paddy land	Dry land	Forest land	Tea garden	Orchard	Other land/housing land	Total	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	0.88	12.08	6.56	3.14	0.28	0.681	23.62	12	49
		Banhai	4.58	21.96	20.12	1.56	0.32	0.08	48.63	27	114
		Manlian	1.00	21.30	29.34	8.61	0.21	0.88	61.33	53	145
		Xinping	2.23	27.35	46.41	3.94	0.49	0.29	80.71	105	474
		Taida	0.51	2.44	0.58	0.22	0.07	0.06	3.87	4	21
		Xishitou	1.53	10.31	7.65	1.04	0.12	0.12	20.76	18	72
		Wenquan	1.04	10.48	146.60	6.35	0.42	0.14	165.03	63	240
		Yuhe	0.05	7.02	10.34	1.09	0.00	0.07	18.57	12	60
		Subtotal	11.81	112.93	267.61	25.94	1.91	2.321	422.52	294	1175
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	0.90	45.27	111.04	0.00	15.01	1.37	173.58	116	465
		Wangjie	0.53	27.48	58.35	0.00	12.23	0.69	99.28	79	304
		Tuanshan	2.14	18.05	52.79	0.00	7.43	0.66	81.07	109	409
		Subtotal	3.57	90.80	222.18	0.00	34.67	2.72	353.93	304	1178
	Mengxian Town	Heping	14.05	46.95	99.99	4.38	0.26	0.43	166.06	154	654
		Qianle	7.31	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	10.55	25	101
		Anning	15.68	5.21	0.77	0.12	0.00	0.5	22.29	112	420
		Xuande	5.75	29.10	22.37	0.13	0.02	1.28	58.66	66	237
		Yalu	0.00	43.04	52.82	0.00	0.00	0.26	96.12	48	166
Subtotal		42.80	126.35	175.96	4.64	0.27	3.66	353.68	405	1578	
Subtotal			58.18	330.08	665.75	30.58	36.85	8.701	1130.14	1003	3931
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	2.79	15.16	37.04	0.00	71.50	3.15	129.64	93	784
		Banhe	0.05	4.60	39.23	0.00	39.27	3.78	86.94	76	660
		Subtotal	2.84	19.76	76.27	0.00	110.78	6.93	216.58	169	1444
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	2.53	8.87	37.17	0.00	206.63	4.36	259.56	194	1612
		Niuluohu	1.08	4.50	62.79	0.00	118.12	4.33	190.81	7	54
		Dazhai	7.04	27.86	206.06	0.00	41.16	2.53	284.66	87	696
		Subtotal	10.65	41.23	306.02	0.00	365.91	11.22	735.02	288	2362
	Qushui Town	Basan	0.00	5.06	51.01	0.00	22.95	1.45	80.47	44	363
		Nuna	0.00	1.56	29.62	0.00	25.51	0.33	57.02	37	328
		Subtotal	0.00	6.62	80.62	0.00	48.46	1.78	137.48	81	691
	Subtotal			13.48	67.61	462.92	0.00	525.15	19.93	1089.09	538

County	Township	Village	LA area (mu)						Affected		
			Paddy land	Dry land	Forest land	Tea garden	Orchard	Other land/housing land	Total	HHs	Population
Total			71.66	397.69	1128.67	30.58	562.00	28.63	2219.23	1541	8428
Percent			3.23%	17.92%	50.86%	1.38%	25.32%	1.29%	100.0%	/	/



**Figure 2-1 Cultivated land and woodland on both sides of the highway to be acquired**

### 2.3 Permanent occupation of state-owned land

29. 970.808 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 315.28 mu of state-owned forest land (32.48%), 654.7 mu of state-owned construction land (67.44%), and 0.828 mu of other land (0.09%). The state-owned forest land to be occupied by the subproject is managed by local forest bureaus and not contracted by individual household and existing road, therefore no one will be affected..

**Table 2-3: Impacts of permanent occupation of state-owned land**

County	Township	Village	Permanently occupied state-owned land (mu)				Affected		
			Woodland	Existing land	Other land	Subtotal	HHs	Population	
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	0	3.37	0	3.37	0	0	
		Banhai	0	4.92	0	4.92	0	0	
		Manlian	0	6.32	0.828	7.148	0	0	
		Xinping	0	2.7	0	2.7	0	0	
		Taida	0	0.15	0	0.15	0	0	
		Xishitou	0	2.46	0	2.46	0	0	
		Wenquan	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	
		Yuhe	51.17	6.44	0	57.61	0	0	
		Subtotal	51.17	27.06	0.828	79.058	0	0	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	148.41	154.28	0	302.69	0	0	
		Wangjie	0	84.82	0	84.82	0	0	
		Tuanshan	0	101.58	0	101.58	0	0	
		Heping	0	26.49	0	26.49	0	0	
		Subtotal	148.41	367.17	0	515.58	0	0	
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	0	28.4	0	28.4	0	0	
		Anning	0	29.86	0	29.86	0	0	
		Xuande	0	67.49	0	67.49	0	0	
		Yalu	115.7	106.32	0	222.02	0	0	
		Subtotal	115.7	260.47	0	376.17	0	0	
	Total			315.28	654.7	0.828	970.808	0	0
	Percent			32.48%	67.44%	0.09%	100.00%	/	/



## 2.4 Temporary Land Use during Construction Period

30. Project's temporary land acquisition during the construction period, will include earth deposit sites, living quarters land, pioneer road, and so on. It is estimated that Ningjiang component will occupy approximately 150 mu land temporarily. All temporary occupied land are forest land.

## 2.5 House Demolition

31. Rural residential houses of 25,069.36 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 315 households with 1,178 persons in 17 villages, 6 townships, two counties, of which, 15,245.02 m<sup>2</sup> (60.81%) is in masonry concrete structure, 6,923.02 m<sup>2</sup> (27.62%) in earth timber structure, and 2,901.34 m<sup>2</sup> (11.57%) in simple structure. Table 2-4 gives details by villages and structures.

**Table 2-4: Impacts of demolition of rural residential houses**

County	Township	Village	HD area (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected	
			Frame	Masonry concrete	Earth timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Manlian	0	0	522	38	560	8	27
		Minzheng	0	207	112	25	344	5	17
		Xinping	0	2575	1125	1200	4900	12	57
		Subtotal	0	2782	1759	1263	5804	25	101
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	0	0	644	192	836	12	64
		Wangjie	0	0	341	117	458	6	25
		Tuanshan	0	0	225	216	441	9	31
		Subtotal	0	0	1210	525	1735	27	120
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	0	74	0	155	229	3	8
		Anning	0	0	350	200	550	17	59
		Xuande	0	0	975	225	1200	12	45
		Yalu	0	0	170	0	170	1	4
	Subtotal	0	74	1495	580	2149	33	116	
	Subtotal		0	2856	4464	2368	9688	85	337
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	0	4655.36		0	4655.36	55	190
		Banhe	0	984	196	20	1200	43	148
		Subtotal	0	5639.36	196	20	5855.36	98	338
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	0	3009.39	0	437.93	3447.32	42	151
		Niuluohu	0	2570	974	0	3544	44	186
		Dazhai	0	170.25	778.74	75.41	1024.4	25	92
	Subtotal	0	5749.64	1752.74	513.34	8015.72	111	429	
	Qushui Town	Basan	0	360	450.28	0	810.28	17	59
		Nuna	0	640.02	60	0	700.02	4	15
		Subtotal	0	1000.02	510.28	0	1510.3	21	74
Subtotal		0	12389.02	2459.02	533.34	15381.38	230	841	
Total		0	15245.02	6923.02	2901.34	25069.38	315	1178	
Percent		0	60.81%	27.62%	11.57%	100.00%	/	/	



**Figure 2-2 Rural residential houses to be demolished**

## 2.6 Affected Population

32. A total of 1,620 households with 8,729 persons in 23 villages will be affected, in which 1,305 household with 7,551 persons will be affected by land acquisition only, 79 households with 301 persons by HD only, and 236 households with 877 persons affected by both land acquisition and house demolition. See details in Table 2-5.

**Table 2-5: Population affected by permanent LA**

County	Township	Village	LA only		HD only		Both LA and HD		Total	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	7	32	0	0	5	17	12	49
		Banhai	27	114	0	0	0	0	27	114
		Manlian	46	121	1	3	7	24	54	148
		Xinping	98	441	5	24	7	33	110	498
		Taida	4	21	0	0	0	0	4	21
		Xishitou	18	72	0	0	0	0	18	72
		Wenquan	63	240	0	0	0	0	63	240
		Yuhe	12	60	0	0	0	0	12	60
		Subtotal	275	1101	6	27	19	74	300	1202
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	105	406	1	5	11	59	117	470
		Wangjie	73	279	0	0	6	25	79	304
		Tuanshan	100	378	0	0	9	31	109	409
		Subtotal	278	1063	1	5	26	115	305	1183
	Mengxian Town	Heping	154	654	0	0	0	0	154	654
		Qianle	22	93	0	0	3	8	25	101
		Anning	97	373	2	12	15	47	114	432
		Xuande	57	198	3	6	9	39	69	243
		Yalu	47	162	0	0	1	4	48	166
Subtotal		377	1480	5	18	28	98	410	1596	
Subtotal			930	3644	12	50	73	287	1015	3981
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	47	635	9	41	46	149	102	825
		Banhe	45	555	12	43	31	105	88	703
		Subtotal	92	1190	21	84	77	254	190	1528
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	157	1478	5	17	37	134	199	1629
		Niuluohe	0	0	37	132	7	54	44	186
		Dazhai	66	622	4	18	21	74	91	714
		Subtotal	223	2100	46	167	65	262	334	2529
	Qushui	Basan	27	304	0	0	17	59	44	363

County	Township	Village	LA only		HD only		Both LA and HD		Total	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
	Town	Nuna	33	313	0	0	4	15	37	328
		Subtotal	60	617	0	0	21	74	81	691
	Subtotal		375	3907	67	251	163	590	605	4748
Total			1305	7551	79	301	236	877	1620	8729

## 2.7 Minority population affected by LA and HD

33. Project affected two counties both are the Hani and Yi people Autonomous County, therefore, within the population affected by LA of 8,729, there are 3,753 Han people, accounting for 43.0%, 2,671 Hani people, accounting for 30.6% and 2,095 Yi people, accounting for 2.4%. See details in Table 2-6.

**Table 2-6: Affected Minority Population**

County	Township	Village	HHs	Population	Male	Female	Han	Hani	Yi	Dai	Yao	Lahu	Dai	Hui
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	12	49	27	22	21	14	12	1	0	1	0	0
		Banhai	27	114	59	55	49	37	27	1	0	0	0	0
		Manlian	54	148	31	117	64	49	36	0	0	0	0	0
		Xinping	110	498	62	436	214	158	120	6	0	0	0	0
		Taida	4	21	11	10	9	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
		Xishitou	18	72	47	25	31	24	17	0	0	0	0	0
		Wenquan	63	240	135	105	103	79	58	0	0	0	0	0
		Yuhe	12	60	34	26	26	20	14	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal	300	1202	406	796	517	397	288	0	0	0	0	0
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	117	470	265	205	202	151	113	4	0	0	0	0
		Wangjie	79	304	167	137	131	97	73	3	0	0	0	0
		Tuanshan	109	409	235	174	176	129	98	0	6	0	0	0
			Subtotal	305	1183	667	516	509	390	284	0	0	0	0
	Mengxian Town	Heping	154	654	351	303	281	188	157	0	0	0	11	17
		Qianle	25	101	56	45	43	33	24	0	0	0	0	0
		Anning	114	432	233	199	186	143	104	0	0	0	0	0
		Xuande	69	243	131	112	104	62	58	14	0	4	0	0
Yalu		48	166	89	77	71	55	40	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal	410	1596	860	736	686	527	383	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal	1015	3981	1933	2048	1712	1314	955	0	0	0	0		
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	102	825	431	394	355	215	198	57	0	0	0	
		Banhe	88	703	367	336	302	147	169	0	0	85	0	
			Subtotal	190	1528	798	730	657	504	367	0	0	0	
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	199	1629	924	705	700	538	391	0	0	0	0	
		Niuluohu	44	186	98	88	80	61	45	0	0	0	0	
		Dazhai	91	714	356	358	307	236	171	0	0	0	0	
			Subtotal	334	2529	1378	1151	1087	835	607	0	0	0	
	Qushui Town	Basan	44	363	197	166	156	120	87	0	0	0	0	
		Nuna	37	328	175	153	141	108	79	0	0	0	0	
			Subtotal	81	691	372	319	297	228	166	0	0	0	
		Subtotal	605	4748	2548	2200	2042	1567	1140	0	0	0	0	
Total			1620	8729	4481	4248	3753	2671	2095	86	6	90	11	17
Percent			/	100.0%	51.3%	48.7%	43.0%	30.6%	24.0%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%

## 2.8 Vulnerable Groups be Affected by Resettlement

34. According to the DMS, the vulnerable groups are identified. For this subproject the vulnerable groups include household (i) of five-guarantee,<sup>4</sup> (ii) with disabled members, (iii) headed by women, and (iv) of the poor.

35. Within the 1,620 affected households, there are 259 minimum living stand (MLS) households, accounting for 15.99%; 80 households affected by disability, accounting for 5.05%; and 4 five-guarantee households, accounting for 0.25%. See details in Table 2-7.

**Table 2-7: Vulnerable Groups be Affected by Resettlement**

County	Township	Administrative village	5 guarantee		disable		Women-headed		Poor	
			HH	Popul	HH	Popul	HH	Popul	HH	Popul
Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng	1	1	38	50	2	7	41	58
		Banhai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Manlian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Xinping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Xishitou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wenquan	0	0	0	0	11	38	11	38
	Yuhe	0	0	0	0	21	54	21	54	
	Mengxian	Heping	0	0	9	30	25	128	34	158
		Qianle	0	0	2	7	5	28	7	35
		Anning	0	0	0	0	11	74	11	74
		Xuande	0	0	3	10	4	13	7	23
		Yalu	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
	Liming	Xianren	2	2	16	67	41	178	59	247
		Wangjie	0	0	3	13	32	129	35	142
Tuanshan		1	1	6	22	45	167	52	190	
Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng	0	0	0	0	7	26	7	26
		Banhe	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3
	Menglie	Jiangbian	0	0	2	7	18	67	20	74
		Niuluohe	0	0	0	0	23	101	23	101
		Dazhai	0	0	0	0	5	18	5	18
	Qushui	Basan	0	0	0	0	6	26	6	26
		Nuna	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
Total			4	4	80	209	259	1062	343	1275

## 2.9 Land Acquisition Impact Analysis

36. Land acquisition of Ningjiang component is linear in nature, and the existing roads will be used in many sections, so that even the total amount in land to be occupied is high, but the degree of impact is relatively small.

37. 1) The land loss rates of all affected villages are below 2%, ranging from over 1% (Xianren Village) to 0.01% (Nuna Village). See Table 2-8.

38. 2) Income loss rate ranges from 6.01% (Minzheng Village) to 0.09% (Nuna Village), mostly within the range of 1%-4%; only two villages have income loss rates of over 5%.

39. 3) No AH has a land loss rate of over 10%, where over 82.7% of the AHs have land loss rates of below 5%, and 17.3% have land loss rates of 5%-10%.

Based on aforesaid analysis, land acquisition will have little income impact on the affected villages and most of the affected households. See Tables 2-9 to 2-11.

<sup>4</sup> Households enjoy five guarantees—a community-based relief system: i) food, ii) clothing; iii) housing; iv) healthcare; and v) burial arrangement after death.

**Table 2-8: Land Acquisition Impact rate of Ningjiang component**

City	County	Township	Affected Village	Basic information			Land acquisition impact			Land acquisition impact rate		
				Total HH	Total popul	Total cultivated land <sup>5</sup> (mu)	HH	APs	Cultivated land to be acquired <sup>6</sup> (mu)	HH rate (%)	APs (%)	Land acquisition rate (%)
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	656	2522	5823.7	12	49	12.97	1.83%	1.94%	0.22%
			Banhai	362	1356	2979	27	114	26.55	7.46%	8.41%	0.89%
			Manlian	788	2803	6648	53	145	22.29	6.73%	5.17%	0.34%
			Xinping	1049	3581	3586.5	105	474	29.57	10.01%	13.24%	0.82%
			Taida	922	3148	6322.2	4	21	2.94	0.43%	0.67%	0.05%
			Xishitou	793	2722	3701	18	72	11.83	2.27%	2.65%	0.32%
			Wenquan	871	2730	6370.8	63	240	11.52	7.23%	8.79%	0.18%
		Yuhe	1063	3659	1065.89	12	60	7.07	1.13%	1.64%	0.66%	
		Mengxian Town	Heping	430	1922	4481	116	465	46.17	26.98%	24.19%	1.03%
			Qianle	499	2289	6350	79	304	28.01	15.83%	13.28%	0.44%
			Anning	369	1014	3523	109	409	20.19	29.54%	40.34%	0.57%
			Xuande	921	3889	7200	154	654	61.00	16.72%	16.82%	0.85%
			Yalu	359	1508	4200	25	101	9.36	6.96%	6.70%	0.22%
		Liming Xiang	Xianren	518	2097	5100	112	420	20.89	21.62%	20.03%	0.41%
	Wangjie		746	3207	7200	66	237	34.85	8.85%	7.39%	0.48%	
	Tuanshan		473	2078	6200	48	166	43.04	10.15%	7.99%	0.69%	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Shuicheng	527	2244	6200	93	784	17.95	17.65%	34.94%	0.29%
			Banhe	264	1209	5200	76	660	4.65	28.79%	54.59%	0.09%
		Menglie town	Jiangbian	507	2047	11093.5	194	1612	11.40	38.26%	78.75%	0.10%
			Niuluohu	344	1221	2550	7	54	5.57	2.03%	4.42%	0.22%
			Dazhai	389	1526	5612	87	696	34.90	22.37%	45.61%	0.62%
Qushui Xiang		Basan	478	2165	18100	44	363	5.06	9.21%	16.77%	0.03%	
		Nuna	527	2186	27600	37	328	1.56	7.02%	15.00%	0.01%	
		Total		13855	53123	157106.59	1541	8428	469.35	11.12%	15.87%	0.30%

<sup>5</sup> Including paddy land, dry land and economic forest land, same below.

<sup>6</sup> Including paddy land, dry land and economic forest land, same below.

**Table 2-9: Land Loss Rates of AHs**

Township	Affected village	Land loss degree										Total	
		0-5%		5-10%		10-20%		20-50%		>50%		HH	APs
		HH	APs	HH	APs	HH	APs	HH	APs	HH	APs		
Ning'er	Minzheng	12	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	49
	Banhai	24	97	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	114
	Manlian	41	101	12	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	145
	Xinping	95	434	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	474
	Taida	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
	Xishitou	18	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	72
	Wenquan	63	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	240
	Yuhe	11	57	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	60
Mengxian	Heping	107	439	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	465
	Qianle	74	293	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	304
	Anning	93	377	16	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	409
	Xuande	139	583	15	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	654
	Yalu	21	79	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	101
Liming	Xianren	25	101	87	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	420
	Wangjie	49	154	17	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	237
	Tuanshan	48	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	166
Baozang	Shuicheng	71	574	22	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	784
	Banhe	71	634	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	660
Menglie	Jiangbian	191	1593	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	1612
	Niuluohe	7	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	54
	Dazhai	30	120	57	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	696
Qushui	Basan	44	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	363
	Nuna	37	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	328
<b>Total</b>		1275	6929	266	1499	0	0	0	0	0	0	1541	8428

HHs=households, APs=Affected Persons.

**Table 2-10: Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs**

Loss rate	Household					
	<5%	5-10%	10-20%	20-50%	>50%	Subtotal
Former cultivated area						
<1 mu	0	3	0	0	0	3
1-3 mu	94	76	0	0	0	170

Loss rate	Household					
3-5 mu	561	134	0	0	0	695
5 mu or more	617	56	0	0	0	673
Total	1272	269	0	0	0	1541

**Table 2-11: Analysis of Economic Loss of Ningjiang component induced by Land Acquisition**

City	County	township	Affected village	Land acquisition affected population				Total loss (CNY)	Annual loss per HH (CNY)	Annual loss per capita (CNY)	Income loss rate (%)
				HH	APs	Irrigated land (mu)	Non- irrigated land (mu)				
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng	12	49	0.88	12.08	13408.14	1117.34	273.64	6.01%
			Banhai	27	114	4.58	21.96	28838.26	1068.08	252.97	5.58%
			Manlian	53	145	1.00	21.30	22791.88	430.04	157.19	3.58%
			Xinping	105	474	2.23	27.35	30686.31	292.25	64.74	1.35%
			Taida	4	21	0.51	2.44	3198.21	799.55	152.30	3.07%
			Xishitou	18	72	1.53	10.31	12595.00	699.72	174.93	3.88%
			Wenquan	63	240	1.04	10.48	12040.58	191.12	50.17	1.08%
		Yuhe	12	60	0.05	7.02	7094.33	591.19	118.24	2.56%	
		Mengxian	Heping	116	465	0.90	45.27	46616.49	401.87	100.25	1.67%
			Qianle	79	304	0.53	27.48	28272.97	357.89	93.00	1.55%
			Anning	109	409	2.14	18.05	21256.91	195.02	51.97	0.87%
			Xuande	154	654	14.05	46.95	68023.41	441.71	104.01	1.73%
			Yalu	25	101	7.31	2.05	13018.96	520.76	128.90	2.16%
		Liming	Xianren	112	420	15.68	5.21	28733.90	256.55	68.41	1.39%
			Wangjie	66	237	5.75	29.10	37728.46	571.64	159.19	3.09%
	Tuanshan		48	166	0.00	43.04	43039.97	896.67	259.28	4.28%	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng	93	784	2.79	15.16	19339.29	207.95	24.67	0.53%
			Banhe	76	660	0.05	4.60	4676.65	61.53	7.09	0.15%
		Menglie town	Jiangbian	194	1612	2.53	8.87	12666.74	65.29	7.86	0.11%
			Niuluohe	7	54	1.08	4.50	6113.78	873.40	113.22	1.63%
			Dazhai	87	696	7.04	27.86	38419.85	441.61	55.20	1.20%
		Qushui	Basan	44	363	0.00	5.06	5061.48	115.03	13.94	0.27%
			Nuna	37	328	0.00	1.56	1561.06	42.19	4.76	0.09%
<b>Total</b>				1541	8428	164.8	71.66	397.69	505182.61	/	/

Note: Average Annual Output Value is CNY1200 per mu.

## 2.10 House Demolition Impacts Analysis

40. In 22 affected villages, 315 households with 1,178 persons will be affected by the house demolition. Due to the characters of the road construction, no village will be demolished as a whole. The affected households therefore will rebuild their houses within the original village which will not destroy the local relationships of neighbor and the community character. The house demolition impacts towards to villagers and households are limited.

## 2.11 Other Impacts

41. Resettlement does not involve any businesses, shops, schools, places of worship, as well as the institutions. The subproject will affect 9 types of attachments, such as poles, walls and cable line, etc. See Table 2-12.

**Table 2-12: Summary of Affected Ground Attachments**

No.	Item	Unit	Ning'er county	Jiangcheng county	Subtotal
1	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	1216	5	1221
2	electric pole	no.	0	57	57
3	communication pole	no.	0	196	196
4	Wire	m	0	10485	10485
5	cable line	m	0	24118	24118
6	High voltage tower	no.	0	7	7
7	cement pole	no.	254	0	254
8	stone wall	m	180	0	180
9	brick wall	m	263	0	263



### 3 Social and Economic Profile of Affected Areas

42. Ningjiang component construction will directly affect 23 administrative villages of 6 town or townships of Ning'er County and Jiangcheng County.

#### 3.1 Ning'er County

43. Ning'er Hani and Yi people autonomous county is the home town of "Pu'er tea". The whole county has 3 Xiangs, 6 towns, and 85 administrative villages, and 4 community neighborhood committees, with the total population of 195,000 people. Within Ning'er county, there are 19 different minority people, including Han, Hani, Yi, Dai, Hui, Lahu, Bai etc. Ethnic minority population account for 51.7% of the total population.

44. The total area of Ning'er county is 3,670 square kilometers, with farmland areas 2.4

million mu. The average temperature is 18.1 °C for whole year, with 1398.4 mm rainfall, and

1921.2 hours sunshine time. The character of climate is not cold in winter, and not hot in summer. The climate is suitable to develop forestry, tea, tobacco, coffee, and sericulture sector etc. Ning'er County has forest land 4.255 million mu, forest coverage rate is 74.04%, hydro reserves volume up to 537,000 kilowatt (kW); and Ning'er County also has copper, and iron, and lead, Zinc, salt, coal and other mineral resources.

#### 3.2 Jiangcheng County

45. Jiangcheng Hani and Yi people autonomous county is located in the south of Yunnan province, neighboring Viet Nam and Laos 183 kilometers borderline. Total land area of Jiangcheng County is 3,544 sq km with the total population of 116,000 people. There are 25 nationalities in Jiangcheng.

46. Jiangcheng is located in the end of the Wuliang mountain of Hengduan Mountains, with rich natural resources and favorable ecological environment. The topography in northwest is high and low in southeast. The highest point is Shiziya, with 2,207 m above sea level, and the lowest point is Tuka River, only 317 m above sea level. The character of Jiangcheng climate is that the winter and summer seasons are short, and spring and autumn seasons are long; annual average temperature is 19°C, annual average rainfall is 2,248 mm. The rainfall is the third highest in Yunnan province. The climate is subtropical humid climate. There are three big rivers, and over 30 small rivers. Fertile soil and warm climate, plentiful rainfall, have spawned a variety of tropical and subtropical plants and animals. The forest coverage rate is 63%.

47. In Jiangcheng, each minority people have its own language. Within the 6 ethnic minority people, only Hani and Lahu people do not have language character. Unique customs, lifestyle, architecture, costumes, traditional folk festivals, folk songs, folk dances are colorful in Jiangcheng county. People mainly follow naturism, ancestor worship, Buddhism and Christianity. Jiangcheng is rich in land resources, per capita land areas ranks to Simao's first. Jiangcheng is also one of the province's animal husbandry bases.

### 3.3 Socio-economic Development Profile of Affected Counties

#### 3.3.1 Population

48. The population statistics of Jiangcheng and Ning'er Counties are listed as Table 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3.

**Table 3-1: Population and structure (2012)**

County	Total Household	Total population (10,000 persons)	Of which				Minority	
			male	Female	Rural	Urban	Population (10,000)	%
Ning'er	57906	19.5	9.9	9.6	11.9	7.6	10.8	55.5%
Jiangcheng	33880	11.6	5.9	5.7	10.2	1.4	10.1	81.3%

Data sources: County statistical data and field survey.

**Table 3-2: Population and density of Ning'er and Jiangcheng (2012)**

City	County	Total population (10,000)	Land (KM <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (persons/ KM <sup>2</sup> )	Increase rate (%)
Pu'er	Ning'er	19.5	3670	53.00	5.21
	Jiangcheng	11.6	3476	32.74	6.00
Yunnan		4713	394139	115	6.22

Data sources: County statistical data and field survey.

**Table 3-3: Population and labor force of project areas (2012)**

County	Total rural population (10,000)	Rural labor force (10,000)		Rural poor population (10,000)		Rural minority poor population (10,000)	
		total	female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Ning'er	15.22	9.8930	4.4519	2.2830	1.0274	1.3698	0.6164
Jiangcheng	10.16	6.6040	2.9718	1.5240	0.6858	0.9144	0.4115
Yunnan	2827.50	1837.8750	827.0438	424.1250	190.8563	254.4750	114.5138

Data sources: County statistical data and field survey.

#### 3.3.2 Ning'er Socio-economic Profile

49. In 2014, the county's GDP was CNY 3.94112 billion, a year-on-year growth of 8.8%, and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries changed from 25.1:39.2:35.7 in 2013 to 25.4:38.1:36.5.

50. The county's registered population was 195,219, including a nonagricultural population of 55,397, an agricultural population of 139,822, 99,942 males, 95,277 females, and a minority population of 108,309, accounting for 55.5% of registered population, including 39,415 Yi people and 51,542 Hani people.

51. The County's annual average wage of fully employed staff was CNY 31,681, with an increase rate of 16.1%; Urban residents' per capita disposable income is CNY 18,863, with an

increase rate of 13.7%, and the rural per capita net income is CNY5013.9, with an increase rate of 19.5%.

52. 20,383 persons have covered basic medical insurance for urban workers, up 145 or 0.7% from the previous year; 18,630 persons have covered basic medical insurance for urban residents, up 702 or 3.9%; and 16,233 persons have covered basic endowment insurance for urban workers, up 559 or 3.6%.

### 3.3.3 Jiangcheng Socio-economic Profile

53. In 2014, the county's GDP was CNY 2.27746 billion, a year-on-year growth of 10.2%, and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries changed from 37.8:40.3:21.9 in 2013 to 36.5:41.6:21.9.

54. The county's resident population was 124,800, up 0.6%, including an agricultural population of 101,900, up 0.3%, and a minority population of 101,462, accounting for 81.3%.

55. In 2014, urban residents' per capita disposable income was CNY18,094, up CNY2,415 or 15.4%; the average pay of in-service workers was CNY 31,146, up CNY 1,343 or 4.5%; farmers' per capita net income was CNY 4,777, up CNY 763 or 19.0%.

56. 10,096 persons have covered basic endowment insurance for urban workers, with pensions totaling CNY 45.32 million paid; 55,747 persons have covered rural social endowment insurance, with a participation rate of 100%, with pensions totaling CNY 7.32 million paid; 2,308 persons have covered social endowment insurance for urban residents, with a participation rate of 100%, with pensions totaling CNY 220,000 paid; 9,401 urban residents have covered medical insurance, with a participation rate of 94%, with CNY 14.43 million disbursed in total; 9,765 persons have covered medical insurance for urban workers, with a participation rate of 97%, with CNY 16.72 million disbursed in total.

Table 3-1 Economic indicators of the two counties compared to provincial averages

County	Population (0,000)	Per capita GDP		Urban residents' per capita income		Rural residents' per capita income		Per capita fiscal revenue		Per capita fiscal expenditure	
		CNY	Percent to provincial average %	CNY	Percent to provincial average %	CNY	Percent to provincial average %	CNY	Percent to provincial average %	CNY	Percent to provincial average %
Ning'er	19.5	20667	75.80%	18863	77.63%	5013.9	67.25%	2168	35.95%	7506	79.72%
Jiangcheng	11.6	18832	69.07%	18094	74.46%	4777	64.07%	1160	19.24%	9342	99.22%
Provincial average	4713.9	27264	100 %	24299	100 %	7456	100%	6030	100%	9415	100%

### 3.4 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Town and Townships

57. The basic socio-economics of affected towns and townships are listed as Table 3-5.

Table 3-4: Some Indicators of Affected Town and Townships

County	Township	Land areas (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Households	Population (person)	Farmland areas (mu)	Rural income (10,000)	Net income per capita (CNY)
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	538.36	28770	71756	84423	67518	9064

County	Township	Land areas (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Households	Population (person)	Farmland areas (mu)	Rural income (10,000)	Net income per capita (CNY)
	Mengxian Town	487	8845	22774	27862	15100	5958
	Liming Xiang	467.19	3653	11924	27358	10066	6573
Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	564	2299	9662	39815	8982	5380
	Menglie town	387.67	10054	30277	26456	12467	6989
	Qushui Xiang	588.31	5387	19269	25996.1	11871	5811

Data source: statistical data of related town and townships.

### 3.5 Basic Socio-economic Information of Affected Villages

58. Land acquisition and house relocation of the subproject will affect 23 villages. The household size of affected villages is between 4.5-5.5 persons per household and the per capita arable land ranges from 1mu to 5 mu. The per capita income of farmers is unevenly distributed, between CNY 4,500 to CNY 7,000. The affected villages do not have industrial enterprises, and the main source of income is from agricultural production. Main crops planted in these villages are rice, corn, tea, bananas, coffee, etc. See Tables 3-6 and 3-7.

**Table 3-5: Basic Information of Affected Villages**

Affected village	Present status										
	Total HH	Total popul (person)	Male	Female	Labor force	Popul of Han people	Popul of minority	Farmland per capita (mu/person)	Economic forest per capita (mu/person)	Forest per capita (mu/person)	Waste land per capita (mu/person)
Minzheng	640	2426	1232	1194	1555	1448	978	2.35	0.35	12.00	0.00
Banhai	361	1369	671	698	720	520	849	1.40	0.73	0.88	0.00
Manlian	755	2778	1361	1417	1162	417	2361	1.20	0.90	16.66	0.04
Xinping	1022	3514	1722	1792	2108	1732	1782	0.98	0.43	3.26	0.00
Taida	652	2913	1427	1486	1748	1255	1658	1.11	0.32	4.12	0.25
Xishitou	710	2700	1323	1377	1620	2000	700	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.50
Wenquan	465	2722	1334	1388	1633	1051	1671	2.05	1.95	2.62	0.00
Heping	921	3892	1907	1985	2335	1168	2724	0.78	1.02	13.80	0.00
Qianle	354	1654	810	844	992	1500	154	1.50	3.00	14.80	0.50
Anning	518	2098	1028	1070	1259	1678	420	1.20	0.40	0.00	0.00
Xuande	742	3160	1548	1612	1896	1534	1626	2.10	0.00	10.45	0.00
Yalu	470	2073	1016	1057	1244	900	1173	2.50	0.48	0.23	0.00
Xianren	430	1924	943	981	824	712	1212	2.50	3.78	0.00	0.00
Wangjie	496	2289	1122	1167	1140	179	2110	5.00	8.00	1.75	0.00
Tuanshan	367	1527	748	779	920	672	855	2.31	2.44	13.75	0.00
Shuicheng	560	2465	1282	1183	1122	49	2416	3.60	1.99	26.36	0.00
Banhe	286	1187	617	570	540	36	1151	1.50	5.94	62.79	0.00
Jiangbian	466	1738	904	834	791	140	1598	20.00	14.32	36.82	0.00
Niuluohe	304	1152	599	553	524	22	1130	20.00	35.16	130.52	0.00
Dazhai	376	1449	753	696	659	115	1334	5.00	15.18	31.75	13.80
Basan	478	2165	1126	1039	985	40	2125	3.60	4.70	62.00	0.00
Nuna	527	2186	1137	1049	995	20	2166	2.00	10.00	0.00	5.00

Data sources: socioeconomic survey and Interview with the village leaders.

**Table 3-6: Main Economic Indicators of Affected Villages, 2012**

County	Township	Affected village	Land area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Rural population (person)	Rural HH	Farmland area (mu)	Total rural income (10,000 Y)	Net income of farmer (Y)
Ning'er	Ning'er	Minzheng	39	2426	640	5824	1327	4236
		Banhai	31	1369	361	3600	90	1460

County	Township	Affected village	Land area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Rural population (person)	Rural HH	Farmland area (mu)	Total rural income (10,000 Y)	Net income of farmer (Y)
		Manlian	44	2778	755	6958	1559	4176
		Xinping	18	3560	1037	3586	1732	3960
		Taida	15	2913	910	6500	1101	3780
		Xishitou	19	2700	710	3701	900	3600
		Wenquan	30	2722	835	7129	774	4300
	Mengxian	Heping	7	3892	921	4690	5194	8600
		Qianle	26	1654	354	2473	603	3648
		Anning	17	2098	518	5100	1174	5598
		Xuande	35	3160	742	7197	1877	5940
		Yalu	60	2073	470	3600	498	2400
	Liming	Xianren	77	1924	430	5817	966	5023
		Wangjie	104	2289	496	9200	1135	4960
		Tuanshan	56	1527	367	3523	735	4815
Jiangcheng	Baozang	Shuicheng	203	2465	560	25000	1260	5112
		Banhe	58	1187	286	5120	515	5120
	Menglie	Jiangbian	80	1738	466	13998	1095	6300
		Niuluohu	119	1152	304	4144	751	6521
		Dazhai	116	1447	376	7085	259	1796
	Qushui	Basan	128	2165	478	7800	930	4300
		Nuna	21	2168	527	7600	688	4244

Data sources: socioeconomic survey and Interview with the village leaders.

### 3.6 Population Affected and Socio-economic Situation

59. In order to learn the basic information of the APs, a sampling survey on the AHs has been carried out. 628 sample households with 2952 members were surveyed.

#### A. Sample distribution

60. A total of 628 households were surveyed for Ningjiang component, mainly located in Ning'er County and Jiangcheng counties. Among of the total samples, 478 households surveys located in Ning'er County, accounting for 76.11%, and 150 sample households located in Jiangcheng County, accounting for 23.89% of the total number of investigations.

61. Along the proposed road, the topography is mountainous areas, and relatively with small population density and large per capita arable land areas. The main economic sources are based on traditional crops and cash crops. Implementation of the Ningjiang component will have relatively small impacts on local economics. The sample distribution is shown in Table 3-7.

**Table 3-7: Sample Distribution**

City	County	Sample HH	rate (%)
Pu'er	Ning'er	478	76.11%
	Jiangcheng	150	23.89%
	Total	628	100.00%

#### B. Farmland status of sampled households

62. According to sampled households, the farmland status is listed in Table 3-8.

**Table 3-8: Sampled households farmland hold (Unit: mu)**

County	Farmland of every household	Farmland per capita
--------	-----------------------------	---------------------

Ning'er	27.70	5.54
Jiangcheng	38.68	7.75

### C. Average income per capita

63. The net income per capita includes the income from planting sector, work part time income, and so on. In the subproject area, the income of planting sector is occupied an important position, resulting from rich farmland in the region. Farmers have spent more time to do the agriculture, and unable to engage more in labor export. Sample survey shows that farmers' per capita net income of Ning'er is at same level with that of the Pu'er city, while farmers' per capita net income of Jiangcheng is about CNY 1,000 lower. The net income of these two counties is lower than that of Yunnan Province. See details in Table 3-9.

**Table 3-9: Average Income per capita of affected areas (Unit: CNY)**

City	County	Total Income per capita	Total planting income per capita	Net income per capita
Pu'er	Ning'er	7481	5525	5014
	Jiangcheng	6423	4530	4014
	Pu'er	8952	6714	5020
Yunnan		8360	5851	5417

### D. Income structure of sampled households

64. From the sample survey, the family's main source of income is farming, accounting for about 73.5% of the total income; earnings from working at part time account for 15%; grain direct subsidy income is approximately 5% of the total income, and other income is about 6.5%. See details in Table 3-10.

**Table 3-10: Composition of Income**

Income	Rate
Wage (export of labor service)	15%
farming	73.5%
Grain Planting subsidy	5%
Others (small business, transportation, etc)	6.5%

### E. Expenditures of the sampled households

65. Sampled households' expenditure structure is in line with the current stage of the income level, referred to Table 3-11. The farmer's living expenses accounts for a larger proportion (about 56%) of the total expenditure, of which, food consumption is the major. Among the productive costs, agricultural cost is the main expenditure.

**Table 3-11: Expenditure Structure of Sampled Households**

County	Households expenditure (Yuan)	Productive costs				Living expenditure	
		Agriculture		Second and tertiary industry sector		Amount (CNY)	Rate (%)
		Amount (CNY)	Rate (%)	Amount (CNY)	Rate (%)		
Ning'er	27625	8288	30.00%	3868	14.00%	15470	56.00%
Jiangcheng	23930	7538	31.50%	3231	13.50%	13162	55.00%

### F. The population composition by gender

66. In a random sample of 628 households with 2,952 persons, 1486 were men, accounting for 50.35%, and 1466 women, accounting for 49.65%. The gender composition is reasonable. This became important factors in local social harmony. See Table 3-12.

**Table 3-12: Population Structure of Gender**

County	Total population	Male		Female	
		persons	Rate %	Persons	Rate %
Ning'er	2247	1141	50.78%	1106	49.22%
Jiangcheng	705	353	50.09%	352	49.91%
Total	2952	1486	50.35%	1466	49.65%

**G. The population composition by age**

67. The population whose age between 17 to 60 years old are 2282 persons, accounting for 61.89%, which indicates that the labor force situation is in a good condition. See Table 3-13.

**Table 3-13: Population Composition by Age**

County	Item	Total	0-6 years old	7-16	17-30	30-60	>60 years old
Ning'er	Persons	2247	225	352	644	734	292
	%	100%	10.00%	15.67%	28.67%	32.67%	13.00%
Jiangcheng	Persons	705	96	104	224	224	56
	%	100%	13.63%	14.77%	31.81%	31.82%	7.95%
Total	Persons	2952	321	456	868	958	348
	%	100%	10.87%	15.46%	29.42%	32.47%	11.79%

**H. The population composition by minority**

68. The minority people are dominant in the area of Ningjiang component. See Table 3-14.

**Table 3-14: Composition of Nationalities of Sampled Households**

County	Total population		Minority people		Han people	
	persons	%	Persons	%	persons	%
Ning'er	2247	100%	1541	68.56%	706	31.44%
Jiangcheng	705	100%	520	73.82%	185	26.18%

**I. Vulnerable Group**

69. Among the sampled households, some households can be categorized as belonging to vulnerable groups. These affected households will be provided more attention during the implementation of land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and rehabilitation. See Table 3-15.

**Table 3-15: Vulnerable Group Status of Sampled Households**

County	Total population	Persons enjoying minimum living security	%	Disabled person	%
Ning'er	2247	235	10.45%	51	2.25%
Jiangcheng	705	84	11.85%	18	2.50%
Total	2952	318	10.78%	69	2.34%

**J. Poverty Status**

70. During the investigation of poverty, about 30.28% of people considered themselves as the poor; and 42.58% of interviewees did not consider themselves as the poor; and about

27.14% of the interviewees thought themselves close to the poor. See detailed information in Table 3-16.

**Table 3-16: Poverty Survey Results of Sampled Households**

No.	Item	Rate	
1	Is your family poor?	Poor	30.28%
		Not poor	42.58%
		Close to poor	27.14%
2	What are the reasons caused your family poor?	Have patient	30.11%
		Have students	28.61%
		Without labor force	22.33%
		Poor transportation	16.28%
		Lack of resources	2.67%
3	The main difficulties faced by your family	Costs for students	18.85%
		Medical costs high	20.46%
		Low income	57.14%
		Others	3.55%
4	The main income sources of your family	Planting	88.64%
		Livestock sector	3.25%
		Work part time	8.11%
5	Sales mode of your family's agricultural products	Self sale	98.22%
		Specialized cooperatives sale	0.00%
		Sales under the help of village	1.78%
6	Sales mode by yourself	Waiting for somebody come	95.18%
		Transport to other place to sale	4.82%
7	The main funds sources of your family agricultural inputs	Self savings	39.83%
		Microcredit	39.54%
		Borrow from others	20.63%
8	Do the microcredit helpful for your family?	Yes	84.37%
		No	15.66%
9	Who is in charge of your family's income?	Male	16.89%
		Female	16.27%
		Both	66.84%
10	Who is your family's main labor force?	Male	47.64%
		Female	4.72%
		Both	47.64%
11	How many kids does your family have?	1	69.16%
		2	25.53%
		3 and above	5.31%
12	Present, your childs are studying in	Primary school	52.08%
		Junior high school	32.29%
		Senior high school	7.29%
		College and above	8.34%
13	The mode of children go to school	Not far away, walking	41.89%
		Far away, by riding	58.11%
15	Does your family have received the relief of government?	Yes	50.90%
		No	49.10%
16	The government relief mode	Cash	42.55%
		Relief grain	57.45%
		others	0.00%
17	Do your family members participated rural	Yes	98.04%



No.	Item	Rate
	cooperative medical insurance?	No 1.96%
18	Do your family members participate in rural endowment insurance?	Yes 2.90%
		No 97.10%

### K. Analysis of Affected Women in the Project

71. Women make up 48.2% of the total population in Pu'er Prefecture Municipal of which the majority were rural women accounting for over 65% of total female population. The social status of women in Pu'er has been improving through carrying out Pu'er Municipal Women Development Strategies. Women's political participations are significant. There were about 20% female leaders working in various government departments in 2012. In the same year, congresswomen at municipal level reached 23.6%. Women, both minority and non-minority, in Pu'er enjoy equal rights in all aspects of political, economic and social life. They are entitled fundamental needs of education, health, housing, employment. In the community level, women have less percentage of participation in the community decision body compared to men. Rural women are engaged in agricultural activities such as growing crops and raising animals. They play crucial roles of household livelihood maintenance and development. Looking after household members particularly children and the elderly and household maintenances such as food preparation and water collection activities are mainly undertaken by women. With the expanding of cash crops areas in Pu'er, more and more rural women are getting involved in cash crops cultivation in terms of rubber, tea, banana, etc in order to meet the increasing demand of cash income in the household.

72. The average education level of rural women is lower than that of men. Specifically, 31.2% of female respondents are in the no-schooling category, higher than male respondents (25.1%). Similarly, female respondents with 7-9 years of education (23.8%), is lower than for males (30.8%). Very few respondents obtained more than 10 years of education. Regarding primary years of education, both genders were over 35%. However, the percentage of minority women's education level aged above 50 are less than Han women with the same age on average as they were living usually in the remote mountainous areas with difficult access to school, difficult access to road in the past. Lower education level is a limitation for minority women aged above 50 to do income-generating activities because they have difficulties to receive market information as well as to learn technology.

73. The majority of respondents were farmers with 63.5% (61.7% female and 65.3% male) being fully engaged in agriculture on their farmland. Although the occupation of local farming labor was not popular in the Project area, the survey indicated that men (2%) were slightly more likely than women (1.4%) to work outside their family land as laborers seeking cash earnings, on local cash crops fields (such as sugarcane, tobacco, coffee). Women were often left at home both for cultivating family land and taking care of household.

74. Young people tend to be long-term migrant laborers (more than 1 year) with 2.4% for men and 2.3% for women. Because of cash crop plantation growth in the project area labour migration is to the area rather than out-migration. The survey indicates that there are slightly more males being seasonal migrant laborers than women. However women running businesses or involved in private enterprises is much less. Of the respondents, only 0.2% of females were running business compared to males (0.5%), and 0.4% of females working in private enterprises compared to males (0.8%). 0.8% of females are village cadres as compared to 1% for males. These statistics indicate that women's participation in community decision-making and other socioeconomic activities was lower than for men.

75. Women and men are involved differently in agricultural production practices. Males usually dominate ploughing and clearing activities, while females are more engaged in

transplanting and weeding. Both women and men take part in activities such as fertilizing, harvesting and raising pigs. Tending poultry feeding is solely a woman's activity. It is common for both females and males to be involved in income-generating activities. Among middle-aged groups, men tend to be seasonal migrant labor and women deal with selling agricultural produce.

76. Women's health, in particular reproductive health, has been addressed through a variety of programs. The quality of births has improved a lot by implementing the program "Safe Mother and New-Born Baby". The rate of maternal hospital delivery in rural areas of Pu'er Municipality has substantially increased, with consequent reductions in maternal and infant mortality. In 2012, the rate of hospital delivery reached 68% and the rate of regularly premarital examination for rural pregnant women increased up to 84%. Women who deliver babies in hospital can receive a government subsidy of CNY400.

77. The surveys show a variety of travel destinations: within village, township, county town and province town. Rural village, township and county towns are the major travel destinations for both women and men. There is some travelling by both men and women to provincial towns. Main travel purpose is to buy or sell products, visit health center and seek local job opportunities. The percentage of female travel to townships is lower than that of men because men generally handle buying or selling products within bigger township markets. Women travel more to county towns for the purpose of accompanying their family members to hospital. Women's transport purposes and modes differ to men's. The primary mode of women travel is walking within village, though they also use motorcycles and truck-trailer when they can gain access to them. The main purpose of women's travel includes; seek paid jobs, buy and sell products at nearby market and fetch small children from school.

## **4 Legal Framework and Resettlement Policy**

78. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for the Ninjiang component shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by PRC and Yunnan Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009). The adopted compensation rates and rehabilitation measures in the RP will be followed during resettlement implementation. If there is any policy change during project implementation, the Pu'er PMO will seek approval of ADB beforehand.

### **4.1 Policy Basis**

79. The laws and regulations adopted in this resettlement include:

- Document 28: State Council Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration in October, 2004;
- Land Administration Law of the PRC, 1998; (revised 2004);
- Implementation Regulation for Land Administration Law of PRC;
- Protection Regulation of Basic Farmland;
- Forestry Law of PRC, revised in 1998;
- The Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration (1999) (this is the latest version of );
- 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);
- Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Land and Resources Department on Amending Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in 15 Prefectures (Cities) (June 1, 2014)
- The Notice of Further exploit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er Municipal Government (Pu'er Municipal Government [2006] No.50;
- The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er Municipal Government [2009] No.53);
- The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er Municipal Government [2010] No. 11); and
- ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), "Safeguards Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement."
- Notice of the Jiangcheng County Government on Compensation Rates for Collective Land and Ground Attachments Affected by the Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway (JCG [2015] No.146)
- Notice of the Ning'er County Government on Compensation Rates for Collective Land and Ground Attachments Affected by the Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway (NCG [2015] No.27)

#### **4.1.1 Abstract of ADB Policies**

80. The displaced persons (called affected persons, or APs in the REMDP) are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

81. Basic principles include:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- Prepare an RP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a draft RP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and

language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

a.) Indigenous Peoples

82. The borrower/client will undertake meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples (which includes ethnic minorities) to ensure their informed participation in (i) designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for such effects; and (ii) tailoring project benefits that accrue to them in a culturally appropriate manner. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities.

b.) Gender and Development

83. ADB's gender and development policy is a critical mainstreaming strategy in promoting Gender equality, and includes the following key points:

- (i) Gender sensitivity: Particular attention should be paid to women's needs and expectations in consideration of impacts of the ADB-financed project on men and women;
- (ii) Gender analysis: A systematic analysis of the project's impacts on men and women should be made to learn their economic and social connections;
- (iii) Gender planning: A special strategy that offers equal opportunities to men and women should be developed;
- (iv) Mainstreaming: ADB considers the gender issue in all aspects of the project, and encourages women to participate in decision-making in the development process actively.

#### **4.1.2 Key Provisions of PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies**

84. See Appendix 1 for an abstract of laws and regulations of the PRC and policies of Yunnan Province.

#### **4.1.3 Similarities and Gaps between PRC and ADB Policy and Solutions**

##### **A. Gaps between National/Local governments and ADB Policies**

- (i) Compensation and resettlement for houses
  - Difference: ADB policies require that compensation is based on replacement cost. Chinese laws think that depreciation is reasonable, and the compensation rate for the same structure should be lower than that for new housing.
  - Solution: Compensation rates in all ADB-financed projects are based on replacement cost.
- (ii) 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. To ensure that the affected people use the compensation in a rational manner, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.
- (iii) Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups
  - Difference: ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.
  - Solution: Special funds are made available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RP.
- (iv) Consultation and disclosure
  - Difference: ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.
  - Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Pu'er PMO will disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB and a further consultation scheme has been included in the RP.
- (v) Lack of legal title

- Difference: ADB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.
  - Solution: For an ADB financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance.
- (vi) 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 all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.
- (vii) Indigenous peoples policies
- Difference: ADB requires assessment of impacts on ethnic minorities at the project level and specific measures to be taken by the project-implanting agency, whereas the PRC's preferential policies apply regardless of the project. This makes it difficult to implement project specific measures.
  - Solution: The Bureau of Ethnic Minority has been involved in the formulation of this RP and has agreed to implement the measures specified, continue consultation with ethnic minority APs and report progress to ADB.
- (viii) 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 Policy of Ningjiang Component**

### **4.2.1 General Objectives and Principles**

85. Policies regarding compensation and resettlement for the APs in the project are based on a combination of the PRC laws and regulations and ADB's policy and requirements. The primary objective of the RP is to restore the income and living standards of the APs in post-resettlement period as quickly as possible and with as little disruption as possible in their own economic and social environment. The RP has been prepared and will be implemented to meet this objective. Particular attention has been paid to the needs of the poor, ethnic minorities and vulnerable

groups to be resettled. Further, the need for involuntary resettlement has already been considered through alignment optimization by Design institute.

86. The resettlement principles adopted in the project reflect the legal and policy requirements of PRC and ADB. The adopted principles with regard to compensation, resettlement and income restoration are flexible enough, allowing for considerable variability from village to village (e.g., between cash payments on the one hand, and community-based and individually organized income restoration options on the other). The key is to ensure that all APs receive adequate compensation and assistance to restore their incomes, living conditions and general livelihood in post-resettlement period and their living standard are better off or at least are restored to the same level prior to the project implementation.

#### 4.2.2 Compensation Eligibility and Cut-off Date

87. All APs and organizations (whether public or private) losing land, buildings/houses, crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent and temporary) as long as they are included in the final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), or identified as affected by temporary impacts during construction.

88. The cut-off date of the Subproject is April 30, 2015.

#### 4.3 Compensation Rates

##### 4.3.1 The Land Acquisition Compensation Rate for the Ningjiang Component

89. In 2015, the Jiangcheng County Government issued Document JCG [2015] No.146 (Appendix 4), and the Ning'er County Government issued Document NCG [2015] No.27 (Appendix 4), specifying the compensation rates for acquired collective land. See details in Table 4-1.

90. In addition, the compensation rates for young crops of paddy land and dry land are 1,500 CNY/mu and 1,000 CNY/mu respectively.

**Table 4-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Rate of Ningjiang Component**

City	County	township	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation rate (CNY/mu)				
				Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	House plot
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Banhai	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Manlian	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Xinping	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Taida	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Wenquan	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Yuhe	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Mengxian Town	Heping	40000	25000	15000	3800	30000
			Qianle	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
			Anning	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
			Xuande	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000



			Land acquisition compensation rate (CNY/mu)				
			Yalu	30000	20000	15000	3800
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Wangjie	40000	25000	15000	3800	30000
		Tuanshan	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Shuicheng	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
		Banhe	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
	Menglie town	Jiangbian	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
		Niuluohu	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
		Dazhai	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
	Qushui Xiang	Basan	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
		Nuna	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000

data source: Jiangcheng County Government's Document JCG [2015] No.146 and the Ning'er County Government's Document NCG [2015] No.27

91. Table 4-2 showed the list of compensation rates for standing crops.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates of Standing Crops

Crop types		Number of trees per mu	Compensation rate (CNY/mu)	Compensation for single tree (CNY/tree)	Note
Tea garden	Young	1200	1800	1.5	
	Productive		3600	3	Planted for 4-6 years
	Harvest ready		6000	5	Planted for above 7 years
Coffee garden	Young	333	1665	5	
	Productive		3330	10	Planted 3-5 years
	Harvest ready		5994	18	Planted above 6 years
Banana	/	110	2750	25	Banana tree should higher than 1 m
Sugarcane	/	/	First season 4000 Second season 3000 Third season 2000 Fourth season 1000 Fifth season 500	/	/
Rubber	Young	33		8	Planted 1 to 3 years, 150 yuan each; 4 to 6 years, 270 yuan each; 7 to 8 years, 360 yuan each.
	Not productive		8910	270	
	Productive		13200	400	

#### 4.3.2 Compensation for permanently occupied state-owned land

92. The state-owned land acquired permanently for the Subproject includes existing roads and state-owned woodland, both affecting no one, and has been allocated without compensation.

#### 4.3.3 Compensation Rates for temporary land occupation

93. The compensation for temporary land occupation includes temporary land occupation fee and land reclamation fee. These fees will be paid to the land owner according to actual occupation duration. Details are as given in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3: Compensation Rates of Temporary Land Occupation**

Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Remark
Forest land	CNY/mu/year	1500	Occupation duration is no more than 2 years
Land reclamation fee.	CNY/mu	1000	

#### 4.3.4 The Compensation Rates for House Demolition

94. The compensation for house demolition will refer to the local replacement cost. Based on the field survey, the replacement costs of Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties have been analysed. See details in Table 4-4 and Table 4-5.

**Table 4-4: The Replacement Price of Masonry concrete House**

No.	Item	unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (CNY)	note
A	Man-machine fee	CNY	1	378.60	378.60	
B	Materials expenses					
1	Cement	Kg	180	0.45	81.00	
2	Sand	M <sup>3</sup>	1	120	120.00	
3	Gravel	M <sup>3</sup>	1.43	130	185.90	
4	Steels	Kg	27	5.3	143.10	
5	Wood	M <sup>3</sup>	0.046	1500	69.00	
6	Red brick	piece	300	0.45	135.00	
7	Lime paste	Kg	2.8	2	5.60	
8	Other materials		1	256	256.00	
C	Comprehensive fee		1	4.8	4.80	
D	Measure fee		1	12	12.00	
E	Total	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>			1391.00	

Date sources: Local construction experts.

**Table 4-5: The Replacement Price of Masonry timber House**

No.	Item	Unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (CNY)	Note
A	Man-machine fee	CNY	1	160	160.00	
B	Materials expenses					
1	Cement	Kg	80	0.5	40.00	
2	Sand	M <sup>3</sup>	0.4	120	48.00	

No.	Item	Unit	Amount of unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price	Amount (CNY)	Note
3	Gravel	M <sup>3</sup>	0.5	120	60.00	
4	Steels	Kg	1.3	5.3	6.89	
5	Wood	M <sup>3</sup>	0.036	1500	54.00	
6	Red brick	piece	280	0.45	126.00	
7	Lime paste	Kg	2	2	4.00	
8	Rough stone	M <sup>3</sup>	0.4	250	100.00	
9	Tile	piece	140	0.5	70.00	
10	Other materials		1	150	150.00	
C	Comprehensive fee		1	4.8	4.80	
D	Measure fee		1	12	12.00	
E	Total	CNY/m <sup>2</sup>			835.69	

Data sources: Local construction experts

95. Based on the above replacement cost estimation, combining with local building relocation compensation rates, house demolition compensation rates of the Ningjiang component are established in Table 4-6.

**Table 4-6: The Compensation Rates of Ningjiang component House Demolition**

Type	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)	
		Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County
Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1400	1400
Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	900	900
Earth timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	700	700
Hollow brick with asbestos tile	m <sup>2</sup>	350	350
Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	150	240
Cement-stone retaining wall	m	150	150
Rubble retaining wall	m	180	320
Brick enclosing wall	m	150	150
Earth enclosing wall	m	80	80

96. In addition, the affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy in lump sum at 1200 CNY/household and 4800 CNY/household for transition period not exceeding six months respectively.

#### 4.3.5 Compensation rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

97. The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-7.

**Table 4-7: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)
1	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	400
2	electric pole	no.	3000
3	communication pole	no.	2000
4	wire	m	8
5	cable line	m	10
6	High voltage tower	no.	20000
7	cement pole	no.	2000
8	stone wall	m	60
9	brick wall	m	40

### 4.3.6 Taxes, duties and other fees

98. The rates for taxes, duties and other fees are shown Table 4-8.

**Table 4-8: Taxes, Duties and Other Fees**

Item	Unit	Rate	
		Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County
Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	CNY/mu	10500	10500
Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	CNY/mu	9000	9000
Farmland occupation tax	CNY/mu	13334	13334
Risk reserve for LEFs	CNY/mu	1334	1334
Endowment Insurance for LEFs	CNY/mu	20000	20000
Special funds for vulnerable group	CNY 1,0000	2% of basic resettlement cost	2% of basic resettlement cost
LA administration fee	CNY 1,0000	2.1% of LA compensation	2.1% of LA compensation
Survey and design costs	CNY 1,0000	3% of basic resettlement cost	3% of basic resettlement cost
Administrative costs	CNY 1,0000	3% of basic resettlement cost	3% of basic resettlement cost
Skills training costs	CNY 1,0000	3% of basic resettlement cost	3% of basic resettlement cost
External M&E costs	CNY 1,0000	5% of basic resettlement cost	5% of basic resettlement cost
Contingencies	CNY 1,0000	10% of basic resettlement cost	10% of basic resettlement cost

### 4.4 Entitlement Matrix

99. Compensation measures and entitlements have been determined for all categories of impacts identified. Entitlements adopted are based on government policies and decisions and ADB policies. Entitled persons or APs are those who satisfy the cut-off-date (in the case of house demolition) announced by local authority right before DMS). The entitlements, compensation and rehabilitation measures have been detailed in Table 4-9.

**Table 4-9: Entitlement Matrix**

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
1.	Permanent land acquisition	2,219.23 mu in 23 affected village of 6 townships in 2 counties	1,541 households with 8,428 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation of land acquisition includes land compensation fee, resettlement subsidies and compensation for young crops.</li> <li>2. All land compensation fee and resettlement subsidies will be paid to APs if the land is contracted to farmers.</li> <li>3. Compensation for young crops will be paid to owners directly.</li> <li>4. Preferential employment to APs for unskilled jobs generated during construction and operation</li> <li>5. Preferential training to APs</li> <li>6. Once the APs meet the requirements<sup>7</sup>, they can participate in the endowment insurance voluntarily.</li> <li>7. The Subproject will make efforts to avoid acquiring land while standing crops are ready for harvesting and if unavoidable prior notice will be given and consultations will be done with the owners.</li> </ol>	The compensation rates are established in Table 4-2 the compensation rates for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1500 CNY/mu and 1000CNY/mu respectively
2.	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	970.808	No affected population	Free allocation	
3.	Temporary land acquisition	About 150 mu of land	to be identified during construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary land occupation fee will be paid to land owners yearly. The duration cannot be over two years.</li> <li>2. Land reclamation fee will be paid to those who are responsible for land reclamation.</li> <li>3. After completion of 2 years, temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractors to the original quality and will be handed back to the land owners.</li> </ol>	Temporary land occupation fee: 1500 CNY/mu/year; Land reclamation fee: 1000 CNY/mu
4.	Rural residential housing demolition	25,069.38 m <sup>2</sup>	315 households with 1,178 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation for house at replacement cost will be paid to affected household directly;</li> <li>2. Movement subsidy and transition subsidy will paid to AHs in lump sum directly;</li> <li>3. The house plot in original village will be provided to</li> </ol>	The Subproject will follow the policy that the house demolition takes place only once the affected household has built the new house. If there is any outstanding case,

<sup>7</sup> Once APs lose their basic living and production condition or per capita arable land holding is below 0.3 mu after land acquisition can take part in endowment insurance system. Each AP, once he reaches 60 years old or she reaches 55 years old, can obtain a pension of not less than CNY 80 per month form the endowment insurance system.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				<p>AHs free for the new building construction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Compensation for structures and all other lost assets will be paid in full before relocation.</li> <li>5. APs have the right to use salvaged material free of cost.</li> <li>6. Vulnerable groups will be assisted to reconstruct the house by local government.</li> </ol>	<p>transition subsidy will be provided to such households. The compensation rates for structures are established in Table 4-2;</p> <p>The affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy in lump sum at 1200 CNY/household and 4800 CNY/household for transition period not exceeding six months.</p>
5.	Ground attachments and public facilities	7 types,	Proprietors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All will be compensated at replacement cost, and paid directly to the proprietors.</li> <li>2. Affected public facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.</li> <li>3. Cost is included in the resettlement budget.</li> </ol>	
6	Income rehabilitation measures <sup>8</sup>		All project affected people by land acquisition or house demolition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation. Following relevant national and local policies, compensation will be paid to affected households directly. To APs, this monetary compensation will ensure entitlements reach them duly and fully. The compensation fees that affected households receive could be used for purchasing long-term arable land and forestland use right through contracting/renting, for scaling up winter season cultivation of cash crops, and for developing animal breeding and other non-agricultural production activities. Such additional efforts to improve their income will be sufficient to meet the losses resulting from the permanent land acquisition.</li> <li>2. Increasing agricultural inputs and adjusting structure on remaining farmland. APs will adjust cropping and animal breeding structures based on geographical and market conditions of each village.</li> <li>3. Skills training and labor transferring for getting more</li> </ol>	<p>The APs have the right to choose the income restoration options; the income restoration plan must be fully consulted with the APs and must be agreed with the APs.</p>

<sup>8</sup> Please see related section 7 for more information.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				non-agricultural income. With the Ningjiang component construction, more and more employment opportunities will be created, the local government will adopt relevant policies to create more non-agricultural employment opportunities.	
7	Vulnerable groups (	Land acquisition/ house demolition	259 MLS households (15.99%); 80 households affected by disability (5.05%); and 4 five-guarantee households (0.25%)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special fund for the vulnerable (2% of basic resettlement cost) as part of the RP budget.</li> <li>2. Provide labor for house construction</li> <li>3. The priority to obtain the project-related employment opportunities will be given</li> <li>4. Labor support for the vulnerable groups in the house reconstruction will be provided.</li> <li>5. To ensure that the vulnerable groups get adequate support they will be entitled to various measures as outlined in Table 7-2 under Section 7 of this RP.</li> </ol>	
8	Women	Land acquisition and house demolition	About 4216 women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New houses should be registered in names of both spouses.</li> <li>2. Local government will promote improved sanitation in new houses.</li> <li>3. Skills training will be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses.</li> <li>4. Contractors will give preference to hire women, 20% unskilled job will be provided to women</li> <li>5. Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to be responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.</li> </ol>	
8	Complaints and Grievances	Compensation rate, payment of compensation and relocation measures	The affected persons who lodge a complaint on land acquisition and resettlement	Various expenses related to resettlement complaints putting forward by the affected persons and management expenses will be exempted.	

## **5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

### **5.1 Stakeholder Identify**

100. The stakeholders include the parties of people affected by the Subproject and the institutions concerned:

- (i) Affected persons or institutions by the land acquisition and house demolition;
- (ii) All the affected villages and town or townships the road will pass through; and
- (iii) Township or town government and villages' committees the road will pass through.

### **5.2 Consultation during Project Preparation**

101. During project preparation phase including preparation of this RP, a wide range of public participation and consultation in the relevant town and village were carried out on attitudes towards the Subproject and related issues of land requisition and house demolition. See Table 5-1.

#### **A. Attitude towards to the road project**

102. Questionnaire issues can be broadly divided into two categories: one is the attitude towards to the road construction; second is the impacts of the Subproject and compensation for the negative impacts.

103. For first categories issues, the opinions of the sample households are high consistent, 97.87% villagers agree with the road construction, and all villagers agree will the land acquisition if needed.

104. For the housing demolition agreement issue, 87.24% of people said agreed. There are 98.78% of interviewees think the construction of Ningjiang component can promote local economic development, improve people's life; and 90.85% of the interviewees think the Subproject can benefit the poor. The survey results demonstrate the support of local people towards to the road projects, while they also looking forward the Subproject can drive local economic and social progress and development.

105. For the second category issue, the answers also relative comparison concentrated. Towards to the compensation type, 100% of people agree cash compensation, and 95.12% of people agree to provide endowment insurance to the landless farmers (though it is unlikely as the land acquisition impacts are low and the per capita land holding is usually high for most of the villages); For the compensation fee use, 57.01% of people will contract or rent farmland from others, and has 35.06% of people will improve low-yield farmland, and has 64.63% of people will increase inputs of other fields, and has 98.17% of people will replant high income crop.

106. Details are shown in Table 5-2 and Table 5-3.



**Table 5-1: Public Consultation Activities**

Time and location	Participants	Number of participants	Objectives	Issues discussed
September,2013, onwards, Ning'er town government	The leaders of 7 affected village committees of Ning'er town, related government staff of Ning'er town	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length of road which will pass through the villages;</li> <li>• The impacts of land acquisition to the local farmers;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Potential measures of income restoration;</li> <li>• The road prospect for promoting local economic development</li> </ul>
September,2013, onwards, Manlian village committee	Village leaders and villagers	35 (20 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length of road which will pass through the villages;</li> <li>• The impacts of land acquisition to the local farmers;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Potential measures of income restoration;</li> <li>• The road prospect for promoting local economic development</li> </ul>
September,2013, onwards, Mengxian Town government	The leaders of 5 affected village committees of Mengxian Town, related government staff of Ning'er town	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length of road which will pass through the villages;</li> <li>• The impacts of land acquisition to the local farmers;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Potential measures of income restoration;</li> <li>• The road prospect for promoting local economic development</li> </ul>

<b>Time and location</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Issues discussed</b>
September,2013, onwards, Mengxian Town, Anning village committee	Village leaders and villagers	35 (15 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length of road which will pass through the villages;</li> <li>• The impacts of land acquisition to the local farmers;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Potential measures of income restoration;</li> <li>• The road prospect for promoting local economic development</li> </ul>
September, 2013 onwards, Liming Xiang, Tuanshan village committee	Village leaders and villagers	35 (15 women)	Same as above	Same as above
September,2013,onwards, Baozang Xiang government	Village leaders of 2 villages, township government related staff	12	Same as above	Same as above
September,2013,onwards, Baozang Xiang Shuicheng village committee	Village leaders and villagers	34 (15 women)	Same as above	Same as above
September,2013,onwards, Menglie town Dazhai village committee	Village leaders and villagers	34 (15 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length of road which will pass through the villages;</li> <li>• The impacts of land acquisition to the local farmers;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Potential measures of income restoration;</li> <li>• The road prospect for promoting local economic development</li> </ul>

Time and location	Participants	Number of participants	Objectives	Issues discussed
September,2013,onwards, Qushui Xiang, Longfu villagers' group	Village leaders of Nuna village and Basan village, villagers from Longfu group	37 (20 women)	Same as above	Same as above
September,2013 onwards,,Land Management Bureau of Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties	Related staff	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length;</li> <li>• The compensation procedure and measures of land acquisition;</li> <li>• Regulations and policies of local government of two counties;</li> <li>• Discuss the future arrangement of land acquisition.</li> </ul>
September,2013 onwards,,Civil Affairs Bureau of Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties	Related staff	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contrast the design map, check the road alignment and the length;</li> <li>• Discuss the assistance measures towards to the affected vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>
September,2013 onwards,,Personnel Bureau of Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties	Related staff	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the safeguard measures of affected people;</li> <li>• Rural endowment insurance;</li> <li>• Training of the labor forces and the employment issues.</li> </ul>
September 2013 onwards,,Port Office of Jiangcheng county	Related staff	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the project background and the project design;</li> <li>• Introduce the formulation process and procedure of the RP</li> <li>• Information collection related to the resettlement issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information collention of Longfu Port;</li> <li>• Discuss the port economic prospect brought by road project.</li> </ul>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Ning'er Town	Town leaders, villager reps., owner	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Consulting on LA compensation progress</li> <li>• Improving the LA resettlement program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing progress of project implementation</li> <li>• Collecting comments on project implementation and resettlement</li> <li>• Making subsequent arrangements for LA and HD</li> </ul>

<b>Time and location</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Issues discussed</b>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Baozang Town	Town leaders, villager reps., owner	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Consulting on LA compensation progress</li> <li>• Improving the LA resettlement program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing progress of project implementation</li> <li>• Collecting comments on project implementation and resettlement</li> <li>• Making subsequent arrangements for LA and HD</li> </ul>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Heping Village, Ning'er Town	Village officials, reps. of villagers and women, owner	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Improving resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting comments and suggestions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing the purpose and schedule of the Subproject</li> <li>• Collecting comments on compensation rates and resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting other comments and suggestions</li> </ul>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Minzheng Village, Ning'er Town	Village officials, reps. of villagers and women, owner	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Improving resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting comments and suggestions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing the purpose and schedule of the Subproject</li> <li>• Collecting comments on compensation rates and resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting other comments and suggestions</li> </ul>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Liming Xiang	Village officials, reps. of villagers and women, owner	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Improving resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting comments and suggestions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing the purpose and schedule of the Subproject</li> <li>• Collecting comments on compensation rates and resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting other comments and suggestions</li> </ul>
Jun. – Jul. 2015, Baozhang Xiang	Village officials, reps. of villagers and women, owner	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing LA compensation rates</li> <li>• Improving resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting comments and suggestions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introducing the purpose and schedule of the Subproject</li> <li>• Collecting comments on compensation rates and resettlement programs</li> <li>• Collecting other comments and suggestions</li> </ul>

**Table 5-2: Opinions towards of the Ningjiang Component**

No.	Item	Rate	
1	Do you agree the construction of the project?	Yes	97.87%
		No	0.00%
		Not concern	0.30%
		Do not know	1.83%
2	Do you agree to acquire your land?	Yes	100.00%
		No	0.00%
		Not concern	0.00%
3	Do you agree to relocate your house?	Yes	87.24%
		No	2.87%
		Not concern	9.89%
4	The project will increase the employment opportunity of villagers or not?	Yes	98.17%
		No	0.61%
		Do not know	1.22%
3	The project will improve the local transportation or not?	Yes	100.00%
		No	0.00%
		Do not know	0.00%
4	The project will promote the local economic development or not?	Yes	98.78%
		No	0.00%
		Do not know	1.22%
5	The project will promote the local tourism development or not?	Yes	96.95%
		No	0.61%
		Do not know	2.44%
6	The project will stimulate local house price increase?	Yes	95.12%
		No	2.44%
		Do not know	2.44%
7	Whether or not the project will improve the investment environment?	Yes	99.09%
		No	0.00%
		Do not know	0.91%
8	Whether or not the project can benefit poor?	Yes	90.85%
		No	3.66%
		Do not know	5.49%
9	Whether or not the project can benefit women?	Yes	87.20%
		No	4.88%
		Do not know	7.93%
	The project will cause what kind of impact on the local environment?	No change	89.91%
		Worse	10.09%
10	How the project will affect your family life?	Become better	93.29%
		Worse	0.00%
		No change	2.13%
		Do not know	4.57%
11	Generally speaking, do you think you will benefit from the project?	Yes	80.79%
		No	0.00%
		Do not know	19.21%
12	Do you fully understand the project impacts towards to your family?	Yes	91.16%
		No	0.91%
		Do not know	7.93%
13	Do you think your loss would be fairly compensated?	Yes	91.46%
		No	0.00%

No.	Item	Rate
		Do not know
		8.54%
14	Except compensation, can you get any help from related government agencies during the resettlement process?	Yes
		87.80%
		No
		0.00%
		Do not know
		12.20%

**Table 5-3: Opinions towards Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

No.	Item	Rate
1	After your land be acquired, what kind of help and compensation you want? (multiple choice)	Cash compensation
		100.00%
		Land adjustment
		17.07%
		Part cash and part land adjustment
		4.57%
		Job arrangement
		2.74%
Provide the business conditions		
0.61%		
Allow land reclamation		
3.35%		
Technical training		
11.28%		
Provide Endowment insurance for the farmers who lose land		
95.12%		
2	When your farmland be acquired, how will you use your compensation funds? (multiple choice)	Contract or rent other people's land
		57.01%
		Improve the low yield farmland
		35.06%
		Increase the invest of the rest farmland
		64.63%
		Improve the irrigation facilities
		9.76%
Change crops to high income crops		
98.17%		
As the capital of business		
8.84%		
Enterprises		
0.00%		
Others		
0.00%		
3	After your farmland be acquired, how do you plan to cover your losses? (multiple choice)	Contract or rent other people's land
		57.01%
		More invest to increase the yield of the rest of land
		64.63%
		Outside employment
		10.67%
		Do business
		9.76%
Compensation		
8.54%		
Get pension or minimum living security		
26.52%		
Enterprises		
0.00%		
Others		
0.00%		

### 5.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

107. Notwithstanding the amount of public consultation have already been carried out, additional consultative meetings will be required after PPTA and during the implementation of the resettlement and land acquisition process. The principal activities to be undertaken are: publication and dissemination of a Resettlement Booklet, summarizing the policies, entitlements, compensation rates and rates, grievance procedures and resettlement/ land acquisition program; Formal village meetings to ratify the options relating to land re-distribution and compensation disbursement; Detailed Measurement Survey in the field to measure and agree the final requirements for land, property and other acquisition, from each affected household/enterprise.

108. Table 5-4 contains a schedule and activity of the consultation plan.

**Table 5-4: Public Consultation Plan**

<b>Main contents</b>	<b>mode</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Implementation institute</b>	<b>participants</b>
Consultation and determination of compensation rates	Public meetings	Aug. 2015	Project owner, local government	Project Owner, local government
Disclosure of the RIB	Distribution	Sep 2015	Pu'er PMO	All APs
Disclosure of the RP	ADB's website	Oct 2015	ADB	Pu'er PMO
Disclosure of compensation rates	posting	Oct.. 2015	County PMOs	All APs
Signing agreements with affected villages, collectives and individuals, notifying their rights, benefits, compensation amount and date again	Public meeting	Oct. 2015 – May 2016	County PMOs and transport bureaus, township governments, village committees, enterprises	All APs
Disclosure of survey results (DMS)	Villager meeting	Before resettlement	County PMOs and transport bureaus, township governments, village committees, enterprises	All APs
Consultation of restoration of livelihood.	Villager meeting	Nov. 2015 –Nov. 2016	County PMOs, township governments	All APs
Monitoring of the land acquisition and house demolition impact.	Household interview	Throughout the process of external M&E	External M&E agency	Sampled APs

## **B. Final confirmation of resettlement impacts**

109. The county PMOs will disclose a summary of all impacts to the APs before resettlement implementation to determine final impacts.

## **C. Disclosure of the Compensation Policy**

110. Prior to land acquisition, the affected villages should be informed about the compensation scheme, which includes compensation rates for both land acquisition and house demolition. It is agreed that all compensation rates will be publicized prior to the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

## **D. Prepare the Resettlement Information Booklet and Disclosure**

111. The Pu'er PMO and county PMOs will distribute the RIB to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas know the details of the RP and compensation rates (see Appendix 6). The RIB covers main contents of the RP, compensation rates and resettlement policy, the entitlements and grievance procedures. The brochure will be distributed to each of resettlement households within the subproject area as soon as the booklet is approved. Before resettlement implementation, relevant land acquisition and relocation announcements will also be issued through local newspapers, radio and television broadcasting or posted bulletins to propagate resettlement policy, compensation rate and complaint channel in the towns and villages affected using easy language that APs readily comprehend. The RP will also be available in county and township offices, and put in local libraries to facilitate the APs to read.

## **E. Meetings**

112. Public meetings will be held to explain relevant policies, laws and rules and compensation rates in detail so that the APs can know these early before the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement.

## 6 Relocation and Reconstruction Plan

### 6.1 Options for Residential Buildings and Structures

113. As the demolition and removal of housing will not involve the relocation of entire villages, all the reconstruction will be located in the original village; therefore, new home plots will be supplied by the original villages free of cost to the affected household. Rural housing resettlement measures are as follows:

114. The farmer households are resettled by one of two methods. One method is concentrated whereby APs will build their new houses with the help of their village committee and township officials. This way is required for the villages which have many farmers to be resettled in a centralized way. Concentrated building of houses can use land resource more effectively in accordance with the new social countryside policy. Local government will provide investment in necessary village infrastructure. The Project Company will assist with land leveling, drainage, etc. For this reason, some advance planning is required to select and prepare new housing sites so house construction can be completed before the need for house demolition. This pattern usually is used where the house demolition affected households are huge (for instance, more than 50% of the households of a village will be affected by house demolition). Another method is scattered whereby APs will build their new houses by themselves in locations agreed upon by the village committee. As the compensation paid for houses includes both the cost of labor and materials, households choosing to build their own houses are free to (i) better their house by increasing its size and amenities; or (ii) build a similar house and use the additional compensation for other purposes. The locations of the new houses are chosen through consultations between the villagers and the village or group. The village assigns the new house site to the APs free.

115. According to the consultations during DMS, among the 17 villages in 6 townships, two counties, the AHs preferred the scattered relocation since the house demolition impact of each village group is relatively minor. The AHs began to look for new housing land since July 2015, mainly including wasteland, and abandoned farmland.



**Figure 6-1 Housing land available to AHs**

116. The principle to be followed in housing demolition and removal is that the new houses are built before the old ones are demolished. If the old ones are demolished before the new ones are built, subsidy for the transition period no more than six months will be provided in lump sum of 4800 CNY/household. In addition, in all cases the affected households will receive moving subsidy of 1200 CNY/household..

117. In the implementation of housing relocation and resettlement, the following general principles will be followed:



- New sites necessary for housing construction will be allocated for free to the affected households, who do not have to spend money on purchasing land for their new house sites. Floor space of the new house to be constructed will at least be equal to that of the original.
- Locations of house sites will be negotiated between the village groups and the affected households. Households affected tend to prefer putting up their new houses at locations with easy access to traffic, namely, along sides of highways or country roads. Village groups will try to satisfy their requests to the greatest extent possible and allow them to make choices among options the village can provide.
- Reconstruction of a rural residence takes 3 to 4 months. Households affected will typically build their houses themselves. They can have construction materials taken from their old housing for free. No deduction will be made in compensation, however, for materials taken from the old housing.
- Compensation for the old housing will be made to people affected prior to their removal. County Resettlement Office will disburse fees directly to households affected through bank account.
- In principle, new housing should be built prior to old housing being demolished. If the old house is demolished before the new one is built, transition subsidies will be paid to the affected household so that they can rent a residence for transition. People affected tend to turn to and borrow spare housing from their relatives and friends to live in during transition. Even if this is the case, they are still entitled to receive transition subsidies. The lumpsum transition subsidy of CNY 4,800 for a period of six month will be provided. At the rate of CNY800 per month, this subsidy is sufficient to rent a house of similar size and similar living environment.
- In case the people affected are resettled in new residences built within the same village, they are still entitled to get moving fees, which will be separate from other fees in the compensation list or included under other compensation items.
- If households affected increase floor space or improve the quality of their new residences being built, they will pay for incremental costs themselves. Such an increase or improvement is at their own option, based on their own financial resources.
- Throughout housing reconstruction and removal, village councils, township governments and township resettlement offices will take care of households affected. If there are any difficulties, governments at all levels will work together to help in resolving difficulties.
- Households headed by women will receive preferential treatment; as for the vulnerable households, opportunities and entitlements in housing reconstruction as those headed by men. It is illegal to discriminate against households headed by women, to reduce their housing floor space, or to deprive them of their entitlements.
- Villager committee, township governments, and CROs will pay particular attention and provide special assistance to households in poverty, the disabled, women heded households,and the five-guarantee and female headed households when they relocate. If they are unable to restore their housing themselves, governments at all levels will get them resettled.

- Two measures will be taken to relocate infrastructure. First, the project construction unit will take the responsibility for removal and replacement of the roads, telecommunication cables and power lines. The second measure is for the affected units to take charge of the reconstruction after they receive compensation.

118. When a Chinese farmer needs to build a new house on the land owned by his village, he has to file an application. And this application has to be approved by the villagers through the villagers' meeting and will be reviewed and examined by the village committee and the township government before being submitted to the county government for the final approval. This kind of land allocation for building new houses is free of charge. The applicant only needs to pay CNY 200 of formality fee. Such fee will be covered by the compensation of Ningjiang component. The area of allocated homestead should not exceed the upper limit stipulated in the relevant regulation.

119. The upper limit for the area of land allocated as homestead to each household will be set as the Article 33 in Regulation on Land Administration for Yunnan Province as follows:

- (i) In City Plan Area, the area of land allocated as homestead to each household should not exceed 100 square meters; and
- (ii) Out of City Plan Area, the area of land allocated as homestead for each household should not exceed 150 square meters.

120. Such quotas are sufficient for rural households to build new houses of floor space of over 100 square meters since they can build new type buildings of two to four stories made of masonry concrete. Very small number of households in mountainous areas may build houses of only one story.

## 6.2 Implementation Methods for Resettlement

121. The institutional arrangement for resettlement refers to **Section 8**. The new houses will be built by the households themselves after receiving compensation. It will ensure that the households can control costs and maximize benefits by receiving help from relatives and friends, reusing materials from the demolished house, and using local free materials. They can also choose the design of their new house.

## 6.3 Compensation and Transition Methods

122. For some of the households, the material from the demolished house will be used in the construction of most new houses; the new house will not be built until the old house is demolished. For these households, two ways of accommodation are normally adopted during the transition period of 3 to 5 months: (1) Staying at the houses of relatives and friends; (2) renting a house in villages or nearby.

123. Compensation is paid to the households to be resettled before the dismantling of their original houses. All the attachments to the house, such as enclosures, toilets, pigsties, courtyard dams, water wells, electric wire, fruit trees, other trees and plants belonging to the household, will also be compensated<sup>9</sup>. All this is aimed at safeguarding the interests of the resettled farmers.

124. Special attention will be paid to the impoverished households and vulnerable families such as disabled households, households headed by women, and households of old people.

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<sup>9</sup> These trees are not plantation trees but are scattered trees around the affected household. The rates for these trees are usually negotiated and agreed with the affected household

Should they meet with difficulties in the process of transfer, relocation, and rebuilding, both the village committee and the township government will offer help. Help may be in the form of giving guidance, supplying materials, or in cash. These measures are geared to insure a smooth resettlement of the households and guarantee that the housing condition of the resettled households is better than before the resettlement.

#### **6.4 Assistance for Transfer and Resettlement to New Site**

125. Relocation allowances will be paid to cover the expense of moving. Relocation allowances are provided in all cases where buildings are demolished to enable the occupant of the building to move his/her belongings to the new building. The moving subsidy is 1200 CNY/household which is considered sufficient for the local, mainly within the same village movement.

#### **6.5 The Restoration of Public Facilities and Infrastructures**

126. Affected infrastructure refers to such facilities as water conservation facilities (including both drinking water and irrigation facilities), power lines, telecommunication lines, and roads. Most of those facilities are public infrastructure, some of which belong to the State, some to the local governments and some belong to villages (such as the irrigation channels and country roads).

127. The three major types of measures for the recovery of the infrastructure affected by the proposed road are as follows:

- (i) Some will be recovered directly by the project construction unit in the process of construction, such as irrigation channels and township and village roads;
- (ii) Some infrastructure, such as telecommunication lines and power lines, will be relocated by the specialized organizations; and
- (iii) Some basic public facilities, such as water towers and power transmission lines, will be rebuilt by the affected parties such as electricity company and communication company, using the compensation fees paid by construction unit.

128. Negative impacts to irrigation facilities due to the passage of the Subproject or its construction cause concerns from the local farmers. In design stage the design unit will consider the original irrigation system, ensure resume/upgrade the irrigation system as per the standards of highway design. Moreover, if the facilities are damaged during construction there are two remedies to such problems: the construction unit will rebuild the irrigation facilities during the construction period or the affected local people will rebuild the irrigation facilities with funds provided by the related authority. Principles for the recovery of irrigation facilities are as follows:

- (i) Complete recovery of all the functions of the irrigation facilities;
- (ii) All the recovery cost should be borne by the project cost;
- (iii) Quick recovery, the irrigation facilities will be rebuilt as soon as possible so that the agricultural production in that area will not be negatively affected; and
- (iv) The Subproject will ensure that during the disturbance, alternative arrangements are made for such facilities to ensure that the affected people don't lose their incomes.

129. The specific measures for the recovery of infrastructure will be determined through negotiation with the affected parties.

## 7 Income Restoration Plan

### 7.1 Objectives of Income Restoration Plan

130. The overall objective of income restoration is to ensure that all APs losing their means of livelihood (in this case their land) to the Subproject are able to improve or at least maintain their pre-project levels of income and living standards.

### 7.2 Restoration Measures for Permanent Land Acquisition

131. According to the survey, all AHs support the Subproject, because they think that it will improve the living environment effectively, facilitate the transport of farm products, and improve local traffic significantly.

132. Section 2.9 makes a detailed analysis of LA impacts. 2,219.23 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 71.66 mu of paddy land and 397.69 mu of dry land, affecting 23 villages in 6 townships, two counties. Since the component is linear in shape, its overall LA impacts are minor. Specifically, none of the 23 affected villages have a land loss rate of over 3%, and no AH has a land loss rate of over 10%.

133. During June-July 2015, the Pu'er and county PMOs conducted a survey on all the 23 affected villages, and conducted extensive consultation with representative of the APs and women, and township and village officials in order to finalize the RP. Through consultation, resettlement of the rural population will be carried out in 4 different ways. The content and implementation conditions are as the following:

#### 1) Cash compensation.

Following relevant national and local policies, compensation will be paid to affected households directly. To APs, this monetary compensation will ensure entitlements reach them duly and fully. The compensation fees that affected households receive could be used for purchasing long-term arable land and forestland use right through contracting/renting, for scaling up winter season cultivation of cash crops, and for developing animal breeding and other non-agricultural production activities.

According to FGDs and interviews, most APs expect cash compensation for LA, because this mode is easy to operate and flexible. In addition, for the village groups affected seriously by LA, free employment training and job opportunities will be provided to the AHs.

#### 2) Increasing agricultural inputs and adjusting structure on remaining farmland.

LA compensation may be used to increase the output of the remaining land, including:

##### a. Crop restructuring

Some slightly affected villages will still have a certain amount of cultivated land after LA. AHs may take necessary biological measures to improve land productivity, and convert traditional crops into vegetables of higher economic value.

##### b. Improving agricultural infrastructure to increase farmers' income indirectly

Agricultural infrastructure will be improved to improve agricultural production and crop output, thereby increasing farmers' income indirectly, such as tractor roads, and drinking and irrigation facilities.

#### 3) Skills training and labor transferring for getting more non-agricultural income.

With the Ningjiang component construction, more and more job opportunities in will be created, the local government will manage to create more non-agricultural job opportunities.

a. Jobs generated by the Subproject

The owner and IA will create direct job opportunities for the APs where possible. At the construction stage, the jobs generated by the Subproject will be first made available to the APs. The owner will consult with the construction agency, asking it to offer temporary jobs to APs, such as civil workers and machine operators. At the operation stage, a certain number of jobs will also be created, mainly including road operation and maintenance jobs. See Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1: Summary of jobs generated by the Subproject**

Stage	Types of work	Jobs offered	Pay level	Targets
Construction	Land leveling, roadbed and workshop construction, excavation, etc.	300 in total, including 170 civil workers, 30 machine operators and 100 other workers	2,300 CNY/month on average	APs in the Subproject
Operation	Cleaning, security, etc.	about 50	1,750 CNY/month on average	

b. Training and employment support from local governments

The APs will be offered agricultural skills training, covering stockbreeding skills, housekeeping, property management, etc. The local labor and social security authorities will also offer free occupational training, employment information and job referral services to help APs get employed in nonagricultural sectors.

The Subproject plans to train 7,700 men-times in total in conjunction with the local industrial development plans, with focus on rubber tapping, tea garden management, tealeaf processing, etc. Such training will be offered in a unified manner to improve employment skills.

LEFs having completed training and passed examination will receive vocational qualification certificates and receive a subsidy.

**Table 7-2 : Summary of skills training programs in the subproject area**

Type of training	Men-times trained	Venue	Scope	Year	Remarks
rubber tapping	3000	Ning'er and Jiangcheng County Labor and Social Security Bureaus	Latest rubber tapping skills by engineers	2015-2016	Special government funds
tea garden management	3000		Tea garden management skills by agriculturalists	2016-2017	
tealeaf processing	2000		Tealeaf processing skills by experts	2016-2017	

4) Social security for LEFs and minimum living security for rural residents

According to the applicable provincial and municipal policies, LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of 0.5 mu or less after LA may be covered by endowment insurance for LEFs:

a. LEFs having attained 60 years (men) or 55 years (women) will receive basic pensions. Basic pension consists of individual account pension and basic pension, where monthly basic pension = monthly individual account pension + monthly basic pension; monthly individual account pension = balance of individual account ÷ 120; monthly basic pension = balance of 10-year pooling account × 70% ÷ 120.

b. Eligible LEFs will be covered by minimum living security for rural residents.

c. Eligible LEFs converted into urban status in household registration will be covered by minimum living security for urban residents.

d. Eligible LEFs may cover basic endowment insurance for urban workers.

It is estimated that after LA, 1,062 LEFs will be eligible for minimum living security for rural residents. No LEF with a per capita cultivated area of 0.5 mu or less has been identified yet. If any eligible LEF is identified later, he/she will be covered by the social security policy for LEFs under the Subproject.

### 7.3 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Households

134. The vulnerable households include the rural poor households,<sup>10</sup> disabled persons, five-guarantee persons, and women-headed households. A series of special mitigating measures have been designed to help the vulnerable groups.

- (i) For vulnerable APs affected by house demolition, the measures are aimed to restore or improve their living conditions;
- (ii) For vulnerable APs who are affected by land acquisition and lose working ability, the main measures are reasonable allowances for living and medical care.
- (iii) For vulnerable APs who are affected by land acquisition but have working ability, the main measures are the provision of priority of training and employment (such as outside jobs or work for construction). The Pu'er PMO will also coordinate with the local government agencies in Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties to provide unskilled work such as street cleaning and landscaping to this category of affected people.

135. For the financial assistance, 2% of resettlement cost has been budgeted to support those people who include: (i) five-guarantee, widows/widowers, physically and mentally handicapped, single female headed households, and (ii) economically at risk due to resettlement –i.e., poverty households, near poor who are seriously affected, near poor who are in debt, households with very basic houses.

136. Besides the financial assistance, other measures, such as providing labor during house construction, giving priority to training, etc., will be adopted. The specific details how such special funds and measures to be operated will be worked out and incorporated into the updated RP after these groups are identified during DMS. For details, please refer to Table 7-3.

**Table 7-3: Special Measures for Vulnerable Households**

Type of Vulnerable Household	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)	Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)	Funding sources
five-guarantee	Orphans, senior citizens, and disabled people who are not able to support themselves	Collective retains compensation and provides monthly allowances and medical expenses are free	New housing provided by village	Government financial fund, and village allowance if available
Widow/widower	-	Special skill training	Labor for house construction	2% of resettlement cost if necessary
Single female headed household	Widowed, divorced or	Aim to make economically productive	Labor for house construction	Government financial fund, and

<sup>10</sup> According to Yunnan Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, annual per capita income less than 2,300 Yuan is defined as poor

Type of Vulnerable Household	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)	Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)	Funding sources
(with dependents)	separated	(e.g., provide child care expenses and training)		2% of resettlement cost
Disabled	Recognized by the governments	Special allowances (based on the situation of each households)	Labor for house construction and special subsidy of CNY 5,000 per household	Government financial fund, and 2% of resettlement cost
Elderly persons	Men and women over 70 years	Special allowances (based on the situation of each households)	Labor for house construction	Village allowance if available, and 2% of resettlement cost if necessary
Absolute poverty households and low income/poor households <sup>11</sup>	Poor households	Special allowances (based on the situation of each households)	Labor for house construction	Government financial fund, and 2% of resettlement cost
Households with simple houses	Other households with only one simple house		Minimum standard housing	2% of resettlement cost
Households with serious land loss	Any household that loses more than 10% of cultivated land	Priority of training and employment (such as outside jobs or work for construction) will be provided		2% of resettlement cost

#### 7.4 Gender Supporting Measures

137. In China, women's rights and interests are protected through the "Protection Law for Women and Children of the People's Republic of China". No matter living in the rural area or in the urban area, women take the same rights as men. The China Women's Federation has its branches over all the townships and most of the administrative villages. Among others, one of its principle objectives is to reduce the discrimination to women. Women play a very active role in the economy of the subproject area as well as being responsible for many household tasks. Women will be eligible, on an equal basis, for access to information, public consultation, compensation payments, training programs and other assistance being proposed. Detailed supporting measures are as follows:

- (i) Encourage joint bank accounts for compensation payments.
- (ii) New houses to be registered in names of both spouses.
- (iii) Local government will promote improved sanitation in new houses.
- (iv) Local government and village leaders will provide guidance to invest funds to improve household incomes, with specific options in local areas geared to women.

<sup>11</sup> According to Yunnan Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, annual per capita income less than 2300 CNY is defined as low income/poor

- (v) Skills training will be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses.
- (vi) Contractors will give preference to hire women. 20% unskilled job will be provided to women.
- (vii) Monitor whether resettlement will cause any gender disparities; if necessary, recommend ways to improve benefits for women.
- (viii) Identify households at risk and provide guidance and support through Social Welfare Bureau and local office All Chinese Women Federation (ACWF). These women should get preference for the special measures for the vulnerable groups.
- (ix) Conduct separate meetings with women and ensure ACWF representative is active disseminating information and in village decision-making.
- (x) Women's Federation will actively support women's issues and follow-up redress.
- (xi) Resettlement offices will have experienced staff, including women from Social Welfare Bureau or Poverty Reduction Office to consult with APs.
- (xii) Encourage APs and women in particular to participate in monitoring and evaluation



## **8 Institution Arrangement of Resettlement**

### **8.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies**

#### **8.1.1 Organizational Setup**

138. To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the departments concerned 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 LA and HD in the Ningjiang component are:

- Pu'er Municipal Subproject Leading Group (PMPLG),
- Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTB),
- Pu'er PMO of PMTP (Pu'er PMO),
- County Subproject Leading Group (Ning'er and Jiangcheng),
- County PMO (Ning'er and Jiangchang),
- County Resettlement Office (Ning'er and Jiangchang),
- Township Governments,
- Village Committees,
- Design Institute,
- External M & E institute (the Monitor), and
- Other agencies, e.g., Land and Resources Bureau, State Farm Management Bureau, Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, Women's federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau and Ethnic Minority Commission.

#### **8.1.2 Organizational Responsibility**

##### **a.) PMPLG**

139. The Pu'er Municipal Subproject Leading Group is headed by the deputy mayor in charge of transportation, and is the leading agency responsible for the overall implementation of the Subproject and solving major issues. The group is composed of the directors-general of the city transportation bureau, planning bureau, land and resources bureau, and water resources bureau, the deputy mayor of Pu'er City in charge of transportation, and the deputy head of Mengliang County in charge of transportation. The group meets regularly as necessary or upon request.

140. Main responsibilities in resettlement: responsible for the overall implementation of the RP, providing oversight to various local agencies to ensure they are following the resettlement implementation processes and standards and solving major issues.

##### **b.) PMTB and Pu'er PMO of PMTB**

141. The PMTB is the working body of the Pu'er Subproject Leading Group and the implementing agency of the Subproject. Pu'er PMO will be set up under the PMTB. The Main responsibilities in resettlement of the Pu'er PMO is to plan the resettlement work of the Subproject and gather their resettlement plans and progress for regular reporting to ADB. The detailed responsibilities are as following:

- (i) To coordinate and prepare the RP for the Subproject.
- (ii) To coordinate schedule of construction and RP.

- (iii) To report resettlement fund plan to Pu'er Finance Bureau and supervise the fund payment.
- (iv) To coordinate work of related organizations.
- (v) To be responsible for raising capital/funds for resettlement.
- (vi) To be responsible for payment of resettlement fund.
- (vii) To be responsible for concrete resettlement implementation.
- (viii) To supervise resettlement fund appropriation.
- (ix) To deal with APs' grievance and complaint during resettlement.
- (x) To coordinate the work of external monitoring agency.
- (xi) To collect and sort out various information and undertake internal monitoring to ensure that resettlement is in accordance with the RP.
- (xii) To manage resettlement files of the Subproject and report progress.
- (xiii) To ensure sufficient human and other required resources are available to implement the RP effectively and where necessary organize training and capacity building for the relevant staff.
- (xiv) To apply for certificate of land use planning and certificate of land use construction to related departments.

c.) County Subproject Leading Group and PMO

142. The County Subproject Leading Groups will coordinate with the Pu'er PMO and is responsible for the project management, coordination, supervision, direction, quality assurance and annual planning, and the follow-up monitoring of the implementation thereof, reporting to the Pu'er PMO regularly, coordinating the implementation of county-level responsibilities and obligations of resettlement implementation. Main responsibilities in resettlement are:

- (i) To organize the resettlement work of the Subproject,
- (ii) To develop the local policy on resettlement activities,
- (iii) To coordinate relations among resettlement agencies at all levels,
- (iv) To coordinate the work of the departments concerned at the preparation and implementation stages,
- (v) To make decisions and consultation on major issues arising from construction and resettlement

d.) County Resettlement Office

143. The Main responsibilities of County Resettlmeent Office in resettlement are:

- (i) To assist the design agency in defining the subproject area,
- (ii) To conduct the DMS and saving data;
- (iii) To assist in preparing the RP and implementing resettlement;
- (iv) To select resettlement officials for operational training;
- (v) To organize public consultation, and communicate resettlement policies;
- (vi) To direct, coordinate and supervise LA and resettlement activities and progress;
- (vii) To implement resettlement and disburse resettlement costs according to the agreement
- (viii) To handle grievances of APs;
- (ix) To carry out internal monitoring,
- (x) To prepare internal monitoring reports and reporting to the County PMO regularly;
- (xi) To assist in external monitoring activities

e.) Town Governments

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

- (i) To participate in the survey of the Subproject, and assisting in the preparation of the RP;
  - (ii) To organize public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
  - (iii) To implement, inspect, monitor and record all resettlement activities within the town;
  - (iv) To settle the house demolition and reconstruction formalities;
  - (v) To be responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
  - (vi) To supervise LA, HD and house restoration;
  - (vii) To report LA, HD and resettlement information to the County Resettlement Office;
  - (viii) To coordinate and handle conflicts and issues arising from its work.
- f.) Village Committees

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

- (i) To participate in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
  - (ii) To organize public consultation, and communicate the policies on LA and HD;
  - (iii) To organize the implementation of agricultural and nonagricultural resettlement activities;
  - (iv) To report the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
  - (v) To provide assistance to displaced households with difficulties;
  - (vi) To ensure that the grievances of the APs are recorded, settled and/or forwarded to the next relevant agency where required.
- g.) Design Institute

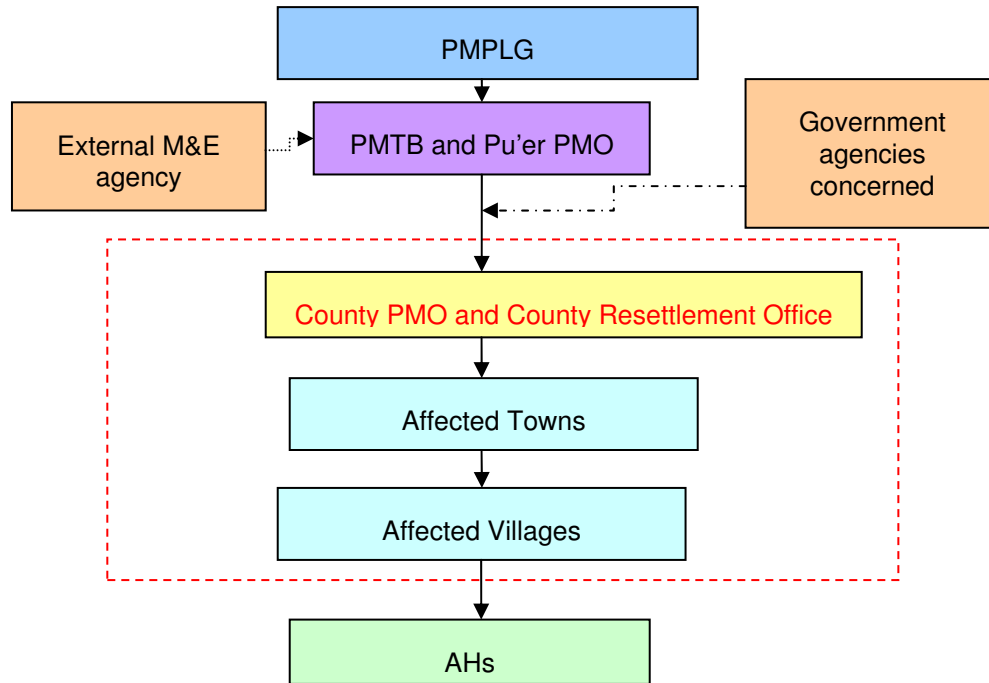
146. At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of LA and HD, environmental capacity, usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the Subproject area in developing resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for LA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

147. At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels.

- h.) External RP M&E Agency

148. The Pu'er will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- (i) To observe 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, particularly ethnic minorities, women and vulnerable APs, and submitting M&E reports to ADB; and
- (ii) To provide technical advice to the Pu'er PMO in data collection and processing.



**Figure 8-1: Resettlement Organizational Chart**

## 8.2 Staffing and Equipment

### 8.2.1 Staffing

149. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. See Table 8-1.

**Table 8-1: Staffing of Resettlement Agencies**

Agency	Number of Staff		Composition
	Male	Female	
PMPLG	3	2	Civil servants
Pu'er PMO	2	2	Civil servants, technicians
Ning'er County PMO	2	1	Civil servants, technicians
Jiangcheng County PMO	2	1	Civil servants
Ning'er Resettlement Office	2	2	Civil servants
Jiangcheng Resettlment Office	2	2	Civil servants
Each Affected Township Government	2	2	Civil servants
Village (community) committees	6	6	Village officials and representatives of APs
Design agency	2	1	Engineers
External M&E agency	Some		Resettlement and social experts

## 8.2.2 Equipment

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

## 8.2.3 Organizational Training Program

151. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, the resettlement staff will be provided training under the leadership of the Pu'er PMO.

152. A staff training and human resources development system for the municipal, county, and township- and village-level resettlement agencies will be established. Training will be conducted in such forms as expert workshop, skills training course, visiting tour and on-site training.

153. The scope of training includes:

- PRC and ADB's resettlement policy and principles,
- Differences between ADB and PRC policies,
- Experiences and lessons learnt from other projects, resettlement implementation planning and management,
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation

154. A budget of CNY 330,000 for training of resettlement agencies has been included in the resettlement budget. See Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2: Operational Training Program for Resettlement Agencies**

No	Agency Responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Budget (CNY'0000 )
	A	B	C	D	
1	Pu'er PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other provinces	Resettlement office staff	Oct. 2015	5
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement office staff	Dec. 2015	3
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA HD	Resettlement office staff	Dec. 2015	3
4	Pu'er PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	Resettlement office staff	Apr. 2016	5
5	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement office staff	Oct. 2015	4
6	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement office, village resettlement teams	Nov. 2015	4
7	County PMO and Resettlement Office	Resettlement policies and practice	Town resettlement office, village resettlement team	Nov. 2015	4
8	Pu'er PMO	Learning international experience in resettlement	Resettlement staff PMOs	Jun. 2016	5

155. Following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:
- (i) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
  - (ii) Provide adequate financial and technical support, and improve technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;
  - (iii) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operational training for administrative staff and technicians to improve professional proficiency;
  - (iv) Select female officials appropriately and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;
  - (v) Strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Subproject Leading Group;
  - (vi) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
  - (vii) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

## 9 Grievances and Redress

156. To ensure rehabilitation and improvement of the affected persons' production and livelihood, the Pu'er PMO and County PMOs and Resettlement Offices closely consulted with the affected persons to reduce complaints. A mechanism will be set up to provide AP with opportunities to complain and to solve problems.

### 9.1 Grievances

157. Contents of grievances include any aspect of resettlement, for example, house compensation, quantity of assets, land compensation, selection of rebuilding sites, and income loss, relocation fees and compensations during house rebuilding, etc.

### 9.2 Grievance Procedures

158. The public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing of the RP. There may be some unforeseeable problems occurring in the process. In order to solve such potential problems effectively and ensure construction and land acquisition to be carried out successfully, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been set up.

159. The grievance procedures will be operative throughout the entire construction period so that they can be used by villagers to deal with problems relating to infrastructure rehabilitation, such as the reconstruction of irrigation networks, the positioning and design of drainage culverts, local road access, the use of temporary land, etc. In this way villagers will have an effective procedure to bring these matters to the attention of Pu'er transportation bureau and the contractors, as well as a forum, for their timely resolution. As an additional measure, village leaders will be provided with a name and contact point (e.g. Telephone number), to whom they can raise matters relating to the road construction as and when they arise.

160. The basic procedure of the grievance solution is: APs-Village committees- township or town government- county resettlement office-Pu'er city level resettlement office.

161. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- **Stage 1:** If APs have any dissatisfaction with RP or implementation, they may report to the villagers' committee. The villagers' committee or the APs may directly appeals to the County Resettlement Office for negotiated resolution or put forward oral or written grievance. The County Resettlement Offices record the complaints and resolve the problems within two weeks.
- **Stage 2:** If the APs who lodge the complaints are not satisfied with the results of the Stage 1, they may lodge grievance to County PMOs, after receiving the decision. The latter will make resolution with two weeks.
- **Stage 3:** If the persons who lodge the complaints are still not satisfied with the decision of the Stage 2, they may after receiving the decision, lodge complaints to the Pu'er PMO for arbitration. The latter will make arbitration decision within three weeks.
- **Stage 4:** If the persons are still dissatisfied with the decision of the Stage 3, they may, after receiving the arbitration decision, appeal to administrative setups step by step such as the PMO, resettlement management office, resettlement monitoring institution, authorities of letters and calls, administrative supervision, disciplinary inspection and procuratorial department according to Administrative Procedure law.

162. The complaints and appeal procedures will be conveyed to APs through public meetings and other information dissemination procedures, to ensure they fully understand their rights and the mechanisms for complaint and appeal. Any complaints raised by APs and resolutions must be registered in written form by resettlement office that receives these grievances.

163. At any point, if the appellant is dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC.

164. The APs may also express grievance to the external monitoring agency, who would then report it to Mengliang County resettlement office, Mengliang Land and Resource Bureau, and Pu'er City PMO. Alternatively, the APs may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still 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).<sup>12</sup>

165. All the grievances received, oral or written, will be recorded and their redress will be recorded as well and these will be made available to the external monitoring agency or ADB review missions on request. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures shall remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be 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 affected population on mass media.

### **9.3 Grievance Redress Principle**

166. The resettlement offices at each level must perform on site investigations on the complaints from the people and closely consult with them on their opinions before providing practical and justified redress opinions in accordance with the principles and standards specified in national laws and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards principles enshrined in the RP. The complaints that could not be solved must be timely submitted to the higher resettlement department, and the RO at each level are required to provide assistance on investigations.

### **9.4 Contents and Form of Reply to Complaints**

#### **9.4.1 Contents:**

- (i) Description of the complainants' grievance;
- (ii) Results of investigations;
- (iii) National policies, and the ADB's principles and standards specified in RP;
- (iv) Resolution and its basis;
- (v) The complainant has the rights to appeal to the higher resettlement department or to the courts, with legal costs to be paid by the project-executing agency.

#### **9.4.2 Form of Reply:**

- (i) For complaint concerning individual case, the reply can be directly delivered to the complainant in written form.
- (ii) For complaints frequently addressed, notify the local village or sub-village by convening village meeting or issuing documents.

### **9.5 Report of Grievance**

167. During implementation of RP, the Resettlement Office at different levels shall make proper records and management of the complaints and solutions, and report them to the the Pu'er PMO in written form monthly.

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<sup>12</sup> For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.



## 10 Resettlement Budget

### 10.1 Resettlement Budget

168. In the general budget, direct resettlement costs include compensation fees for permanent LA, the demolition of residential houses and ground attachments, as well as planning and monitoring costs, administrative costs, training costs and contingencies, etc.

169. Based on prices in the first half of 2015, the total resettlement costs are CNY 108.716 million, of which, basic resettlement costs are CNY 66.519 million or 61.19% of the budget), indirect costs CNY 35.544 million or 32.70% of the budget and contingencies CNY 6.652 million or 6.12% of the budget.

170. The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 10-1 for a summary and Appendix 4 Detailed Resettlement Budget for details.

**Table 10-1: Resettlement Budget**

unit: CNY 10000

No	Item	Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County	Total	Percentage
1	compensation of land acquisition	1672.9	1788.6	3461.5	31.84%
2	compensation of young crops	54.2	20.2	74.4	0.68%
3	compensation of temporary land occupation	60	0	60	0.55%
4	compensation of house demolition	798.8	2052.6	2851.4	26.23%
5	compensation for ground attachment	101.6	103	204.6	1.88%
	<b>Basic resettlement cost (subtotal of 1-5)</b>	<b>2687.5</b>	<b>3964.4</b>	<b>6651.9</b>	<b>61.19%</b>
6	Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	61.1	14.16	75.26	0.69%
7	Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	297.1	60.85	357.95	3.29%
8	Farmland occupation tax	517.7	108.13	625.83	5.76%
9	Forest Vegetative Rehabilitation Fees	362.4	69.51	431.91	3.97%
10	Endowment Insurance for LEFs	776.5	162.19	938.69	8.63%
11	Special funds for vulnerable group	51.8	10.82	62.62	0.58%
12	Land acquisition administration fee	56.13	82.41	138.54	1.27%
13	Survey and design costs	80.18	117.74	197.92	1.82%
14	Administrative costs	80.18	117.74	197.92	1.82%
15	Skills training costs	80.18	117.74	197.92	1.82%
16	External M&E costs	133.64	196.23	329.87	3.03%
17	Contingencies	268.75	396.44	665.19	6.12%
	<b>subtotal of 6-17</b>	<b>2765.66</b>	<b>1453.96</b>	<b>4219.62</b>	<b>38.82%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5453.16</b>	<b>5418.36</b>	<b>10871.6</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
	<b>percentage</b>	<b>50.16%</b>	<b>49.84%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>/</b>

### 10.2 Annual Investment Plan

171. Before construction or during implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs, as shown in Table 10-2.

**Table 10-2: Resettlement Investment Plan**

Year	2015	2016	2017	Subtotal
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Year	2015	2016	2017	Subtotal
Investment (10,000 CNY)	1087	7610	2174.6	10871.6
Percent	10%	70%	20%	100%

### 10.3 Flow of Funds and Compensation Options

#### 10.3.1 Allocation Principle

172. All costs related with the acquisition and removal will be listed in the general budget of the Subproject. 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.

173. 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.

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

175. In order to ensure a smooth implementation of the RP, 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.

#### 10.3.2 Departments Responsible for Resettlement Finances

176. The Pu'er PMO, County Resettlement Office, Township Government and Administrative Village will be responsible for finances at different levels for land acquisition compensation. For houses removal compensations, the responsible agencies will be the Pu'er PMO, County Resettlement Office, and Township Government. In order to guarantee compensation funds to be timely transferred and be properly used, the resettlement compensation funds shall be transferred from higher level to lower level; each department shall strictly implement the stipulations in finance accounting and audit system. The use and transfer status of compensation funds will be periodically checked and reported. If unexpected event takes place, the adjustment plan and remedial measures will be submitted without delay.

#### 10.3.3 Funds Flow

177. Based on the compensation policy and standards stipulated in the RP, the Pu'er PMO shall sign <Houses Removal Agreement> and <Land Acquisition Agreement> with County Resettlement Office. The County Resettlement Office (on behalf of the Project Resettlement Office) shall sign the compensation agreement for land acquisition with the Township and Village Committees concerned. In accordance with the contents, quantities and time stipulated in the house relocation compensation agreement, the compensation fee will be transferred by the Pu'er PMO through the bank to the County Resettlement Office. Then the County Resettlement Office will distribute the compensation funds through Township Government, or county government who will allocate payments to households.

To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken:

- ✧ All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject;
- ✧ Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can be resettled properly;
- ✧ In order to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully;
- ✧ The resettlement budget may be increased due to the change of the subproject area, the modification of the compensation rates and inflation, but the IA will ensure that compensation fees are fully paid. The budget will be modified as necessary in the updated RP.

In addition, the county finance and audit departments, and the external M&E agency have the power to monitor and audit fund use.

## 11 Implementation Schedule

### 11.1 Implementation Plan for Resettlement Activities

178. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of construction. The following principles will be observed during resettlement implementation:

- (i) After DMS, the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for review.
- (ii) Housing removal will be carried out in stages in accordance with the construction schedule. Prior to the construction of the Subproject, the removal of houses shall be completed.
- (iii) Housing removal date will be informed to the APs at least 3 months in advance; once a new housing plot has been allocated, 3 months will be allowed for APs to build new houses before the deadline for old house removal.
- (iv) The relevant resettlement organizations shall fully consult with the APs about the house construction schedule; if it is necessary such construction time could be extended.
- (v) The land acquisition and compensation rates shall be approved by the Pu'er Municipal Government.
- (vi) The land acquisition and compensation payments shall be completed before the construction commencement of the Subproject.
- (vii) Construction of the special facilities shall be completed as soon as possible, ideally before the construction of the Subproject or before the completion of old house removal. The duration of disruption of irrigation canals, drainage, communication lines and local roads will be minimized and scheduled to avoid production losses. Otherwise, affected people will be entitled to compensation for temporary losses.

### 11.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

179. The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 11-1.

**Table 11-1: Resettlement implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	23 villages	County PMOs and resettlement offices	Mid Jul. 2014	Completed
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	/	Pu'er PMO, ADB	Aug. 2014	Completed
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Detailed project design	/	Pu'er PMO, transport bureau	Apr. 2015	
2.2	DMS based on the detailed design	23 villages	Pu'er PMO, county PMOs and resettlement offices	Apr. – Jul. 2015	Completed
2.3	Final RP based on the detailed design	/	Pu'er PMO	Aug. 2015	
2.4	Approval of the resettlement	108.716 million	Pu'er and county PMOs	Aug. 2015	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	budget	CNY			
2.4	Distribution of the final PMO	23 villages	Pu'er and county PMOs	Mid Sep. 2015	
2.5	Disclosure of the final RP on ADB's website		Pu'er PMO, ADB	Oct. 2015	
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
3.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	23 villages	County resettlement offices	Oct. 2015 – Apr. 2016	
3.2	Compensation agreement for house demolition	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County resettlement offices	Oct. 2015 – Oct. 2016	
<b>4</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
4.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	23 villages	Townships, villages	Oct. 2015 – Apr. 2016	
4.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	23 villages	Villages	Nov. 2015 – Nov. 2016	
4.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,541 AHs	Townships, villages, labor and social security bureaus	Sep. – Dec. 2015	
4.4	Implementation of training program	1,541 AHs	County PMOs, labor and social security bureaus	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
4.5	Identifying vulnerable households and taking assistance measures	343 AHs	County PMOs, townships, villages	Apr. – Jun. 2015	Completed
4.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	1,620 AHs	County PMOs, labor and social security bureaus, contractor	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2017	
<b>5</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
5.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County PMOs, townships, villages, AHs	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
5.2	Construction of new housing	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County PMOs, townships, villages, AHs	Jan. 2016 – Mar. 2017	
5.3	Moving to new housing	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	AHs	Apr. 2016 – Jun. 2017	
<b>6</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
6.1	Training staff of the Pu'er and county PMOs	15 persons	ADB, TA experts	Jan. – Jul. 2014	Completed
6.2	Training of county, town and village officials	60 persons	Pu'er and county PMOs	Apr. 2015 – Oct. 2016	
<b>7</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	AP	External M&E agency	From Nov. 2015	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Pu'er PMO	Nov. 2015	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency		Pu'er PMO	Oct. 2015	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	Pu'er PMO	From Jan. 2016	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jul. 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jan. 2017	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
				Jul. 2017	4th report

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2018	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2019	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
7.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Pu'er PMO	Jul. 2019	
<b>8</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
10.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Oct. 2015 – Mar. 2016	
10.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Nov. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
10.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Dec. 2015 – Mar. 2017	
<b>11</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Construction of the Ningjiang component		Pu'er and county PMOs, transport bureau	Dec. 2015	

## **12 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System**

### **12.1 Internal Monitoring**

#### **12.1.1 Target and Task**

180. The target of internal monitoring is to maintain supervision responsibility of the resettlement organs as specified in the RP during implementation, and ensure that the Subproject can be constructed smoothly and the APs' legal rights will not be impaired. The auditing department of the provincial government will independently exercise the auditing monitoring function over concerning units under its jurisdiction in accordance with the laws and regulations. The superior units assume the responsibilities for monitoring their subordinates so that the RP principle and schedule can be followed.

#### **12.1.2 Institution and Staff**

181. The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the Pu'er PMO, and be performed by county PMOs, townships and villages. To make the internal monitoring effective, full-time professionals will be assigned within all the resettlement offices at all levels. All of them have participated in the compilation and implementation of the RP, and they will carry out the internal monitoring control in the processes of the work.

#### **12.1.3 Monitoring Contents**

182. The main contents to be monitored for internal monitoring are shown as below:

- (i) Allocation and utilization of the resettlement compensation
- (ii) Selection and allocation of new house plots
- (iii) Rebuilding of private houses
- (iv) Support to vulnerable groups
- (v) Employment of the APs
- (vi) Quality and quantity of new developed land
- (vii) Adjustment and distribution of the land
- (viii) Transfer of the land subsidy fees
- (ix) Relocation of private shops (If any affected)
- (x) Restoration of special facilities
- (xi) Scheduling of the work above mentioned
- (xii) Implementation of the policies in RP
- (xiii) Public participation and consultation during implementation
- (xiv) Grievances and appeals, the process and the results
- (xv) Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.

#### **12.1.4 Monitoring Procedures**

183. The Pu'er PMO has developed an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities, and has established a database for the land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.

184. During the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant sections of the database and update them along with the resettlement progress for planning the resettlement work in their own regions. They will also timely transfer the on-going activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at above level so that a continuous monitoring can be realized.

185. In the above internal monitoring system, a set of formats of information lists has been drawn up so as to realize the continuous message flows from the village to the Pu'er PMO . The county PMOs are an integral part of the internal monitoring system.

186. The resettlement work will be periodically (monthly) checked and inspected by the county PMOs. The Pu'er PMO will prepare a quarterly summary progress report which will be submitted to ADB with the quarterly progress report.

#### **12.1.5 Report**

187. After starting of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted every quarter from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices; According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and prior to every March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, the PRO will submit a report to ADB indicating the resettlement progress. Upon the completion of land acquisition and resettlement, a resettlement completion report will be prepared and submitted to ADB.

### **12.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### **12.2.1 Target and Tasks**

188. The external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) undertaken by an institution independent to the resettlement execution institutions is to monitor and evaluate whether the target of the land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities are realized. Through the process, evaluation opinions and proposals will be put forward on the resettlement, housing relocation and restoration of the AP's living standards, and to provide prediction and alarm system to project management, and reflecting channel to the APs. One important criterion for selection of the external M&E team is that experience on gender sensitive projects is preferable; the obvious reason is that all activities related to M&E should be conducted with a gender sensitive perspective. A Terms of Reference for External M&E has been prepared in the revised RP based on preliminary design survey.

189. The external monitoring institution will report independently to the Subproject Leading Group for Resettlement and the Project Resettlement Office. It will conduct follow-up investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures.



### **12.2.2 Institution and Staff**

190. According to ADB's policy, the Pu'er PMO will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should:

- 1) have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and understand ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement;
- 2) be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills, and be tough; and
- 3) include a certain percentage of females.

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

### **12.2.3 Main Indicators to be Monitored and Evaluated**

191. Main indicators for monitoring:

- (i) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement.
- (ii) Quality: including civil construction quality and degree of APs' satisfaction.
- (iii) Investment: including allocation and use of the funds.
- (iv) Monitoring compensation payments, identifying adequacy of planning and implementation, restoration of livelihoods, timeliness of corrective actions.

192. Main indicators for evaluation:

- (i) Economic conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, etc.
- (ii) Environmental conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.
- (iii) Employment: change in employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different PAPs, especially women, the vulnerable and minority families.
- (iv) Development in community: local economy in resettlement host sites, environmental development, neighborhood relation, and public opinions after resettlement.
- (v) Conditions of Vulnerable Groups and Minorities: including before and after situations of ethnic minorities, poor households, disabled, elderly, children, women, etc.

#### **12.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Methods**

193. Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey design institution and resettlement implementation institutions. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sample survey, key informant interviews and rapid rural appraisal techniques. Typical samples, including resettled households, affected villages and Townships will be selected to establish evaluation index system for different types of PAPs. Experienced experts will be invited to decide in a back-to-back way the weights for different indexes. Referring to the updated research output on living quality both in China and abroad, the indexes will be non-dimensionally treated, and the survey results will be analyzed and the computation results evaluated and compared. In addition to typical samples, there will also be focused investigation of vulnerable groups.

194. Generally, the external monitoring and evaluation institution will carry out the following work.

- **Survey of APs' living standards**

195. A baseline survey will be conducted for this project, including the collection of selected samples of the baseline living standards of the APs. The households will be selected by stratified random sampling; all sampled households must be significantly affected. The living standard will be investigated once a year to monitor the variation in the APs' living standards. The necessary data can be obtained by periodical survey, random interview and site visit, based on which statistical analysis and evaluation are performed. There will also be targeted survey of vulnerable groups.

196. The survey comprises various indicators of living standards. Some of the indicators will be used for weighing the dynamic variation of living standards before and after the land requisition and resettlement. The selected indicators will be checked to see whether they are reasonable in reflecting the actual production and living levels in the base-line survey and are subject to modification according to the actual conditions, so as to guarantee the message obtained reflects the quality and quantity of the real situation.

197. Sampling scale: APs: 10-20% (of which 10% is targeted at vulnerable groups), sample villages by land requisition: 25%.

- **Holding public consultations**

198. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will participate in the public consultation conferences held by the villages and townships. By this method, the institution can evaluate the effectiveness the public participation and the cooperative attitude of the APs towards the RP implementation.

- **Gathering APs' opinions**

199. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will often interview the township resettlement offices and villagers to know the opinions (gender specific) collected from the APs and interview the APs who have grievances. The institution will report the opinions and suggestions from affected individuals and collectives to the Project Resettlement Office, and provide advice for improvement, so that the resettlement implementation can be more smooth and effective.

- **Other responsibilities**

200. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution has provided advice to the project resettlement office in preparation of the RP, and will monitor the following activities in the process of implementation.

- (i) Selection of resettlement sites,
- (ii) Construction of houses,
- (iii) Production arrangement and rehabilitation (and use of funds),
- (iv) Support to the vulnerable groups and households facing income restoration hardships,
- (v) Relocation of private-owned shops, (if there are any)
- (vi) Re-construction of special facilities,
- (vii) Payment and amount of the compensation,
- (viii) APs' transfer,
- (ix) Employment of laborers (by gender and ethnicity),
- (x) Training (by gender and ethnicity),
- (xi) Schedule of the items above mentioned,
- (xii) Organizational efficiency for the resettlement,
- (xiii) Use of compensation of the collective-owned land
- (xiv) APs' income restoration (by gender and ethnicity),
- (xv) Employment of the surplus laborers and income increase of them (by gender and ethnicity).

#### **12.2.5 Working Process**

201. Main working steps:

- (i) Preparation of monitoring and evaluating outline,
- (ii) Identify computer software for monitoring and evaluating of the resettlement,
- (iii) Drafting the investigation outline, survey forms, and record cards for sample villages and sample households,
- (iv) Design of the village and household social-economic and opinion surveys,
- (v) Carry out base-line surveys,
- (vi) Establishing the information system for monitoring and evaluation,
- (vii) Investigation for monitoring:
  - community socio-economic survey
  - resettlement implementation institutions
  - village survey
  - household survey
  - survey of other affected objects,
- (viii) Sorting of monitoring information and establishment of database,
- (ix) Comparison analysis, and
- (x) Preparing a monitoring and evaluation report each half a year during implementation, and annual report during two years after the completion of resettlement.

#### **12.2.6 External Monitoring Reporting**

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to ADB and the project owner objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and proposing constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A conventional M&E report should cover at least the following: 1) objectives of M&E; 2) resettlement progress; 3) key findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) comments and suggestions on resettlement.

The external M&E agency should submit monitoring reports to the Pu'er PMO and ADB semiannually. See Table 12-1错误！未找到引用源。 .

**Table 12-1: External Resettlement M&E Schedule**

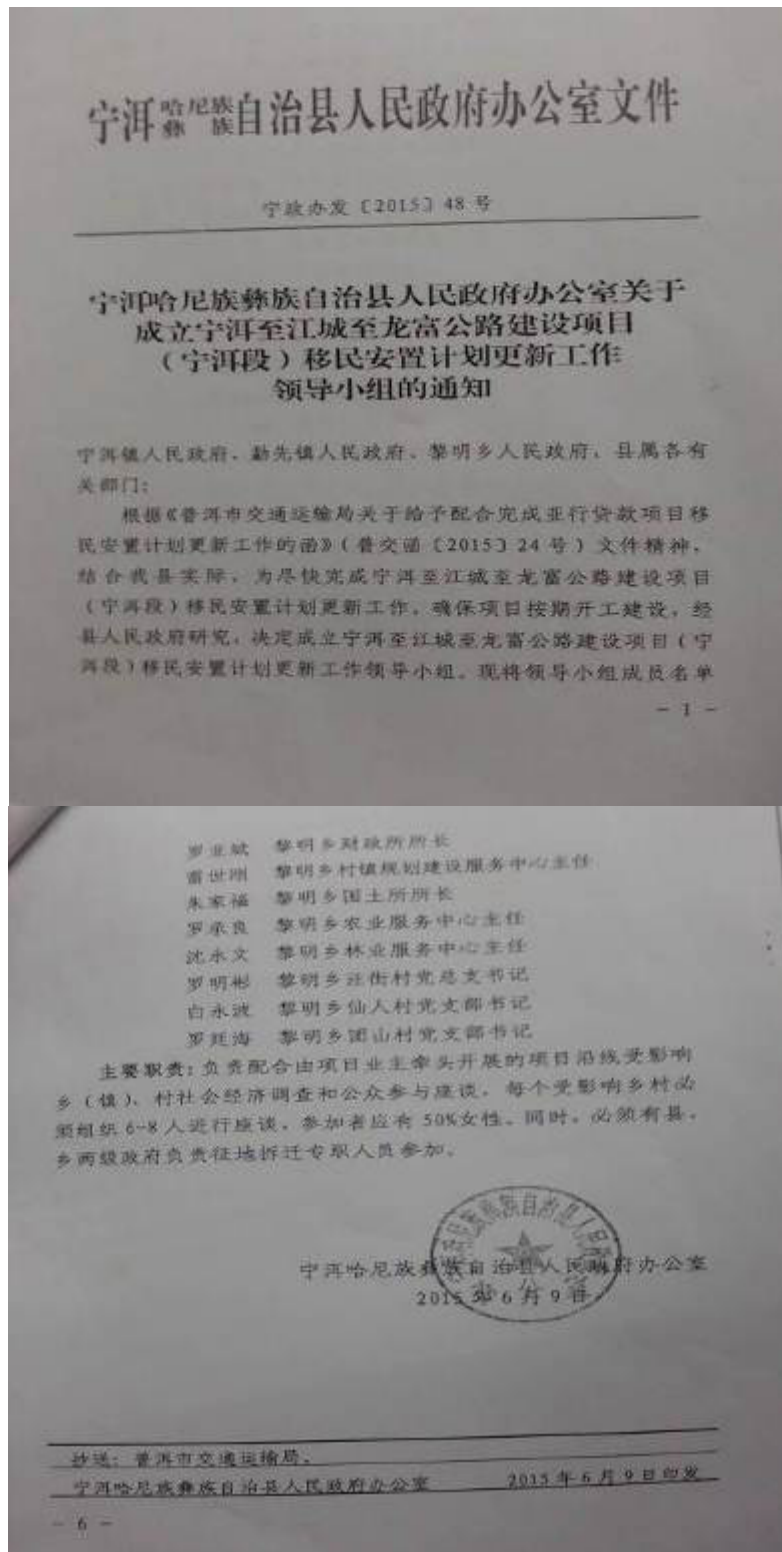
<b>No.</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Dec. 2015
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	Jan. 2016
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jul. 2016
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jan. 2017
5	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2017
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Jan. 2018
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	Jan. 2019

### **12.3 Post-evaluation**

After project implementation, the Pu'er PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-resettlement evaluation to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LA and HD as a reference for future work. A post-resettlement evaluation report will be submitted to ADB.

## Appendixes

### Appendix 1 Founding Document of the PMO



## **Appendix 2: The Detailed Articles of Laws and Regulations of PRC, Yunnan Province and Pu'er Municipality and Pertinent Counties**

### **A. Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China**

1. After the LA Law revised in 2004, the State Council issued Circular on Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration (Guofa [2004], No. 28) on Oct 21, 2004, and Circular of the State Council Concerning Strength the Land Control (Guo Fa [2006] No. 31) on Aug 31, 2006.
2. In the Decision and the Circular (i) improved the compensation to farmers ensuring their living condition won't be debased; (ii) Widen the resettlement approach, guarantee the long livelihood of farmers; (iii) strict legal proceeding during land acquisition, specially protected the right to know; (iv) clearly defined the responsibilities and rights; (v) Improving the law enforcement and supervision system.
3. The following are part articles of LA Law:
4. For lands collectively owned by farmers those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according to law shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee and those have allocated to two or more farmers collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and those have allocated to township (town) farmer collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town). (Article 10)
5. In expropriating land, compensation shall be made according to the original purposes of the land expropriated.
6. Compensation fees for land expropriated include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land expropriated by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is expropriated. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land expropriated shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.
7. The standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement fees for cultivated land expropriated.
8. The standards for compensating for ground attachments and green crops on the land expropriated shall be determined by various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.
9. In expropriating vegetable fields in suburban areas, the units using the land shall pay new vegetable field development and construction funds.
10. Whereas the land compensation fees and resettlement fees paid according to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article are not enough to maintain the original level of living, the resettlement fees may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. But the combined total of land compensation fees and resettlement fees shall not exceed 30 times the average output value of the three years prior to the expropriation.

11. In special circumstances, the State Council may raise the standards for land compensation and resettlement fees for land expropriated according to the social and economic development level. (Article 47)
12. After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, relevant local people's governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers whose land has been expropriated. (Article 48)
13. Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land expropriated and accept their supervision.
14. It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other relevant expenses. (Article 49)
15. Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and farmers in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises. (Article 50)
16. In the case of temporary using State-owned land or land owned by farmer collectives by construction projects or geological survey teams, approval shall be obtained from the land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level. Whereas the land to be temporarily used is within the urban planned areas, the consent of the urban planning departments shall be obtained before being submitted for approval. Land users shall sign contracts for temporary use of land with relevant land administrative departments or rural collective organizations or villagers committees depending on the ownership of the land and pay land compensation fees for the temporary use of the land according to the standard specified in the contracts.
17. Users who use the land temporarily shall use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and shall not build permanent structures.
18. The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years. (Article 57)
19. One rural household can own one piece of land for building house, with the area not exceeding the standards provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.
20. Construction of rural houses shall conform to the general plans for the utilization of land of townships (towns) and the original land occupied by houses and open spaces of villages shall be used as much as possible for building houses.
21. The use of land for building houses shall be examined by the township (town) people's governments and approved by the county people's governments. Whereas occupation of agricultural land is involved the examination and approval procedure provided for in Article 44 of this law is required.
22. The application for housing land after selling or leasing houses shall not be approved (Article 62)

## **B. The Regulations of Land Administration in Yunnan Province**

23. When project construction needs to requisition the rural collective land, a compensation and rehabilitation plan should be prepared by the land administrative department above county level and the construction unit. The collective organization and villager's opinions should be gathered (Article 19).
24. The compensative standard of the land requisitioned: (Article 23).
  - (i) The compensation of vegetable land and paddy land should be 8 – 10 times of the annual average productive value for last 3 years; the compensation of irrigated land, garden and lotus pond amounted to 7-9 times of the annual average

productive value for last 3 years; the compensation of dry land amounted to 6-8 times of the annual average productive value for last 3 years; the compensation of land in fallow rotation amounted to 6 times value of the same as said above; and the grass land and fishing pond amounted to 3-5 times of the annual average productive value for last 3 years.

- (ii) The newly reclaimed farmland can have 2 times compensation with reference to the last year productive value and also a compensation for opening up the land investment.
- (iii) If the lands of houses, threshing ground and sunning ground for drying grains are requisitioned, the compensation can follow the original kind of land standard.
- (iv) The compensative standard of State-owned farmland, forestry center, grazing land and fishpond is based on the regulations of 1), 2) and 3) mentioned above.

25. The compensative standard of requisitioned forestland can be carried out according to the relevant regulation of our country.

26. Resettlement subsidy to the land requisitioned (Article 24)

- (i) The total resettlement subsidy should be 4 times of annual average output value for the last 3 years before the land is requisitioned if the area per capita farmland is over 666.7m<sup>2</sup> (1 mu). The total resettlement subsidy should increase by 1 times the annual average productive value if the farmland per capita below 666.7m<sup>2</sup>. And each time the above land decreased 50m<sup>2</sup>, the above resettlement subsidy increased by 1 times the productive value. However, the total resettlement subsidy cannot be exceeded the 15 times of annual average productive value for last 3 years before the land is requisitioned.
- (ii) The resettlement subsidy of requisitioned vegetable garden and lotus pond amounted to 6 times the annual productive value.
- (iii) The resettlement subsidy of fishpond amounted to 4 times the annual output value.
- (iv) The resettlement subsidy of land of State-owned farm, forestry center, grazing land and fishpond amounted to 5 times the annual productive value.
- (v) If the land, such as collective house land, constructive land, threshing ground, sunning ground for drying grains and newly reclaimed land (<3years), is requisitioned, the resettlement subsidy can be 4 times the annual average productive value.

27. If the resettlement compensation specified in the regulation No.23 and No.24 cannot maintain the local people's original living standard, especially for those people whose farmland below 116.7 m<sup>2</sup> (0.2) per capita, the compensation can be properly raised that should be approved by the Government of Yunnan Province. However, the total compensation of land and resettlement cannot exceed the 30 times of the annual average productive value for the last 3 years. (Article 25)

### **C. The Management Methods for Forestland in Yunnan Province**

28. Because of the requirement in construction and production, some unit or persons may need to occupy or take over some forestland. The following documents should be prepared and approved by the forest administrative department at county level or above: (Article 10)

- (i) Design task or other documents approved by the people's government at the county level or above.
- (ii) The certificate of the forestland where the land will be occupied or requisitioned.



- (iii) The survey and plan document about the forestland occupied and requisitioned as well as the survey and design document of cutting down trees.
- (iv) The compensation expenses of forestland, the compensation expenses of forest trees, the compensation expenses of resettlement and the agreement of replanting trees.

29. The unit and person that needs to occupy/requisition the relative forestland have to go through the procedure of license of using forestland, and the use of the relative forestland should be conformed to the area and location approved. If the relative trees are necessary to be cut down, a license of cutting trees should be achieved from the relevant forest administration in county level or above. (Article 12)

30. The trees that will be cut down in the forestland have to be stocked by the unit. The relative forest management department or the relative owners have rights to manage the trees mentioned above. (Article 13)

31. The relative unit or person who has been permitted to occupy or requisition the forestland must pay the compensative expenses and resettlement expenses to the relevant unit and people whose forestland occupied/requisitioned. Also, the expenses of replanting trees should be paid to the relevant forest administration in county level or above.

32. The forestland vegetation damaged by the temporary use should be replanted and recovered by the relative unit or person. The relative unit or person should plant new trees in another place specified by the local forest administration if the damaged vegetation is difficult to be recovered. The unit or person who is unable to recover the vegetation has to pay the expenses of recovering the vegetation to the local forest administration. (Article 14)

33. The above expenses of recovering vegetation should be distributed to the province, prefecture and county respectively according to the proportion of 2:2:6 for the special purpose of planting in another land or recovering the forest vegetation.

34. The compensative standard of occupied/requisitioned forestland (Article 15)

- (i) The compensative expenses of mature tree forestland are equal to 3 - 5 times the value of the of the accumulative tree volume growing on the forestland.
- (ii) The compensative expenses of natural immature young forestland, bush and fuel forest are equal to 30% - 60% of the value of the mature tree forestland.
- (iii) The compensative expenses of the artificial immature young tree forestland amounted to 4 times the cost of planting, cultivation and management.
- (iv) The compensative expenses of the economic tree forestland (including fruit plantation/bamboo forest) amounted to the value of the annual output in the rich harvest of 6 times.
- (v) The compensative expenses of the special tree forestland reach 4 times value of the mature tree forestland.
- (vi) The compensation expenses of the shelter-forest land are 3 times value of the mature trees forestland.
- (vii) Nursery of young plants reaches 6 times value of the average output in the last 3 years for its compensation.
- (viii) As for suitable planting land, immature tree forestland is 30% of the value of the mature forestland for its compensation.
- (ix) The compensative standard can be increased, but the maximum standard can not exceed the relative standard of 1.5 times if the forestland is located in the city

(county) of the provincial or prefecture government or in the planning area of Kunming Municipality.

35. The compensation rate of cutting trees down: (Article 16)
- (i) The forest with immature/mature trees that can be used as products:
    - Each of the artificial young trees growing in a forest is compensated at 8 times the cost of planting trees. Each of the natural young trees can have a compensation of 30% artificial young tree. As for the middle age forest and near mature forest, the compensation can amount to its value of accumulative forest wood volume of 80%. The calculation of the compensation price can be done with reference of cutting wooden volume of 30% for mature forest and over mature forest.
  - (ii) The compensation of shelter forest and special forest will be paid according to the value of 5 times compensative expenses of the forest that can be used in products.
  - (iii) The compensation of economic forest should be calculated with reference of 200% annual average productive value in rich harvest for the last 3 years.
  - (iv) The compensation of precious trees can be calculated at 10 times value as timber.
  - (v) The compensation of forestry nursery stock in nursery is the local sale price with the same kind of forestry nursery stock.
36. The standard of the resettlement compensation of land occupied or requisitioned: (Article 17)
- The calculation of compensation for the occupied State-owned forestland can be done according to the average productive value of the last 3 years. If collective forestland is taken over for use, the compensation can amount to 2 times annual average productive value for the last 3 years. However, the compensation expenses can be replaced by arranging additional labor from the occupied land.
37. The standard of the replanting forestland and vegetation should be calculated as the cost of planting, cultivating the mature tree forest in the local place. (Article 18)
38. If the relevant unit or person delay to pay the forestland compensation expenses, the forest tree compensation expenses, resettlement expenses and the expenses of replanting forest vegetation, the fine for delaying payment should be added by 3/1000 for each day. (Article 19)

#### **D. Trial Measures for Basic Old-age Security of Farmers Involved in Land Requisition in Yunnan Province**

39. These measures are applicable to the registered persons aged 16 or above, with the right of contracting collectively-owned land in rural areas within the administrative region of Yunnan province, whose lands are requisitioned wholly or partly by the governments under the law whose cultivated land area per capita after land requisition is less than 0.3mu. The peasants, whose lands are requisitioned partly and whose cultivated land area per capita after land requisition is higher than 0.3 mu but insufficient to maintain basic production and living, can be covered by the basic old-age security according to local actual conditions.(Article 2 )

40. The basic old-age security level shall adapt to the local economic and social development level and the bearing capability of all parties, and shall not be less than the lowest living security standard of local urban residents. (Article 4)
41. The basic old-age security funds are paid off in proportion by peasants, rural collective and local government. The total funds raised are based on the lowest living security standard of urban residents in the same year, and the rate of increase is taken into account and determined depending on the payment period for 15 years. The individual payment and collective subsidy shall be less than 60% of the total funds raised, while the government subsidy more than 40%. No taxes or expenses shall be levied on the basic old-age security funds. (Article 6)
42. The government subsidy is transferred by the department of finance from the special funds for land requisition. The fund of more than CNY 20,000 per mu is collected by the governments based on the land level determined by the state, and specially used for the basic old-age security. (Article 7)
43. On the premise that the basic old-age security system is established, the individual payment and collective subsidy are disbursed from less than 50% relocation subsidy and from more than 70% land compensation expenses for peasants involved in land requisition. During land requisition, the people's government in all levels shall calculate under the law the basic old-age security funds as one part of the farmland acquisition costs, and then the institute of land requisition shall deliver the calculation data about the calculated land compensation expenses, resettlement subsidies and basic old-age security funds to the departments of finance, labor security as well as land and resources, of which the basic old-age security funds are turned over by the department of finance. If those two funds are inadequate to pay off, the insufficient section is made up by the department of finance from the compensated revenue for use of state-owned lands. (Article 8 )
44. The basic old-age security funds are managed by both social pooling account and individual account. All government subsidies are transferred into the social pooling account, while all individual payments and collective subsidies into the individual account.(Article 10)
45. The peasants involved in land requisition, who have joined the basic old-age security and paid in full all expenses, can receive the monthly basic old-age benefits in the month following the month in which the peasants are aged 60. (Article 14 )
46. The basic old-age benefits are made up of two parts, namely retirement pension in individual account and basic retirement pension, which are paid out of the individual account and the social pooling account respectively. If individual account is inadequate, the pension can be disbursed from the social pooling account. (Article 15)
47. Monthly basic old-age benefits = monthly retirement pension in individual account (total amounts accumulated in individual account÷180) + monthly basic retirement pension (less than 40% of the lowest monthly living security standard of urban residents at the first drawing of the pension)
48. At the first drawing, if the monthly basic old-age benefits fail to conform to the lowest living security standard of urban residents, the inadequate part shall be made up with funds in the social pooling account.
49. Detailed rules for the implementation of those measures shall be formulated under those measures without any delay. Relative policies which have been issued before implementation of those measures shall be improved gradually as per those measures.
50. No land requisition shall be approved in case that the measures for the implementation of old-age security for peasants involved in land requisition are not issued, that the funds for old-age security for those peasants are not put into effect, or that relative procedures prior to approval of land requisition are not carried out under the regulations.(Article 32 )

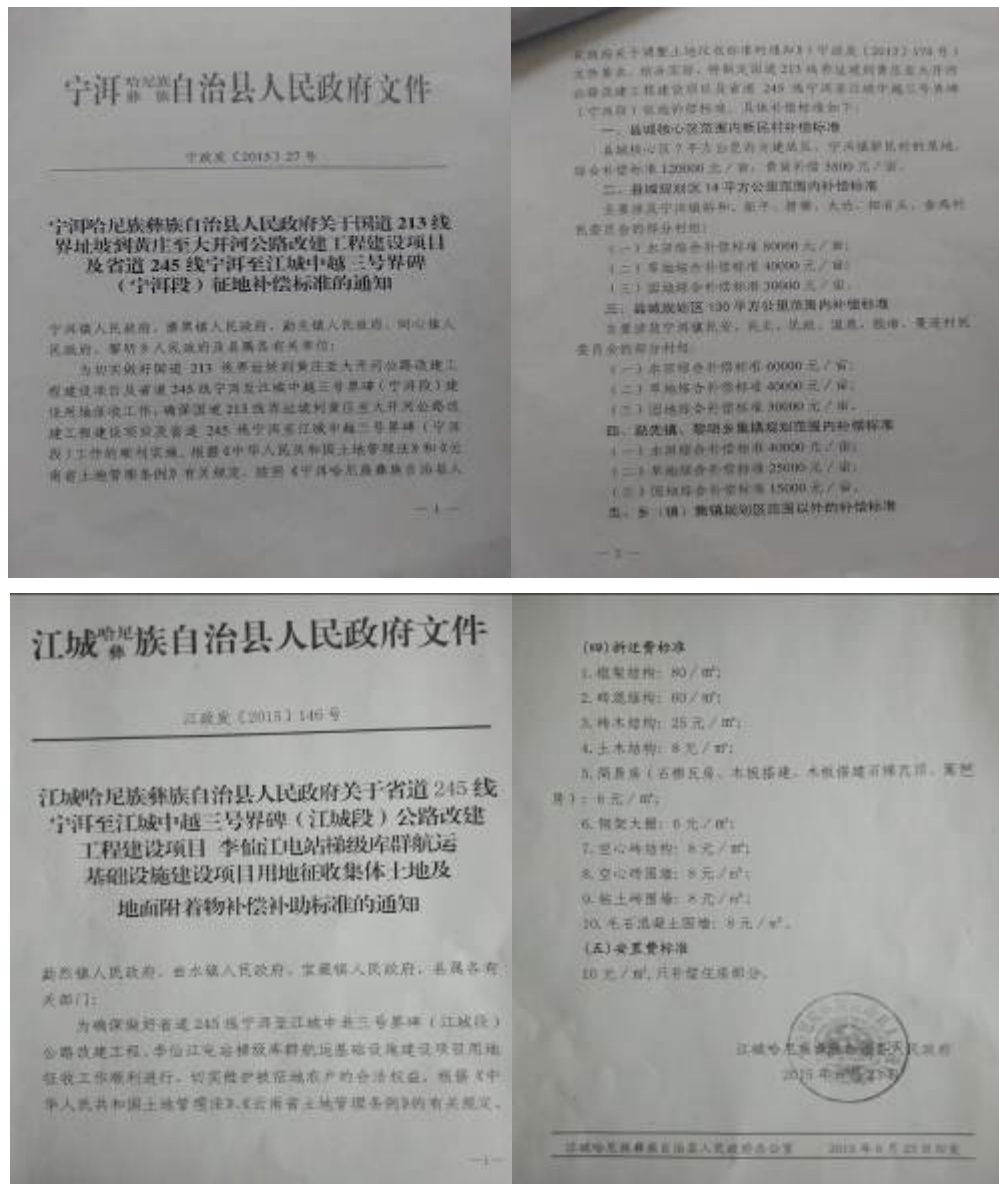
### Appendix 3 Detailed Impacts of Collective Land Acquisition

County	Township	Village	Group	Tea garden	Orchard	Dry land	Paddy land	Forest land	Housing land	Total	HHs	Population	
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	5	0.3	0.06	1.44	0	0.89	0.07	2.72	2	9	
	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	6	0.12	0.03	0.59	0	0.37	0.02	1.12	2	9	
	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	8	1.46	0.1	5.1	0	2.81	0.09	9.78	6	23	
	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	9	1.26	0.1	4.94	0.88	2.49	0.51	9.9	2	8	
		Subtotal			3.14	0.28	12.08	0.88	6.56	0.69	23.51	12	49
	Ning'er Town	Banhai	Zhongzhai	0.44	0.07	2.28	0.82	1.1	0	4.7	5	24	
	Ning'er Town	Banhai	Shuijingqiao	0.08	0	1.92	0.73	3.08	0	5.81	4	18	
	Ning'er Town	Banhai	Gaozhai	0.35	0	5.44	1.69	7.47	0.02	14.97	5	23	
	Ning'er Town	Banhai	Daxinlu	0.46	0.08	6.44	1.04	5.6	0.05	13.64	7	27	
	Ning'er Town	Banhai	Huoshitang	0.23	0.18	4.04	0.31	2.87	0	9.47	6	22	
		Subtotal			1.56	0.32	20.12	4.58	20.12	0.07	48.58	27	114
	Ning'er Town	Manlian	9	2.73	0.13	9.64	0.47	6.1	0	19.07	17	47	
	Ning'er Town	Manlian	8	1.93	0	2.89	0.34	1.55	0.05	6.73	10	25	
	Ning'er Town	Manlian	7	0.57	0	4.09	0.15	3.96	0.28	8.89	9	28	
	Ning'er Town	Manlian	1	3.37	0.07	4.68	0.03	17.74	0.55	26.14	17	45	
		Subtotal			8.61	0.21	21.3	1	29.34	0.87	60.83	53	145
	Ning'er Town	Xinping	Wangchengpo	0.53	0	3.85	0.01	16.6	0	21	16	67	
	Ning'er Town	Xinping	Hengzhai	1.5	0.11	3.84	0	15.93	0	21.38	30	146	
	Ning'er Town	Xinping	Kanchaihe	0.56	0.08	5.25	0	7.89	0	13.78	21	101	
	Ning'er Town	Xinping	Taipingzhai	0.86	0.15	8.99	1.09	4.69	0.14	15.83	17	70	
	Ning'er Town	Xinping	Babaoshu	0.49	0.15	5.41	1.13	1.3	0.14	8.55	21	90	
		Subtotal			3.94	0.49	27.35	2.23	46.41	0.3	80.54	105	474
	Ning'er Town	Dada	Kun'e	0.22	0.07	2.44	0.51	0.58	0.07	3.84	4	21	
		Subtotal			0.22	0.07	2.44	0.51	0.58	0.07	3.84	4	21
	Ning'er Town	Xishitou	2	1.04	0	5.39	1.53	3.7	0.11	11.71	10	40	
	Ning'er Town	Xishitou	4	0	0.12	4.91	0	3.96	0	8.99	8	32	
		Subtotal			1.04	0.12	10.31	1.53	7.65	0.11	20.69	18	72
	Ning'er Town	Wenquan	Laoxuzhai	1.77	0.14	1.25	1.04	14.08	0.11	18.33	18	61	
	Ning'er Town	Wenquan	Laozhaozhai	0.78	0.18	1.36	0	16.88	0	19.21	11	40	
	Ning'er Town	Wenquan	Banqing	0.51	0	1.35	0	19.84	0	21.7	11	53	
	Ning'er Town	Wenquan	Malishu	0.49	0	2.32	0	36.04	0.02	38.86	13	48	
	Ning'er Town	Wenquan	Mazhagutian	2.8	0.1	4.2	0	59.75	0	66.86	10	38	
		Subtotal			6.35	0.42	10.48	1.04	146.6	0.14	164.95	63	240
	Ning'er Town	Yuhe	Tianba	1.09	0	7.02	0.05	10.34	0.07	18.53	12	60	
		Subtotal			1.09	0	7.02	0.05	10.34	0.07	18.53	12	60
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	Hebianzhai	0	0	11.65	0	16.74	0	28.39	25	78	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	Jiuzhai	0	0	5.98	0.02	2.78	0.02	8.8	10	41	

County	Township	Village	Group	Tea garden	Orchard	Dry land	Paddy land	Forest land	Housing land	Total	HHs	Population	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	Liutangqing	0	1.58	10.13	0.2	8.32	0.32	20.38	38	150	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	Banpo	0	7.46	15.7	0.67	28.44	1.01	52.72	30	143	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	Guluhe	0	5.97	1.8	0	54.75	0	62.52	13	53	
		Subtotal			0	15.01	45.27	0.9	111.04	1.38	172.8	116	465
	Liming Xiang	Wangjie	Choushui	0	2.39	0	0	26.03	0	28.43	25	113	
	Liming Xiang	Wangjie	Wangjie	0	5.26	22.91	0.53	6.33	0.34	35.18	17	62	
	Liming Xiang	Wangjie	Shangqi	0	4.58	4.57	0	25.99	0.34	35.29	37	129	
		Subtotal			0	12.23	27.48	0.53	58.35	0.69	98.89	79	304
	Liming Xiang	Tuanshan	Muhuazhai	0	2.51	2.56	0.24	21.97	0	27.28	19	81	
	Liming Xiang	Tuanshan	Shangbalao	0	1.59	6.67	0.3	11.62	0.18	20.26	31	104	
	Liming Xiang	Tuanshan	Kunshanzhai	0	0.19	4.36	0.13	15.99	0.05	20.69	25	96	
	Liming Xiang	Tuanshan	Longtangxia	0	3.14	4.47	1.46	3.21	0.44	12.47	34	128	
		Subtotal			0	7.43	18.05	2.14	52.79	0.67	80.7	109	409
	Mengxian Town	Heping	Kesa	2.84	0.26	32.97	4.72	88.62	0	129.41	61	277	
	Mengxian Town	Heping	Yangjia	1.31	0	11.91	3.45	10.79	0.18	27.54	60	253	
	Mengxian Town	Heping	Jiezi	0.24	0	2.07	5.87	0.57	0.25	8.87	33	124	
		Subtotal			4.38	0.26	46.95	14.05	99.99	0.44	165.82	154	654
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	Baijiqing	0	0	0.89	3.55	0	0.46	4.64	9	43	
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	Laoguozhai	0	0	1.16	3.76	0	0.71	5.24	16	58	
		Subtotal			0	0	2.05	7.31	0	1.2	9.88	25	101
	Mengxian Town	Anning	Xitaiyang	0	0	2.74	7.41	0	0.32	10.28	75	287	
	Mengxian Town	Anning	Chaoyangzhai	0.12	0	2.48	8.27	0.77	0.18	11.73	37	133	
		Subtotal			0.12	0	5.21	15.68	0.77	0.51	22.01	112	420
	Mengxian Town	Xuande	Laohetian	0.13	0	5.18	3.02	12.44	0.57	21.02	33	120	
	Mengxian Town	Xuande	Laoxiezhai	0	0.01	11.14	2.74	2.66	0.67	16.84	19	69	
	Mengxian Town	Xuande	Nabie	0	0	12.78	0	7.27	0.05	20.08	14	48	
		Subtotal			0.13	0.02	29.1	5.75	22.37	1.29	57.93	66	237
	Mengxian Town	Yalu	Sanjiacun	0	0	3.94	0	6.02	0	9.95	10	35	
	Mengxian Town	Yalu	Lanniqing	0	0	16.42	0	21.86	0.25	38.39	14	52	
	Mengxian Town	Yalu	Laomasai	0	0	19	0	16.02	0	35.02	19	64	
Mengxian Town	Yalu	Hejiazhai	0	0	3.69	0	8.92	0	12.61	5	15		
	Subtotal			0	0	43.04	0	52.82	0.25	95.98	48	166	
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	Shuicheng	0	43.57	6.06	1.41	34.97	0.71	37.4	21	184	
	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	Xianfeng	0	14.81	4.15	1.38	0	0.46	8.84	27	232	
	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	Taipingzhang	0	3.28	2.02	0	0	0.78	2.3	27	222	
	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	Babazipa	0	9.84	2.93	0	2.08	1.2	6.46	18	146	
		Subtotal			0	71.5	15.16	2.79	37.04	3.15	55	93	784
	Baozang Town	Banhe	Pojiao	0	18.26	2.16	0	32.92	1.91	23.19	36	310	
	Baozang Town	Banhe	Shitouzhai	0	21.01	2.44	0.05	6.31	1.87	12.97	40	350	
		Subtotal			0	39.27	4.6	0.05	39.23	3.78	36.16	76	660
Menglie Town	Jiangbian	Wanshui	0	18.29	2.05	0	16.74	0.38	16.13	20	164		

County	Township	Village	Group	Tea garden	Orchard	Dry land	Paddy land	Forest land	Housing land	Total	HHs	Population
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	Chahe	0	31.87	1.36	0.3	4.47	1.13	16.53	33	260
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	Banpo	0	39.93	0.46	0	1.17	1.34	18.07	51	401
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	Dashaba	0	67.7	3.47	0.43	12.52	0.56	36.58	54	435
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	Hongzhuan	0	48.83	1.53	1.8	2.26	0.95	23.67	36	352
			Subtotal	0	206.63	8.87	2.53	37.17	4.36	110.97	194	1612
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	Wulukang	0	6.71	0	0	3.63	0.89	6.36	7	54
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	6(2)	0	7.99	1.46	0.42	2.96	0.14	5.58	0	0
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	6(1)	0	29.9	0.55	0.66	0.9	0.46	13.91	0	0
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	5	0	16.74	0.22	0	0.43	0.77	7.56	0	0
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	7	0	11.21	2.27	0	0	1.15	5.86	0	0
	Menglie Town	Shengluohe	Laoliuzhai	0	45.56	0	0	54.88	0.92	43.67	0	0
			Subtotal	0	118.12	4.5	1.08	62.79	4.33	82.95	7	54
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Bailaoxinzhai	0	0	0	0	10.61	0.43	4.61	8	76
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Machangtian	0	7.88	1.45	1.02	39.87	0	21.84	7	58
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Dazhai	0	2.3	0	3.17	15.63	1.19	9.18	20	168
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Mingzishan	0	2.11	9.93	0.33	59.26	0.6	31.15	20	169
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Huangjianglin	0	27.47	2.69	0.2	17.85	0	20.96	12	75
	Menglie Town	Dazhai	Dazhupeng	0	1.4	13.79	2.33	62.84	0.31	35.57	20	150
			Subtotal	0	41.16	27.86	7.04	206.06	2.53	123.31	87	696
	Qushui Town	Basan	Dadi	0	1.34	0.4	0	29.85	0.78	13.73	13	108
	Qushui Town	Basan	Longdonghe	0	21.61	4.67	0	21.15	0.67	20.63	31	255
			Subtotal	0	22.95	5.06	0	51.01	1.45	34.36	44	363
	Qushui Town	Nula	Longfu	0	25.51	1.56	0	29.62	0.33	24.65	37	328
			Subtotal	0	25.51	1.56	0	29.62	0.33	24.65	37	328

## Appendix 4 LA Compensation Policies of Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties



## Appendix 5: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										Total 0,000 CNY
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming Xiang			Subtotal	Baozang			Mengjie			Qushui			Subtotal	
			Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)		Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)		
1	LA compensation				714.8			572.3			385.8	1672.9			388.6			1225.1			174.9	1788.6	3461.6
	paddy land	mu	11.8	60000	70.9	42.8	40000	171.2	3.6	40000	14.3	256.3	2.8	43848	12.4	10.6	43848	46.7	0	43848	0	59.1	315.5
	dry land	mu	112.9	40000	451.7	126.4	25000	315.9	90.8	25000	227	994.6	19.8	25537	50.5	41.2	25537	105.3	6.6	25537	16.9	172.7	1167.3
	Economic forest land	mu	27.8	30000	83.5	4.9	15000	7.4	34.7	15000	52	142.9	110.8	25537	282.9	365.9	25537	934.4	48.5	25537	123.7	1341.1	1484
	forest land	mu	267.6	3800	101.7	176	3800	66.9	222.2	3800	84.4	253	76.3	3800	29	306	3800	116.3	80.6	3800	30.6	175.9	428.9
	house plot	mu	2.321	30000	7	3.66	30000	11	2.72	30000	8.2	26.1	6.93	20000	13.9	11.22	20000	22.4	1.78	20000	3.6	39.9	66
2	compensation of young crops				13.1	0		19.1	0		22.1	54.2	0		5.5	0		13.2	0		1.5	20.2	74.4
	paddy land	mu	11.8	1500	1.8	42.8	1500	6.4	3.6	1500	1.2	9.4	2.8	1500	1	10.6	1500	3.7	0	1500	0	4.7	14.1
	dry land	mu	112.9	1000	11.3	126.4	1000	12.6	90.8	1000	20.9	44.8	19.8	1000	4.5	41.2	1000	9.5	6.6	1000	1.5	15.5	60.4
3	compensation of temporary land occupation				40			20			0	60			0			0			0	0	60
	land occupation fee	mu	100	3000	30	50	3000	15	0	3000	0	45	0	3000	0	0	3000	0	0	3000	0	0	45
	land reclamation fee	mu	100	1000	10	50	1000	5	0	1000	0	15	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	15
4	compensation of house demolition				546.6			143.5			108.8	798.8			862.3			1001.9			188.3	2052.6	2851.4
	compensation for structure				531.6			123.7			92.6	747.8			803.5			935.3			175.7	1914.6	2662.4
	Masonry concrete	m2	2782	1400	389.5	74	1400	10.4	0	1400	0	399.8	5639.4	1400	789.5	5749.6	1400	804.9	1000	1400	1428	3022.5	3422.3
	Earth timber	m2	1759	700	123.1	1495	700	104.7	1210	700	84.7	312.5	196	700	13.7	1752.7	700	122.7	510.3	700	35.7	172.1	484.6
	Simple house	m2	1263	150	19	580	150	8.7	525	150	7.9	35.5	20	150	0.3	513.3	150	7.7	0	150	0	8	43.5
	Moving subsidy	household	25	1200	3	33	1200	4	27	1200	3.2	10.2	98	1200	11.8	111	1200	13.3	21	1200	2.5	27.6	37.8
	transition subsidy	household	25	4800	12	33	4800	15.8	27	4800	13	40.8	98	4800	47	111	4800	53.3	21	4800	10.1	110.4	151.2
5	compensation for ground attachment				101.6			0			0	101.6			103	0	27518	0	0	27518	0	103	204.6
	water tank	m2	1216	400	48.6	0	400	0	0	400	0	48.6	5	400	0.2	0	400	0	0	400	0	0.2	48.8
	electric pole	no.	0	3000	0	0	3000	0	0	3000	0	0	57	3000	17.1	0	3000	0	0	3000	0	17.1	17.1
	communication pole	no.	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	0	196	2000	39.2	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	39.2	39.2
	wire	m	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10485	8	8.4	0	8	0	0	8	0	8.4	8.4
	cable line	m	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	24118	10	24.1	0	10	0	0	10	0	24.1	24.1
	High voltage tower	no.	0	20000	0	0	20000	0	0	20000	0	0	7	20000	14	0	20000	0	0	20000	0	14	14
	cement pole	no.	254	2000	50.8	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	50.8	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	0	50.8
	stone wall	m	180	60	1.1	0	60	0	0	60	0	1.1	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	1.1
	brick wall	m	263	40	1.1	0	40	0	0	40	0	1.1	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	1.1
	<b>Basic resettlement cost (subtotal of 1-5)</b>				1416			754.8			516.7	2687.6			1359.5			2240.2			364.7	3964.4	6652
6	Arable land reclamation fee (paddy land)	CNY/mu	11.8	10500	12.4	42.8	10500	44.9	3.6	10500	3.7	61.1	2.8	10500	3	10.6	10500	11.2	0	10500	0	14.2	75.2
7	Arable land reclamation fee (dry land)	CNY/mu	112.9	9000	101.6	126.4	9000	113.7	90.8	9000	81.7	297.1	19.8	9000	17.8	41.2	9000	37.1	6.6	9000	6	60.9	357.9
8	Farmland occupation tax	CNY/mu	124.7	13334	166.3	169.1	13334	225.5	94.4	13334	125.8	517.7	22.6	13334	30.1	51.9	13334	69.2	6.6	13334	8.8	108.1	625.8
9	Forest Vegetative Rehabilitation Fees	CNY/mu	124.7	9333	116.4	169.1	9333	157.9	94.4	9333	88.1	362.4	22.6	9333	21.1	51.9	9333	48.4	0		0	69.5	431.9
10	<a href="#">Endowment Insurance for LEFs</a>	CNY/mu	124.7	20000	249.5	169.1	20000	338.3	94.4	20000	188.7	776.5	22.6	20000	45.2	51.9	20000	103.8	6.6	20000	13.2	162.2	938.7
11	Special funds for vulnerable group	0,000 CNY	124.7	1334	16.6	169.1	1334	22.6	94.4	1334	12.6	51.8	22.6	1334	3	51.9	1334	6.9	6.6	1334	0.9	10.8	62.6
12	Land acquisition administration fee	0,000 CNY	1416	2.10%	29.7	754.8	2.10%	15.7	516.7	2.10%	10.8	56.1	1359.5	2.10%	28.3	2240.2	2.10%	46.6	364.7	2.10%	7.6	82.4	138.5



No.	Item	Unit	Ning'er County										Jiangcheng County										Total	
			Ning'er town			Mengxian town			Liming Xiang			Subtotal	Baozang			Menglie			Qushui			Subtotal		
			Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)	Amount (0,000 CNY)	Qty.	Rate (CNY)		Amount (0,000 CNY)
13	Survey and design costs	0,000 CNY	1416	3%	42.4	754.8	3%	22.5	516.7	3%	15.4	80.2	1359.5	3%	40.4	2240.2	3%	66.5	364.7	3%	10.8	117.7	197.9	
14	Administrative costs	0,000 CNY	1416	3%	42.4	754.8	3%	22.5	516.7	3%	15.4	80.2	1359.5	3%	40.4	2240.2	3%	66.5	364.7	3%	10.8	117.7	197.9	
15	Skills training costs	0,000 CNY	1416	3%	42.4	754.8	3%	22.5	516.7	3%	15.4	80.2	1359.5	3%	40.4	2240.2	3%	66.5	364.7	3%	10.8	117.7	197.9	
16	External M&E costs	0,000 CNY	1416	5%	70.6	754.8	5%	37.4	516.7	5%	25.6	133.6	1359.5	5%	67.3	2240.2	5%	110.9	364.7	5%	18.1	196.2	329.9	
17	Contingencies	0,000 CNY	1416	10%	141.6	754.8	10%	75.5	516.7	10%	51.7	268.8	1359.5	10%	135.9	2240.2	10%	224	364.7	10%	36.5	396.4	665.2	
	<b>subtotal of 6-17</b>				1031.9			1098.9			634.8	2765.6			472.8			857.6				123.5	1453.9	4219.6
	<b>Total</b>				2447.9			1853.8			1151.5	5453.2			1832.3			3097.9				488.2	5418.4	10871.6

Appendix 6 Resettlement Information Booklet

# **Yunnan Pu'er Regional Integrated Road Network Development Project**

Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway Component

Resettlement Information Booklet

Pu'er Municipal Transportation Bureau

October 2015

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## 1 Project Overview and Background

1. In order to drive the economic and social development of Pu'er, Pu'er municipal government plans to upgrade the existing road. The Subproject is the part of the road improving stratagem.

2. Pu'er city regional road network integrated development project includes three components:

- a.) **Component 1: Rural road upgrading project.** This component will upgrade approximately 600 kilometers of rural road. The Subproject will pave the surface based on the original roads; no new land and demolition are required. . 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, an RP will be prepared and submitted for ADB's approval prior to any commencement of land acquisition and relocation and any civil work
- b.) **Component 2: Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway construction subproject.** This component will upgrade and newly construct for a total of 234 km of Class III / IV / III<sup>13</sup> highway between Ning'er–Jiangcheng–Longfu. In some sections will use existing road and some sections will construct new line. The component will require land acquisition and house demolition and a full RP has been prepared.
- c.) **Component 3: Menglian to Meng'a class II level highway.** The full length of this road is about 49 km. In some sections will use existing road and, some sections will construct new line. The component will result in land acquisition and house demolition and a full RP has been prepared.

3. Ningjiang component is located in Ning'er and Jiangcheng counties of Pu'er city. It is the important linking passages between Pu'er and neighbor countries (Vietnam and Laos). The construction of the component will improve the trunk highway network of Yunnan Province, and improve the traffic conditions of South-Western of Pu'er city, strengthening mutual links of Southwest Yunnan and Southeast Asia, to promote economic development in Southwest Yunnan. See Figure 1-1.

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<sup>13</sup> Class III standard from Ning'er to Xuande, Class IV standard from Xuande to Baozang, and Class III standard from Baozang to Longfu.

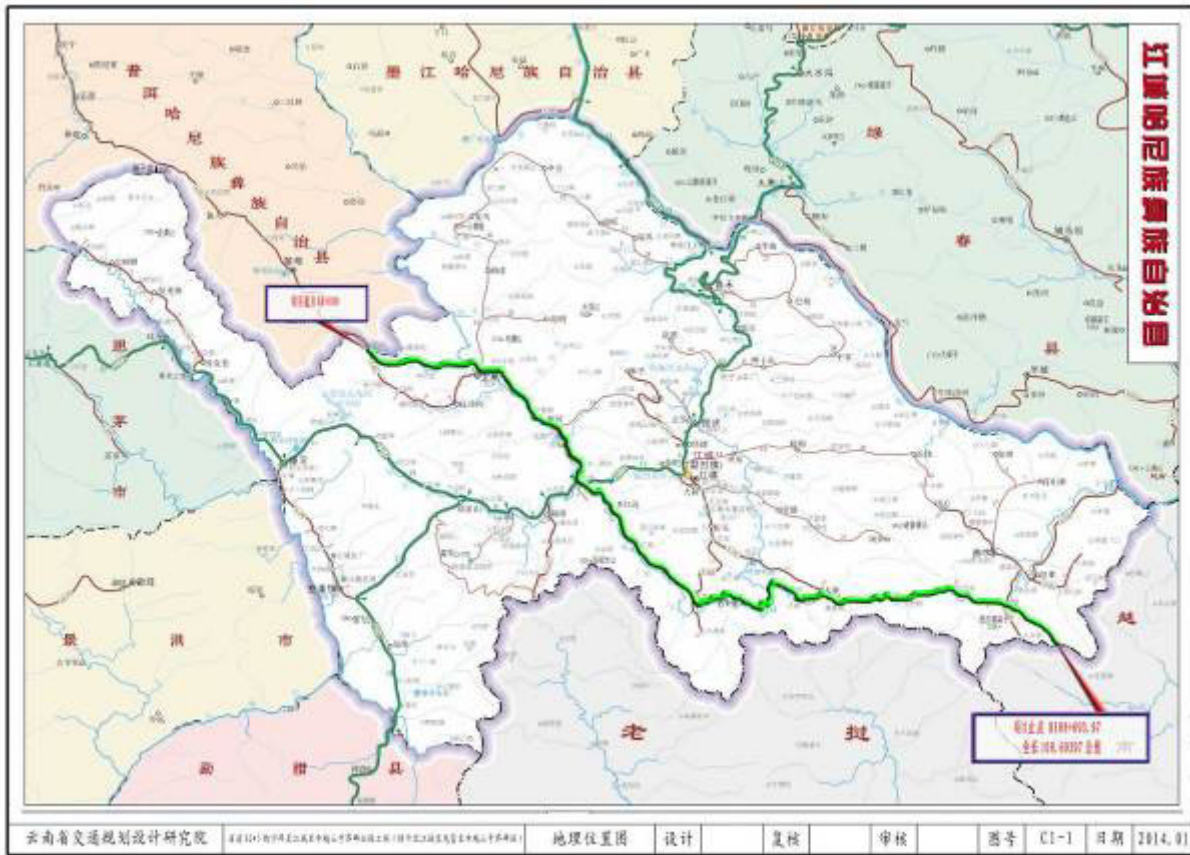
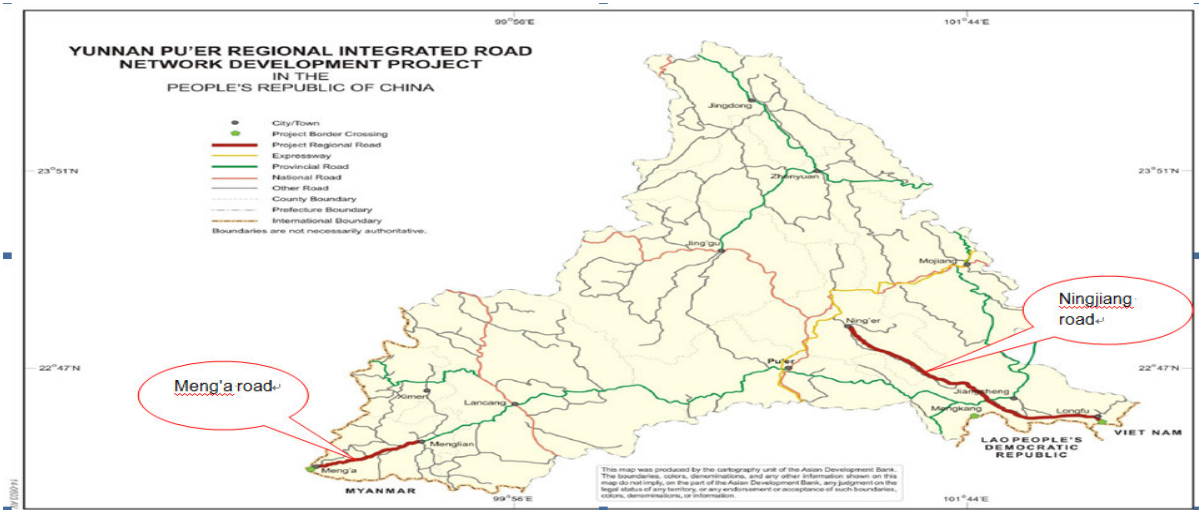


Figure 1-1 Sketch Map of Ningjiang Component

## 2 LAR Impacts

### 2.1 Project Impact Scope

4. Based on the final design and DMS, the land acquisition and house demolition of this subproject will affect 23 villages in 6 townships of Ning'er and Jiangcheng Counties in Pu'er city. (See Table 2-1).

**Table 2-1: Resettlement Impact Scope of Ningjiang component**

City	County	township	Affected Administrative village	Type of impact
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er town	Minzheng	LA, HD
			Banhai	LA
			Manlian	LA, HD
			Xinping	LA, HD
			Taida	LA
			Xishitou	LA
			Wenquan	LA
			Yuhe	LA
		Mengxian Town	Heping	LA
			Qianle	LA, HD
			Anning	LA, HD
			Xuande	LA, HD
			Yalu	LA, HD
			Liming Xiang	Xianren
	Wangjie	LA, HD		
	Tuanshan	LA, HD		
	Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Shuicheng	LA, HD
			Banhe	LA, HD
			Jiangbian	LA, HD
		Menglie town	Niuluohe	LA, HD
			Dazhai	LA, HD
			Basan	LA, HD
		Qushui Xiang	Nuna	LA, HD

### 2.2 Permanent Land Acquisition

5. According to the DMS, 2,219.23 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 71.66 mu of paddy land (3.23%), 397.69 mu of dry land (17.92%), 1,128.67 mu of woodland (50.86%), 30.58 mu of tea garden (1.38%), 562.00 mu of orchard (25.32%) and 28.63 mu of housing land (1.29%). See details in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2: Estimated Permanent Land Acquisition of Ningjiang Component**

County	Township	Village	LA area (mu)						Affected		
			Paddy land	Dry land	Forest land	Tea garden	Orchard	Other land	Total	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	0.88	12.08	6.56	3.14	0.28	0.681	23.62	12	49
		Banhai	4.58	21.96	20.12	1.56	0.32	0.08	48.63	27	114
		Manlian	1.00	21.30	29.34	8.61	0.21	0.88	61.33	53	145
		Xinping	2.23	27.35	46.41	3.94	0.49	0.29	80.71	105	474
		Taida	0.51	2.44	0.58	0.22	0.07	0.06	3.87	4	21
		Xishitou	1.53	10.31	7.65	1.04	0.12	0.12	20.76	18	72
		Wenquan	1.04	10.48	146.60	6.35	0.42	0.14	165.03	63	240
		Yuhe	0.05	7.02	10.34	1.09	0.00	0.07	18.57	12	60
		Subtotal	11.81	112.93	267.61	25.94	1.91	2.321	422.52	294	1175
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	0.90	45.27	111.04	0.00	15.01	1.37	173.58	116	465
		Wangjie	0.53	27.48	58.35	0.00	12.23	0.69	99.28	79	304
		Tuanshan	2.14	18.05	52.79	0.00	7.43	0.66	81.07	109	409
		Subtotal	3.57	90.80	222.18	0.00	34.67	2.72	353.93	304	1178
	Mengxian Town	Heping	14.05	46.95	99.99	4.38	0.26	0.43	166.06	154	654
		Qianle	7.31	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	10.55	25	101
		Anning	15.68	5.21	0.77	0.12	0.00	0.5	22.29	112	420
		Xuande	5.75	29.10	22.37	0.13	0.02	1.28	58.66	66	237
		Yalu	0.00	43.04	52.82	0.00	0.00	0.26	96.12	48	166
Subtotal		42.80	126.35	175.96	4.64	0.27	3.66	353.68	405	1578	
Subtotal			58.18	330.08	665.75	30.58	36.85	8.701	1130.14	1003	3931
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	2.79	15.16	37.04	0.00	71.50	3.15	129.64	93	784
		Banhe	0.05	4.60	39.23	0.00	39.27	3.78	86.94	76	660
		Subtotal	2.84	19.76	76.27	0.00	110.78	6.93	216.58	169	1444
	Menglie Town	Jiangbian	2.53	8.87	37.17	0.00	206.63	4.36	259.56	194	1612
		Niuluohu	1.08	4.50	62.79	0.00	118.12	4.33	190.81	7	54
		Dazhai	7.04	27.86	206.06	0.00	41.16	2.53	284.66	87	696
		Subtotal	10.65	41.23	306.02	0.00	365.91	11.22	735.02	288	2362
	Qushui Town	Basan	0.00	5.06	51.01	0.00	22.95	1.45	80.47	44	363
		Nuna	0.00	1.56	29.62	0.00	25.51	0.33	57.02	37	328
		Subtotal	0.00	6.62	80.62	0.00	48.46	1.78	137.48	81	691
	Subtotal			13.48	67.61	462.92	0.00	525.15	19.93	1089.09	538



County	Township	Village	LA area (mu)						Affected		
			Paddy land	Dry land	Forest land	Tea garden	Orchard	Other land	Total	HHs	Population
Total			71.66	397.69	1128.67	30.58	562.00	28.63	2219.23	1541	8428
Percent			3.23%	17.92%	50.86%	1.38%	25.32%	1.29%	100.0%	/	/

### 2.3 Permanent occupation of state-owned land

6. 970.808 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Ningjiang component, including 315.28 mu of state-owned forest land (32.48%), 654.7 mu of state-owned construction land (67.44%), and 0.828 mu of other land (0.09%). The state-owned land to be occupied by the subproject will state-owned forest land which is managed by local forest bureaus and not contracted by individual household and existing road, therefore no one will be affected..

**Table 2-3: Impacts of permanent occupation of state-owned land**

County	Township	Village	Permanently occupied state-owned land (mu)				Affected	
			Woodland	Existing land	Other land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	0	3.37	0	3.37	0	0
		Banhai	0	4.92	0	4.92	0	0
		Manlian	0	6.32	0.828	7.148	0	0
		Xinping	0	2.7	0	2.7	0	0
		Taida	0	0.15	0	0.15	0	0
		Xishitou	0	2.46	0	2.46	0	0
		Wenquan	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0
		Yuhe	51.17	6.44	0	57.61	0	0
	Subtotal	51.17	27.06	0.828	79.058	0	0	
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	148.41	154.28	0	302.69	0	0
		Wangjie	0	84.82	0	84.82	0	0
		Tuanshan	0	101.58	0	101.58	0	0
		Heping	0	26.49	0	26.49	0	0
		Subtotal	148.41	367.17	0	515.58	0	0
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	0	28.4	0	28.4	0	0
		Anning	0	29.86	0	29.86	0	0
		Xuande	0	67.49	0	67.49	0	0
		Yalu	115.7	106.32	0	222.02	0	0
		Subtotal	115.7	260.47	0	376.17	0	0
	Total		315.28	654.7	0.828	970.808	0	0
	Percent		32.48%	67.44%	0.09%	100.00%	/	/

### 2.4 Temporary Land Use during Construction Period

7. Project's temporary land acquisition during the construction period, will include earth deposit sites, living quarters land, pioneer road, and so on. It is estimated that Ningjiang component will occupy approximately 150 mu land temporarily. All temporary occupied land will be forest land.

### 2.5 House Demolition

8. Rural residential houses of 25,069.36 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 315 households with 1,178 persons in 17 villages, 6 townships, two counties, of which, 15,245.02 m<sup>2</sup> (60.81%) is in masonry concrete structure, 6,923.02 m<sup>2</sup> (27.62%) in earth timber structure, and 2,901.34 m<sup>2</sup> (11.57%) in simple structure. Table 2-4 gives details by villages and structures.

**Table 2-4: Impacts of demolition of rural residential houses**

County	Township	Village	HD area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected
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			Frame	Masonry concrete	Earth timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Manlian	0	0	522	38	560	8	27
		Minzheng	0	207	112	25	344	5	17
		Xinping	0	2575	1125	1200	4900	12	57
		Subtotal	0	2782	1759	1263	5804	25	101
	Liming Xiang	Xianren	0	0	644	192	836	12	64
		Wangjie	0	0	341	117	458	6	25
		Tuanshan	0	0	225	216	441	9	31
		Subtotal	0	0	1210	525	1735	27	120
	Mengxian Town	Qianle	0	74	0	155	229	3	8
		Anning	0	0	350	200	550	17	59
		Xuande	0	0	975	225	1200	12	45
		Yalu	0	0	170	0	170	1	4
		Subtotal	0	74	1495	580	2149	33	116
	Subtotal			0	2856	4464	2368	9688	85
Jiangcheng	Baozang Town	Shuicheng	0	4655.36		0	4655.36	55	190
		Banhe	0	984	196	20	1200	43	148
		Subtotal	0	5639.36	196	20	5855.36	98	338
	Menglie TOWN	Jiangbian	0	3009.39	0	437.93	3447.32	42	151
		Niuluohe	0	2570	974	0	3544	44	186
		Dazhai	0	170.25	778.74	75.41	1024.4	25	92
		Subtotal	0	5749.64	1752.74	513.34	8015.72	111	429
	Qushui Town	Basan	0	360	450.28	0	810.28	17	59
		Nuna	0	640.02	60	0	700.02	4	15
		Subtotal	0	1000.02	510.28	0	1510.3	21	74
	Subtotal			0	12389.02	2459.02	533.34	15381.38	230
Total			0	15245.02	6923.02	2901.34	25069.38	315	1178
Percent			0	60.81%	27.62%	11.57%	100.00%	/	/

## 2.6 Other Impacts

9. Resettlement does not involve any businesses, shops, schools, places of worship, as well as the institutions. The subproject will affect 9 types of attachments, such as poles, walls and cable line, etc. See Table 2-5.

**Table 2-5: Summary of Affected Ground Attachments**

No.	Item	Unit	Ning'er county	Jiangcheng county	Subtotal
1	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	1216	5	1221
2	electric pole	no.	0	57	57
3	communication pole	no.	0	196	196
4	Wire	m	0	10485	10485
5	cable line	m	0	24118	24118
6	High voltage tower	no.	0	7	7
7	cement pole	no.	254	0	254
8	stone wall	m	180	0	180
9	brick wall	m	263	0	263

### **3 Legal Framework and Resettlement Policy**

10. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for the Ninjiang component shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by PRC and Yunnan Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009). The adopted compensation rates and rehabilitation measures in the RP will be followed during resettlement implementation. If there is any policy change during project implementation, the Pu'er PMO will seek approval of ADB beforehand.

#### **3.1 Policy Basis**

11. The laws and regulations adopted in this resettlement include:

- Document 28: State Council Decision to Deepen Reform and Strictly Enforce Land Administration in October, 2004;
- Land Administration Law of the PRC, 1998; (revised 2004);
- Implementation Regulation for Land Administration Law of PRC;
- Protection Regulation of Basic Farmland;
- Forestry Law of PRC, revised in 1998;
- The Regulation of Yunnan Province on Land Administration (1999) (this is the latest version of );
- 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);
- Notice of the Yunnan Provincial Land and Resources Department on Amending Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in 15 Prefectures (Cities) (June 1, 2014)
- The Notice of Further exploit Land Acquisition related Issues of Pu'er Municipal Government (Pu'er Municipal Government [2006] No.50;
- The House Demolish Compensation and Relocation Management Methods for Pu'er urban area collective land houses (Pu'er Municipal Government [2009] No.53);
- The Implementation Methods of Basic endowment insurance for Farmers Whose Farmland be Acquired. (Pu'er Municipal Government [2010] No. 11); and
- ADB's "Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), "Safeguards Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement."
- Notice of the Jiangcheng County Government on Compensation Rates for Collective Land and Ground Attachments Affected by the Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway (JCG [2015] No.146)
- Notice of the Ning'er County Government on Compensation Rates for Collective Land and Ground Attachments Affected by the Ning'er-Jiangcheng-Longfu Highway (NCG [2015] No.27)

#### **3.2 Compensation Eligibility and Cut-off Date**

12. All APs and organizations (whether public or private) losing land, buildings/houses, crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent and temporary) as long as they are included in the final Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), or identified as affected by temporary impacts during construction.

13. The cut-off date of the Subproject is April 30, 2015.

### 3.3 Compensation Rates

#### 3.3.1 The Land Acquisition Compensation Rate for the Ningjiang Component

14. In 2015, the Jiangcheng County Government issued Document JCG [2015] No.146, and the Ning'er County Government issued Document NCG [2015] No.27, specifying the compensation rates for acquired collective land. See details in Table 3-1.

15. In addition, the compensation rates for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1,500 CNY/mu and 1,000 CNY/mu respectively.

**Table 3-1: Land Acquisition Compensation Rate of Ningjiang Component**

City	County	township	Affected village	Land acquisition compensation rate (CNY/mu)				
				Paddy land	Dry land	Orchard land	forestland	House plot
Pu'er	Ning'er	Ning'er Town	Minzheng	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Banhai	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Manlian	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Xinping	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Taida	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Xishitou	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
			Wenquan	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000
		Yuhe	60000	40000	30000	3800	30000	
		Mengxian Town	Heping	40000	25000	15000	3800	30000
			Qianle	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
			Anning	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
			Xuande	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
			Yalu	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
		Liming Xiang	Xianren	30000	20000	15000	3800	30000
	Wangjie		40000	25000	15000	3800	30000	
	Tuanshan		30000	20000	15000	3800	30000	
	Jiangcheng	Baozang Xiang	Shuicheng	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
			Banhe	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000
		Menglie town	Jiangbian	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
			Niuluohe	43848	27686	27686	3800	20000
Dazhai			43848	27686	27686	3800	20000	
Qushui Xiang		Basan	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000	
		Nuna	43848	25537	25537	3800	20000	

16. Table 3-2 showed the list of compensation rates for standing crops.

**Table 3-2 Compensation Rates of Standing Crops**

Crop types		Number of trees per mu	Compensation rate (CNY/mu)	Compensation for single tree (CNY/tree)	Note
Tea garden	Young	1200	1800	1.5	
	Productive		3600	3	Planted for 4-6 years
	Harvest ready		6000	5	Planted for above 7 years

Crop types		Number of trees per mu	Compensation rate (CNY/mu)	Compensation for single tree (CNY/tree)	Note
Coffee garden	Young	333	1665	5	
	Productive		3330	10	Planted 3-5 years
	Harvest ready		5994	18	Planted above 6 years
Banana	/	110	2750	25	Banana tree should higher than 1 m
Sugarcane	/	/	First season 4000 Second season 3000 Third season 2000 Fourth season 1000 Fifth season 500	/	/
Rubber	Young	33		8	Planted 1 to 3 years, 150 yuan each; 4 to 6 years, 270 yuan each; 7 to 8 years, 360 yuan each.
	Not productive		8910	270	
	Productive		13200	400	

### 3.3.2 Compensation for permanently occupied state-owned land

17. The state-owned land acquired permanently for the Subproject includes existing roads and state-owned woodland, both affecting no one, and has been allocated without compensation.

### 3.3.3 Compensation Rates for temporary land occupation

18. The compensation for temporary land occupation includes temporary land occupation fee and land reclamation fee. These fees will be paid to the land owner according to actual occupation duration. Details are as given in Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3: Compensation Rates of Temporary Land Occupation**

Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Remark
Forest land	CNY/mu/year	1500	Occupation duration is no more than 2 years
Land reclamation fee.	CNY/mu	1000	

### 3.3.4 The Compensation Rates for House Demolition

19. The compensation for house demolition will refer to the local replacement cost. The house demolition compensation rates of the Ningjiang component are established in Table 3-4.

**Table 3-4: The Compensation Rates of Ningjiang component House Demolition**

Type	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)	
		Ning'er County	Jiangcheng County

Masonry concrete structure	m2	1400	1400
Masonry timber structure	m2	900	900
Earth timber structure	m2	700	700
Hollow brick with asbestos tile	m2	350	350
Simple structure	m2	150	240
Cement-stone retaining wall	m	150	150
Rubble retaining wall	m	180	320
Brick enclosing wall	m	150	150
Earth enclosing wall	m	80	80

20. In addition, the affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy in lump sum at 1200 CNY/household and 4800 CNY/household respectively.

### 3.3.5 Compensation rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

21. The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 3-5.

**Table 3-5: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (CNY/unit)
1	water tank	m <sup>2</sup>	400
2	electric pole	no.	3000
3	communication pole	no.	2000
4	wire	m	8
5	cable line	m	10
6	High voltage tower	no.	20000
7	cement pole	no.	2000
8	stone wall	m	60
9	brick wall	m	40

### 3.4 Entitlement Matrix

22. Compensation measures and entitlements have been determined for all categories of impacts identified. Entitlements adopted are based on government policies and decisions and ADB policies. Entitled persons or APs are those who satisfy the cut-off-date (in the case of house demolition) announced by local authority right before DMS). The entitlements, compensation and rehabilitation measures have been detailed in Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6: Entitlement Matrix**

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
1.	Permanent land acquisition	2,219.23 mu in 23 affected village of 6 townships in 2 counties	1,541 households with 8,428 persons	<p>1) Compensation of land acquisition includes land compensation fee, resettlement subsidies and compensation for young crops.</p> <p>2) All land compensation fee and resettlement subsidies will be paid to APs if the land is contracted to farmers.</p> <p>3) Compensation for young crops will be paid to owners directly.</p> <p>4) Preferential employment to APs for unskilled jobs generated during construction and operation</p> <p>5) Preferential training to APs</p> <p>6) Once the APs meet the requirements<sup>14</sup>, they can participate in the endowment insurance voluntarily.</p> <p>7) The Subproject will make efforts to avoid acquiring land while standing crops are ready for harvesting and if unavoidable prior notice will be given and consultations will be done with the owners.</p>	The compensation rates are established in Table 4-2 the compensation rates for young crops of paddy land dry land are 1500 CNY/mu and 1000CNY/mu respectively
2.	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	970.808	No affected population	Free allocation	
3.	Temporary land acquisition	About 150 mu of land	to be identified during construction	<p>1) Temporary land occupation fee will be paid to land owners yearly. The duration cannot be over two years.</p> <p>2) Land reclamation fee will be paid to those who are responsible for land reclamation.</p> <p>3) After completion of 2 years, temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractors to the original quality and will be handed back to the land owners.</p>	Temporary land occupation fee: 1500 CNY/mu/year; Land reclamation fee: 1000 CNY/mu
4.	Rural residential housing demolition	25,069.38 m <sup>2</sup>	315 households with 1,178 persons	<p>1) Compensation for house at replacement cost will be paid to affected household directly;</p> <p>2) Movement subsidy and transition subsidy will paid to AHs in lump sum directly;</p> <p>3) The house plot in original village will be provided to AHs free for the new building construction.</p>	The Subproject will follow the policy that the house demolition takes place only once the affected household has built the new house. If there is any outstanding case, transition subsidy will be provided

<sup>14</sup> Once APs lose their basic living and production condition or per capita arable land holding is below 0.3 mu after land acquisition can take part in endowment insurance system. Each AP, once he reaches 60 years old or she reaches 55 years old, can obtain a pension of not less than CNY 80 per month form the endowment insurance system.



No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				<p>4) Compensation for structures and all other lost assets will be paid in full before relocation.</p> <p>5) APs have the right to use salvaged material free of cost.</p> <p>6) Vulnerable groups will be assisted to reconstruct the house by local government.</p>	<p>to such households.</p> <p>The compensation rates for structures are established in Table 4-2;</p> <p>The affected households will also receive movement subsidy and transition subsidy in lump sum at 1200 CNY/household and 4800 CNY/household not exceeding 6 months</p>
5.	Ground attachments and public facilities	7 types,	Proprietors	<p>1) All will be compensated at replacement cost, and paid directly to the proprietors.</p> <p>2) Affected public facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.</p> <p>3) Cost is included in the resettlement budget.</p>	
6	Income rehabilitation measures <sup>15</sup>		All project affected people by land acquisition or house demolition	<p>1) Cash compensation. Following relevant national and local policies, compensation will be paid to affected households directly. To APs, this monetary compensation will ensure entitlements reach them duly and fully. The compensation fees that affected households receive could be used for purchasing long-term arable land and forestland use right through contracting/renting, for scaling up winter season cultivation of cash crops, and for developing animal breeding and other non-agricultural production activities. Such additional efforts to improve their income will be sufficient to meet the losses resulting from the permanent land acquisition.</p> <p>2) Increasing agricultural inputs and adjusting structure on remaining farmland. APs will adjust cropping and animal breeding structures based on geographical and market conditions of each village.</p> <p>3) Skills training and labor transferring for getting more non-agricultural income. With the Ningjiang component construction, more and more employment opportunities will be created, the local government will adopt relevant</p>	<p>The APs have the right to choose the income restoration options; the income restoration plan must be fully consulted with the APs and must be agreed with the APs.</p>

<sup>15</sup> Please see related section 7 for more information.

No.	Type of impact	Degree of impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Compensation rate
				policies to create more non-agricultural employment opportunities.	
7	Vulnerable groups (to be verified during DMS)	Land acquisition/ house demolition	259 MLS households (15.99%); 80 households affected by disability (5.05%); and 4 five-guarantee households (0.25%)	<p>1 ) Special fund for the vulnerable (2% of basic resettlement cost) as part of the RP budget.</p> <p>2 ) Provide labor for house construction</p> <p>3 ) The priority to obtain the project-related employment opportunities will be given</p> <p>4 ) Labor support for the vulnerable groups in the house reconstruction will be provided.</p> <p>5 ) To ensure that the vulnerable groups get adequate support they will be entitled to various measures as outlined in Table 7-2 under Section 7 of this RP.</p>	
8	Women			<p>1) New houses should be registered in names of both spouses.</p> <p>2) Local government will promote improved sanitation in new houses.</p> <p>3) Skills training will be provided to 2 people (at least 1 female) in households with significant losses.</p> <p>4) Contractors will give preference to hire women, 20% unskilled job will be provided to women</p> <p>5) Every resettlement office must hire at least one female worker to be responsible for women's affairs in the process of resettlement.</p>	
8	Complaints and Grievances	Compensation rate, payment of compensation and relocation measures	The affected persons who lodge a complaint on land acquisition and resettlement	Various expenses related to resettlement complaints putting forward by the affected persons and management expenses will be exempted.	

#### 4 Institution Arrangement of Resettlement

23. To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the departments concerned 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 LA and HD in the Ningjiang component are:

- Pu'er Municipal Subproject Leading Group (PMPLG),
- Pu'er Municipal Transport Bureau (PMTB),
- Pu'er PMO of PMTP (Pu'er PMO),
- County Subproject Leading Group (Ning'er and Jiangcheng),
- County PMO (Ning'er and Jiangchang),
- County Resettlement Office (Ning'er and Jiangchang),
- Township Governments,
- Village Committees,
- Design Institute,
- External M & E institute (the Monitor), and
- Other agencies, e.g., Land and Resources Bureau, State Farm Management Bureau, Poverty Alleviation and Development Office, Women's federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau and Ethnic Minority Commission.

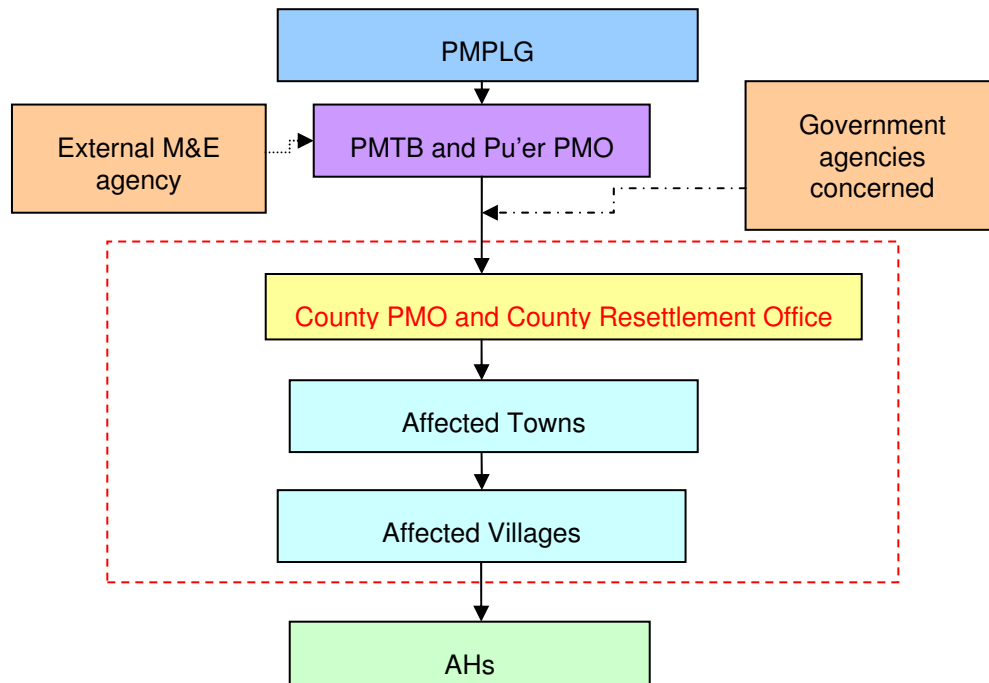


Figure 4-1: Resettlement Organizational Chart

## 5 Grievances and Redress

24. To ensure rehabilitation and improvement of the affected persons' production and livelihood, the Pu'er PMO and County PMOs and Resettlement Offices closely consulted with the affected persons to reduce complaints. A mechanism will be set up to provide AP with opportunities to complain and to solve problems.

25. Contents of grievances include any aspect of resettlement, for example, house compensation, quantity of assets, land compensation, selection of rebuilding sites, and income loss, relocation fees and compensations during house rebuilding, etc.

26. The public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing of the RP. There may be some unforeseeable problems occurring in the process. In order to solve such potential problems effectively and ensure construction and land acquisition to be carried out successfully, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been set up.

27. The grievance procedures will be operative throughout the entire construction period so that they can be used by villagers to deal with problems relating to infrastructure rehabilitation, such as the reconstruction of irrigation networks, the positioning and design of drainage culverts, local road access, the use of temporary land, etc. In this way villagers will have an effective procedure to bring these matters to the attention of Pu'er transportation bureau and the contractors, as well as a forum, for their timely resolution. As an additional measure, village leaders will be provided with a name and contact point (e.g. Telephone number), to whom they can raise matters relating to the road construction as and when they arise.

28. The basic procedure of the grievance solution is: APs-Village committees- township or town government- county resettlement office-Pu'er city level resettlement office.

29. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- **Stage 1:** If APs have any dissatisfaction with RP or implementation, they may report to the villagers' committee. The villagers' committee or the APs may directly appeals to the County Resettlement Office for negotiated resolution or put forward oral or written grievance. The County Resettlement Offices record the complaints and resolve the problems within two weeks.
- **Stage 2:** If the APs who lodge the complaints are not satisfied with the results of the Stage 1, they may lodge grievance to County PMOs, after receiving the decision. The latter will make resolution with two weeks.
- **Stage 3:** If the persons who lodge the complaints are still not satisfied with the decision of the Stage 2, they may after receiving the decision, lodge complaints to the Pu'er PMO for arbitration. The latter will make arbitration decision within three weeks.
- **Stage 4:** If the persons are still dissatisfied with the decision of the Stage 3, they may, after receiving the arbitration decision, appeal to administrative setups step by step such as the PMO, resettlement management office, resettlement monitoring institution, authorities of letters and calls, administrative supervision, disciplinary inspection and procuratorial department) according to Administrative Procedure law.

30. The complaints and appeal procedures will be conveyed to APs through public meetings and other information dissemination procedures, to ensure they fully understand their rights and the mechanisms for complaint and appeal. Any complaints raised by APs and resolutions must be registered in written form by resettlement office that receives these grievances.

31. At any point, if the appellant is dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC.

32. The APs may also express grievance to the external monitoring agency, who would then report it to Mengliang County resettlement office, Mengliang Land and Resource Bureau, and Pu'er City PMO. Alternatively, the APs may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still 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).<sup>16</sup>

33. All the grievances received, oral or written, will be recorded and their redress will be recorded as well and these will be made available to the external monitoring agency or ADB review missions on request. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures shall remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be 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 affected population on mass media.

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<sup>16</sup> For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

## 6 Implementation Schedule

34. The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1: Resettlement implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	23 villages	County PMOs and resettlement offices	Mid Jul. 2014	Completed
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	/	Pu'er PMO, ADB	Aug. 2014	Completed
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Detailed project design	/	Pu'er PMO, transport bureau	Apr. 2015	
2.2	DMS based on the detailed design	23 villages	Pu'er PMO, county PMOs and resettlement offices	Apr. – Jul. 2015	Completed
2.3	Final RP based on the detailed design	/	Pu'er PMO	Aug. 2015	
2.4	Approval of the resettlement budget	108.716 million CNY	Pu'er and county PMOs	Aug. 2015	
2.4	Distribution of the final PMO	23 villages	Pu'er and county PMOs	Mid Sep. 2015	
2.5	Disclosure of the final RP on ADB's website		Pu'er PMO, ADB	Oct. 2015	
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
3.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	23 villages	County resettlement offices	Oct. 2015 – Apr. 2016	
3.2	Compensation agreement for house demolition	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County resettlement offices	Oct. 2015 – Oct. 2016	
<b>4</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
4.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	23 villages	Townships, villages	Oct. 2015 – Apr. 2016	
4.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	23 villages	Villages	Nov. 2015 – Nov. 2016	
4.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,541 AHs	Townships, villages, labor and social security bureaus	Sep. – Dec. 2015	
4.4	Implementation of training program	1,541 AHs	County PMOs, labor and social security bureaus	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
4.5	Identifying vulnerable households and taking assistance measures	343 AHs	County PMOs, townships, villages	Apr. – Jun. 2015	Completed
4.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	1,620 AHs	County PMOs, labor and social security bureaus, contractor	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2017	
<b>5</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
5.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County PMOs, townships, villages, AHs	Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
5.2	Construction of new housing	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	County PMOs, townships, villages, AHs	Jan. 2016 – Mar. 2017	
5.3	Moving to new housing	315 HHs with 1,178 persons	AHs	Apr. 2016 – Jun. 2017	
<b>6</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
6.1	Training staff of the Pu'er and	15 persons	ADB, TA experts	Jan. – Jul. 2014	Completed

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	county PMOs				
6.2	Training of county, town and village officials	60 persons	Pu'er and county PMOs	Apr. 2015 – Oct. 2016	
<b>7</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	AP	External M&E agency	From Nov. 2015	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Pu'er PMO	Nov. 2015	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency		Pu'er PMO	Oct. 2015	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	Pu'er PMO	From Jan. 2016	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jul. 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jan. 2017	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
				Jul. 2017	4 <sup>th</sup> report
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2018	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2019	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
7.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Pu'er PMO	Jul. 2019	
<b>8</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
10.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Oct. 2015 – Mar. 2016	
10.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Nov. 2015 – Dec. 2016	
10.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Dec. 2015 – Mar. 2017	
<b>11</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Construction of the Ningjiang component		Pu'er and county PMOs, transport bureau	Dec. 2015	